

**Critical Competency 4 Questions (C4A)**  
**Federalism**

1. Expressed, implied & inherent powers are collectively known as:  
**A) Legislative powers**  
**B) Concurrent powers**  
**C) Delegated powers**  
**D) Denied powers**
  
2. Powers directly stated in the Constitution are known as:  
**A) Implied powers**  
**B) Concurrent powers**  
**C) Expressed powers**  
**D) Denied powers**
  
3. Powers the national government requires to carry out the powers that are defined in the Constitution are called:  
**A) Implied powers**  
**B) Concurrent powers**  
**C) Expressed powers**  
**D) Denied powers**
  
4. The necessary & proper clause, which is the basis for implied powers, is also known as the:  
**A) Supremacy clause**  
**B) Elastic Clause**  
**C) Enumerated powers**  
**D) Reserved powers**
  
5. The preferred way to dispose of a flag is to...  
**A) throw it away**  
**B) cut it into strips**  
**C) give it to the police**  
**D) burn it or have it burned**
  
6. Powers given directly to the states by the national government are called:  
**A) Implied powers**  
**B) Concurrent powers**  
**C) Supremacy clause**  
**D) Reserved powers**
  
7. When states have created a law or laws that violate the Constitution, this clause is used:  
**A) Supremacy Clause**  
**B) Elastic Clause**  
**C) Concurrent clause**  
**D) Anarchy clause**
  
8. Powers that the national and state governments have in common are called:  
**A) Implied Powers**  
**B) Concurrent Powers**  
**C) Inherent Powers**  
**D) Implied Powers**

9. Some examples of concurrent powers would be

- A) **Establish courts**
- B) **Borrow money**
- C) **Enact and Enforce laws**
- D) **All of the above**

10. All lawsuits between states are settled here:

- A) **Municipal Court**
- B) **Federal Court**
- C) **State court**
- D) **Supreme Court**

11. The court case in which national supremacy over states was determined was:

- A) **Marbury v. Madison**
- B) **McCulloch v. Maryland**
- C) **Texas v. Johnson**
- D) **Tinker v. Des Moines School District**

12. Which of the following describes a states-rights position?

- A) **Belief in the national government to deal with all problems in the various states**
- B) **Belief in the state government to ask for help from the national government**
- C) **Belief that the states are closer to their members and should solve their problems**
- D) **Belief that the states are simply a part of the country and that the national government stands for all people**

13. Commerce means

- A) **Producing goods**
- B) **Selling goods**
- C) **Buying goods**
- D) **All of the above**

14. The Constitution provides that “the Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in several States.” Which of these are included?

- A) **can use the courts**
- B) **marry**
- C) **buy property**
- D) **all of the above**

15. Because of the massive amounts of federal programs developed since the 1930s, this was created to oversee those programs and continues to grow today.

- A) **Congress**
- B) **Bureaucracy**
- C) **Cities**
- D) **Supreme Court**