

Chapter 2: Federalism: The Power Plan

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. In 2012, voters in Colorado approved Amendment 64, which legalized _____.

- a. pay-day lending
- b. polygamous marriages
- c. physician-assisted suicide
- d. the sale of marijuana

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Federalism: The Power Plan

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. According to the textbook (published in 2018), _____ states have legalized the sale of marijuana.

- a. forty-nine
- b. eight
- c. two
- d. zero

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Discuss the Supreme Court's role in U.S. federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Federalism: The Power Plan

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. _____ passed a law in 2012 making it a state crime to be in the United States illegally.

- a. Florida
- b. California
- c. Arizona
- d. Texas

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Discuss the Supreme Court's role in U.S. federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Tenth Amendment Renaissance or Ad Hoc Federalism?

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. When a state law conflicts with federal law, _____ adjudicates.

- a. the Supreme Court

- b. the United Nations
- c. the president
- d. Congress

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Discuss the Supreme Court's role in U.S. federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The political system in which state and national governments share responsibilities is _____.

- a. communism
- b. unitarianism
- c. federalism
- d. socialism

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Federalism: The Power Plan

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Nations governed only by one central government are known as _____ systems.

- a. socialist
- b. unitary
- c. federal
- d. confederal

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. A(n) _____ is a voluntary association of sovereign states.

- a. commune
- b. unitary system
- c. federal government
- d. confederacy

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Within their own borders, states operate as _____ systems.

- a. confederal
- b. federal
- c. unitary
- d. representative

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The weakness of the U.S. federal government became evident when it was unable to deal with _____ after 1783.

- a. an economic recession
- b. a war
- c. international trade
- d. Native Americans

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The _____ were in favor of a stronger central government.

- a. Antifederalists
- b. Whigs
- c. Federalists
- d. Founders

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. _____ Rebellion involved farmers protesting state efforts to take their property.

- a. Smith's
- b. Daniel's
- c. Shays's
- d. Massachusetts's

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The Continental Congress was called in _____.

- a. 1770
- b. 1776
- c. 1780
- d. 1787

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Popular sentiment in 1787 _____ a unitary government.

- a. did not support
- b. favored
- c. was neutral regarding
- d. focused on

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. In representative government, citizens exercise power _____.

- a. directly
- b. indirectly
- c. efficiently
- d. passively

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Powers that belong only to the federal government are _____.

- a. enumerated
- b. exclusive
- c. implied
- d. supposed

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. States and the federal government can both exercise _____ powers.

- a. implied
- b. enumerated
- c. concurrent
- d. exclusive

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. _____ powers are those expressly given by the Constitution.

- a. Presidential
- b. Express
- c. Implied
- d. Enumerated

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

18. That the Constitution is the "Supreme Law of the Land" is stated in _____.

- a. the Declaration of Independence
- b. the Supremacy Clause
- c. the Fourteenth Amendment
- d. the Necessary and Proper Clause

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. _____ has been called “the gorilla that swallows state laws.”

- a. Emancipation
- b. Supremacy
- c. Enumeration
- d. Preemption

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Because the Constitution could not list every possible situation the government may face, it provides for _____ powers.

- a. enumerated
- b. implied
- c. exclusive
- d. concurrent

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The General Welfare Clause and Necessary and Proper Clause are examples of _____ powers.

- a. concurrent
- b. exclusive
- c. enumerated
- d. implied

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Marriages performed in one state are recognized by other states. This is because of the obligation of states listed in the _____ Clause.

- a. General Welfare
- b. Commerce
- c. Necessary and Proper
- d. Full Faith and Credit

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. The national income tax is levied through authorization by the _____ Amendment.

- a. Fourteenth
- b. Fifteenth
- c. Sixteenth
- d. Seventeenth

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as the _____.

- a. Magna Carta
- b. Articles of Confederation
- c. Declaration of Independence
- d. Bill of Rights

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The constitutional amendment guaranteeing broad state powers is the _____ Amendment.

- a. Ninth
- b. Tenth
- c. Eleventh
- d. Twelfth

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. The Fourteenth Amendment, protecting individual rights from the states, was passed _____.

- a. shortly after the Civil War in the 1860s
- b. shortly after the Revolutionary War in the 1780s
- c. shortly after the Korean War in the 1950s
- d. during the Johnson administration in the 1960s

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Hamilton invoked the _____ Clause in order to create a national bank.

- a. Necessary and Proper
- b. Commerce
- c. General Welfare
- d. Full Faith and Credit

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Development of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

28. The idea that state and federal governments have separate and distinct responsibilities is the _____ federalism stage of federalism.

- a. cooperative
- b. dual
- c. centralized
- d. new

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)

Difficulty Level: Medium

29. The _____ theory of government holds that the Constitution is an agreement between states.

- a. dual
- b. cooperative
- c. compact
- d. centralized

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. John Calhoun was a _____ advocate.
- a. federalism
 - b. gun rights
 - c. centralized government
 - d. states' rights

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)
Difficulty Level: Easy

31. Grants-in-aid are _____ given to the states by the federal government.
- a. conditional funding
 - b. regulatory powers
 - c. cash appropriations
 - d. tax levies

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)
Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Centralized federalism started with the presidency of _____.
- a. Franklin Roosevelt
 - b. Woodrow Wilson
 - c. Ronald Reagan
 - d. Lyndon Johnson

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Centralized federalism is sometimes called _____ federalism.
- a. picket fence
 - b. marble cake
 - c. layer cake
 - d. dual

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. _____ are given for specific programs and give states and localities little spending discretion.

- a. Grants-in-aid
- b. Categorical grants
- c. Centralized grants
- d. Revenue-sharing grants

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Difficulty Level: Easy

35. Constraints that apply to all federal grants are _____.

- a. crosscutting requirements
- b. grants-in-aid
- c. categorical grants
- d. revenue shares

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Difficulty Level: Easy

36. _____ are federal laws that direct state action without providing financial support.

- a. Unfunded mandates
- b. Crossover sanctions
- c. Crosscutting requirements
- d. Appropriations restrictions

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: New Federalism (1980–2002)

Difficulty Level: Easy

37. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 is an example of _____.

- a. dual federalism

- b. picket fence federalism
- c. devolution
- d. revenue sharing

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: New Federalism (1980–2002)

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Ad hoc federalism chooses a path based on _____ convenience.

- a. economic
- b. geographic
- c. historical
- d. partisan

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ad Hoc Federalism (2002–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

39. The official name for “Obamacare” is the _____.

- a. Affordable Care Act
- b. Insurance Mandate Act
- c. Healthcare Mandate Law
- d. Family Health Law

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

40. Sovereign immunity is the right of a government to not be _____ without its consent.

- a. invaded
- b. sued
- c. entered
- d. annexed

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Tenth Amendment Renaissance or Ad Hoc Federalism?

Difficulty Level: Easy

41. New federalism maintains that states should have _____ power and _____ money from the federal government.

- a. more; the same amount of
- b. more; less
- c. less; more
- d. the same amount of; more

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: New Federalism (1980–2002)

Difficulty Level: Medium

42. The process of a state rejecting a federal law is known as _____.

- a. preemption
- b. secession
- c. nullification
- d. persecution

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)

Difficulty Level: Easy

43. If a state were to withdraw from the United States, it would be _____.

- a. preempting
- b. nullifying
- c. succeeding
- d. seceding

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)

Difficulty Level: Easy

44. Dual federalism is sometimes conceived of as _____.

- a. an apple pie
- b. a marble cake
- c. a layered cake
- d. a cupcake

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)
Difficulty Level: Easy

45. As the United States became bigger and more industrialized, state and federal interests became more _____.

- a. intertwined
- b. disconnected
- c. distinct
- d. dissimilar

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)
Difficulty Level: Medium

46. World War I resulted in _____ of power in the federal government.

- a. a reduction
- b. the rejection
- c. support
- d. centralization

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cooperative Federalism (1933–1964)
Difficulty Level: Easy

47. One disadvantage of federalism is that it _____.

- a. allows for flexibility
- b. reduces conflict
- c. increases complexity
- d. increases experimentation

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. _____ systems operate in a range between unitary and confederal systems.

- a. Representative
- b. Federal
- c. Socialist
- d. Democratic

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Difficulty Level: Easy

49. Responsibilities in a federal system are split between _____ levels of government.

- a. two
- b. four
- c. six
- d. zero

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Difficulty Level: Easy

50. Which of the following is a disadvantage of a federal system of government?

- a. Smaller political units promote duplication of efforts and reduce accountability.
- b. Federalism helps achieve the goal of dispersing power.
- c. Regional variation allows for congruence with local interests.
- d. Federalism allows states to serve as “laboratories of democracy.”

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Medium

51. Marble cake federalism is also known as _____ federalism.

- a. original
- b. cooperative
- c. culinary
- d. post hoc

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cooperative Federalism (1933–1964)

Difficulty Level: Easy

True / False

1. The Supreme Court struck down all of Arizona’s 2012 anti-immigration bill.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Discuss the Supreme Court’s role in U.S. federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Tenth Amendment Renaissance or Ad Hoc Federalism?

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The rise of ad hoc federalism is explained at least in part by the localization of party politics.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ad Hoc Federalism (2002–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The Southern states formed a confederacy during the Civil War.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the three systems of government and how they divide power.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The federal system of government in the United States was designed at the Constitutional Convention.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Federalism promotes duplication of efforts and reduces accountability.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Exclusive powers are those only granted to states.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The Constitution contains very little about the powers of the states.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The Fourteenth Amendment requires states to provide due process to all citizens.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Describe the ways elements in the U.S. Constitution provide a basis for federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. States' rights advocates believe that states should be free to make their own decisions.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. General-revenue-sharing grants give states much discretion as to how to spend the money.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. What are the differences between categorical and block grants?

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain what federalism is and why it was chosen as a system for the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. What impact did the Great Recession of 2008–2009 have on federalism?

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federalism

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ad Hoc Federalism (2002–Present)
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. List and describe the different types of federalism. Describe some of the differences between them.

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the different types of federalism that developed over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Development of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. List and describe some of the advantages of federalism.

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. List and describe some of the disadvantages of federalism.

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. How does the Supreme Court fit into the struggle for power between the states and federal government?

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Discuss the Supreme Court's role in U.S. federalism.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Difficulty Level: Hard