

Federalism: 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 implied in the Constitution and 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.