

The basic premise of federalism is that

supreme executive power derives from a mandate from the masses.

**two or more governments share power and authority over the same land and people.**

supreme political authority remains with the states.

a national government has sole ultimate sovereignty over a country's land and people.

state and local governments may not exercise powers of their own that are independent of the

The power to coin money belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ and the power to grant divorces belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.

the states; both the states and the federal government

both the states and the federal government; the states

**the federal government; the states**

the states; the federal government

the federal government; both the states and the federal government

A proponent of states rights and enumerated powers would be more likely to quote the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the Constitution.

First

Eighth

**Tenth**

Fourteenth

Sixteenth

Someone who believes that the elastic clause of the Constitution should be narrowly interpreted is most likely to endorse the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ federalism.

**dual**

cooperative

creative

implied

restrictive

A power not specifically mentioned in the Constitution but necessary if another specific grant of power is to be carried out is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ power.

assigned

general

enumerated

**implied**

concurrent

Which metaphor best describes dual federalism?

A sponge cake

**A layer cake**

A fruitcake

A marble cake

A pineapple upside-down cake

According to the theory of dual federalism, \_\_\_\_\_ the nation and the states.

**a rigid wall separates**

there is very little political difference between

national policy always applies equally to both

grant money is shared by

the president is ultimately sovereign over both

States' rights supporters believe that Congress should restrict its activities to

- enforcing the bill of rights.
- policies that impact citizens of multiple states.
- making laws in areas not specifically granted in the constitution to the states.
- foreign policy, leaving regulating all citizen activities to the states.
- enumerated powers.**

Which of the following is an incorrect description of the cooperative federalism model?

- National and state agencies typically undertake government functions jointly
- The nation and states routinely share power.
- Power is not concentrated at any government level or in any agency.
- The functions and responsibilities of the national and state governments are clearly defined.**
- It is an expansive view of the Constitution's supremacy clause.

Which metaphor best describes cooperative federalism?

- A layer cake
- A sponge cake
- A fruitcake
- A marble cake**
- A bundt cake

The "necessary and proper" clause of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution is an example of a(n) " \_\_\_\_\_ clause."

- confederal
- states' rights
- judicial
- dual
- elastic**

The Great Depression represented a shift away from \_\_\_\_\_ and toward \_\_\_\_\_.

- cooperative federalism; dual federalism
- dual federalism; cooperative federalism**
- the elastic clause; the Tenth Amendment
- the supremacy clause; the Tenth Amendment
- cooperative federalism and the elastic clause; dual federalism and the Tenth Amendment

Conflicts related to power-sharing between states and the national government are settled by

- the president.
- a committee of state governors.
- a congressional conference committee.
- the supreme court.**
- the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

According to John Marshall's decision in McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), the elastic clause might be interpreted to mean that Congress can take a particular action not specified in the Constitution if that action is

- approved by both houses of Congress.
- strictly related to accomplishment of a national priority.
- requested by a state government.
- generally in the public interest.
- plainly adapted to achieving a legitimate constitutional end.**

From the 1930s to the mid-1990s,

**the Supreme Court tended to support expansion of national authority.**

the Supreme Court considered issues of federalism to be "political questions" beyond the scope of the Court's jurisdiction.

the Supreme Court consistently resisted the expansion of national power.

the Supreme Court wavered unpredictably on the issue of national authority.

the Court issued decisions that made the division of powers in federalism difficult to ascertain.

Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the early Supreme Court generally

preserved states' rights.

lessened trade powers between the states.

issued conflicting decisions about the balance between national and state power.

remain silent about federalism issues.

**increased national power.**

The \_\_\_\_\_ gives Congress the power to regulate commerce among the states.

bill of rights

**commerce clause**

McCulloch v. Maryland decision

president

supreme court

The general conclusion of the Supreme Court in *United States v. Lopez* was that

the Second Amendment forbids any government restriction on the right to bear arms.

**there are limits to the national government's ability to regulate behavior based on the commerce clause.**

schools are exclusively a state and local responsibility.

the right to bear arms extends even to those who are not legal adults.

entities of the state do not have ability equal to that of the state itself to successfully challenge national law.

Since 1995 the Supreme Court has frequently

avored national government supremacy.

allowed Congress to decide issues of state/federal power-sharing.

**avored states' rights.**

declined to hear cases involving power disputes between the national government and the states.

deferred in its decision-making to over 100 years of precedent in supreme court decisions.

The use of highway construction funds has been an effective means to promote

states' rights.

**cooperative federalism.**

dual federalism.

the Fourth Amendment.

the Tenth Amendment.

According to the text, political liberals fear stronger states' rights because it

- resulted in higher taxes.
- supported the principle of cooperative federalism.
- allowed inequality and supported racism.**
- is unconstitutional.
- focused too strongly on representing urban dwellers.

The Constitution explicitly recognizes

- the national government.
- state governments.
- local governments.
- the national government, state governments, and local governments.
- the national government and state governments.**

Based on 2012 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the United States is home to as many as \_\_\_\_\_ local governments of different sorts.

- 300
- 1,000
- 10,000
- 20,000
- 90,000**

A government unit created to perform particular functions, such as fire protection and water purification and distribution is known as a(n)

- municipal government.
- state's taxing authority.
- county government.
- special district.**
- intergovernmental agency.