

**APGOV Reading Guide Review Questions Chapter 3**  
**\*Answers are in the notebook in my classroom.**

1. In federalism, governmental power and authority is
  - a. concentrated with the national government.
  - b. concentrated with local governments.
  - c. shared between governments.
  - d. nonexistent.
  
2. The majority of the world's governments are federal systems.
  - True
  - False
  
3. An example of a unitary government is
  - a. the United States.
  - b. Canada.
  - c. Mexico.
  - d. France.
  
4. The American states are unitary with respect to their local governments.
  - True
  - False
  
5. When it comes to presidential campaigns, the candidates can basically ignore the states.
  - True
  - False
  
6. The federal system in America decentralizes
  - a. politics.
  - b. government.
  - c. policies.
  - d. all of these.
  
7. In the US, the federal government is responsible for most social, family, and moral public policies.
  - True
  - False
  
8. Sometimes social issues become national issues when groups try to use the power of the national government to influence the states.
  - True
  - False

9. Which of the following statements regarding the states is FALSE?
- a. The states constitute a national laboratory to develop and test public policies.
  - b. Almost every policy the national government has adopted had its beginnings in the states.
  - c. The states rarely produce policy innovations.
  - d. The states often share the results of new policy ideas with other states and the national government.
10. The term federalism is found repeatedly in the Constitution.
- True
  - False
11. Which of the following statements about the Constitution is FALSE?
- a. It forbids Congress to divide up individual states.
  - b. It makes the federal government responsible for elections.
  - c. It is unamendable as to the equal representation of the states in the Senate.
  - d. It requires the national government to protect states against violence and invasion.
12. According to the supremacy clause, the supreme law of the land consists of all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the Constitution.
  - b. laws of the national government.
  - c. treaties.
  - d. state laws.
13. The Constitution grants the national government exclusive power to
- a. coin money.
  - b. tax.
  - c. establish courts.
  - d. charter banks.
14. The Constitution specifically denies to states the power to
- a. make and enforce laws.
  - b. conduct elections.
  - c. establish local governments.
  - d. tax imports and exports.
15. The Tenth Amendment provides for
- a. universal suffrage.
  - b. civil liberties.
  - c. the delegation of power to the states and the people.
  - d. the abolition of slavery.

16. The question of how national and state powers are related was largely settled by
- a. the civil rights movement.
  - b. the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
  - c. the Civil War.
  - d. all of these.
17. In 1791, the newly created national bank was regarded favorably by
- a. state legislatures.
  - b. farmers.
  - c. Federalists.
  - d. Thomas Jefferson.
18. One of the country's ablest lawyers, who argued the case for Maryland before the Supreme Court in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, was
- a. Daniel Webster.
  - b. Luther Martin.
  - c. Thomas Jefferson.
  - d. John Hancock.
19. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court stated that as long as the national government behaves in accordance with the Constitution, its policies take precedent over state policies.
- True
  - False
20. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, established the two constitutional principles of
- a. equality and freedom.
  - b. national supremacy and implied powers.
  - c. checks and balances.
  - d. federalism and intergovernmental relations.
21. The implied powers of Congress
- a. mean that Congress has powers that go beyond those enumerated in the Constitution.
  - b. mean that Congress can make laws that are unconstitutional.
  - c. include its powers to coin money and impose taxes.
  - d. were listed in the Tenth Amendment.
22. New Deal and civil rights legislation illustrate the powers of the national government as derived through its constitutional requirement to regulate
- a. foreign trade.
  - b. interstate commerce.
  - c. the military.
  - d. elections.
23. Conflict over federalism was at the center of the
- a. Civil War.
  - b. Revolutionary War.
  - c. War of 1812.
  - d. World War I.

24. The battle of racial equality
- a. has been fought exclusively at the state level.
  - b. was resolved by the thirteenth, fifteenth, and nineteenth amendments.
  - c. ended with the end of the Civil War.
  - d. demonstrates national supremacy in the federal system.
25. The constitutional requirement that states must return a person charged with a crime in another state to that state for trial or imprisonment is called
- a. full faith and credit.
  - b. extradition.
  - c. privileges and immunities.
  - d. dual federalism.
26. The goal of the principle of privileges and immunities is to
- a. make the public acts, records, and civil proceeding of each state legal and binding in all states.
  - b. allow for a person charged with a crime in another state to be returned to that state for trial or imprisonment.
  - c. prohibit states from discriminating against citizens of other states.
  - d. require the national government to give each state an equivalent share of federal grant money.
27. The Supreme Court has clearly identified which privileges a state must make available to all Americans, and which privileges can be limited to its own citizens.
- True
  - False
28. In dual federalism the
- a. states are supreme over all policies.
  - b. national government is supreme of all policies.
  - c. powers and policy responsibilities of the government layers are distinct.
  - d. administration of programs is shared by government units.
29. Cooperative federalism has been likened to a
- a. layer cake.
  - b. marble cake.
  - c. upside-down cake.
  - d. fruit cake.
30. Education is a policy area that most exemplifies
- a. dual federalism.
  - b. cooperative federalism.
  - c. federal supremacy.
  - d. state supremacy.

31. Which of the following is NOT a standard operating procedure of cooperative federalism?
- a. exclusive control by state agencies.
  - b. shared costs.
  - c. federal guidelines.
  - d. shared administration.
32. The pattern of spending, taxing, and providing grants in the federal system is
- a. cooperative federalism.
  - b. fiscal federalism.
  - c. extradition.
  - d. categorical grants.
33. The federal aid system gives the national government very little control over the states
- True
  - False
34. Categorical grants
- a. account for the largest share of federal aid to states and cities.
  - b. are given more or less automatically.
  - c. are designed to support broad programs.
  - d. have very few strings attached.
35. Using federal dollars in one program to influence state and local policy in another is called
- a. cross-cutting requirements.
  - b. cross-over sanctions.
  - c. grantsmanship.
  - d. fiscal federalism.
36. Categorical grants include all of the following EXCEPT
- a. project grants.
  - b. grants with strings attached.
  - c. block grants.
  - d. formula grants.
37. A type of grant awarded on the basis of competitive applications is the
- a. project grant.
  - b. formula grant.
  - c. block grant.
  - d. fiscal grant.
38. The federal aid programs that allow states discretion in deciding how to spend the money are
- a. categorical grants.
  - b. block grants.
  - c. project grants.
  - d. formula grants.

39. The National League of Cities, the United States Conference of Mayors, and the Council of State Governments are governmental interest groups.
- True
  - False
40. A general rule of federalism is that, the more money at stake, the more people will argue about its distribution.
- True
  - False
41. States and localities are always eager to receive increased aid from the federal government.
- True
  - False
42. The Clean Air Act of 1970 is an example of
- a. the federal courts creating unfunded mandates for the states.
  - b. the federal government unintentionally creating financial obligations for the states.
  - c. a congressional law creating financial obligations for the states but providing no funds to meet these obligations.
  - d. the federal government attaching conditions to federal grants-in-aid.
43. Federalism contributes to democracy by
- a. creating more opportunities for participation in democracy.
  - b. increasing the opportunities for government to be responsive to demands for policies.
  - c. ensuring that each state can establish a power base to promote its interests.
  - d. all of the above.
44. Federalism tends to increase the amount of decision making and conflict at the national level.
- True
  - False
45. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. States differ in the resources they can devote to services like public education.
  - b. Diversity in policy tends to encourage states to provide services that would otherwise not be available, such as generous welfare benefits.
  - c. Local interests may be able to thwart national majority support for certain policies.
  - d. The number of governments in the U.S. make it difficult to know which governments are doing what.

46. Voter turnout in local elections is often
- a. more than for presidential elections.
  - b. over 50%.
  - c. less than 20%.
  - d. the same as for presidential elections.
47. A major consequence of the U.S. changing from an agricultural to an industrial nation was
- a. an increase in the role of state government.
  - b. a decrease in cooperative federalism.
  - c. an increase in demands on the national government for new policies.
  - d. a decrease in the number of federal grants.
48. Labor unions tend to channel their demand for public policies through state governments rather than through the national government.
- True
  - False
49. The proportion of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent by state and local governments
- a. has grown less rapidly than the national government's share.
  - b. has declined since 1929.
  - c. is twice as much as the national government's share.
  - d. is about the same as the national government's share.