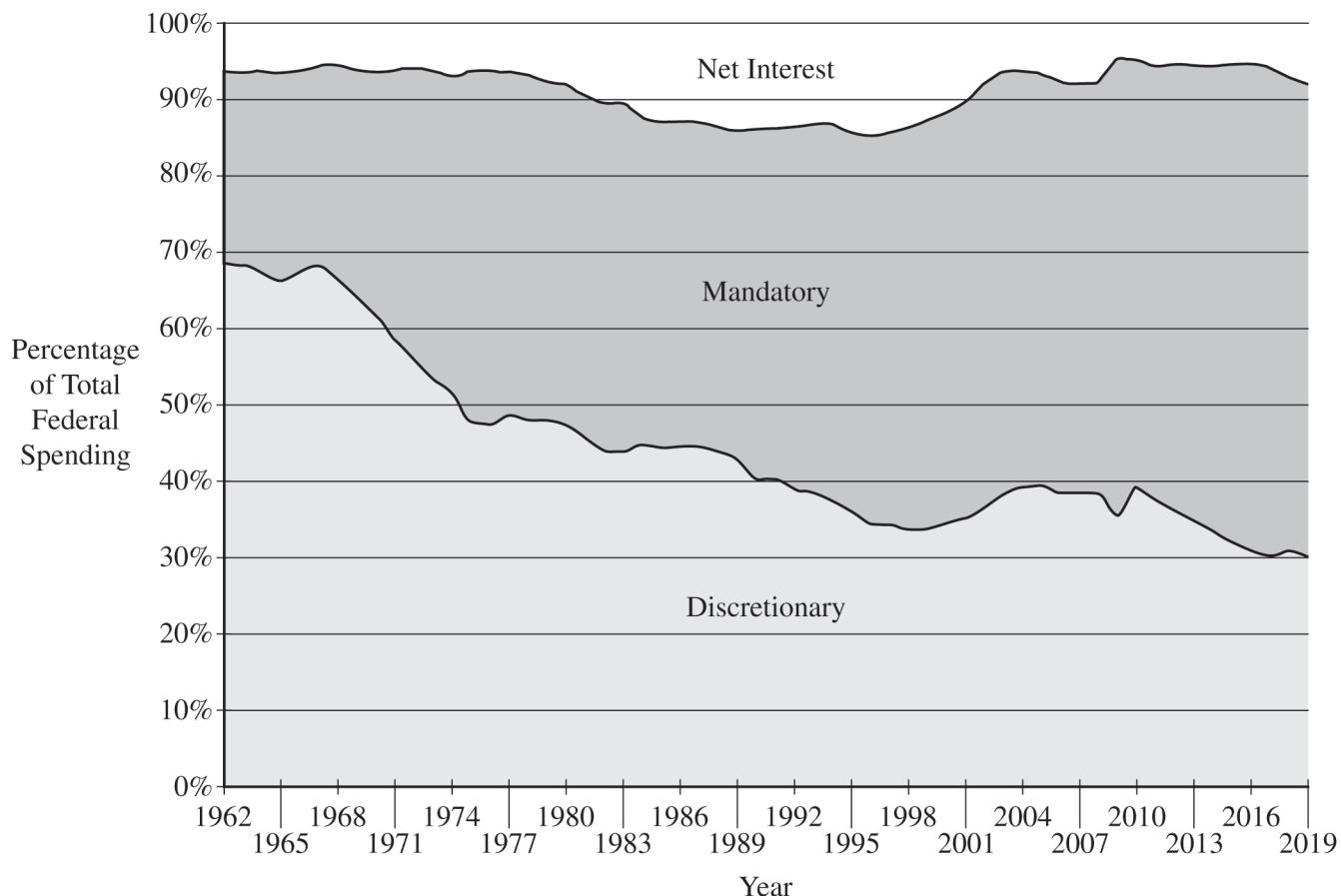


COMPOSITION OF FEDERAL SPENDING FOR FISCAL YEARS 1962–2019



Source: Tax Policy Center, 2020

2. Use the line graph to answer the questions.
- Identify the type of spending that comprised the greatest percentage of the federal budget in 2016.
 - Describe the difference in the trends in mandatory versus discretionary spending as illustrated in the graph.
 - Draw a conclusion about Congress's budgetary choices based on trends in the data.
 - Explain how an interest group might respond to trends shown in the graph.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

This question requires you to compare a Supreme Court case you studied in class with one you have not studied in class. A summary of the Supreme Court case you did not study in class is presented below and provides all of the information you need to know about this case to answer the prompts.

Katzenbach v. McClung (1964)

3. Beginning in 1927, the McClung family owned a restaurant that served barbecue and other foods to patrons. Their restaurant was located about eleven blocks from an interstate highway and obtained about half of its supplies from out of state. Even though the restaurant had an indoor seating capacity of over 200, it refused to seat African Americans and restricted them to take-out orders.

Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited discrimination in places of public accommodation. It was passed based on economic activity, given the travel of African Americans between states. However, the McClungs sued to prevent the enforcement of the Civil Rights Act. They argued that because the restaurant purchased half of its food from an in-state supplier, Congress could not regulate it because its activities were local in nature.

After a district court ruled in favor of the restaurant, the federal government appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, held that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was constitutional, upholding Congress' power to prohibit discrimination when it poses a significant burden to interstate commerce. The Court reasoned that because the restaurant purchased about half of its food from an out-of-state supplier and because Congress sought to resolve the problem of discrimination that was a national issue, Congress had the power to enact the legislation that regulated the restaurant.

- A. Identify the constitutional clause that is common to both *United States v. Lopez* (1995) and *Katzenbach v. McClung* (1964).
- B. Explain how the facts in *United States v. Lopez* and *Katzenbach v. McClung* resulted in different holdings.
- C. Explain how the decision in *Katzenbach v. McClung* reflects the democratic ideal of natural rights.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.