



Sachem East High School
AP U.S. Government and Politics
Mr. Antonucci
Exam – Federalism |

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. (p. 87) Today, the majority of the world's governments have which system of government?**
 - A. federal system
 - B. confederal system
 - C. unitary system
 - D. authoritarian system
 - E. representative system

- 2. (p. 87) Under which type of governmental structure do independent sovereign governments cooperate on specified governmental matters, but retain sovereignty over all other governmental matters within their jurisdictions?**
 - A. federal system
 - B. confederal system
 - C. representative system
 - D. authoritarian system
 - E. unitary system

- 3. (p. 87) Most Americans live under the jurisdiction of at least how many governments simultaneously?**
 - A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Five
 - D. Ten
 - E. more than twelve

- 4. (p. 91) Which of the following are considered concurrent powers available to federal, state, and local governments?**
 - A. the authority to make policy
 - B. the authority to raise money
 - C. the authority to establish courts to interpret policy
 - D. the authority to implement policy
 - E. All these answers are correct.

- 5. (p. 91) Which of the following is MOST CLOSELY related to the concept of implied powers?**
 - A. necessary and proper clause
 - B. supremacy clause
 - C. Tenth Amendment
 - D. commerce clause
 - E. the power to tax

- 6. (p. 91) The elastic clause is related to which of the following concepts?**
- A. enumerated powers
 - B. reserved powers
 - C. implied powers
 - D. concurrent powers
 - E. All these answers are correct.
- 7. (p. 91) The supremacy clause, which establishes the supreme law of the land, is mentioned in which article of the Constitution?**
- A. Article I
 - B. Article III
 - C. Article IV
 - D. Article V
 - E. Article VI
- 8. (p. 92) The powers accorded to the states in the Tenth Amendment are known as _____ powers clause.**
- A. police
 - B. reserved
 - C. implied
 - D. concurrent
 - E. enumerated
- 9. (p. 94) *McCulloch v. Maryland* was decisive because it**
- A. ruled in favor of state-centered federalism.
 - B. asserted that the necessary and proper clause was a restriction on the power of the national government.
 - C. affirmed that national law is supreme over conflicting state law.
 - D. established the Supreme Court's power to judge constitutional issues.
 - E. allowed for a narrow reading of the Constitution.
- 10. (p. 94) In its 1824 *Gibbons v. Ogden* decision, the Supreme Court**
- A. provided a broad definition of commerce.
 - B. gave a narrow interpretation of the necessary and proper clause.
 - C. asserted the supremacy of states' rights.
 - D. established the power of judicial review.
 - E. overturned the earlier *McCulloch v. Maryland* decision.
- 11. (p. 95) Collectively, state-to-state obligations and their mandated relationships are known as**
- A. horizontal federalism.
 - B. vertical federalism.
 - C. confederalism.
 - D. unitary federalism.
 - E. privileges and immunities.

12. **(p. 96) The full faith and credit clause, which asserts states must recognize each other's public acts, records, and judicial proceedings, is located in which article of the Constitution?**
- A. Article II
 - B. Article III
 - C. Article IV
 - D. Article VI
 - E. Article VIII
13. **(p. 97) What phrase is used by political scientists to describe the way state judges base decisions on state constitutions when those laws grant more liberties and rights than those guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution?**
- A. horizontal federalism
 - B. judicial federalism
 - C. judicial libertarianism
 - D. judicial individualism
 - E. interstate compacts
14. **(p. 98) Which type of power relationship prevailed between the national government and the states between 1789 and 1932?**
- A. horizontal federalism
 - B. judicial federalism
 - C. cooperative federalism
 - D. dual federalism
 - E. centralized federalism
15. **(p. 98) Which of these eras saw the appearance of cooperative federalism?**
- A. 1789-1861
 - B. 1861-1870
 - C. 1882-1932
 - D. 1932-1963
 - E. 1963-1969
16. **(p. 98) Whose presidency marked the appearance of centralized federalism, where the national government imposed its own policy preferences on state and local governments?**
- A. Abraham Lincoln
 - B. Ulysses Grant
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt
 - D. Franklin Roosevelt
 - E. Lyndon Johnson

17. **(p. 98) Which of these pairs of presidents are most closely associated with new federalism, or devolution and resisting centralized federalism?**
- A. Andrew Jackson and William McKinley
 - B. Ulysses Grant and Andrew Johnson
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson
 - D. Dwight Eisenhower and Harry Truman
 - E. Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan
18. **(p. 99) What term has been coined to describe today's national-state government relations?**
- A. conflicted federalism
 - B. new federalism
 - C. centralized federalism
 - D. cooperative federalism
 - E. dual federalism
19. **(p. 100) Over the last few years, enforcement of federal marijuana laws has**
- A. been vigorously applied.
 - B. been applied only in states with medical marijuana laws.
 - C. not occurred because it was declared unconstitutional.
 - D. been carried out by National Guard troops.
 - E. primarily been left to state and local officials.
20. **(Notes) Currently ____ states have legalized marijuana to some degree.**
- A. 19
 - B. 29
 - C. 39
 - D. 49
 - E. 50
21. **(p. 100) Using your understanding of the US Constitution and the amendments, which three constitutional amendments have been most influential in shaping the *national-state power relationship*?**
- A. Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth
 - B. Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth
 - C. Tenth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth
 - D. Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth
 - E. Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth

- 22. (p. 101) What event significantly influenced the national-state power relationship?**
- A. the Louisiana Purchase
 - B. the War of 1812
 - C. the Civil War
 - D. the Spanish-American War
 - E. World War I
- 23. (p. 102) Federal grants-in-aid are HIGHEST in which policy area?**
- A. health
 - B. transportation
 - C. natural resources and environment
 - D. income security
 - E. education, training, employment, and social services
- 24. (p. 102) Federal grants-in-aid are LOWEST in which policy area?**
- A. health
 - B. transportation
 - C. natural resources and environment
 - D. income security
 - E. education, training, employment, and social services
- 25. (p. 105) Some scholars argue that the passage of this one particular amendment led to a substantial loss of influence of state governments in national policy-making. Based on the reading and using your understanding of the US Constitution, which amendment are they discussing?**
- A. Ninth
 - B. Tenth
 - C. Eleventh
 - D. Seventeenth
 - E. Eighteenth
- 26. (p. 105) The provision of categorical and block grant money by the federal government to state and local governments has resulted in a relationship between the two of**
- A. cooperative federalism.
 - B. dual federalism.
 - C. centralized federalism.
 - D. horizontal federalism.
 - E. fiscal federalism.

27. **(p. 105) Historically, which of these has been the MOST COMMON form of national grant-in-aid to the states?**
- A. categorical project grants
 - B. matching funds grants
 - C. block grants
 - D. categorical formula grants
 - E. national priority grants
28. **(p. 105) Which type of governmental transfer of funds gives states the MOST latitude in the use of the money?**
- A. categorical project grants
 - B. matching funds grants
 - C. block grants
 - D. categorical formula grants
 - E. national priority grants
29. **(p. 103) What type of national grant-in-aid requires state and local governments to compete for funding by writing needs-based proposals?**
- A. national priority grants.
 - B. categorical formula grants
 - C. categorical project grants
 - D. block grants
 - E. matching funds grants
30. **(p. 105) The fact that states must enforce a national law that is based on a constitutionally enumerated or implied power even if the state government has its own law on the matter is based on the principle of**
- A. categorical grants.
 - B. intergovernmental relations.
 - C. mandates.
 - D. fiscal federalism.
 - E. preemption.
31. **(p. 106) According to our text (pg. 106), what term is used by political scientists to describe the collaborative effort of two or more levels of government?**
- A. Federalism
 - B. Confederalism
 - C. intergovernmental relations
 - D. governmental collaboration
 - E. inter-public partnership

- 32. (p. 106) Which level of government in the United States is responsible for education policy?**
- A. state government
 - B. local government
 - C. federal government
 - D. the president
 - E. the Supreme Court
- 33. (p. 104) Clauses in national laws that direct state and local governments to do something specified by the national government are known as**
- A. declarations.
 - B. categorical grants.
 - C. mandates.
 - D. supplementary clauses.
 - E. preemptive clauses.

Bonus Questions – 5pts (1pt partial credit)

- 1. What percentage of states must ratify a constitutional amendment for it to pass?**
- a. simple majority
 - b. three-fifths
 - c. two-thirds
 - d. three-quarters
 - e. seven-eighths
- 2. Which of the following has the power under the Constitution to request or refuse extradition?**
- a. state legislatures
 - b. the federal judiciary
 - c. state supreme courts
 - d. state governors in each affected state
 - e. the Supreme Court
- 3. (Notes) An unfunded mandate occurs when**
- a. the president issues an executive order.
 - b. states do not receive funding for education from the federal government.
 - c. states do not pay their fair share of taxes to the federal government.
 - d. Mr. Antonetti invites Mr. Antonucci out for pizza, then forces Mr. Antonucci to pay the entire bill.
 - e. When state and local governments must pay all or part of the cost to comply with portions of federal laws requiring the state or local governments to do something.