

Quiz: Federal Review

Question 1a of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 217951)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Under a confederate system of government, where is the most power located?

Choice	Feedback
A. The national government has most of the power.	
B. The state governments have most of the power.	Correct!
C. Local communities and town governments have most of the power.	
D. Power is carefully divided among all levels of government.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The answer is: The state governments have most of the power.

Question 1b of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 217952)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: what is the name for a system of government in which the states have most of the power?

Choice	Feedback
A. Confederate	Correct!
B. Federal	
C. Unitary	
D. Subsidiary	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The answer is: Confederate

Question 1c of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 217953)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: How much power do the states have in a confederate system of government?

Choice	Feedback
A. They have very little power compared to county and municipal governments.	
B. They have very little power compared to the national government.	
C. They share power with the national government.	
D. They have most of the power.	Correct!

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The answer is: They have most of the power.

Question 2a of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 217964)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: What word refers to powers shared by state and federal governments?

Choice	Feedback
A. Delected	
B. Reserved	
C. Concurrent	Correct!
D. None of the above	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is concurrent.

Question 2b of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 217965)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Under federalism, which level of government has concurrent powers?

Choice	Feedback
A. State	
B. Both state and federal government	Correct!
C. Federal	
D. Both national and municipal government	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: Both state and federal government

Question 2c of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 217966)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Powers shared between the state and federal government are called _____.

Choice	Feedback
A. concurrent	Correct!
B. reserved	
C. delegated	
D. inherent	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The answer is concurrent

Question 3a of 10 (2 Jefferson and Hamilton 217977)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Why did Thomas Jefferson object to letting the national government issue a charter for a national bank?

Choice	Feedback
A. The states have the power to interpose themselves between the national government and any infringement on individual liberties.	
B. A national bank is not the most convenient method for managing the nation's finances.	
C. All purposes that would have been served by the national bank could just as easily be performed by the treasury department and a system of treasury notes.	
D. Granting Congress any power not explicitly granted by the Constitution will remove all limits on its power other than what Congress itself believes to be the good of the nation.	Correct!

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: Granting Congress any power not explicitly granted by the Constitution will remove all limits on its power other than what Congress itself believes to be the good of the nation.

Question 3b of 10 (2 Jefferson and Hamilton 217978)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: According to Thomas Jefferson, what would be the long-term consequence of chartering a national bank?

Choice	Feedback
A. It would establish the precedent that Congress could charter institutions to do its business for it, thus leading to a government where private organizations replaced elected officials.	
B. It would increase the national debt and make it impossible for the United States to pay its overseas creditors.	
C. It would establish the precedent that Congress could do anything it wanted for the good of the nation, thus destroying the entire system of delegated and reserved powers.	Correct!
D. It would not be convenient but instead would force national finance decisions to be transmitted through both the Congress and the offices of the national bank.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: It would establish the precedent that Congress could do anything it wanted for the good of the nation, thus destroying the entire system of delegated and reserved powers.

Question 3c of 10 (2 Jefferson and Hamilton 217979)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: According to Thomas Jefferson, how should the necessary and proper clause be interpreted? [This clause states "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers."]

Choice	Feedback
A. If the federal government can perform an enumerated power without a law or action, then that law or action is unnecessary and therefore unconstitutional.	Correct!
B. For a law or action to be constitutional, Congress must agree with the executive branch that the particular law or action is necessary to carry out the power of government.	
C. The Supreme Court should make all decisions about which laws and actions are necessary to carry out the enumerated powers of the federal government.	
D. If the states disagree with Congress about which laws or actions are necessary, then the states should interpose themselves between the federal government and the citizens and prevent the law or action from going into effect.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: If the federal government can perform an enumerated power without a law or action, then that law or action is unnecessary and therefore unconstitutional.

Question 4a of 10 (2 Jefferson and Hamilton 218029)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Why did Alexander Hamilton argue for the national government to issue a charter for a national bank?

Choice	Feedback
A. Hamilton was at the Constitutional Convention and clearly remembered the delegates discussing whether the federal government should be able to create a national bank.	
B. Any sovereign government, by definition, has the right to apply its power by all appropriate means.	Correct!
C. The Constitution clearly enumerates the power to charter banks and other corporations.	
D. The national government, by definition, has all powers of all lower levels of government.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: Any sovereign government, by definition, has the right to apply its power by all appropriate means.

Question 4b of 10 (2 Jefferson and Hamilton 218030)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: The Constitution never explicitly lists the power to charter banks and corporations. Why did Alexander Hamilton argue the United States could still charter a bank?

Choice	Feedback
A. He argued that while the Constitution did not list the power to charter a bank directly, any law passed by a concurrent majority of the House and Senate must be constitutional.	
B. He argued the national government subsumed the powers of previous governments, and could do anything that the Articles of Confederation could have done.	
C. He argued there are both implied and expressly enumerated powers, and that both types of powers are delegated to the national government.	Correct!
D. He argued that the Seventh Amendment gave Congress the necessary power to regulate the national economy.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: He argued there are both implied and expressly enumerated powers, and that both types of powers are delegated to the national government.

Question 4c of 10 (2 Jefferson and Hamilton 218031)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: According to Alexander Hamilton, how should the powers of government be understood?

Choice	Feedback
A. The national government is a sovereign government. It has broadly defined powers when it acts in relation to any of the lawful ends of government.	Correct!
B. The powers of the federal government extend to all "necessary and proper" activities - like chartering a bank that is a necessary part of national finance.	
C. Governments are constantly pursuing power, and the only way to understand governmental actions is as a continuing struggle for power.	
D. The national government is doubly limited. Not only are its powers restricted to the ends laid out in the Constitution, but it can also use only those means that are explicitly granted to it and not those to any other level of government.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: The national government is a sovereign government. It has broadly defined powers when it acts in relation to any of the lawful ends of government.

Question 5a of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 218035)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which level of government prints money?

Choice	Feedback
A. State	
B. Federal	Correct!
C. Both state and federal	
D. Local and municipal	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: Federal.

Question 5b of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 218036)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: All of the following are duties of the federal government except:

Choice	Feedback
A. running the postal system.	
B. printing money.	
C. maintaining an army.	
D. issuing licenses.	Correct!

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is issuing licenses.

Question 5c of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 218037)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Regulating interstate commerce is a duty of the _____ government.

Choice	Feedback
A. state	
B. federal	Correct!
C. both state and federal	
D. local and municipal	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is federal

Question 6a of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 218044)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which level of government oversees education?

Choice	Feedback
A. State	Correct!
B. Federal	
C. Both state and federal	
D. Local and municipal	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is state.

Question 6b of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 218045)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: All of the following are duties of the state government except:

Choice	Feedback
A. issuing licenses.	
B. conducting elections.	
C. ratifying the Constitution.	
D. declaring war.	Correct!

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is declaring war.

Question 6c of 10 (1 Federalism - Division of Powers 218046)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Regulating commerce within the states is a duty of _____ government.

Choice	Feedback
A. both state and federal	
B. federal	
C. state	Correct!
D. local and municipal	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is state.

Question 7a of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 218051)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: What does the elastic clause do?

Choice	Feedback
A. It tells states to cooperate with one another.	
B. It explains what duties state government has.	
C. It allows the federal government to expand its powers.	Correct!
D. It shifts power from the federal government to the states.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: It allows the federal government to expand its powers.

Question 7b of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 218052)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: The _____ clause allows federal government to expand its powers

Choice	Feedback
A. enumerated	
B. elastic	Correct!
C. full faith	
D. full credit	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is elastic.

Question 7c of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 218053)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: The clause that allows the federal government to expand its powers is the:

Choice	Feedback
A. elastic clause	Correct!
B. full faith and credit clause	
C. enumerated clause	
D. Santa clause	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is elastic clause.

Question 8a of 10 (2 Federalism - state and national 218057)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which best describes dual federalism?

Choice	Feedback
A. Federal authorities gradually shift power back to the states.	
B. State and federal government work together to make federal policy.	
C. The federal government comes up with creative ways to expand its power.	
D. Power is specified and shared between federal and state government.	Correct!

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: Power is specified and shared between federal and state government.

Question 8b of 10 (2 Federalism - state and national 218058)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Under the system of _____ federalism, power is specified and shared between federal and state government.

Choice	Feedback
A. new	
B. nonpartisan	
C. dual	Correct!
D. creative	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is dual.

Question 8c of 10 (2 Federalism - state and national 218059)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: The type of federalism that was most common in the United States until 1930 was:

Choice	Feedback
A. cooperative federalism.	
B. dual federalism.	Correct!
C. creative federalism.	
D. new federalism.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is dual federalism.

Question 9a of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 218062)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Which best describes new federalism?

Choice	Feedback
A. Power is specified and shared between federal and state government.	
B. State and federal government work together to make federal policy.	
C. The federal government comes up with creative ways to expand its power.	
D. Federal authorities gradually shift power back to the states.	Correct!

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: Federal authorities gradually shift power back to the states

Question 9b of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 218063)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: Under the system of _____, power is shifted from the federal to the state government

Choice	Feedback
A. new federalism	Correct!
B. cooperative federalism	
C. creative federalism	
D. dual federalism	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: New Federalism.

Question 9c of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 218064)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: The type of federalism that has been most common in the United States since 1980 is:

Choice	Feedback
A. cooperative federalism.	
B. new federalism.	Correct!
C. creative federalism.	
D. dual federalism.	

Global Incorrect Feedback
 The correct answer is: New federalism.

Question 10a of 10 (1 Federalism - state and national 218069)

Maximum Attempts: 1
Question Type: Multiple Choice
Maximum Score: 1

Question: what is the purpose of grants-in-aid?

Choice	Feedback
A.	