



*We the People: The Citizen & the Constitution*

**QUIZ**

Unit Three, Lesson 16

“How did the Constitution create a federal system of government?”

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Matching**

Directions: Write the letter of the definition next to the appropriate vocabulary word.

- 1. delegate\_\_\_\_\_ a. (noun) clause in the U.S. Constitution that explains that states cannot make laws that conflict with the U.S. Constitution or with the laws made by Congress
- 2. federal government\_\_\_\_\_ b. (noun) being supreme or superior to another thing
- 3. federal system\_\_\_\_\_ c. (noun) form of government in which power is divided between a central government and state and local governments
- 4. supremacy\_\_\_\_\_ d. (verb) to entrust someone to represent you; (noun) the person picked to act for you or represent you at a meeting or convention
- 5. Supremacy Clause\_\_\_\_\_ e. (noun) another name for our national government

**Short Answer**

Directions: Answer the following instruction in the space provided below. If you need additional space, continue your answer on the back of the page.

6. Give some examples of limits on the power of the national and state governments.

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## Multiple Choice

Directions: Read the following partial statements or questions carefully. Circle only the best answer for each.

7. In a federal government, the people
  - a. delegate power to the national government.
  - b. delegate power to both the national and state governments.
  - c. delegate some powers to the national government, some to the state governments, and delegate some powers to be shared by both the national and state governments.
  - d. have all the power.
  
8. In the U.S. federal government, all power comes from
  - a. the people.
  - b. the Constitution of the United States.
  - c. the three branches of government.
  - d. the Declaration of Independence.
  
9. Some powers granted to the national government are
  - a. taxing the people to support the national government.
  - b. declaring and conducting war.
  - c. controlling trade between the states and other nations.
  - d. All of the above are powers granted to the national government.
  
10. Which power is not delegated to the state governments?
  - a. creating public schools
  - b. making motor vehicle traffic laws
  - c. coining (making) money
  - d. making laws regulating marriage and divorce
  
11. Which powers do the national and state governments share?
  - a. taxing the people
  - b. borrowing money
  - c. providing for the health and welfare of the people
  - d. national and state governments share all of these powers
  
12. Which powers are kept by the people?
  - a. practicing or not practicing a religion
  - b. expressing opinions in speech or writing through peaceable means
  - c. joining with others to ask the government to do or not to do certain things
  - d. the people have all these powers
  
13. The Supremacy Clause states
  - a. the states can make laws that contradict national laws.
  - b. the state governments cannot make any laws that conflict (or contradict) a national law and that the Constitution is the “supreme law of the land.”
  - c. the national government cannot make a law that conflicts with a state law.
  - d. the executive branch of government is the supreme branch in the national government.

14. The Framers delegated power to national, state, and local governments because
- a. they thought it was a good system.
  - b. they thought it would be a good way to protect our rights.
  - c. they thought it might help protect our rights and keep the national government from becoming too powerful.
  - d. that is what the people told them to do.

## **Lesson 16 Answers**

1. D 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. SEE PAGE 130, "REVIEW THE LESSON,"  
QUESTIONS 7–8; 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. C 11. D 12. D 13. B 14. C