**Federalism: Part 3 Quiz**

1. In Texas, the legislature or lawmaking body is
	1. Called the Texas Rangers
	2. Bicameral, similar to the structure of the U.S. legislature
	3. Housed within the judicial body
	4. Not very important to the balance of power in the state
2. The Governor of Texas
	1. Is the chief executive officer, heading the executive body of the state
	2. Is commander-in-chief of the state’s military forces
	3. Executes Texas state laws
	4. All of the above
3. The judicial body of Texas
	1. Interprets and applies state and local laws
	2. Includes a State Supreme Court, Courts of Criminal Appeals, and various district and county courts
	3. Is created and structured by the federal government
	4. a and b only
4. Functions of the Texas state government include all of the following except
	1. Coin money
	2. Protect consumers from unfair and deceptive trade practices
	3. Protect workers by regulating safety and sanitary conditions of factories
	4. Protecting life and property through state criminal laws, police forces, criminal corrections
5. Local government is
	1. Created by the U.S. Constitution
	2. A function of the local population, not subject to the state governor
	3. Created by individual states, and can be abolished by the state
	4. None of the above
6. Which of the following is true about county government?
	1. It is present in all 50 states
	2. It exists largely to serve the administrative needs of the state
	3. Their structure is determined by the U.S. Constitution
	4. All states have the same number of county government offices
7. County government is responsible for the administration of state laws, including
	1. Levying taxes and assessing property taxes
	2. Making sure the state government is run according to the Constitution
	3. Coining money
	4. Taxing imports and exports
8. City or municipal government
	1. Acts as an agent of the state in providing law enforcement and public health
	2. Serves a city that must be incorporated by a state
	3. Is based on a charter, which names the city, describes its boundaries, and declares it to be a municipal corporation
	4. All of the above
9. City government provides all of the following except
	1. Funding public education through local taxes, especially property taxes, with aid from state government
	2. Water, sewers, waste removal, streets and traffic regulation, public health services, and recreational facilities
	3. Solutions to pollution in several counties
	4. City growth and zoning planning
10. State government sometimes creates special districts, independent units created to
	1. Provide a particular service in a wider or smaller area than that covered by a county or a city
	2. Handle pollution in several counties
	3. Provide fire protection in out-of-the way areas
	4. All of the above

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| **Matching** |  |  |  |
| 11. |  |  | Has 31 members, one from each district | A. Charter |
| 12. |  | Has 150 members, based on the population | B. Texas House of |
|  |  |  | of the county | Representatives |
| 13. |  | President of the Senate with power of the | C. City government |
|  |  |  | casting vote; serves in place of the governor if |  |
|  |  |  | the governor becomes unable to serve |  |
| 14. |  |  | Names a city, describes its boundaries, | D. Texas Senate |
|  |  |  | determines how its officers are chosen, and |  |
|  |  |  | outlines its duties |  |
| 15. |  |  | Provides water, sewers, waste removal, | E. Lieutenant governor |
|  |  |  | streets and traffic regulation, public health |  |
|  |  |  | services, and recreational facilities |  |

**True or False**

1. Local government is not mentioned in or created by the U.S. Constitution.
2. Local government in each of the 50 states is organized by the individual states; however, most states have county governments, city governments, and special districts.
3. Mayors, as acting heads of the city, have as much power as the governor.
4. At the state level, the judicial body in Texas interprets and applies state and local laws, and has a Supreme Court of Texas, the court of last resort in the state.
5. The governor of Texas does not have the power to conduct business with other states because, according to the Constitution, he or she must go through the national government to do business with other states.