

3.5**Learning Objective 3.5: Assess the impact of federalism on democratic government and the scope of government. (p. 95)*****Federalism and Democracy***

- Federalism contributes to democracy by increasing access to the government at all levels, but it also creates disadvantages due to differences in the resources of individual states.
- These differences can lead to inequities among the states in areas such as education.

For Additional Review

To understand more fully the idea of federalism, create a "Taking Stock" table for federalism. The table should have three columns:

1. What do I know about federalism? (fill in this column at the beginning of the unit)
2. What do I not know about federalism? (fill in this column at the beginning of the unit)
3. What have I learned about federalism? (fill this in upon completion of each section of the chapter)

Use this table to guide your reading and note-taking as well as a study tool for the topic of federalism.

To understand more fully the idea of federalism, create a chart or Venn diagram identifying the major powers of the federal, state, and current powers. Use this diagram to serve as a useful study tool for the topic of federalism.

□ Review Questions**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following forms of fiscal federalism allow the states the broadest financial discretion?
 - a. categorical grants
 - b. block grants
 - c. mandates
 - d. foreign assistance
 - e. U.S. military funding

2. The Constitution grants Congress the power to establish post offices and post roads. This is an example of
 - a. enumerated powers.
 - b. implied powers.
 - c. reserved powers.
 - d. concurrent powers.
 - e. executive powers.

3. In a confederation,
 - a. power is divided between a central government and regional governments.
 - b. the sovereignty within a nation is held entirely by the central government.
 - c. sovereignty is shared at the national, state, and local levels.
 - d. power is held at the regional level, with the central government exercising only such influence as the regional governments give it.
 - e. regional governments hold sovereignty regarding domestic policy while the national government holds sovereignty in national security policy.

4. The fiscal relationship between the national and state governments involves complex relationships. Which would *least* likely be favored by state governments?
 - a. unfunded mandates
 - b. categorical grants
 - c. block grants
 - d. revenue sharing
 - e. formula grants

5. "Enumerated" powers are those given to
 - a. the Supreme Court.
 - b. the federal bureaucracy.
 - c. state governments.
 - d. the military.
 - e. the national government.

6. The system of federalism that allowed states to do most of the fundamental governing from 1789 to 1937 was
 - a. home rule.
 - b. regulated or "marble cake" federalism.
 - c. dual federalism.
 - d. shared powers.
 - e. cooperative federalism.

7. The case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1809) ruled that
- I. The federal government could exercise only the enumerated powers of the Constitution.
 - II. The implied powers in Article I of the Constitution allowed Congress to create a nationally chartered bank.
 - III. The state governments could levy taxes on national government institutions.
 - IV. Neither states nor the federal government could tax one another.
 - V. The state courts had sole jurisdiction over regulatory affairs within their boundaries.
- a. I, III, and V
 - b. I and IV
 - c. II and III
 - d. II and IV
 - e. IV and V
8. "Dual federalism" refers to the fact that
- a. the Constitution provides two layers of government in the nation—the national and the state.
 - b. there are two major forms of aid from the national government to the states—categorical and block grants.
 - c. both the national and state governments can levy taxes on citizens.
 - d. there are two distinct eras in American history—the era before cooperative federalism and the era since the development of cooperative federalism.
 - e. there is a distinct line between policies surrounding public education and private education in the states.
9. The power of the national government to regulate interstate commerce was expanded in the landmark case of
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - b. *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - c. *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
 - d. *Miranda v. Arizona*.
 - e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
10. The notion that when state and federal laws conflict, the national laws will prevail, is the
- a. necessary and proper clause.
 - b. supremacy clause.
 - c. extradition clause.
 - d. full faith and credit clause.
 - e. privileges and immunities clause.

11. The Founding Fathers had successfully rebelled against a unitary form of government. They had tried a confederation which was not working. Thus, they developed a _____ form of government.
- Constitutional Monarchy
 - Federal
 - Socialist
 - Fascist
 - Popular Democratic
12. The levels of government recognized specifically in the Constitution are
- counties and regional governments.
 - states and the people.
 - states and cities.
 - national and state.
 - national, state, and local.
13. Federalism as a form of government helps accommodate
- differences across states.
 - governments in small geographic areas.
 - citizens who want a strong government.
 - citizens who want uniform policies across their political system.
 - citizens who do not want policies to change over time.
14. National policies override state policies when there is a conflict and the Constitution gives the national government power in that policy area. This is a statement of
- the due process clause.
 - the equal protection clause.
 - the privileges and immunity clause.
 - the supremacy clause.
 - the full faith and credit clause.
15. A major basis for Congressional power is the implied powers it holds. The basis for these implied powers is
- federalism.
 - the Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - the Equal Protection Clause.
 - the fact that Congress was the first branch of government created.
 - the "Necessary and Proper" Clause.
16. The constitutional provision that makes same-sex marriage controversial is
- judicial review.
 - full faith and credit clause.
 - privileges and immunities clause.
 - due process clause.
 - unfunded mandates.

17. Both the national and states' governments can establish court systems. This is an example of
- reserved powers.
 - a mandate.
 - concurrent powers.
 - full faith and credit clause.
 - fiscal federalism.
18. The Constitution provides for the power of extradition. Extradition is an example of
- states' taxing powers.
 - grants-in-aid.
 - formula grants.
 - interstate relations.
 - categorical grants.
19. A power delegated to the national government is the power to
- regulate foreign and interstate commerce.
 - police citizens.
 - establish educational systems.
 - establish the drinking age.
 - regulate marriage and divorce.
20. An example of a concurrent power is
- declare war.
 - establish educational systems.
 - establish the drinking age.
 - tax.
 - regulate marriage and divorce.

Free-Response Questions

1. The Constitution designed a system in which various types of powers were assigned to different levels of government. Those types of powers are variously described as:
- enumerated powers
 - reserved powers
 - concurrent powers, and
 - implied powers

Select three of the types of powers listed above.

- Define each of the chosen types of powers.
- Explain how each of the chosen types of powers affects the distribution of powers - between national and state governments.

2. Cooperative federalism is a term often used to describe the complex fiscal relationship between the national and state governments. In your essay, do the following:
- Define categorical grants and block grants, and describe the differences between them.
 - Identify an advantage and a disadvantage of categorical grants.
 - Identify an advantage and a disadvantage of block grants.

□ Answers and Explanations

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following forms of fiscal federalism allow the states the broadest financial discretion?
- (a) is incorrect because categorical grants are given to the states with very limited discretion in spending.
- (b) is correct because block grants are given to the states with only general spending guidelines.**
- (c) is incorrect because mandates leave the states with no discretion in spending.
- (d) is incorrect because it is solely the province of the national government.
- (e) is incorrect because it is solely the province of the national government.

Page reference: 80, AP Topic: Federalism

2. The Constitution grants Congress the power to establish post offices and post roads. This is an example of
- (a) **is correct because enumerated powers are listed in Article I, Sec. 8 and one example is the establishment of post offices and roads.**
- (b) is incorrect because implied powers are not specifically listed in the Constitution.
- (c) is incorrect because reserved powers belong only to the states.
- (d) is incorrect because the example listed in the question is an enumerated power not shared with the states, therefore, it is not an example of a concurrent power.
- (e) is incorrect because executive powers are not found in Article I.

Page reference: 81, AP Topics: Separation of powers, Federalism, Beliefs that citizens hold about their government and its leaders