

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) Federalism is a way of organizing a nation so that 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) power is centralized in state and local government.  
B) there is one federal government and all regional governments are administrative subunits of it.  
C) there are three branches of government and a system of checks and balances.  
D) both national and state levels of government have some authority over the same land and people.  
E) power is centralized in the national government.
- 2) Contracts between business firms can be enforced across state boundaries as part of the constitutional provision of 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) privileges and immunities.  
B) full faith and credit.  
C) extradition.  
D) implied powers of the states.  
E) interstate compacts.
- 3) The national government has exclusive control over foreign and military policy, the postal system, and monetary policy, while the states have exclusive control over other specific areas. This division of responsibilities reflects 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) dual federalism.  
B) tripartite federalism.  
C) fiscal federalism.  
D) divided government.  
E) cooperative federalism.
- 4) All of the following areas prove examples of how federalism decentralizes our policies EXCEPT 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) funding of education.  
B) environmental protection.  
C) federal income tax.  
D) regulation of abortion.  
E) death penalty.
- 5) The supremacy clause 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) establishes the Constitution, laws of the national government, and treaties as the supreme law of the land.  
B) states that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by the states, are reserved to the states.  
C) declares that the national government is superior to the states in every concern.  
D) states that the people are the supreme authority in the United States and that the government shall be subservient to them.  
E) establishes the Supreme Court as the final arbiter in all civil and criminal disputes.

- 6) Enumerated powers are those that are 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) reserved for the states.  
B) involving money matters.  
C) implied in the Constitution.  
D) stated in the Constitution.  
E) granted specifically to the president.
- 7) The Constitution's provision that Congress has the right to "make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution" its powers is often referred to as the 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) heart of fiscal federalism.  
B) Unwritten Amendment.  
C) privileges and immunities.  
D) elastic clause.  
E) enumerated powers.
- 8) The enumerated powers of Congress and the national government are those 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) set out in the first ten amendments.  
B) requiring ratification by the states.  
C) specifically spelled out in the Constitution.  
D) involving taxes, spending, and fiscal policy.  
E) not specifically spelled out in the Constitution, but nonetheless acknowledged.
- 9) The Tenth Amendment 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) establishes the Supreme Court as the final arbiter in all civil and criminal disputes.  
B) establishes the number of electoral votes each state can cast in the Electoral College.  
C) establishes the Constitution, laws of the national government, and treaties as the supreme law of the land.  
D) declares that the national government is superior to the states in every concern.  
E) states that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by the states, are reserved for the states.
- 10) Which of the following is TRUE of the Constitution? 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) It established states as vital components of the machinery of government.  
B) It guaranteed states equal representation in the Senate.  
C) It guaranteed the continuation of each state by forbidding Congress to create new states by dividing existing states without the approval of the existing state.  
D) It created obligations of the national government toward the state including the obligation to protect states from invasion.  
E) All of the above
- 11) One of the primary reasons for the comparatively small scope of American government is 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) individualism.  
B) judicial review.  
C) pluralism.  
D) liberalism.  
E) capitalism.

- 12) Which of the following limits on government were particularly important to John Locke? 12) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Government must provide standing laws so that people know in advance whether their acts are acceptable.
  - B) The supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without his consent.
  - C) Political equality
  - D) All of the above
  - E) Both A and B
- 13) The idea that government derives its authority by sanction of the people refers to the principle of 13) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) natural rights.
  - B) representation.
  - C) limited government.
  - D) human rights.
  - E) consent of the governed.
- 14) The \_\_\_\_\_, offered as a proposal at the Constitutional Convention, called for giving each state 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
in Congress representation in proportion to the state's share of the population.
- A) Connecticut Plan
  - B) Virginia Plan
  - C) New Jersey Plan
  - D) New York Plan
  - E) Rhode Island Plan
- 15) Which statement best describes the view of human nature held by delegates to the 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
Constitutional Convention?
- A) Humans are naturally altruistic.
  - B) Humans are basically evil.
  - C) Humans are solely the product of their environment.
  - D) Human beings are basically selfish and self-interested.
  - E) Humans are basically good.
- 16) The *who* of politics includes voters, candidates, groups and parties; the *what* refers to the 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) substance of politics and government—benefits and burdens.
  - B) procedures through which voters, candidates, groups, and parties get what they want.
  - C) winners and losers.
  - D) institutions that respond to voters, candidates, groups, and parties.
  - E) media organizations that cover voters, candidates, groups, and parties.
- 17) Pluralist theory suggests that, in the United States, 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Congress is stronger and more influential than the presidency.
  - B) many groups vie for power with no one group dominating politics.
  - C) too many influential groups cripple government's ability to govern.
  - D) society is governed by an upper-class elite.
  - E) because most citizens fail to pay attention to serious issues, government has become an elite institution.

## Answer Key

Testname: AP GOV CH 3 QUIZ 1

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) D
- 8) C
- 9) E
- 10) E
- 11) A
- 12) E
- 13) E
- 14) B
- 15) D
- 16) A
- 17) B