

Chapter 5
Federalism
Answer Key

True/False

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. F
7. T
8. F
9. F
10. T

Multiple Choice

1.
 - a. No, the Preamble does not declare that the constituent element of the Union is the states.
 - b. Correct. The Preamble declares that the constituent element of the Union is the people.
 - c. No, only one is correct.
 - d. No, one of the above answers is correct.
2.
 - a. Not the best answer. Economic concentration is one of the things Jefferson feared.
 - b. Not the best answer. Monopoly is one of the Jefferson feared.
 - c. Not the best answer. Political centralization is one of things Jefferson feared.
 - d. Correct, Jefferson feared economic concentration, monopoly, and political centralization.
 - e. No, there is a correct answer above.
3.
 - a. Yes, *McCulloch v. Maryland* dealt with the National Bank.
 - b. No, *McCulloch v. Maryland* did not deal with interstate commerce.
 - c. No, *McCulloch v. Maryland* did not deal with civil rights.
 - d. No, *McCulloch v. Maryland* did not deal with reserved powers.
 - e. No, there is a correct answer above.
4.
 - a. No, the federal government retrenched its power during the late nineteenth century.
 - b. Yes, cities represented an exception to laissez-faire.
 - c. No, state governments were weakened in the late nineteenth century.
 - d. No, the authors provide no evidence of this.
 - e. No, there is a correct answer above.
5.
 - a. No, Andrew Jackson did not object to the National Bank because he favored controlling the money supply.

- b. Correct. Andrew Jackson objected to the National Bank on democratic-egalitarian grounds.
- c. No, Andrew Jackson did not object to the National Bank because it did not grant exclusive gratuities.
- d. No, only one answer is correct.
- e. No, there is a correct answer above.
6. a. No, the Morrill Act was not the driving force behind welfare policies.
- b. Correct, the Morrill Act was the driving force behind the creation of state universities.
- c. No, the Morrill Act was not the driving force behind free trade and commerce.
- d. No, the Morrill Act was not the driving force behind the compact theory.
- e. No, the Morrill Act was not the driving force behind process federalism.
7. a. No, Alexander Hamilton is not associated with the nullification doctrine.
- b. Not the best answer. Andrew Jackson was an opponent of the nullification doctrine.
- c. Not the best answer. Roger Taney was not a proponent of federal power but is not most closely associated with the nullification doctrine.
- d. Correct, John C. Calhoun is most closely associated with the nullification doctrine.
- e. No, Franklin Roosevelt is not associated with the nullification doctrine.
8. a. No, the progressive movement did increase the power of the federal government.
- b. No, the New Deal did strengthen the federal government.
- c. No, the Civil Rights era did strengthen the federal government.
- d. Correct. Jim Crow laws represented the weakness of the federal government.
- e. No, rights-based claims in the late twentieth century strengthened the federal government.
9. a. Correct, Progressives had a greater impact at the state level than the national level.
- b. No, Progressives did not have a greater impact on the national level.
- c. No, Progressives did not have a greater impact on the local level.
- d. No, Progressives did not have a greater impact on the national level.
- e. No, there is a correct answer above.
10. a. Correct, the Court held that states enjoy sovereign immunity.
- b. No, the Court did not hold process federalism to be unconstitutional.
- c. No, the Court did not hold that mandates are unconstitutional.
- d. No, the Court did not hold that the federal government does not have enumerated power.
- e. No, there is a correct answer above.
11. a. No, welfare policy is not the opposite of a block grant.
- b. Correct, federal mandates do not allow for state discretion.
- c. Not the best answer. Rights claims may reduce state discretion but are not the best example of an opposite to block grants.
- d. No, block grants may be a modern example of cooperative federalism.
- e. No, there is a correct answer above.

12. a. No, the environmental movement does not consider environmental rights to be political.
b. No, the environmental movement does not consider environmental rights to be civil.
c. Correct, like the rights in the Declaration of Independence, the environmental movement considers environmental rights to be inalienable.
d. No, only one answer above is correct.
e. No, there is a correct answer above.
13. a. No, no President since 1976 has been a Senator.
b. No, only one President since 1976 has been a member of Congress.
c. No, only one President since 1976 has been a state attorney general.
d. No, only one President since 1976 has been a lawyer.
e. Correct, all presidents except one (George H.W. Bush) have been Governors.
14. a. No, democratic momentum did not lead to a limit on future advances in civil rights.
b. Correct. Democratic momentum did propel the national government to concern itself with voting rights issues that did not directly involve race.
c. No, democratic momentum did not lead to a limit on bussing to achieve racial desegregation.
d. No, there is one correct answer.
e. No, there is a correct answer above.
15. a. No, budgeting is not the object of the most extensive involvement by the federal government in education policy in all of American history.
b. No, curriculum guidelines are not the object of the most extensive involvement by the federal government in education policy in all of American history.
c. Yes, testing is the object of the most extensive involvement by the federal government in education policy in all of American history.
d. No, desegregation is not the object of the most extensive involvement by the federal government in education policy in all of American history.
e. No, there is a correct answer above.

Critical Thinking

1. In each answer, cite an example of compact, cooperative, and process federalism in action.
2. Consider the phrase “laboratories of democracy” in your answer.
3. In your answer, detail the contemporary debates over issues such as education policy that have resurrected old concerns regarding federalism.