11. j
12. b
13. k
14. a
15. d
16. n
17. l
18. e
19. i
20. Preamble
21. limited government
22. executive agreements
23. Progressives
24. winner-take-all
25. unconstitutional

Chapter Test, Form B

1. The six goals are listed in the Preamble: form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.
2. Amendments may be (1) proposed by Congress and ratified by state legislatures, (2) proposed by Congress and ratified by state conventions, (3) proposed by national conventions and ratified by state legislatures, or (4) proposed by national conventions and ratified by state conventions.
3. The original Constitution allowed slavery and permitted states to deny voting rights on the basis of race and other factors. Those injustices were corrected by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth amendments.
4. Political parties help determine the choice of candidates, policies, and programs presented to the voters. Parties seek to win elections in order to influence the activities of government.
5. In the system of checks and balances, power is distributed among the three branches of government. Gridlock occurs when the president and Congress fail to cooperate, often, but not exclusively, when one party controls the executive branch and another party controls one or both houses of Congress.
6. Separation of powers divides the powers of government among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The system of checks and balances gives each branch ways of limiting the powers of the other two branches.

Chapter 4: Federalism

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. c

SECTION 2

1. f
2. d
3. e
4. a
5. i
6. c
7. j
8. l
9. h
10. m

SECTION 3

1. T
2. F; Grants-in-aid have expanded the national government's ability to influence state policies.
3. F; Reagan increased the use of block grants to decrease the size and power of the national government.
4. F; The Clean Air Act is an example of how a federal mandate can be used to improve the environment.
5. T

Chapter Test, Form A

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. c

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7. b
8. l
9. g
10. b
11. j
12. m
13. h
14. c
15. n
16. k
17. i
18. federalism
19. Inherent
20. reserved
21. secession
22. F
23. T
24. T
25. T

Chapter Test, Form B

1. The Supreme Court, in *McCulloch* v. *Maryland*, ruled that the "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution gave Congress the power to create a national bank. Chief Justice John Marshall concluded that starting a bank was an implied power of the national government since it would help the nation properly execute its powers to regulate commerce and currency. The ruling became a precedent for later actions that further expanded the powers of the federal government. The ruling also argued that states could not tax national institutions.
2. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments abolished slavery, defined citizenship, extended voting rights to African American men, and prohibited the states from denying citizens' rights. The Reconstruction Amendments set national standards that states had to follow, and in time were used by the national government to protect the rights of minority groups from discrimination by state and local governments.
3. Federalism evolved greatly during the twentieth century, with a growth of federal power for many decades followed by an attempt to trim it back at the end of the century. The century began with dual federalism, in which the national and state governments were seen as sovereign within their own spheres, although federal power had grown with the adoption of the Reconstruction Amendments after the Civil War. A new growth of federal power came with the crusade against monopolies at the turn of the century. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal met the crisis of the Great Depression with cooperative federalism, in which states and the federal government worked together to meet the crisis. In the 1960s, Lyndon Johnson's Great Society expanded federal programs to achieve national goals. This new burst of federal activism has been called creative federalism. A reaction set in during the 1980s. Dubbed new federalism, it sought to return many powers to the states by providing federal aid in block grants and giving the states greater control over how to use the aid. Overall, however, the federal government's power measured against that of the states remains greater than it was before the twentieth century.
4. Unfunded federal mandates are requirements placed on the states by the federal government for which no federal funds are made available. Therefore, the full cost of complying is borne by the states. Since mandates may deal with issues that the state's residents see as unimportant, spending on the mandates may take money away from programs with a higher priority to state residents. Finally, state residents may resent being told what to do by a distant government in Washington.
5. The Tenth Amendment, which is often called the reserved powers clause, states that powers not delegated to the national government and not prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states. The Tenth Amendment was expressly intended to reassure supporters of states' rights. By allotting reserved powers to the states, it

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gives state governments a stronger position within the federal system.

Chapter 5: Congress: The Legislative Branch

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. c

SECTION 2

1. k
2. h
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. l
7. m
8. a
9. e
10. f

SECTION 3

1. 25 years
2. reapportionment
3. gerrymandering
4. Speaker of the House
5. bills
6. floor leader
7. whip
8. party caucus
9. standing committees
10. joint

SECTION 4

1. T
2. T
3. F; The most powerful person in the Senate is the Senate majority leader.
4. T
5. F; The Senate places few rules on debate.

SECTION 5

1. j
2. e
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. h
7. k
8. c
9. f
10. i

Chapter Test, Form A

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. T
9. F
10. F
11. T
12. m
13. f
14. e
15. h
16. a
17. l
18. b
19. j
20. g
21. c
22. representatives
23. levying (or collecting) taxes
24. chair
25. markup process

Chapter Test, Form B

1. Congress can use its oversight power to check up on how the executive branch is operating and to make sure it is following the laws Congress has passed. It can hold hearings and force witnesses to appear. It can use this power to bring great political pressure on the executive branch.
2. Students' responses may include powers over finance (to levy taxes and to borrow money), commerce, defense (to declare war and to create and fund an army and navy), coinage, federal courts, national

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