



# AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



## NATURALIZATION

1. **\*\*What is the primary purpose of the federal government's powers under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4-6?\***

- a) To strengthen state autonomy in internal affairs
- b) To ensure uniformity in national and foreign matters
- c) To decentralize authority to the states
- d) To provide unlimited powers to Congress

2. **\*\*Why did James Madison criticize the Articles of Confederation's approach to naturalization in Federalist 42?\***

- a) It imposed too strict rules for citizenship
- b) It lacked a standardized definition and process for naturalization
- c) It centralized too much power at the federal level
- d) It encouraged foreign governments to influence U.S. laws

3. **\*\*What is one issue caused by the lack of uniform rules of naturalization under the Articles of Confederation, according to Madison?\***

- a) States retained conflicting definitions of citizenship
- b) Foreign countries refused to recognize U.S. laws
- c) It increased taxation on non-citizens
- d) It allowed the federal government to revoke state powers

4. **\*\*Which document emphasizes that the federal government's powers should remain limited and focused on national issues?\***

- a) Federalist 42
- b) Federalist 45
- c) Articles of Confederation
- d) Declaration of Independence

5. **\*\*What is the significance of standardizing weights and measures under Article I, Section 8, Clause 5?\***

- a) It promotes international trade compatibility
- b) It ensures accurate valuation of coin money
- c) It decentralizes economic authority to the states
- d) It allows each state to establish its own standards ly or if you'd like additional questions!



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6. **What term is used to describe individuals living in the U.S. without compliance with federal laws of naturalization?**
- a) Immigrants
  - b) Refugees
  - c) Illegal aliens
  - d) Foreign nationals
7. **Why are aliens not permitted the same benefits as citizens?**
- a) They do not pay taxes
  - b) They have not pledged loyalty to the Constitution
  - c) They are not subject to all U.S. laws
  - d) All of the above
8. **According to the lecture, why are uniform naturalization rules essential for a functioning union?**
- a) They simplify trade agreements with foreign nations
  - b) They prevent conflicts between state laws on citizenship
  - c) They reduce federal power over states
  - d) They abolish the need for state governments to regulate immigration
9. **Which of the following best reflects the reason for the federal government's exclusive control over citizenship rules?**
- a) To protect state rights
  - b) To maintain uniformity across all states
  - c) To centralize all legal matters
  - d) To eliminate state sovereignty
10. **What historical analogy is used to explain the role of the federal government versus the states in governing?**
- a) Roman Empire and provinces
  - b) Ethelred Agreement and shires
  - c) British monarchy and colonies
  - d) French monarchy and estates



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Answer Key:

1. \*\*b) To ensure uniformity in national and foreign matters\*\*
2. \*\*b) It lacked a standardized definition and process for naturalization\*\*
3. \*\*a) States retained conflicting definitions of citizenship\*\*
4. \*\*b) Federalist 45\*\*
5. \*\*b) It ensures accurate valuation of coin money\*\*
6. \*\*c) Illegal aliens\*\*
7. \*\*d) All of the above\*\*
8. \*\*b) They prevent conflicts between state laws on citizenship\*\*
9. \*\*b) To maintain uniformity across all states\*\*
10. \*\*b) Ethelred Agreement and shires\*\*



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1. Why is it important for Congress to have the power to regulate commerce between states, foreign nations, and Indian tribes? How does this power help maintain unity and fairness among the states?

(Encourage students to consider the balance between state independence and federal authority.)

2. The Constitution requires duties, imposts, and excises to be uniform throughout the United States. Why do you think the framers included this requirement, and how might it affect the relationship between states?

(Ask students to think about fairness, competition, and economic harmony within the Union.)

3. What are some examples of how Congress's power to collect taxes and borrow money impacts current issues in the United States? Do you think this power is used effectively today?

(Encourage students to relate historical principles to modern government and national debt.)

4. The lecture emphasizes that the federal government was designed to handle external matters (e.g., war, foreign commerce) rather than internal state issues. Do you think this distinction still holds true today? Why or why not?

(Challenge students to think about modern federal involvement in areas like healthcare, education, and environmental regulations.)

5. The Indian Nations were treated as foreign governments under the Constitution. How does this historical perspective shape current relationships between the federal government and Native American tribes? Do you think this approach was fair or problematic?