

## Federalism Study Guide

### Fill in the Blank

1. The national government has three basic types of powers: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The implied powers of the national government are inferred from the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The powers of the states are guaranteed by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the Constitution.
4. The powers of the states are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Powers are held by both the national governments are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Three responsibilities of the national government to the states are to ensure that each state has a \_\_\_\_\_ form of government, to protect states against \_\_\_\_\_, and to \_\_\_\_\_ new states to the union.
7. Two responsibilities of the states to the federal government are to provide a \_\_\_\_\_ and to conduct \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Alexander Hamilton supported a strong national government, while \_\_\_\_\_ opposed it.
9. In the case \_\_\_\_\_, the Supreme Court held that the federal government had broad power under the Elastic Clause.
10. In the years before the Civil War, southern states declared they had the right to declare any federal law banning slavery as “ \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.”
11. The Supreme Court expanded the power of the national government under the Commerce Clause in the 1824 case of \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Through a process called \_\_\_\_\_, the Bill of Rights has been applied to the states over the years.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment reads that “No state shall....deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law...”

14. Grants of money given by the federal government to the state are called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The three types of federal grants are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
16. A rule issued by the federal government to the states is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Vocabulary

- |                      |                     |                      |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Concurrent Powers | B. Delegated Powers | C. Elastic Clause    |
| D. Implied Powers    | E. Inherent Powers  | F. Prohibited Power  |
| G. Reserved Power    | H. Block Grant      | I. Categorical Grant |
| J. Grants-In-Aid     | K. Mandate          | L. Revenue Sharing   |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Powers expressly given to the national government by the Constitution.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Powers of the national government based on the Elastic Clause
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Grants of money given by the federal government to the states.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Part of the Constitution that lets the national government make all laws that are “necessary and proper”
5. \_\_\_\_\_ A type of grant-in-aid given for a particular purpose
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Powers, usually in foreign affairs, that grow out of the very existence of the national government.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ A type of grant-in-aid given for general purposes.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Powers given only to the states.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Powers held by both the national and state governments
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Process by which part of federal tax money is distributed to states and local governments.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Powers forbidden to both the national and state governments
12. \_\_\_\_\_ A rule issued by the federal government to the states.

## Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT a delegated power?
  - A. to coin money
  - B. to declare war
  - C. to ratify constitutional amendments
  - D. to raise and maintain armed forces
2. Implied powers are based on
  - A. delegated powers
  - B. the Elastic Clause
  - C. extradition
  - D. the Full Faith and Credit Clause
3. An example of a reserved power is the power to
  - A. grant patents and copyrights
  - B. coin money
  - C. declare war
  - D. conduct elections
4. An example of a concurrent power is the power to
  - A. coin money
  - B. ratify constitutional amendments
  - C. collect taxes
  - D. establish local governments
5. Reserved powers are guaranteed by
  - A. the Full Faith and Credit Clause
  - B. the Elastic Clause
  - C. the 10th Amendment
  - D. all of the above
6. The national government can acquire new territory. This is an example of
  - A. a prohibited power
  - B. an inherent power
  - C. a delegated power
  - D. a reserved power

7. The US Constitution requires the national government to
- A. make sure each state has a republican form of government
  - B. protect states against domestic insurrection
  - C. not interfere with the abilities of states to perform their responsibilities
  - D. all of the above
8. Conducting elections is a power and responsibility of
- A. the national government
  - B. the state governments
  - C. both the national and state governments
  - D. neither the national nor state governments
9. What does the Full Faith and Credit Clause require?
- A. that the national government fulfills its responsibilities to the national government.
  - B. that the states fulfill their responsibilities to the national government
  - C. that the states fulfill their responsibilities to each other
  - D. that states determine their own polling place
10. The legal process of returning an alleged criminal to the state where the crime was committed is called
- A. ratification
  - B. cooperative federalism
  - C. concurrence
  - D. extradition
11. When was McCulloch v. Maryland decided?
- A. 1791
  - B. 1819
  - C. 1912
  - D. 1864
12. McCulloch v. Maryland resulted in
- A. a weaker national government
  - B. the creation of federalism
  - C. a stronger national government
  - D. a constitutional amendment

13. In the years before the Civil War, southern states argued that
- A. the national government did not have the authority to ban slavery
  - B. the states had the right to leave the Union
  - C. the states had the right to declare a federal law “null and void”
  - D. all of the above
14. The Commerce Clause gives
- A. the federal government the power to regulate interstate commerce
  - B. the states the power to regulate international commerce
  - C. the states the power to regulate interstate commerce
  - D. the federal government the power to regulate international commerce
15. John Calhoun was
- A. A states’ rights supporter
  - B. a nationalist position supporter
  - C. a Supreme Court justice
  - D. an attorney in Barron v. Baltimore
16. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was authorized under
- A. the 14th Amendment
  - B. Grants-in-aid
  - C. Barron V. Baltimore
  - D. the Commerce Clause
17. Originally, the Bill of Rights protected individuals against abuses by
- A. the federal government
  - B. some state governments
  - C. all state governments
  - D. all state governments and the federal government
18. Which Supreme Court case led to the application of the Bill of Rights to the states?
- A. Gibbons v. Ogden
  - B. Katzenbach v. McClung
  - C. Barron v. Baltimore
  - D. Gitlow v. New York
19. The federal government grants money to a state to build a new school. This is an example of
- A. revenue sharing

- B. A categorical grant
- C. A block grant
- D. a mandate

20. The federal government orders a state to decrease its air pollution. This is an example of

- A. a grant-in-aid
- B. a categorical grant
- C. a block grant
- D. a mandate

### **Big Questions**

**1. What are three powers the Constitution gives to the national government?**

**2. What part of the Constitution is the source of implied powers?**

**3. What are the three types of responsibilities that state and federal governments have toward each other?**

**4. Many people think the government is too involved in our lives. If you could take away one power the government has, what would it be?**

**5. Do you believe it's fair for a state university to charge a lower tuition rate to citizens of its state than to citizens of other states?**

**6. What was the significance of the ruling in McCulloch v. Maryland?**

**7. What is the purpose of incorporation?**

**8. What are the different types of grants that are used now or have been used in the last 30 years?**

**9. Why do state and local governments prefer block grants to categorical grants?**