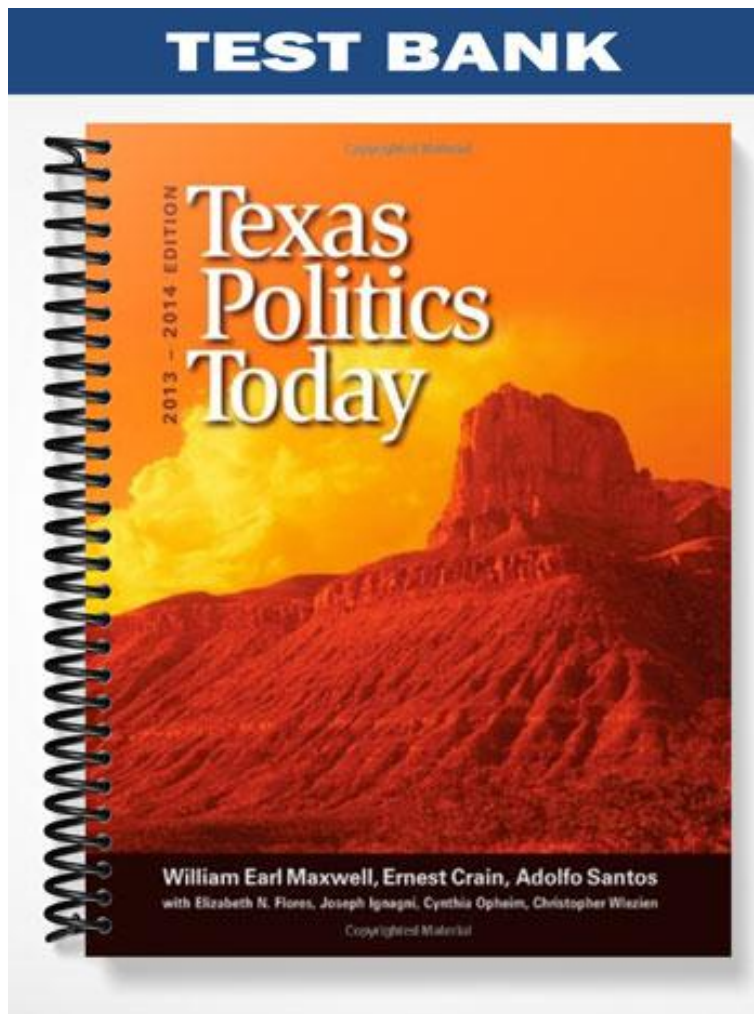


TEST BANK



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**Texas
Politics
Today**

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CHAPTER 2: Texas in the Federal System

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A system of government that is divided and shared between a national or central government and state or regional governments is utilized by
- North America.
 - Mexico.
 - Canada.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 31 NOT: Applied

2. What was one critical challenge to writing the Articles of Confederation in 1787?
- The creation of a representative government for a large nation with a diverse population
 - Assigning constitutional powers
 - Deciding how much power the national government has depending on the “necessary and proper clause”
 - Establishing major governing institutions

ANS: A REF: 31 NOT: Factual

3. Texas’s political figures have been pushing for a shift in power
- away from the federal government.
 - towards the federal government.
 - towards the middle road.
 - that is more conservative.

ANS: A REF: 31 NOT: Conceptual

4. Powers of the national government stated in the United States Constitution are called
- concurrent.
 - reserved.
 - delegated.
 - committed.

ANS: C REF: 31 NOT: Factual

5. Constitutions are expected to do all of the following *except*
- assign constitutional power.
 - identify political leaders.
 - place limitations on the government.
 - establish major governing institutions.

ANS: B REF: 31 NOT: Conceptual

6. Powers of the national government stated in the United States Constitution are called
- concurrent.
 - reserved.
 - delegated.
 - committed.

ANS: C REF: 31–33 NOT: Factual

7. Powers found in Article 1, Section 8 and are explicitly listed in the US Constitution are called
- expressed powers.
 - implied powers.
 - concurrent powers.
 - reserved powers.

ANS: A REF: 33 NOT: Factual

8. Delegated powers that come with an office or position are called
- inherent powers.
 - delegated powers.
 - reserved powers.
 - expressed powers.

ANS: A REF: 33 NOT: Factual

9. The implied powers of the national government are designed to do whatever is necessary to
- carry out the expressed powers of the national government.
 - carry out the expressed powers of the national and state governments.
 - establish the inherent powers of the national government.
 - establish the reserved powers of the states.

ANS: A REF: 33 NOT: Factual

10. Powers assigned to both the national and state governments are called
- reserved powers.
 - concurrent powers.
 - special powers.
 - federal powers.

ANS: B REF: 33 NOT: Factual

11. Under Article 1, the U.S. Constitution gives the national government all of the following expressed powers *except*
- conduct foreign policy.
 - regulate intrastate commerce.
 - raise and support an army.
 - borrow money.

ANS: B REF: 33–34 NOT: Conceptual

12. Reserved powers are those that belong to the
- national government.
 - state governments.
 - national and state governments.
 - local governments only.

ANS: B REF: 34 NOT: Factual

13. Which Article and Section was used to justify the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act?
- Article VI, Section 2
 - Article I, Section 8
 - Article VII, Section 2
 - Article VIII, Section 2

ANS: B REF: 34 NOT: Applied

14. Which is a true statement about the powers of the national government?
- The only powers of the national government are those specifically stated.
 - The amount of power the national government has depends on the interpretation of the “necessary and proper clause.”
 - Powers are determined by the supremacy clause.
 - Powers of the national government are equal to the powers of the state governments.

ANS: B REF: 34 NOT: Applied

15. Which is a correct statement about the Tenth Amendment?
- The federal courts have frequently used this amendment to invalidate national government actions.
 - In spite of this amendment the U.S. Supreme Court in *McCulloch v. Maryland* permitted federal action through implied powers.
 - The federal courts used this amendment to allow the national government to commandeer state agencies to the service of the federal government.
 - The Tenth Amendment states that all powers not explicitly delegated to the national government are reserved to the states exclusively.

ANS: B REF: 34–35 NOT: Conceptual

16. The 1819 *McCulloch v. Maryland* case _____ the powers of the federal government.

- a. expanded
- b. limited
- c. expressed
- d. delegated

ANS: A REF: 35 NOT: Factual

17. What dominant type of federalism existed up until the 1930s?
- a. Dual federalism
 - b. Cooperative federalism
 - c. Creative federalism
 - d. New federalism

ANS: A REF: 36 NOT: Conceptual

18. Which is *not* a characteristic of dual federalism?
- a. The national government is one of enumerated powers.
 - b. The purposes that the national government may constitutionally promote are few.
 - c. Within their respective spheres the two centers of government are not “sovereign” and hence not “equal.”
 - d. The relation of the two centers with each other is one of tension rather than collaboration.

ANS: C REF: 36 NOT: Applied

19. The understanding that the federal government and state governments are both sovereign within their sphere of influence is called
- a. cooperative federalism.
 - b. dual federalism.
 - c. creative federalism.
 - d. new federalism.

ANS: B REF: 36 NOT: Applied

20. Which type of federalism encourages states to pursue certain public policy goals and when states cooperated, they would receive matching funds or additional assistance from the national government?
- a. New federalism
 - b. Dual federalism
 - c. Cooperative federalism
 - d. Creative federalism

ANS: C REF: 37 NOT: Conceptual

21. Federal aid to state or local governments for specific purposes, granted under restrictive conditions and often requiring matching funds from the receiving government is called
- a. a categorical grant.
 - b. a matching grant.
 - c. a block grant.
 - d. a federal grant.

ANS: A REF: 37 NOT: Factual

22. Which is *not* a condition of categorical grant programs?
- a. The receiving government agrees to match the federal money with its own, at a ratio fixed by law (between 10 percent and 90 percent of the cost of the program).
 - b. The receiving government administers the program.
 - c. The receiving government must meet minimum standards of federal law.
 - d. States can spend federal money in any way that promotes racial segregation.

ANS: D REF: 37 NOT: Applied

23. State and local governments have greater administrative flexibility with _____ than with categorical grants.
- a. matching grants
 - b. earmark grants
 - c. block grants
 - d. project grants

ANS: C REF: 37 NOT: Conceptual

24. The attempt to enhance the power of state and local governments, especially by substituting more flexible block grants instead of restrictive categorical grants in aid is called
- a. a matching grant.
 - b. devolution.
 - c. cooperative federalism.
 - d. dual federalism.

ANS: B REF: 37 NOT: Factual

25. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision allowed continued discrimination against African Americans, and it became pervasive throughout the South, as
- a. Jim Crow laws.
 - b. the separate-but-equal doctrine.
 - c. the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - d. the Tenth Amendment.

ANS: A REF: 38 NOT: Applied

26. Which court case involved the University of Texas at Austin encouraging African-American students to go out of state to attend law school?
- a. *Sweatt v. Painter*
 - b. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - c. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

ANS: A REF: 38 NOT: Conceptual

27. Southern states viewed *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 as
- a. separate but equal.
 - b. an encroachment of their states' rights.
 - c. coded language for states' rights.
 - d. an example of devolution.

ANS: B REF: 38 NOT: Conceptual

28. The Twenty-fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution forbids states from which of the following?
- a. Using age in setting voting requirements
 - b. Prohibiting persons from voting on the basis of gender
 - c. Allowing the appointment of U.S. senators
 - d. Enacting poll tax laws as a condition for voting in a national election

ANS: D REF: 38 NOT: Factual

29. Governor Rick Perry, during his 2011–2012 presidential bid, argued that the federal government had increasingly taken over more activities of the state government. This is an example of what type of federalism?
- a. Coercive federalism
 - b. Liberal federalism
 - c. New federalism
 - d. Dual federalism

ANS: A REF: 39–40 NOT: Conceptual

30. The Office of the Governor believes so firmly in protecting states' rights that he made the _____ Amendment to the Constitution a central element of his bid for the Republican nomination for the presidency.
- a. Twenty-fourth
 - b. Tenth
 - c. Fourteenth
 - d. Eighth

ANS: B REF: 41 NOT: Applied

31. Texas is the headquarters to the world's _____ industry?
- a. wind turbine
 - b. coal
 - c. petrochemical
 - d. aeronautics

ANS: C REF: 42 NOT: Factual

32. Cap and trade is a proposed market-driven environmental policy that sets limits on the amount of pollution that industry can produce, and it is used by Texans to
- challenge the national government.
 - develop alternative sources of energy.
 - produce hazardous air pollutants.
 - attract industry to invest in technology that will produce less pollution.

ANS: D REF: 42 NOT: Conceptual

33. Texas and its local government rank _____ when it comes to receiving federal dollars for the past decade.
- 44th
 - 43rd
 - 37th
 - 3rd

ANS: D REF: 45 NOT: Factual

34. The obligations that the federal government imposes on state governments with little or no funding to help support the program defines
- unfunded mandates.
 - categorical grants.
 - block grants.
 - earmarked grants.

ANS: A REF: 46 NOT: Factual

35. What did President Bill Clinton's Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 allow the federal government to do?
- Get around the law.
 - Take credit for legislation without funding.
 - Obligate the states to implement certain policies.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 46 NOT: Applied

36. Which of the following is *not* a provision of the federal Patient Protection and Affordability Care Act (Health Care Reform)?
- An individual mandate that requires uninsured individuals to buy health insurance or pay a fine
 - Provides for state exchanges through which individuals and small businesses may purchase insurance
 - Those without employer-based health insurance may be eligible for federal subsidies.
 - The Medicaid program will be reduced due to a reduced need.

ANS: D REF: 47 NOT: Applied

37. What is known as the "hidden tax" on the American people?
- The added cost of medical payments paid by the uninsured.
 - The added cost to American families and employers of covering those who are uninsured.
 - The added cost to the local government for providing free medical attention to the uninsured.
 - The added cost to employers for providing insurance to their employees and their families.

ANS: B REF: 47 NOT: Factual

38. Which law outlawed child labor, established a minimum wage, limited the workweek to 40 hours, and mandated overtime pay?
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
 - Fair Labor Standards Act
 - Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
 - AMBER Alert Act

ANS: B REF: 48 NOT: Conceptual

39. In what court case did the U.S. Supreme Court rule that the Fair Labor Standards Act violated the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution?
- Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority*
 - Fair Labor Standards Act*
 - National League of Cities v. Usery*
 - Unfunded Mandates*

ANS: C REF: 48 NOT: Applied

40. Prior to the 1970s, the Fair Labor Standards Act did not include what entities from establishing a minimum wage, maximum hour, and overtime pay provisions?
- Federal and state governments
 - State and county governments
 - State and local governments
 - Local and county governments

ANS: C REF: 48 NOT: Factual

41. In what court case did the U.S. Supreme Court move the balance of power from the states to the national government, limiting the role of the Tenth Amendment and the powers reserved to the states?
- National League of Cities v. Usery*
 - McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Plessey v. Ferguson*
 - Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority*

ANS: D REF: 48 NOT: Conceptual

42. The AMBER Alert system is a good example of a
- state policy solution that was expanded nationwide.
 - state's experiment with public policy.
 - state successfully implementing a law enforcement tool.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 48–49 NOT: Applied

43. States serve as public policy
- laboratories.
 - referendums.
 - scapegoats for failed national policies.
 - equals to that of the national government.

ANS: A REF: 49 NOT: Factual

44. The Reconstruction Era was a period in which
- Radical Republicans in Congress took control of public policy.
 - Radical Republicans in Congress enfranchised the recently freed male population and limited political and voting rights.
 - Texas history witnessed the election of a number of African Americans to the state legislature.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 49 NOT: Factual

45. Certain rights found in the Bill of Rights are rights that cannot be encroached upon by the states is known as the
- a. incorporation doctrine.
 - b. Tenth Amendment.
 - c. Fourteenth Amendment.
 - d. new federalism.

ANS: A REF: 49 NOT: Applied

46. The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted the _____ Amendment to extend many national constitutional guarantees to the states.
- a. Tenth
 - b. Seventeenth
 - c. Fifteenth
 - d. Fourteenth

ANS: D REF: 49 NOT: Conceptual

47. Which U.S. Constitutional Amendment has been used by the U.S. Supreme Court to extend most of the provisions in the Bill of Rights to state governments?
- a. Sixteenth Amendment
 - b. Fifteenth Amendment
 - c. Fourteenth Amendment
 - d. Thirteenth Amendment

ANS: C REF: 50 NOT: Conceptual

48. Which of the following is *not* true of the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA)?
- a. DOMA was enacted by the federal government in 1996.
 - b. DOMA was fully endorsed by President Obama and the Judicial Department.
 - c. DOMA allows states to reject marriages between members of the same sex that occurred in other states.
 - d. DOMA is in direct conflict with the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

ANS: B REF: 50–51 NOT: Factual

49. Which court case clarified the incorporation of the Fourth Amendment, which provides protections against unreasonable searches and seizures?
- a. *Aguilar v. Texas*
 - b. *Pointer v. Texas*
 - c. *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - d. *Beck v. Ohio*

ANS: A REF: 50 NOT: Factual

50. Which court case grants the accused the right to confront the witnesses against the accused?
- a. *Aguilar v. Texas*
 - b. *Pointer v. Texas*
 - c. *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - d. *Beck v. Ohio*

ANS: B REF: 50 NOT: Factual

51. Which power gives the U.S. Congress the authority to create rules for immigration and naturalization?
- a. Article VI
 - b. Article I, Section 10
 - c. Article I, Section 8
 - d. Article 2, Section 8

ANS: C REF: 50 NOT: Factual

52. In their struggle for power, which institution has acted as an umpire between the national and state governments?
- a. The United States Congress
 - b. The President of the United States
 - c. The United States Supreme Court
 - d. Federal bureaucracies

ANS: C REF: 50 NOT: Conceptual

53. In 1996, the federal government enacted the Defense of Marriage Act that some states believe
- violated the right of states to determine their own civil laws.
 - allowed states to reject marriages that occurred in other states between members of the same gender.
 - allowed Texas to outlaw gay marriage.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 50–51 NOT: Applied

54. Legal scholars argue that Article IV, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution requires states to recognize
- “the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.”
 - the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the U.S. Constitution.
 - that it contributes to the federalism question because it mandates that Texas recognizes the official documents and court rulings from other states.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 51 NOT: Conceptual

55. Governor Perry’s desire to eliminate some federal agencies is based on
- the idea that the federal government should be “reigned in.”
 - what he sees as government waste and duplication of efforts by states.
 - his 2012 presidential campaign.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 52 NOT: Conceptual

56. What agencies did Governor Perry want to eliminate if he became president of the United States despite the fact that these agencies employ a large number of Texans?
- Department of Commerce
 - Department of Education
 - Department of Energy
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 52 NOT: Applied

57. Customs and Border Protection has a priority of keeping
- terrorists out of the country.
 - facilitating trade and travel while enforcing hundreds of regulations.
 - illegal immigrants and illegal narcotics from entering the country.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 52 NOT: Factual

58. Which statement more accurately describes Texas’s involvement with the military?
- More Texans have historically volunteered for the military.
 - Texas has had very little military volunteerism in the military.
 - The state has not really experienced much growth associated with the military.
 - The state has employed a limited number of civilian as well as service and contract workers.

ANS: A REF: 52 NOT: Conceptual

59. Which federal agencies work alongside Texas agencies complementing their economy?
- Border Patrol, Education, and Commerce
 - Department of Defense, Border Patrol, and Agriculture
 - Agriculture, Energy, and Health and Human Services

d. Border Patrol, Education, and Department of Transportation

ANS: B REF: 52–53 NOT: Applied

60. Which federal agency works alongside the Texas Department of Agriculture to ensure that what people consume is safe and nutritious?
- U.S. Department of Commerce
 - U.S. Department of Land Commission
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture
 - U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

ANS: C REF: 53 NOT: Factual

ESSAY

1. Explain what is meant by a federal system of government. In your discussion, be sure to identify the powers that are granted to both the national government and the states. What powers are denied to both? What powers are shared by both? Be sure to give examples.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

2. Explain how the United States Supreme Court has recently interpreted states' rights as being embodied in the Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments. What are your views on constitutionally imposed limitations on federal activities?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

3. Discuss Texas' leadership role in a nationwide movement to limit the role of the national government?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

4. Explain the Tenth Amendment and the reserved powers of the states. What were the issues involved and the decision made in the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

5. Identify the three largest positive contributions the national government makes to Texas?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

6. Describe the changing relationship between states and the national government with each phase of federalism.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

7. How has Texas coped with the changing nature of federalism?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

8. Describe the difference between states' rights and civil rights. How has Texas fared by taking a states' rights position?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

9. How is Texas choosing to challenge the federal passage of the Patient Protection and Affordability Care Act (Health Care Reform)?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

10. Describe the concept of states as policy laboratories. What is an example of a successful policy that moved nationwide? Why was it successful?

ANS:

Answers may vary.