

American Government: Stories of a Nation for the AP® Course

Guided Reading

Section 3.2: Federalism and the Constitution

Name _____
Date _____ Class _____

 **Before you read**

Before reading this section, take a moment to read the Learning Target and vocabulary terms you will encounter.

Learning Target: Describe how the Constitution divides power between the national and state governments.

AP® Key Concepts

- unitary system
- confederal system
- federal system
- enumerated or expressed powers
- exclusive powers
- implied powers
- commerce clause
- necessary and proper clause
- supremacy clause
- Tenth Amendment
- reserved powers
- concurrent powers
- full faith and credit clause
- extradition
- privileges and immunities clause

 **While you read**

Use the following table to take notes as you read the section.

Constitutional elements (amendments, clauses, etc)	National or state power?	Interpretation over time

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 **After you read**

Once you've finished reading the section, answer the following questions.

1. A unitary system of government is one in which:
 - A. the national government shares power with subnational governments.
 - B. the central government has power over all subnational governments.
 - C. the subnational governments have most of the power.
 - D. a single executive has total power over all subnational governments.

2. In a confederal system:
 - A. the national government shares power with subnational governments.
 - B. the national government has power over all subnational governments.
 - C. the subnational governments have most of the power.
 - D. the Articles of Confederation is the governing document.

3. Powers that are specifically granted to the national government in the Constitution are known as:
 - A. expressed powers.
 - B. implied powers.
 - C. specific powers.
 - D. exclusive powers.

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4. Powers that only the national government has are known as:
 - A. expressed powers.
 - B. implied powers.
 - C. exclusive powers.
 - D. enumerated powers.

5. Implied powers can be defined as:
 - A. powers specifically granted to the national government in the Constitution.
 - B. powers that are necessary to carry out enumerated powers, but are not specifically listed in the Constitution.
 - C. powers that are exclusive to the national government.
 - D. powers of the state governments that are implied and not listed in the Constitution.

6. The commerce clause within the Constitution gives Congress which power?
 - A. The authority to levy any taxes against goods transported across state lines.
 - B. The authority to regulate interstate business and any commercial activity.
 - C. The authority to inspect any incoming shipments of goods from overseas.
 - D. The authority to make any laws that would benefit the trading economy in the United States.

7. What is the function of the necessary and proper clause?
 - A. It allows the national government to make any laws necessary to carry out its enumerated powers.
 - B. It allows the national government to tax at a rate they deem necessary for the time.
 - C. It allows the president to take any military action necessary for national security purposes.
 - D. It allows the national government to overrule state laws whenever necessary.

8. The Constitution includes a supremacy clause, which states that:
 - A. the states have the ability to preempt federal law.
 - B. the Supreme Court should have final say in all conflicts between states and the national government.
 - C. the Constitution and the laws of the federal government are the highest laws of the land.
 - D. the federal government has all authority over lawmaking.

9. Powers that are retained for the people and the states, which are not given to the national government, are:
 - A. supreme
 - B. concurrent powers
 - C. absolute powers
 - D. reserved powers

10. The full faith and credit clause in the Constitution requires:
 - A. states to make laws that are in accordance with federal laws.
 - B. states to recognize public acts and records from other states.
 - C. states to return criminals to the state where a crime was committed.
 - D. states to allow regulate commerce fairly within that state.

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11. Which is an example of a concurrent power?
- A. the ability to regulate commerce
 - B. the ability to establish a police force
 - C. the ability to make foreign policy
 - D. the ability to create a court system
12. Julia is part of the _____ government, which gives her the authority to coin money, declare war, and make treaties.
13. Which statement BEST summarizes the relationship between basic rights and the privileges and immunities clause?
- A. Criminals do not retain their rights after fulfilling their sentences or after a set number of years.
 - B. The more fundamental the right, the better it is protected under the privileges and immunities clause.
 - C. If a right is not listed within the Bill of Rights, it is not protected under the privileges and immunities clause.
 - D. Those rights that are not basic are not protected by the privileges and immunities clause.
14. How would one classify the authority to create an air force?
- A. an expressed power
 - B. an enumerated power
 - C. an implied power
 - D. an exclusive power
15. Katie is studying the reserved powers under the American federal system for an upcoming exam. Which authority should Katie include in her studying?
- A. regulation of interstate commerce
 - B. funding armed forces
 - C. conducting elections
 - D. violating some rights within the bill of rights