Name _____ Date _____

Federalism: National, State and Shared Powers

Directions: Use what the U.S. Constitution says about federalism to answer each question. The situations are made up for practice.

1. Match each example to the kind of power it shows under the U.S. Constitution.
Write the letter of the matching answer on each line.

1. _____ Congress and a state legislature each pass laws that collect taxes.
2. _____ Neither Congress nor any state may give a person a title of nobility, such as duke.
3. _____ Congress decides to have a new one-dollar coin made.
4. _____ A state sets up county and city governments and decides what powers they have.

A. Concurrent power
B. Reserved power
C. Expressed power
D. Implied power
E. Denied power

2. During a class debate, Mateo says, "Federalism means power is split among Congress, the president and the courts." Which correction is accurate?

A. Mateo is right: federalism is the split among the three branches.
B. That split is called a confederation. Federalism lets each state ignore federal laws it dislikes.
C. That split is called separation of powers. Federalism divides power between the national government and the states.
D. That split is called judicial review. Federalism divides power between the House and the Senate.

3. An invented state passes a law requiring barbers to pass a skills test before they cut hair for pay. The U.S. Constitution never mentions barbers. Which amendment best explains where the state gets this kind of power?

A. The Tenth Amendment
B. The Ninth Amendment
C. The Fourteenth Amendment
D. The First Amendment

4. The Constitution lists Congress's power to raise and support armies, but it never mentions a school for training military officers. In an invented example, Congress passes a law creating one. Which part of the Constitution supports a law like this?

A. The Full Faith and Credit Clause
B. The Necessary and Proper Clause
C. The Supremacy Clause
D. The Tenth Amendment

5. Leaders of an invented state are planning new projects, and so is Congress. Which TWO powers can both the state and the national government use? Select 2.

☐ A. Borrow money
☐ B. Declare war
☐ C. Coin money
☐ D. Set up courts
☐ E. Admit new states to the Union

6. Congress passes a valid law that sets a national safety standard for bicycle helmets and forbids selling helmets that fail it. An invented state then passes a law allowing those failing helmets to be sold within its borders. Which law controls?

A. The state law, because the Tenth Amendment reserves this power to the states

B. Whichever law was passed more recently

C. The state law, but only inside that state's borders

D. The federal law, because of the Supremacy Clause

7. Leaders of an invented state want to sign a formal treaty with a neighboring country about fishing in a lake the two share. What does the Constitution say about this plan?

A. The state may sign it, because the Tenth Amendment reserves treaty-making to the states.

B. The state may not sign it, because the Constitution forbids states to make treaties.

C. The state may sign it, as long as the governor approves.

D. The state may sign it, as long as the state's highest court approves.

8. A court in one invented state orders a moving company to pay a customer $800 for broken furniture. The company then moves its business to another state, hoping to avoid paying. Which provision of the Constitution requires the second state to respect the first state's court judgment?

A. The Full Faith and Credit Clause

B. The Necessary and Proper Clause

C. The Tenth Amendment

D. The Supremacy Clause