

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

3. In a confederation,
- (a) is incorrect because it describes a federal government, not a confederation.
 - (b) is incorrect because it describes a unitary government, not a confederation.
 - (c) is incorrect because it describes a federal government, not a confederation.
 - (d) is correct because it is the only correct definition of a confederation provided.**
 - (e) is incorrect because it describes a federal government, not a confederation.

Page reference: 75, AP Topics: Considerations that influenced the formulation and adoption of the Constitution, Federalism

4. The fiscal relationship between the national and state governments involves complex relationships. Which would *least* likely be favored by state governments?

(a) is correct because mandates allow the states no discretion in spending money. From the state's position, the least liked of mandates are "unfunded mandates" that require states to spend money without any financial assistance from the national government.

(b) is incorrect because categorical grants allow the states some modicum of control over the supervision of spending and therefore would be preferred over mandates.

(c) is incorrect because block grants allow the states some modicum of control over the supervision of spending and therefore would be preferred over mandates.

(d) is incorrect because revenue sharing allows the states some modicum of control over the supervision of spending and therefore would be preferred over mandates.

(e) is incorrect because formula grants allow the states some modicum of control over the supervision of spending and therefore would be preferred over mandates.

Page reference: 91, AP Topic: Federalism

5. "Enumerated" powers are those given to

(a) is incorrect because enumerated powers are not given to the Supreme Court.

(b) is incorrect because enumerated powers are not given to the federal bureaucracy.

(c) is incorrect because enumerated powers are not given to state governments.

(d) is incorrect because enumerated powers are not given to the military.

(e) is correct because it is the definition of enumerated powers which are the powers given to the national government.

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

6. The system of federalism that allowed states to do most of the fundamental governing from 1789 to 1937 was
- (a) is incorrect because it not a form of federalism.
 - (b) is incorrect because regulated or “marble cake” federalism is a form of cooperative federalism.
 - (c) is correct because before the creation of cooperative federalism with the passing of “New Deal” programs in the mid-1930s, federalism generally conformed to the dual federalism model allowing the states to do most of the fundamental governing.**
 - (d) is incorrect because shared powers refer to cooperative federalism.
 - (e) is incorrect because cooperative federalism is different from dual federalism.

Page reference: 85, AP Topic: Federalism

7. The case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1809) ruled that
- (a) is incorrect because it contradicts the correct answer.
 - (b) is incorrect because it contradicts the correct answer.
 - (c) is incorrect because III contradicts the correct answer.
 - (d) is correct because the *McCulloch* case is a landmark decision that had two major findings, that state and national governments could not destroy one another by taxing and that the implied powers allowed the establishment of a national bank even though that was not explicitly mentioned in Article I, Section 8.**
 - (e) is incorrect because IV contradicts the correct answer and V is not related to the question in any way.

Page reference: 80, AP Topics: Federalism, Linkages between institutions

8. “Dual federalism” refers to the fact that
- (a) is correct because dual federalism is used to describe the original view of the relationship between the levels of government as clearly separated, or layered.**
 - (b) is incorrect because categorical and block grants relate to cooperative federalism, not dual federalism.
 - (c) is incorrect because it describes concurrent powers, not dual federalism.
 - (d) is incorrect because it is not a correct description of dual federalism.

(e) is incorrect because it is not a correct description of dual federalism.

Page reference: 85, AP Topic: Federalism

9. The power of the national government to regulate interstate commerce was expanded in the landmark case of

(a) is incorrect because *Marbury v. Madison* established judicial review and did not deal with the power to regulate interstate commerce.

(b) is incorrect because *Plessy v. Ferguson* segregated public accommodations and did not deal with the power to regulate interstate commerce.

(c) is incorrect because *McCulloch v. Maryland* addressed whether the federal government could exercise powers not explicitly stated in the Constitution and did not deal with the power to regulate interstate commerce.

(d) is incorrect because *Miranda v. Arizona* dealt with rights of the accused and did not deal with the power to regulate interstate commerce.

(e) is correct because *Gibbons v. Ogden* had to do with expanding the national government's power to regulate interstate commerce.

Page reference: 82, AP Topic: Federalism

10. The notion that when state and federal laws conflict, the national laws will prevail is the

(a) is incorrect because the necessary and proper clause does not deal with the supremacy of national law.

(b) is correct because the supremacy clause assures that states comply with guiding provisions of the national government. Where the Constitution is silent, states have a great deal of discretion in their decision making. But where there is a constitutional requirement, states cannot have laws that are at variance with the national requirement.

(c) is incorrect because the extradition clause does not deal with the supremacy of national law.

(d) is incorrect because the full faith and credit clause does not deal with the supremacy of national law.

(e) is incorrect because the privileges and immunities clause does not deal with the supremacy of national law.

Page reference: 78, AP Topics: Considerations that influenced the formulation and adoption of the Constitution, Federalism

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.

(a) is incorrect because the Founding Fathers did not create a Constitutional Monarchy.

(b) is correct because the Founding Fathers created a Federal system of government in the Constitution.

(c) is incorrect because the Founding Fathers did not create a Socialist form of government.

(d) is incorrect because the Founding Fathers did not create a Fascist form of government.

(e) is incorrect because the question refers to the geographic division of government, not to the location of the sovereignty.

Page Reference: 75, AP Topics: Considerations that influenced the formulation and adoption of the Constitution, Federalism

12. The levels of government recognized specifically in the Constitution are

(a) is incorrect because the Constitution does not mention counties and regional governments.

(b) is incorrect because people are not a level of government.

(c) is incorrect because the Constitution does not mention cities.

(d) is correct because the Constitution creates a federal system of government which includes a national government and state governments.

(e) is incorrect because the Constitution does not mention local government.

Page Reference: 77, AP Topic: Federalism

13. Federalism as a form of government helps accommodate

(a) is correct because federalism, by providing for state governments, makes allowances for differences that occur across states.

(b) is incorrect because federalism best serves large geographic areas, not small.

(c) is incorrect because federalism does not guarantee a strong government.

(d) is incorrect because federalism does not guarantee uniform policies.

(e) is incorrect because federalism does not guarantee policies which do not change over time.

Page reference: 78, AP Topic: Federalism

14. National policies override states' policies when there is a conflict and the Constitution gives the national government power in that policy area. This is a statement of

(a) is incorrect because the due process clause does not deal with the supremacy of national power.

(b) is incorrect because the equal protection clause does not deal with the supremacy of national power.

(c) is incorrect because the privileges and immunity clause does not deal with the supremacy of national power.

(d) is correct because the supremacy clause is the correct term for the description provided in the question.

(e) is incorrect because the full faith and credit clause does not deal with the supremacy of national power.

Page reference: 78, AP Topics: Considerations that influenced the formulation and adoption of the Constitution, Federalism

15. A major basis for Congressional power is the implied powers it holds. The basis for these implied powers is

(a) is incorrect because federalism is a geographic arrangement, not the basis for the implied powers of Congress.

(b) is incorrect because the *Marbury v. Madison* case established judicial review, not implied powers.

(c) is incorrect because the Equal Protection Clause does not relate to the topic of implied powers.

(d) is incorrect because the fact that Congress was created first is not relevant to the topic of implied powers.

(e) is correct because the "Necessary and Proper" clause found in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution provides the basis for the implied powers of Congress.

Page reference: 80, AP Topic: Federalism

16. The constitutional provision that makes same-sex marriage controversial is

(a) is incorrect because judicial review does not relate to relations between the states.

(b) is correct because full faith and credit is the provision of the Constitution which requires each state to recognize the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of all other states, which includes marriages.

(c) is incorrect because privileges and immunities do not relate to the relations between the states.

(d) is incorrect because the due process clause does not relate to the relations between the states.

(e) is incorrect because unfunded mandates do not relate to the relations between the states.

Page reference: 83, AP Topic: Federalism

17. Both the national and state governments can establish court systems. This is an example of

(a) is incorrect because reserved powers belong only to the states.

(b) is incorrect because mandates do not relate to spheres of powers of the national and state governments.

(c) is correct because concurrent powers are those powers which can be exercised by both the national government and the states, such as the power to establish court systems.

(d) is incorrect because full faith and credit does not relate to spheres of power of the national and state governments.

(e) is incorrect because fiscal federalism does not relate to spheres of powers of the national and state governments.

Page reference: 78, AP Topic: Federalism

18. The Constitution provides for the power of extradition. Extradition is an example of

(a) is incorrect because the states' taxing power is a concurrent power and does not deal with relations between the states.

(b) is incorrect because grants-in-aid are an example of cooperative federalism and do not deal with relations between the states.

(c) is incorrect because formula grants are an example of cooperative federalism and do not deal with relations between the states.

(d) is correct because extradition is an example of a Constitutional power which deals with relations between the states.

(e) is incorrect because categorical grants are an example of cooperative federalism and do not deal with relations between the states.

Page reference: 83, AP Topics: Federalism, Linkages between policy procedures

19. A power delegated to the national government is the power to
- (a) is correct because delegated powers are those given to the national government by the Constitution, and regulating foreign and interstate commerce is an example of a delegated power.
- (b) is incorrect because the power to police citizens is a concurrent power, exercised largely by the states.
- (c) is incorrect because the power to establish educational systems is a reserved power of the states.
- (d) is incorrect because the power to establish the drinking age is a reserved power of the states.
- (e) is incorrect because the power to regulate marriage and divorce is a reserved power of the states.

Page reference: 82, AP Topic: Federalism

20. An example of a concurrent power is
- (a) is incorrect because declaring war is a delegated power of the national government.
- (b) is incorrect because establishing educational systems is a reserved power of the states.
- (c) is incorrect because establishing the drinking age is a reserved power of the states.
- (d) is correct because concurrent powers are those which belong to both the national and state governments, and the power to tax is an example of a concurrent power.
- (e) is incorrect because regulating marriage and divorce is a reserved power of the states.

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Free-Response Questions

This rubric provides examples of many, but not all of the possible correct responses to the free-response questions. Occasionally, there will be weaknesses pointed out in the suggested answer, providing students with examples of what to avoid.

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.

- a. Define each of the chosen types of powers.
- b. Explain how each of the chosen types of powers affects the distribution of powers between national and state governments.
 - The Constitution provides for several types of powers that are given to the federal government or kept away from it, including enumerated powers, reserved powers, concurrent powers, and implied powers. In this essay, I will discuss enumerated powers, concurrent powers, and implied powers. These are all powers that governments have.
 - The enumerated powers are specific powers listed in the Constitution as given to the federal government. The reserved powers are powers reserved to the state governments. Implied powers are powers that are implied but not expressly discussed in the Constitution. The implied powers were given to the national government by the Supreme Court case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*. In this case, the state of Maryland tried to tell the Supreme Court that the national government couldn't do anything unless the Constitution specifically said that they could do it. But the Supreme Court took a loose interpretation of the Constitution and said that if the powers were "necessary and proper," the national government could use them. This allowed the national government to establish a national bank.
 - The reason that these powers are important in politics these days is that Republicans think that state governments should have more powers while Democrats think that the national government should have more power. A narrow vision of implied powers will limit the federal government to only its enumerated powers and give states much more authority than just the reserved powers.

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:
 - a. Define categorical grants and block grants, and describe the differences between them.
 - b. Identify an advantage and a disadvantage of categorical grants.
 - c. Identify an advantage and a disadvantage of block grants.

- In American politics, the priorities of government are set by the ways government spend money. A further issue concerns which level of government has the power to set those priorities by making decisions about how to spend money. These issues, where money is spent and which level of government makes decisions about where money is spent, form the basis for understanding the issues surrounding categorical and block grants.
- Categorical grants are grants from the national government to the state government for specific purposes and they have strings attached. In contrast, block grants are moneys given by the national government to the states for more general purposes. Usually, categorical grants give money to states to spend with almost no discretion— if the states agree to receive categorical grants they agree to spend the money in specific ways. With block grants, states will often have choices to make on how to spend money.
- One advantage of a categorical grant is that it allows the national government to have greater fiscal responsibility for the money that it collects. Members of Congress may feel that since they are ultimately responsible for the money collected from their constituents, they should exercise specific control over how that money is spent. For example, the Interstate Highway Act is a categorical grant. As a result, if states accept money under that act, Congress knows that it will be spent for building and maintaining the interstate highways. However, a disadvantage of categorical grants is that the states can be blackmailed by the national government. The Interstate Highway Act illustrates that as well. In order to receive that money, states must comply with all of the provisions of the grant. So, as a result, when the national government stipulated that in order to receive this grant, states would have to raise their drinking age to 21, all 50 states complied. So, although the national government does not have authority to raise the drinking age, it can make the states do that with categorical grant money.
- One advantage of block grants is that it allows the states, which are closer to the people, the ability to channel the use of that money to the specific needs of the state. Northern states might have needs that are different from Southern states, and urban states might have needs that are different than rural states. For example, if the national government wants to improve science and math education, needs might be