

10/17

Chapter 4 Federalism

Section 1: Federalism and Division of Power

- 1) What is federalism and why does the US have a federal form of government?
- 2) What is the chief advantage of the federal system?
- 3) Define the following terms:
 - a) delegated powers –
 - b) expressed powers –
 - c) implied powers –
 - d) inherent powers –
 - e) concurrent powers –
- 4) What is the meaning of the Supremacy Clause?

Section 2: The National Government and the 50 States

- 1) List the obligations of the national governments to the states?
- 2) Define the following and explain how they are examples of cooperative federalism.
 - a) Grants-in-aid programs – (Based on what congressional power?)
 - b) “strings” attached to grants –
 - c) block grants –

Section 3: Interstate Relations

Explain each of the following and list at least ONE example of each:

- 1) Interstate compacts
- 2) a) full faith and credit
b) expectations to full faith and credit
- 3) Extradition
- 5) Privileges and immunities

SECTION 1 QUIZ

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Federalism and the Division of Power**A. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. powers reasonably thought to be granted, but not spelled out specifically, in the Constitution
- _____ 2. powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution
- _____ 3. powers that belong to the National Government because it is a sovereign state
- _____ 4. powers spelled out in the Constitution
- _____ 5. powers possessed and exercised by both National and State governments

Column II

- a. delegated powers
- b. expressed powers
- c. implied powers
- d. inherent powers
- e. concurrent powers

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The United States has a federal system of government because
 - a. it is the only form of government that promotes democracy.
 - b. federalism was the traditional form of government in England.
 - c. that system was expressed in the 10th Amendment.
 - d. the majority of the population supports it.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is an example of an expressed power?
 - a. the power to collect taxes
 - b. the power to coin money
 - c. the power to declare war
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 8. The Necessary and Proper Clause is called the Elastic Clause because
 - a. like elastic, if stretched too far it doesn't work.
 - b. over time, it has stretched to cover so many implied powers.
 - c. it has been used to stretch the law to benefit a few people.
 - d. it gives States as much power as they need.
- _____ 9. According to the Supremacy Clause, which of the following is the correct order of the "ladder of laws" in the United States, from top to bottom?
 - a. the U. S. Constitution, State constitutions, acts of Congress and treaties
 - b. the U.S. Constitution, acts of Congress and treaties, State constitutions, State statutes, local laws
 - c. State constitutions, acts of Congress and treaties, U.S. Constitution, State statutes, local laws
 - d. none of the above
- _____ 10. In the American federal system, city and county governments are really
 - a. subunits of State governments.
 - b. in charge of State governments.
 - c. independent of all other governments.
 - d. equal to the Federal Government.

4**SECTION 2 QUIZ****The National Government
and the 50 States****A. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS**

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

- _____ 1. The National Government must guarantee that States are run by the Republicans.
- _____ 2. The National Government has the authority to send troops to a State to quell civil disorder, even without an invitation by the State's governor.
- _____ 3. New States may enter the Union only after every citizen takes a loyalty oath to the National Government.
- _____ 4. The Constitution prohibits the National Government from giving money to the States, so State budgets are seriously out of balance.
- _____ 5. Revenue-sharing grants had virtually no strings attached to them.

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Why was the republican-form guarantee used extensively after the Civil War?
- because States reentering the Union needed to demonstrate that their laws recognized the voting and other rights of African Americans
 - because States reentering the Union tended to favor the Democratic Party
 - because Great Britain had shown favoritism toward the South
 - because *Luther v. Borden* required it
- _____ 7. Which of the following is NOT an example of the National Government's obligation to protect States?
- protection against a foreign invasion
 - protection against riots and civil unrest
 - protection against the worst results of a natural disaster
 - none of the above
- _____ 8. Which of the following is an example of an enabling act?
- a law passed by Congress directing an area to frame a State constitution
 - an area requesting Statehood
 - a law passed by Congress, granting admission of an area into the Union
 - an act placing conditions on Statehood
- _____ 9. Which of the following is an example of a grant-in-aid?
- taxes sent to the National Government by employers
 - loans made by the National Government to the States
 - schools built from proceeds of the sale of public lands given to the States by the Morrill Act of 1862
 - bonds bought by patriotic Americans
- _____ 10. Which is NOT an example of State aid to the National Government?
- State and local conduct of national elections
 - State treasuries paying taxes to the National Government
 - State courts conducting naturalization procedures
 - State law agencies apprehending those suspected of breaking federal laws

SECTION 3 QUIZ

Interstate Relations



A. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. agreements among the States
- _____ 2. the legal process by which a fugitive from justice of one State is returned by another State
- _____ 3. a case holding that an unwilling governor must extradite a fugitive
- _____ 4. State to which an accused person has fled
- _____ 5. to respect the validity of

Column II

- a. interstate compact
- b. full faith and credit
- c. extradition
- d. asylum State
- e. *Puerto Rico v. Branstad*

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which of the following is NOT an issue about which States have recently made compacts?
 - a. conservation of resources
 - b. development of harbors
 - c. water pollution
 - d. protection against unjust federal laws
- _____ 7. Which of the following is an exception to the regular observance of the Full Faith and Credit Clause?
 - a. acceptance of other States' laws
 - b. recognition of other States' records
 - c. agreement with other States' court actions
 - d. enforcement of other States' criminal laws
- _____ 8. Which of the following cases established the principle that States were not required to apply full faith and credit to "quickie divorces" obtained in other States?
 - a. *Kentucky v. Dennison*
 - b. *Williams v. North Carolina*
 - c. *Puerto Rico v. Branstad*
 - d. *Virginia v. Tennessee*
- _____ 9. Which of the following phrases is a shorthand description of the Privileges and Immunities Clause?
 - a. interstate citizenship
 - b. interstate rendition
 - c. interstate commerce
 - d. none of the above
- _____ 10. Which of the following is a compact all 50 States have joined?
 - a. Colorado River Compact
 - b. New York Port Authority Compact
 - c. Compact for Supervision of Parolees and Probationers
 - d. Compact on Licensing of Drivers