RLP-GOV · RLP American Government — Principles of American Democracy

Unit 3: Federalism, Missouri and Tribal Governments

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 3.1 — Federalism in Practice — Reserved, Concurrent and Contested Powers

FLUENCY

1. Classify each power as delegated (national), reserved (state) or concurrent (both): coining money; running elections; taxing; declaring war; licensing professions; borrowing money; public education; making treaties.

2. State in your own words what the Ninth and Tenth Amendments say.

3. Define *unitary*, *confederal* and *federal* systems, with one example of each from the lesson.

APPLICATION

4. Scenario: Congress passes a valid law setting a national safety standard for a product and states that it replaces all state standards. Missouri's stricter standard conflicts with it. Which clause decides, and what is the likely result?

5. Marijuana is legal for adults under Article XIV of the Missouri Constitution but is a controlled substance under federal law. Explain what the two texts say about the conflict, and name one alternative outcome that was possible (HI.4).

6. In *United States v. Lopez* (1995) the Court struck down a federal ban on guns near schools. Summarize the central idea of the ruling and explain how it connects to the Tenth Amendment.

7. In *Missouri v. Holland* (1920) the State of Missouri argued that a federal law protecting migratory birds violated the Tenth Amendment. Why did the Tenth Amendment not decide the case, and what did the Court hold?

8. Missouri's Second Amendment Preservation Act barred state and local officers from enforcing certain federal firearm laws and declared those laws invalid in Missouri. Name the two different questions this raises and the principle that answers each.

REVIEW

9. Review from Unit 2: which case upheld Congress's implied power to create a national bank, and which clause did the Court rely on?

10. Review from Unit 1: Madison called federalism a "double security" for rights. What are the two securities?

Lesson 3.2 — Missouri's Government, Courts and Budget — and Tribal Sovereignty

FLUENCY

1. Compare the Missouri General Assembly's two houses: name, number of members and how they are elected. What is the limit on total service?

2. Name Missouri's three levels of courts, in order from trial to highest, how the judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals keep their seats, and when a case from these courts can go on to the U.S. Supreme Court.

3. Using the Office of Administration's June 2026 General Revenue report, name Missouri's three largest named tax sources of gross general revenue in fiscal year 2026 and identify the largest.

APPLICATION

4. The State Auditor reported that for fiscal year 2023 the limit on tax and fee increases under section 18(e) of the Hancock Amendment was $132.8 million. (a) Suppose, for illustration, a package of tax increases would produce $140 million in new annual revenue. By how much does it exceed the limit, and what does section 18(e) require? (b) The Auditor reported that, for the same year, the General Assembly's actions were projected to decrease net taxes and fees by $773.2 million. Is that over or under the limit?

5. Scenario: the General Assembly passes an appropriation bill with $50 million for a program that the Governor wants to fund at $30 million. What can the Governor do that the President could not do with a federal spending bill, and what is one limit?

6. Explain why the lesson says tribal governments "are not a subset of the state," using *Worcester v. Georgia*, and name one event in Missouri's own history with tribal nations.

7. Using the FY 2027 totals after the Governor's vetoes (General Revenue $15,909,771,174; all funds $50,684,432,163), compute General Revenue as a percent of all funds. Then, given Elementary and Secondary Education's General Revenue of $4,763,452,086, compute its share of all General Revenue.

8. The Office of Administration's FY 2027 vetoes list has 65 numbered items with a total of $52,735,340 (all funds). What is the average vetoed amount per item, and why might the average mislead?

9. Explain why the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County are separate governments, and what the Missouri Constitution says about the City's status.

REVIEW

10. Review from Unit 2: both the President and Missouri's Governor can veto bills. What vote does Congress need to override a presidential veto, and what vote does the Missouri General Assembly need to override the Governor's?

Lesson 3.3 — Deliberation Lab — Direct Democracy: Initiative, Referendum, Amendment and Recall in Missouri

FLUENCY

1. Define the initiative, the referendum and the recall in one sentence each, and say where each exists in Missouri.

2. Give the signature thresholds for each: initiative law; initiative constitutional amendment; referendum; and recall of an elected officer in a third-class city.

3. When did Missouri voters add the initiative and the referendum to the Constitution, and where does the power appear in today's Constitution?

APPLICATION

4. Suppose, for illustration, a congressional district cast 330,000 votes for governor in the last general election. How many valid signatures are needed in that district for an initiative law, an initiative constitutional amendment, and a referendum? If a petition just qualifies in six districts, what is the minimum total for a constitutional amendment? If the Secretary of State samples signatures for a district needing 26,400, below what number does the district fail, and above what number does it qualify?

5. On a Missouri ballot, who writes the fair ballot language and the fiscal note, who approves the legal form, and how should you read these parts differently from campaign materials (HR.2)?

6. Deliberation question: "Should Missouri make it easier or harder to amend its Constitution by initiative petition than it is today?" State the strongest argument for each position, connecting at least one to AD.12.10. Do not give a verdict.

7. Using the Secretary of State's 2024 Ballot Measures page, count the measures on the November 5, 2024 general election ballot and sort them by who proposed them (initiative petition or the General Assembly).

REVIEW

8. Review from Unit 1: critics say an initiative can put minority rights to a majority vote. Which Unit 1 author named this danger, and what did he call it?

Lesson 3.4 — Workshop — How Public Policy Is Made: Agenda, Law, Regulation and Executive Action

FLUENCY

1. Put the policy stages in order: implementation through regulation; agenda-setting; evaluation and revision; formulation and legislation.

2. Define *regulation*, *notice of proposed rulemaking* and *ordinance*.

3. Compare lawmaking at the three levels: who passes the law, and one distinctive step, for federal, Missouri and local government.

APPLICATION

4. A "policy window" opens when three things coincide. Name them, and explain how a well-covered crisis might open one.

5. Scenario: a Missouri statute directs an agency to reduce emissions from delivery trucks and leaves the details to the agency. List the steps by which the agency's rule becomes binding under Chapter 536. If the notice of proposed rulemaking is published in the Missouri Register on February 2, 2027 (illustrative), what is the earliest date the comment period can end, and the last date for the final order if the agency uses its full time?

6. Your writing task is explanatory, not argument. Revise this sentence so it explains rather than argues: "The wonderful new school-meal law finally fixed a shameful problem."

REVIEW

7. Review from Unit 2: an executive order can be reversed by the next executive and challenged in court. On what must a presidential executive order rest to be valid?

Unit 3 checkpoint

1. Which is a concurrent power?
   A. Declaring war
   B. Coining money
   C. Taxing
   D. Making treaties
2. The _____ Amendment reserves powers not delegated to the United States to the states or to the people.
3. When a valid federal law conflicts with a state law, which provision decides the conflict?
   A. The Ninth Amendment
   B. The Supremacy Clause
   C. The Commerce Clause
   D. The Tenth Amendment
4. True or false: In a unitary system, the national government may create or abolish regional governments.
5. Missouri's House of Representatives has _____ members and its Senate has 34.
6. Which power does Missouri's Governor have that the President does not?
   A. Veto
   B. Partial (line-item) veto
   C. Pardon
   D. Commander in chief of the armed forces
7. True or false: The sales and use tax is Missouri's largest source of gross general revenue.
8. In Worcester v. Georgia (1832), the Supreme Court held that:
   A. States may regulate tribal lands freely
   B. A state could not impose its law within tribal territory
   C. Tribes are part of the states
   D. Tribal courts must follow state courts
9. An initiative constitutional amendment needs signatures equal to _____ percent of the legal voters in each of two-thirds of the congressional districts.
10. Which lets Missouri voters reject a law the General Assembly has already passed?
    A. Initiative
    B. Referendum
    C. Recall
    D. Retention election
11. True or false: Federal agencies write regulations with the force of law after publishing them for public notice and comment.
12. How long does the Missouri Governor have to act on a bill delivered during the legislative session?
    A. Three days
    B. Ten days
    C. Fifteen days
    D. Forty-five days

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