

Chapter 1 - America in the 21st Century

1. _____ observed that, "If men were angels, no government would be necessary"?
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Harold Lasswell
 - c. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - d. Molly Ivins
 - e. James Madison

2. In a representative democracy, it is _____ what government decides to do.
 - a. politics that controls
 - b. elections that control
 - c. the people who control
 - d. the president who controls
 - e. congress which controls

3. One of humanity's oldest and most universal institutions for dividing resources and making decisions is _____.
 - a. government
 - b. politics
 - c. voting
 - d. war
 - e. capitalism

4. Disagreements among people over what society's priorities should be is the definition of _____.
 - a. politics
 - b. social conflict
 - c. progressivism
 - d. armed conflict
 - e. contract dispute

5. _____ can best be defined as the individuals and institutions that make society's rules and also possess the power and authority to enforce those rules.
 - a. A republic
 - b. Government
 - c. Parliament
 - d. Democracy
 - e. Autocracy

6. Generally, government serves at least three essential purposes: it resolves conflict, it provides public services, and it
 - a. it directs the creation of critical infrastructure, provides a national currency, and it defends the nation and its culture against other nations.
 - b. it regulates industry, enforces the law, and it resolves conflict.
 - c. it defends the nation and its culture against other nations, resolves conflict, and it provides public services.
 - d. it provides a national currency, provides public services, and it regulates industry.
 - e. it provides public services, enforces the law, and it defends the nation and its culture against other nations.

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7. Power has all of the following attributes EXCEPT
- it may involve the use of force.
 - it requires confusion to be effective.
 - it has the ability to influence behavior.
 - it can be wielded through persuasion.
 - it may be used by promising rewards.
8. *Authority* refers to
- the ability to use power that is collectively recognized by society as legally and morally correct.
 - the ability to resolve social conflict by force.
 - power that stems from coercion.
 - a set of political beliefs that include the advocacy of active government.
 - the ability to influence the behavior of others.
9. Which of the following is NOT considered a public service?
- Manufacturing goods
 - Preserving national parks
 - Establishing welfare programs
 - Building and maintaining roads
 - Operating public schools
10. The constitution of the United States gives _____ the exclusive power over relations with foreign nations.
- Congress
 - state governments
 - the national government
 - the presidency
 - the Senate
11. In a plutocracy,
- the government is ruled according to religious precepts.
 - the lawmaking and law-enforcing branches are united.
 - the government is disproportionately influenced by the most wealthy.
 - political authority rests with the most educated.
 - power is held by a single person.
12. In most modern monarchies, the monarch shares governmental power with
- the church.
 - elected lawmakers.
 - a deity.
 - representatives of large corporations.
 - members of old, noble families.
13. The main idea of democracy is that government exists only by _____ and reflects the will of _____.
- chance; the people

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- b. power; the wealthy
 - c. divine right; God
 - d. consent; the majority
 - e. constitutional authority; political elites
14. Undemocratic systems that are not supported by tradition are called ____.
- a. plutocracies
 - b. dictatorships
 - c. theocracies
 - d. republics
 - e. aristocracies
15. A government system in which a leader or group of leaders seeks to control almost all aspects of social and economic life is a/an ____ dictatorship.
- a. libertarian
 - b. totalitarian
 - c. multicultural
 - d. liberal
 - e. conservative
16. The word *democracy* comes from the Greek *demos*, meaning “____,” and *kratia*, meaning “____.”
- a. demonstrate; power
 - b. mob; rights
 - c. the people; rule
 - d. representative; Congress
 - e. direct; elections
17. The founders of the United States
- a. based the American political system on the Athenian model of direct democracy.
 - b. preferred a republic headed by a king or queen.
 - c. initially created an autocracy but eventually settled on a modified version of direct democracy.
 - d. believed that a republic would be insufficiently deliberative and ineffective.
 - e. thought that large groups of people meeting together to make decisions would ignore the rights and opinions of the minority.
18. The founders of the United States believed that direct democracy
- a. would require too many elections.
 - b. might lead to voter apathy.
 - c. would deteriorate into mob rule.
 - d. might cost too much to operate.
 - e. would ignore the opinions of the majority.
19. In a representative democracy,
- a. the people participate directly in government decision making.

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- b. rulers acquire power through inheritance.
 - c. Republicans have more power than Democrats.
 - d. the will of the majority is expressed through groups of individuals elected by the people to act on their behalf.
 - e. the wealthy exercise ruling power.
20. A republic is essentially a(n)
- a. representative democracy in which the people are sovereign.
 - b. direct democracy in which there is a king or queen.
 - c. autocracy.
 - d. plutocracy.
 - e. aristocracy.
21. In a presidential democracy,
- a. the lawmaking and law-enforcing branches of government are united.
 - b. there is no lawmaking branch of government.
 - c. the president is charged with the power to make laws.
 - d. the prime minister and the cabinet are members of the legislature.
 - e. the lawmaking and law-enforcing branches of government are separate but equal.
22. The term *theocracy* is best defined as
- a. a government run by members of old, noble families.
 - b. a political system in which the rich have disproportionate influence.
 - c. a government in which the government rules according to religious precepts.
 - d. a government in which political decisions are made by the people themselves rather than elected representatives.
 - e. a government in which political power springs from the barrel of a gun.
23. The term *aristocracy* is best defined as
- a. a government run by members of old, noble families.
 - b. a political system in which the rich have disproportionate influence.
 - c. a government in which the government is run according to religious precepts.
 - d. a government in which political decisions are made by the people themselves rather than elected representatives.
 - e. a government in which political power springs from the barrel of a gun.
24. In writing the U.S. Constitution, the framers incorporated two basic principles of government that had evolved in England: _____.
- a. representative government and limited government
 - b. separation of powers and capitalism
 - c. progressivism and representative government
 - d. conservatism and limited government
 - e. capitalism and libertarianism
25. The Magna Carta (1215) clearly established the principle of _____.

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- a. theocracy
 - b. a right to privacy
 - c. totalitarianism
 - d. limited government
 - e. divine right
26. Nearly all of the major concepts in _____ became part of the American system of government.
- a. the Magna Carta (1215)
 - b. the English Bill of Rights (1689)
 - c. John Locke's Two Treatises of Government (1689)
 - d. Chairman Mao Tse Tung's Little Red Book (1966)
 - e. Thomas Hobbes' Leviathan (1651)
27. The Magna Carta (1215)
- a. abolished trial by jury.
 - b. forced the nobles to obtain the king's approval of any taxes they imposed.
 - c. signaled the end of the monarch's absolute power.
 - d. gave the English monarch virtually unrestricted powers.
 - e. abolished the concept of due process of law.
28. Which of the following best describes a social contract?
- a. An economic system based on the private ownership of wealth-producing property, free markets, and freedom of contract
 - b. The freedom of individuals to believe, act, and express themselves as they choose so long as doing so does not infringe on the rights of other individuals in the society
 - c. A voluntary agreement among individuals to create a government and to give that government adequate power to secure the mutual protection and welfare of all individuals
 - d. A concept that holds, at a minimum, that all people are entitled to equal protection under the law
 - e. The set of ideas, values, and attitudes about government and the political process held by a community or a nation
29. The philosopher John Locke argued that people are born with natural rights to life, liberty and _____.
- a. the pursuit of happiness
 - b. prosperity
 - c. freedom
 - d. property
 - e. privacy
30. The philosopher John Locke theorized that the purpose of government was to protect _____.
- a. natural rights
 - b. political culture
 - c. equality
 - d. capitalism
 - e. multiculturalism

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31. Which of the following is a fundamental principle on which American democracy is based?
- Equality in voting
 - Individual privacy
 - Economic equality
 - Minority rule
 - Freedom of contract
32. Capitalism is a(n)
- set of political beliefs that include the advocacy of active government.
 - concept that holds, at a minimum, that all people are entitled to equal protection under the law.
 - set of beliefs that include a limited role for the national government in helping individuals and in the economic affairs of the nation.
 - economic system based on the private ownership of wealth-producing property, free markets, and freedom of contract.
 - more popular term for the set of political beliefs known as liberalism.
33. One of the outgrowths of the civil rights movement of the 1960s was an emphasis on _____, the belief that the many cultures that make up American society should remain distinct and be protected—and even encouraged—by our laws.
- libertarianism
 - socialism
 - progressivism
 - capitalism
 - multiculturalism
34. By 2040, Americans aged 65 and above are expected to reach _____ of the population.
- 13 percent
 - 20 percent
 - 10 percent
 - 42 percent
 - 36 percent
35. In the year 2050, non-Hispanic whites will comprise about _____ of the U.S. population.
- 30 percent
 - 23 percent
 - 64 percent
 - 46 percent
 - 55 percent
36. In 2010, Hispanics constituted _____ of the U.S. population.
- 3 percent
 - nearly 5 percent
 - just over 12 percent
 - about 16 percent

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- e. nearly 30 percent
37. When it comes to ideology, Americans are often placed in two broad political camps:
- a. socialists and conservatives.
 - b. progressives and liberals.
 - c. conservatives and libertarians.
 - d. liberals and conservatives.
 - e. liberals and socialists.
38. _____ is best defined as a set of beliefs that include a limited role for the national government in helping individuals and in the economic affairs of the nation, and support for traditional values and lifestyles.
- a. Capitalism
 - b. Conservatism
 - c. Progressivism
 - d. Liberalism
 - e. Socialism
39. The _____ movement emerged as a major force in American politics when Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater won the Republican presidential nomination.
- a. liberal
 - b. progressive
 - c. independent
 - d. conservative
 - e. libertarian
40. In 1980, Republican _____ became the first “movement conservative” to win the White House.
- a. Barry Goldwater
 - b. Lyndon Johnson
 - c. Richard Nixon
 - d. Ronald Reagan
 - e. George H.W. Bush
41. Modern American liberalism can trace its roots to the New Deal programs of _____.
- a. Andrew Jackson
 - b. Woodrow Wilson
 - c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - d. Harry Truman
 - e. Bill Clinton
42. The ideology of American liberalism did not take its fully modern form until the
- a. 1930s, during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt.
 - b. 1950s, during the administration of Dwight Eisenhower.
 - c. 1960s, during the administration of Lyndon Johnson.
 - d. 1990s, during the administration of Bill Clinton.

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- e. 2000s, during the administration of Barack Obama.
43. Many politicians who have called themselves _____ in the past have labeled their philosophy progressivism instead.
- socialists
 - liberals
 - libertarians
 - conservatives
 - Tea Partiers
44. On the traditional political spectrum, _____ and _____ are on the left.
- libertarians; liberals
 - conservatives; socialists
 - progressives; conservatives
 - socialists; libertarians
 - liberals; socialists
45. On the traditional political spectrum, _____ and _____ are on the right.
- libertarians; conservatives
 - conservatives; socialists
 - progressives; libertarians
 - socialists; libertarians
 - liberals; socialists
46. People whose views fall in the middle of the traditional political spectrum are generally called _____.
- moderates
 - progressives
 - libertarians
 - liberals
 - conservatives
47. In much of the world, the main left-of-center party describes itself as _____.
- conservative
 - progressive
 - libertarian
 - socialist
 - communist
48. _____ is the belief that government should do as little as possible, not only in the economic sphere, but also in regulating morality and personal behavior.
- Conservatism
 - Progressivism
 - Libertarianism
 - Socialism
 - Liberalism

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49. This group has a stronger commitment to egalitarianism than do U.S. liberals and a greater tolerance for strong government.
- Libertarians
 - Progressives
 - Socialists
 - The Tea Party movement
 - Independents (moderates)
50. Describe ways in which the United States has changed demographically over time. How do these changes impact the government's ability to carry out its three essential purposes effectively?
51. What is an autocracy? What forms may autocracy take? How do these systems of government differ from democracy?
52. Discuss the different systems of government: Who governs? Who has the power to make and enforce the laws?
53. Describe how the beginnings of our form of government in the United States are linked to events that occurred centuries earlier in England. How important is the British legacy in American democracy?
54. American democracy is based on five fundamental principles. What are they? Why do these principles frequently lie at the heart of America's political conflicts?
55. What is political culture? What are the fundamental political values shared by most Americans? Does it matter that individual Americans often interpret the meanings of these values differently?
56. Discuss the development of modern American conservatism. What are the key elements in conservative thinking?
57. Discuss the development of modern American liberalism. What are the key elements in liberal thinking?
58. Draw a two-dimensional political classification that illustrates the ideological positions Americans take on economic issues and social matters. Describe the various combinations of views that complicate the relationship between ideology and political party in the American electorate.
59. Explain the differences between a republic, presidential democracy, and parliamentary democracy.
60. A ballot proposal resembles direct democracy, in that it
- allows the people in small communities to meet and resolve issues independently.
 - requires each individual to cast a vote to resolve a particular local issue.
 - allows voters to decide specific questions rather than letting their elected representatives to resolve the issue.
 - gives elected officials the opportunity to gauge public opinion on issues before proposing legislation.
 - gives young people who are not of voting age an opportunity to cast votes on local issues.
61. The U.S. government became involved in the American economy to an extent previously unknown
- in the 1960s.
 - during the Great Depression.
 - prior to World War I.
 - following the election of President Bill Clinton.

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- e. during the Vietnam War.
62. Defending the nation and its culture became more of a priority of our government
- a. during the Vietnam War.
 - b. with the influx of Hispanic immigrants.
 - c. since the attacks on the World Trade Center.
 - d. until the death of Osama Bin Laden.
 - e. when President Nixon resigned.
63. Which of the following favors government involvement in issues of private morality, while opposing government involvement in government regulation of the economy?
- a. Libertarianism
 - b. Socialism
 - c. Moderates
 - d. The Tea Party movement
 - e. Th National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
64. Each of the following is a public service provided by the government which applies equally to all citizens, *except*
- a. Domestic law enforcement
 - b. Laws governing safe drinking water
 - c. Laws governing clean air
 - d. Maintaining the highways and roads
 - e. Laws enforcing the Americans with Disabilities Act
65. Many American states use the _____, in which the legislature sends a ballot proposal to the voters.
- a. referendum
 - b. initiative
 - c. recall proposal
 - d. proposal demand
 - e. state petition
66. Which leader once said "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."
- a. Joseph Stalin
 - b. George W. Bush
 - c. Mao Zedong
 - d. Adolph Hitler
 - e. Margaret Thatcher
67. Conservatism has always included those who
- a. advocate government intervention to improve the welfare of individuals who share the Christian faith.
 - b. oppose government regulation of the economy as well as individual moral behavior.
 - c. want greater protection of Civil Rights and less governmental involvement in the economy.
 - d. want the government to reflect traditional Christian religious values.
 - e. have a strong commitment to egalitarianism.

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68. Following the Civil War, African Americans identified with _____ until the Civil Rights movement.
- the Republican Party.
 - the Democratic Party.
 - libertarians.
 - the Socialist Party.
 - the Communist Party.
69. The political values outlined in the Declaration of Independence include all of the following *EXCEPT*
- equality under the law
 - limited government powers
 - economic equality
 - natural rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
 - government by the consent of the governed
70. During the 2014 elections, public opinion polls reported that increasing numbers of Republicans and Democrats considered the other party to be
- blissfully unaware of the real problems facing Americans.
 - open to compromise.
 - friendly.
 - a threat to the very nature of the country.
 - incompetent and corrupt.

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1. The Mayflower Compact

- a. was America's first written constitution.
- b. provided for the popular election of a governor and judges in an early settlement of Connecticut.
- c. was the first of a series of social contracts that established the fundamental rules of government.
- d. was essentially a bill of rights.
- e. established the Articles of Confederation.

2. America's first written constitution, _____, called for the laws to be made by an assembly of elected representatives from each town.

- a. the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- b. the Mayflower Compact
- c. the Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges
- d. the Virginia Company Compact
- e. the Articles of Confederation

3. The earliest colonial legislature was established in _____.

- a. Pennsylvania
- b. New York
- c. Massachusetts
- d. Virginia
- e. Connecticut

4. Before the mid-1700s, the majority of American colonists

- a. were anxious to break free of British colonial rule.
- b. despised the British monarchy.
- c. were loyal to France.
- d. were loyal to the British monarch and viewed Britain as their homeland.
- e. were secretly planning to declare their independence from Britain.

5. The colonists began using the word *American* to describe themselves

- a. after writing the Articles of Confederation.
- b. when the Pilgrims arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- c. when Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, was founded.
- d. in the aftermath of the Seven Years' War.
- e. after adopting the Declaration of Independence.

6. Following the British victory over France in the Seven Years' War, also called the French and Indian War,

- a. American colonists' relationship with the Native American Indians greatly improved.
- b. the American colonists convened at the Philadelphia Convention to discuss plans for a new Constitution.
- c. colonists from France were harassed and jailed.
- d. the American colonists began to enjoy more freedoms from British control.
- e. the British government began imposing taxes and expanded control over colonial trade.

7. The first time a majority of colonists joined together to oppose British rule was

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- a. during the Boston Tea Party.
 - b. upon ratification of the Articles of Confederation.
 - c. the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
 - d. during the Stamp Act Congress.
 - e. during the First Continental Congress.
8. In 1773, anger over the taxes Britain had imposed on the colonies reached a climax
- a. in the Seven Years' War.
 - b. at the Constitutional Convention.
 - c. at the Massachusetts Bay Rebellion.
 - d. at the Boston Tea Party.
 - e. in Shays' Rebellion.
9. In response to the Boston Tea Party, the British Parliament
- a. closed Boston Harbor and placed the government of Massachusetts under direct British control.
 - b. imposed taxes on glass, paint, and lead.
 - c. placed the Boston Harbor under direct British control and passed the Sugar Act which imposed additional taxes.
 - d. wrote the Articles of Confederation.
 - e. repealed the Stamp Act.
10. The First Continental Congress, proposed by New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island,
- a. was called into response to the Intolerable Acts.
 - b. was called in response to the Stamp Act.
 - c. was called in response to the Boston Tea Party.
 - d. resulted in the creation of the Bill of Rights.
 - e. was primarily attended by farmers and average merchants.
11. These entities used social pressure, spying, and public ridicule to enforce the boycott of British goods.
- a. Newspapers
 - b. Colonial legislatures
 - c. Religious institutions
 - d. The committees of "safety"
 - e. The First and Second Continental Congresses
12. Thomas Paine's influential pamphlet *Common Sense*
- a. denounced the Declaration of Independence.
 - b. contended that America could survive economically on its own and no longer needed its British connection.
 - c. argued against breaking ties with Britain.
 - d. laid out the strategy for the Boston Tea Party.
 - e. urged the colonists to remain loyal to King George III, calling him a "good and decent man."
13. Which ideology of rule, common during the revolutionary war era, was suspicious of both executive and national power?

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- a. Patriotism
- b. Constitutionalism
- c. Nationalism
- d. Republicanism
- e. Loyalism

14. As the colonies transformed themselves into sovereign states, republican sentiment was so strong in many of them that the _____ became all-powerful.

- a. legislatures
- b. courts
- c. national government
- d. executives
- e. bureaucracies

15. Under the Articles of Confederation, each state had _____ the unicameral assembly of representatives.

- a. proportional representation (based on state population) in
- b. one vote in
- c. seven votes in
- d. one vote for each ambassador it sent to
- e. two votes in

16. The British Parliament passed the Sugar Act

- a. in order to raise money to invade what is now Texas.
- b. because the colonists were using too much sugar and supplies were very low.
- c. as a means of punishing the colonists for their unruly behavior during the 7 Years' War.
- d. in response to the Boston Tea Party.
- e. as a way to pay its war debts and finance the defense of its North American Colonies.

17. Within a year of the signing of the _____, the new nation was suffering from a serious economic depression.

- a. Mayflower Compact, which was a social contract intended to evolve into a Constitution for the new nation.
- b. the Articles of Confederation
- c. the Treaty of Paris, which confirmed the colonies' independence from Britain
- d. the Coercive Act, which was designed to bind the colonies more tightly to the British government.
- e. the Declaration of Rights, which granted certain civil liberties to the colonists by the British Parliament.

18. The First Continental Congress sent a petition to King George III to explain their grievances. The result was

- a. Shays' Rebellion, the first battle of the American Revolution.
- b. British soldiers engaging Minutemen in Massachusetts, the first battles of the American Revolution.
- c. the 7 Years' War.
- d. the Intolerable Acts, which was responded to with the Boston Tea Party.
- e. the Treaty of Paris was signed, confirming the colonies' independence from Britain.

19. Shays' Rebellion

- a. Both B and D

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- b. was a response by farmers to the imprisonment of people who could not pay their debts to the banks.
 - c. was a protest against the imposition of a tax on all sugar imported into the American colonies.
 - d. was an indication to American political and business leaders that the national government under the Articles of Confederation was too weak.
 - e. prompted the British Parliament to close Boston Harbor.
20. The Philadelphia meeting, which became the Constitutional Convention, was called “for the sole and express purpose” of
- a. revising the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. drafting the Bill of Rights.
 - c. revising the Mayflower Compact.
 - d. electing a president.
 - e. drafting a national constitution.
21. The Delegates to the Second Continental Congress intended to
- a. reach a peaceful settlement with the British Parliament.
 - b. gain independence by any means necessary.
 - c. draft the Bill of Rights.
 - d. launch a secret military attack on Britain.
 - e. use the meeting to develop military strategy.
22. For the most part, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were
- a. poor.
 - b. representative of the population as a whole.
 - c. from the best-educated and wealthiest classes.
 - d. uneducated.
 - e. ordinary farmers and merchants.
23. Which of the following proposals was part of the Virginia Plan?
- a. A unicameral legislature in which each state has one vote
 - b. A national supreme court appointed by the chief executive officer
 - c. An executive composed of more than one person chosen by congress
 - d. A unicameral legislature based on population
 - e. A bicameral legislature with an upper house chosen by the lower house
24. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention
- a. called for a bicameral legislature in which each state would have equal representation in both chambers.
 - b. resolved the small-state/large-state controversy.
 - c. resolved the issue of slavery.
 - d. guaranteed land for Native Americans.
 - e. called for a unicameral legislature in which representatives from each state would be determined by the number of people in that state.
25. At the time of the constitutional convention, slaves constituted about _____ of the population of the southern states.

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- a. 20 percent
 - b. 40 percent
 - c. 50 percent
 - d. 30 percent
 - e. 60 percent
26. The three-fifths compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention settled the deadlock between the
- a. southern states and the northern states over how slaves would be counted for purposes of representation in Congress.
 - b. large states and the small states over the regulation of commerce.
 - c. northern states and the southern states over export taxes.
 - d. large states and the small states over how the president would be chosen.
 - e. eastern states and the western states over the national court system.
27. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention agreed that Congress could prohibit the importation of slaves into the country
- a. when all the states agreed that slaves would be given the right to vote.
 - b. if the people voted to abolish slavery.
 - c. as soon as the Constitution was ratified.
 - d. beginning in 1808.
 - e. when the Civil War was over.
28. At the Constitutional Convention, the South agreed to let Congress have the power to _____ in exchange for a ban on export taxes.
- a. impose export taxes
 - b. regulate voting rights
 - c. appoint an independent executive
 - d. regulate interstate and international commerce
 - e. ban slavery
29. The Constitution provides that a federal official who commits _____ may be impeached by the House of Representatives.
- a. "Lack of Judgment, Crimes against the State, or an Abuse of Power"
 - b. "a Felony, Misdemeanor, or other Criminal transgression"
 - c. "an Abuse of Presidential Authority"
 - d. "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors"
 - e. "Obstruction of Justice and failure to abide by the Law"
30. A federal official who has been impeached is tried by the
- a. Solicitor General of the United States.
 - b. Senate.
 - c. Supreme Court.
 - d. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
 - e. House of Representatives.

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31. The final draft of the Constitution was approved by the delegates on
- March 1, 1781.
 - July 4, 1776.
 - September 17, 1787.
 - February 6, 1788.
 - May 29, 1790.
32. The battle over ratification of the Constitution was fought chiefly by two opposing groups, the
- Nationalists and the Federalists.
 - Republicans and the Democrats.
 - Hamiltonians and the Madisonians.
 - Constitutionalists and the Confederates.
 - Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.
33. John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison wrote a series of essays in defense of the Constitution, known collectively as
- Publius*.
 - The Washington Post*.
 - Caesar*.
 - Poor Richard's Almanac*.
 - the *Federalist Papers*.
34. In *Federalist Paper* No. 10, Madison argued that the nation's size was actually an advantage in controlling
- poverty.
 - immigration.
 - factions.
 - racism.
 - crime.
35. To win over the anti-federalists during the ratification process, the federalists promised to
- keep the executive weak.
 - establish a federal court system upon ratification.
 - guarantee voting rights for women.
 - appoint anti-federalists to important positions in government.
 - add a bill of rights to the constitution.
36. Rule of law is the idea that
- the government has the authority to enforce the law.
 - government officials are exempt from many civil laws.
 - the states maintain police power over its residents.
 - no one, including government officers, is above the law.
 - local governments maintain popular sovereignty under the new constitution.

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37. The Constitution incorporated the principle of _____, which was the solution to the debate over whether the national government or the states should have ultimate sovereignty.
- checks and balances
 - popular sovereignty
 - separation of powers
 - limited government
 - federalism
38. The principle of separation of powers is found in _____ of the Constitution.
- Articles I and II
 - Articles I, II, and III
 - Article I
 - Article II
 - Article III
39. A major principle of American government, _____, was devised to ensure that no one branch of government can exercise exclusive control.
- federalism
 - popular sovereignty
 - checks and balances
 - the rule of law
 - limited government
40. A constitutional form of government that emphasizes “effective government” rather than “limited government” is a
- presidential system.
 - constitutional monarchy.
 - republic.
 - federal system.
 - parliamentary system.
41. Although Madison began drafting the Bill of Rights by sorting through more than 200 recommendations from the states, the final bill included only _____ amendments to the Constitution.
- ten
 - twelve
 - two
 - seventeen
 - sixteen
42. Since the Constitution was written it has been amended _____ times.
- thirty-three
 - twenty-seven
 - forty two
 - hundreds of
 - ten

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43. There are _____ possible ways for an amendment to be added to the Constitution.
- three
 - six
 - four
 - two
 - eight
44. All of the existing amendments to the Constitution have been proposed
- by a vote in two-thirds of the state legislatures.
 - in special state conventions.
 - by a two-thirds vote in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.
 - at national constitutional conventions.
 - by a three-fourths vote in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.
45. Discuss the significant events leading up to American independence. Why did the colonists revolt? What happened to sever the political, economic, and emotional bonds that tied them to Britain?
46. Describe the limits on the central government under the Articles of Confederation and explain why the Articles eventually proved ineffective.
47. When was the Mayflower Compact written? Explain the purpose and the reasons why it was so important for the settlers.
48. Critically evaluate the argument that the Constitution was framed by political elites serving their own interests.
49. Describe the debate that took place over ratification of the Constitution. Why did the Federalists prevail?
50. Discuss reasons why the framers of the constitution did not ban the institution of slavery during the drafting of the document.
51. Discuss how the system of checks and balances in the constitutional framework works to ensure that no one group or branch of government can exercise exclusive control.
52. What are some of the differences between the parliamentary system in the United Kingdom, which is based on the fusion of powers, and the American system, which is characterized by the separation of powers?
53. Why did the framers make the formal process for amending the Constitution so difficult? How has the constitutional framework been altered informally over time?
54. The first New England colony in America, settled in 1620 was in_____.
- Plymouth
 - Virginia
 - Boston
 - Williamsburg
 - Jamestown

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55. By the time of the American Revolution,
- all of the colonies had representative assemblies.
 - none of the colonies had representative assemblies.
 - most of the colonies had strong executives.
 - half of the colonies had parliamentary systems.
 - each of the colonies was controlled by strong merchants.
56. Shays' Rebellion was stopped by _____.
- the Nationalists Militia, paid for by the federalists.
 - the British Navy.
 - the Vermont militia, paid for by local farmers.
 - the National Guard.
 - the Massachusetts volunteer army, paid for by Boston merchants.
57. Which of the following groups of people did not have the right to vote at the time that the Constitution was ratified?
- Native Americans
 - All of the above
 - Free men who did not own sufficient property
 - Women
 - Slaves
58. Describe the amendment process. Why did the framers of the Constitution make this process so difficult?
59. The principle of Checks and Balances includes staggered terms of office. Members of the House of Representatives serve for ___ years, and members of the Senate serve for ___ years.
- four, six
 - five, two
 - two, six
 - four, five
 - two, four
60. Congress checks the president by
- the process of congressional review.
 - holding a veto power.
 - all of the above
 - controlling taxes and spending.
 - selecting the vice president.
61. The American colonies had been settled by individuals from many nations. The majority of colonists came from
- Germany and Ireland.
 - Ireland and Scotland.
 - England and France.
 - Scotland and England.
 - Spain and the Netherlands.

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62. The first permanent English settlement in North America, Jamestown, was established
- by Pilgrims, who had arrived on the ship *Mayflower*.
 - by Catholics from Ireland and England.
 - by the Plymouth Company of England.
 - as the capital of the New World.
 - as a trading post of the Virginia Company of London.
63. Each of the following was a power granted to Congress under the Articles of Confederation, *EXCEPT*
- regulate commerce with other nations.
 - enter into treaties and alliances.
 - settle disputes among the states under circumstances.
 - borrow money from the people.
 - establish and control the armed forces, declare war, and make peace.
64. The earliest colonial legislature was the Virginia House of Burgesses, established in
- 1579.
 - 1776.
 - 1682.
 - 1619.
 - 1712.
65. Compare and contrast the parliamentary system of government with the presidential system of government. What are the benefits and drawbacks of each?
66. A faction is best described as
- a single-issue or regional candidate; one who is not focused on the interests of the nation as a whole.
 - those who favored a strong central government and the ratification of the new Constitution.
 - a group of persons forming a cohesive minority.
 - a special-interest group made up of wealthy business owners which controls a majority of the legislature.
 - a group of tyrannical aristocrats.
67. In an attempt to prevent the rise of tyranny, the powers of the national government were separated into different branches - legislative, executive, and judicial, in accordance with
- the Virginia Plan.
 - the federal system of government.
 - the agreements made following Shays' Rebellion.
 - the Great Compromise.
 - the Madisonian Model.
68. In what ways do the principles of government expressed in the Constitution reflect the framers' fear both of the powerful British monarchy and of the weaknesses of the central government under the Articles of Confederation?
69. The power of _____ allows the judicial branch to declare legislative or presidential actions unconstitutional.
- judicial veto

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- b. judicial review
- c. impeachment
- d. judicial override
- e. rule of law

70. Under the Articles of Confederation,
- a. the new government had an excess of power in enforcing laws.
 - b. all thirteen states had to approve any law before it was enacted.
 - c. Vermont was annexed to Canada.
 - d. nine states had to approve any law before it was enacted.
 - e. congress imposed excessive taxes on the new states.

Chapter 3 - Federalism

Multiple Choice

1. The word “federalism” appears _____ in the U.S. Constitution.
 - a. nowhere
 - b. in Article I
 - c. in Article IV
 - d. in the Ninth Amendment
 - e. in the Tenth Amendment

2. The concept of federalism
 - a. originated in France.
 - b. was borrowed from Britain by the framers of the U.S. Constitution.
 - c. was first developed in Germany.
 - d. was an invention of the American founders.
 - e. originated in Greece.

3. All of the following are characteristics of federalism EXCEPT
 - a. the country has subnational government units.
 - b. the country has a written constitution.
 - c. the powers of the subnational governments are specified and limited.
 - d. the powers of the national government are specified and limited.
 - e. the people are ruled by a single government authority.

4. The term _____ is sometimes used to refer to the central government of the United States.
 - a. *federalism*
 - b. *national unit*
 - c. *federal government*
 - d. *subnational system*
 - e. *Congress*

5. In a unitary system,
 - a. local or subdivisional governments exercise only those powers given to them by the central government.
 - b. the national government is a “creature” of the subdivisional governments.
 - c. sovereign states are joined together by a central government that has only limited powers over them.
 - d. government powers are divided between a central government and regional, or subdivisional, governments. It is a system of shared sovereignty between two levels of government.
 - e. there are no local or subdivisional governments.

6. In a confederal system,
 - a. local or subdivisional governments exercise only those powers given to them by the central government.
 - b. any subnational government is a “creature” of the national government.
 - c. sovereign states are joined together by a central government that has only limited powers over them.
 - d. there is no central government.

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- e. government powers are divided between a central government and regional governments in a system of shared sovereignty.
7. One advantage of federalism in the United States is that state governments can
- print their own money.
 - overturn federal laws with which they disagree.
 - act as “laboratories” for public-policy experimentation.
 - act as “renegades” and refuse to implement national policy.
 - deny federally guaranteed civil rights and liberties.
8. There are about _____ counties in the United States today.
- 90,000
 - 37,000
 - 16,000
 - 13,000
 - 3,000
9. There are about _____ municipalities in the United States today.
- 37,000
 - 19,000
 - 16,000
 - 13,000
 - 3,000
10. There are about _____ school districts in the United States today.
- 37,000
 - 19,000
 - 16,000
 - 13,000
 - 3,000
11. There are about _____ townships in the United States today.
- 37,000
 - 19,000
 - 16,000
 - 13,000
 - 3,000
12. A federal system of government
- ensures that national powers cannot be expanded at the expense of the states.
 - makes it easy to coordinate government policies at the national, state, and local levels.
 - prohibits the political and cultural interests of regional groups to be reflected in the laws governing those groups.

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- d. provides a multitude of arenas for decision making, which keeps government closer to the people.
 - e. requires that state laws be uniform, thus making it easy to engage in business transactions that cross state borders.
13. All of the following are major differences between federalism in Canada and federalism in the United States EXCEPT
- a. provincial powers are confined to a list, but U.S. state powers are not.
 - b. U.S. lower governments are called states, but Canada's are called provinces.
 - c. in Canada, residual powers rest with the central government, but in the United States they rest with the states.
 - d. Canada's constitution is based on "peace, order, and good government," but the U.S. Constitution is based on "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."
 - e. the United States has adopted English as its national language, but Canada has adopted no national language.
14. Based on their observations of the U.S. Civil War, Canada's government framers
- a. gave the provinces expanded powers to determine all areas of policy.
 - b. required that English be the official language throughout Canada.
 - c. gave the Canadian federal government more power over provinces than the U.S. central government has over states.
 - d. allowed their provinces an unprecedented degree of sovereignty or self rule.
 - e. chose not to clearly define the division of central and provincial powers.
15. Segregationist policies in the southern states can be attributed to
- a. the expansion of national power at the expense of the states.
 - b. the simultaneous regulation of business by all levels of government.
 - c. the lack of uniformity of state and federal laws.
 - d. the convergence of national and state policies on a single issue.
 - e. federalism's encouragement of local self rule, allowing the dominance of a single group.
16. The constitutional basis for the _____ powers of the national government is found in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, often called the necessary and proper clause.
- a. inherent
 - b. enumerated
 - c. implied
 - d. expressed
 - e. concurrent
17. All of the following are examples of inherent powers of the national government, *except*
- a. the regulation of immigration.
 - b. the power to make war.
 - c. the power to create a national school system.
 - d. the power to own land.
 - e. the power to sign treaties.

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18. The government's acquisition of _____ is an example the inherent powers of government, and was needed to gain the support of states such as Maryland during ratification of the Constitution.
- Louisiana
 - the Northwest Territory
 - slaves
 - the Phillipines
 - government owned corporations
19. The Constitution expressly prohibits the national government from
- imposing taxes on exports.
 - borrowing money.
 - establishing post offices.
 - coining money.
 - regulating interstate commerce.
20. Most of the powers prohibited to the national government are listed in _____ of the U.S. Constitution.
- Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
 - Article I, Section 9 and the first eight amendments
 - the Ninth and Tenth Amendments
 - Article IV
 - the Preamble
21. Powers that are not delegated to the national government by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the states, are
- reserved to the Supreme Court.
 - enumerated powers.
 - reserved to the states, or to the people.
 - expressed powers.
 - concurrent powers.
22. _____ of the Constitution is sometimes used to justify arguments supporting increased states rights.
- The Ninth Amendment
 - The Thirteenth Amendment
 - The Tenth Amendment
 - The necessary and proper clause
 - Article I, Section 10
23. The powers of a state to enact whatever laws are necessary to protect the health, morals, safety, and welfare of its people are called _____ powers.
- enumerated
 - inherent
 - implied
 - police
 - expressed

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24. The Constitution's full faith and credit clause
- provides for the separation of church and state.
 - prohibits interstate compacts.
 - requires each state to honor every other state's public acts, records, and judicial proceedings.
 - protects the free exercise of religion.
 - asserts that all interstate interactions must be approved by the federal government.
25. The Defense of Marriage Act provided a challenge to the Constitution's _____ clause.
- elastic
 - supremacy
 - equal protection
 - full faith and credit
 - necessary and proper
26. Agreements among two or more states to regulate the use or protection of certain resources, such as water or oil and gas, are known as
- confederal deals.
 - interstate compacts.
 - federal mandates.
 - categorical contracts.
 - federal pacts.
27. In a federal system, powers which are held by both the federal and state governments are called _____ powers.
- enumerated
 - inherent
 - implied
 - concurrent
 - expressed
28. All of the following are concurrent powers EXCEPT the power to
- levy and collect taxes.
 - charter banks and corporations.
 - borrow money.
 - establish local government.
 - to make and enforce laws.
29. The supremacy clause in Article VI, Clause 2, of the Constitution
- grants the president the power to veto legislation.
 - establishes Congress as the supreme branch of the national government.
 - ensures that the states retain ultimate governmental power.
 - makes the Constitution and federal laws superior to all conflicting state and local laws.
 - outlines the powers of the Supreme Court.

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30. The Defense of Marriage Act (1996)
- allowed state governments to ignore same-sex marriages performed in other states and barred the national government from recognizing same-sex marriages.
 - stated the America has a powerful interest in allowing same-sex couples to enjoy the institution of marriage.
 - states that the national government cannot determine who is or is not married.
 - employed a novel legal theory to allow states to opt out of expanding medical coverage to same-sex couples.
 - states that the national government is required to accept state-authorized same-sex marriages.
31. The Constitution denies states the power to
- regulate intrastate commerce.
 - conduct elections.
 - establish local governments.
 - establish courts.
 - enter into treaties.
32. The most extreme example of the conflict between national supremacy and state sovereignty was/is
- the Civil War.
 - the Revolutionary War.
 - state segregation laws.
 - the gay marriage debate.
 - the regulation of interstate commerce.
33. In _____, the Supreme Court established the doctrines of implied powers and national supremacy.
- Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
 - McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
 - United States v. Lopez* (1995)
 - Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency* (2007)
 - Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
34. At issue in _____ was how the commerce clause should be defined and whether the national government had exclusive power to regulate commerce in more than one states.
- Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
 - McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
 - Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
 - United States v. Lopez* (1995)
 - Printz v. United States* (1997)
35. Because people in different sections of the country had radically different beliefs about slavery, the slavery issue took the form of a dispute over
- interstate compacts versus expressed powers.
 - states' rights versus national supremacy.
 - concurrent powers versus implied powers.

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- d. police powers versus reserved powers.
 - e. enumerated powers versus secession.
36. The claim that the states should have ultimate authority to determine the welfare of citizens and even abrogate national laws when there is a conflict is known as
- a. secessionism.
 - b. nullification.
 - c. civil war.
 - d. dual federalism.
 - e. states rights.
37. The model of _____ federalism assumes that the states and the national government are more or less equals, with each level of government having separate and distinct functions and responsibilities.
- a. competitive
 - b. cooperative
 - c. dual
 - d. new
 - e. horizontal
38. The era of _____ federalism came to an end in the 1930s.
- a. competitive
 - b. cooperative
 - c. horizontal
 - d. new
 - e. dual
39. Cooperative federalism grew out of the need to solve the pressing national problems caused by
- a. slavery.
 - b. the Civil War.
 - c. child labor.
 - d. gay marriage.
 - e. the Great Depression.
40. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal legislation ushered in an era of _____ federalism and also marked the real beginning of an era of national supremacy.
- a. dual
 - b. cooperative
 - c. new
 - d. competitive
 - e. horizontal
41. The model in which every level of government is involved in implementing a policy is referred to as _____ federalism.

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- a. picket-fence
 - b. dual
 - c. horizontal
 - d. chaotic
 - e. competitive
42. Picket-fence federalism is a model of federalism in which
- a. businesses “vote with their feet” by moving to jurisdictions that offer a competitive advantage.
 - b. the federal and the state governments maintain diverse but sovereign powers.
 - c. specific policies and programs are administered by all levels of government—national, state, and local.
 - d. the federal government’s role in regulating state governments is limited and the states are given increased power to decide how they should spend government revenues.
 - e. state and local governments compete for businesses and citizens.
43. Preemption is a doctrine rooted in the _____ clause of the Constitution.
- a. equal protection
 - b. elastic
 - c. supremacy
 - d. full faith and credit
 - e. necessary and proper
44. When Congress chooses to act exclusively in an area in which the states and the national government have concurrent powers, Congress is said to have _____ the area.
- a. acquired
 - b. usurped
 - c. seized
 - d. appropriated
 - e. preempted
45. _____ federalism involved a shift from nation-centered federalism to state-centered federalism.
- a. New
 - b. Cooperative
 - c. Dual
 - d. Competitive
 - e. Horizontal
46. Under the model of new federalism,
- a. local governments exercise only those powers given to them by the national government.
 - b. the federal and the state governments maintain diverse but sovereign powers.
 - c. specific policies and programs are administered by all levels of government—national, state, and local.
 - d. the federal government’s role in regulating state governments is limited and the states are given increased power to decide how they should spend government revenues.
 - e. state and local governments compete for businesses and citizens.

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47. _____ is a term describing the “new federalism” process of returning to the states certain powers that had been exercised by the national government since the 1930s.
- Hand-off*
 - Spin-off*
 - Discharge*
 - Transference*
 - Devolution*
48. Which of the following pieces of legislation is an example of new federalism, or the devolution of power back to the states?
- The Welfare Reform Act (1996)
 - President Johnson's Great Society programs (1964–1969)
 - The Gun Free School Zones Act (1990)
 - Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (1993)
 - The Affordable Care Act (2010), popularly known as Obamacare
49. A requirement in federal legislation that forces states and municipalities to comply with certain rules is called a(n) _____.
- appropriation
 - federal mandate
 - continuing resolution
 - authorization
 - interstate compact
50. Every state's constitution includes the requirement to balance its budget, EXCEPT the state of _____.
- Vermont
 - Maine
 - Texas
 - California
 - Florida
51. _____ federalism can best be defined as the allocation of taxes collected by one level of government to another level.
- Dual
 - Cooperative
 - Competitive
 - New
 - Fiscal
52. A _____ is an allocation of federal funds targeted at state and local spending for a specific purpose defined by federal law.
- land grant
 - categorical grant

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- c. cash grant
- d. federal mandate
- e. block grant

53. A _____ is an allocation of funds by the federal government to states which allow the states some discretion in implementing broad areas of federal policy, such as welfare, criminal justice, or mental health.

- a. land grant
- b. categorical grant
- c. cash grant
- d. federal mandate
- e. block grant

54. Currently, about _____ of state and local revenue comes from the federal government.

- a. 50 percent
- b. two-thirds
- c. one-eighth
- d. 75 percent
- e. one-fifth

55. Grants of funds to the states from the national government are one way that the _____ of the U.S. Constitution can be bridged by the federal government to control and influence the states.

- a. Ninth Amendment
- b. Tenth Amendment
- c. Fifteenth Amendment
- d. Supremacy Clause
- e. Necessary and Proper Clause

56. When state or local governments offer lower taxes or more services in order to attract businesses and citizens, they are engaging in _____ federalism.

- a. new
- b. cooperative
- c. fiscal
- d. horizontal
- e. competitive

57. For a system to be truly federal, powers of both the national units and subnational units must be

- a. specific and broad.
- b. limited and vague.
- c. vague and overlapping.
- d. specific and limited.
- e. powerful and specific.

58. Local governments, i.e. cities and counties, are "creatures of state government." This means

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- a. the local governments are given specific and limited powers by the US Constitution.
- b. the states both give powers to and take powers from local governments.
- c. the state and local governments are a federal system.
- d. the local governments and the state government have a confederal system.
- e. the national government both give powers to and take powers away from the local governments.

59. The principle of _____, an important part of the checks and balances in the American system of government, was clearly articulated by Chief Justice John Marshall (1801-1835)

- a. picket-fence federalism
- b. judicial review
- c. concurrent powers
- d. police powers of the states
- e. expressed powers of the national government

60. In fiscal year 2014, the transfer of funds to the states for Medicaid, a healthcare program for the poor, totaled

- a. \$647 billion
- b. \$599 Million
- c. \$22 Billion
- d. \$309 Billion
- e. \$45 Billion

Essay

61. What are some of the advantages of federalism for the United States? What are some drawbacks to federalism?

62. Identify and discuss ways in which the power of the national government relative to the power of state governments has changed since 1789.

63. Discuss how the issue of gay marriage has made the constitutional mandate of the full faith and credit clause difficult to follow. What actions has the federal government taken in this regard?

64. Discuss some early Supreme Court decisions and major political events that contributed to the supremacy of the national government. What might the relationship between the national government and the states look like today if the Court had handed down different decisions or if those events had produced different outcomes?

65. Explain the various models of federalism that describe the relationship between the states and the national government at different times in our history.

66. In 2012, the United States Supreme Court issued two rulings that dealt with the relative power of the national government and the states. Discuss the Court's decisions in *Arizona v. United States* and *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius*. How do the Court's rulings reflect the division of power between the national government and the states in a federal arrangement? What impact might these decisions have on the power of the national government and/or the states to make policy in the areas of immigration or health care in the future?

67. Briefly discuss the history of federal grants in the United States. Compare categorical grants and block grants. How are federal grants used to control state decision making?

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68. Explain the impact of major government programs, such as the New Deal and Great Society, on American federalism.
69. Explain the concept of competitive federalism and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of competition among the states.
70. Explain what is meant by the term fiscal federalism. Identify and describe the different types of federal grants. In what ways are state budgets impacted by federal grants?

Chapter 4 - Civil Liberties

1. _____ are limitations on government action, setting forth what the government cannot do.
 - a. Bills of attainder
 - b. Civil rights
 - c. The *Miranda* warnings
 - d. *Ex post facto* laws
 - e. Civil liberties

2. Many of our liberties were added by the _____, ratified in 1791.
 - a. *ex post facto* laws
 - b. writs of *habeas corpus*
 - c. Bill of Rights
 - d. bills of attainder
 - e. *Miranda* warnings

3. The writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring an official bring a specified prisoner into court and explain why that person is being held
 - a. is available to all citizens, all of the time.
 - b. is available to all persons, except in times of rebellion or national invasion.
 - c. may be made unavailable at the discretion of the courts.
 - d. may be made unavailable at the discretion of Congress.
 - e. may be made unavailable at the discretion of governors.

4. A bill of attainder
 - a. is a legislative act that inflicts punishment on particular persons without granting them the right to a trial.
 - b. punishes individuals for committing an act that was legal when the act was committed.
 - c. requires an official to bring a specified prisoner into court and show the judge why the person is being kept in jail.
 - d. prohibits double jeopardy.
 - e. prohibits cruel and unusual punishments.

5. A(n) _____, prohibited by the Constitution, punishes individuals for committing an act that was legal when the act was committed.
 - a. bill of attainder
 - b. "National Security Letter"
 - c. writ of *habeas corpus*
 - d. *ex post facto* law
 - e. warrant based on probable cause

6. The promise of the addition of a(n) _____ to the U.S. Constitution helped to ensure its ratification.
 - a. Bill of Rights
 - b. bill of attainder
 - c. writ of *habeas corpus*
 - d. prohibition against *ex post facto* laws

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e. national security letter

7. The first eight amendments to the Constitution

- a. reserve certain rights and powers to the people and to the states.
- b. grant the people specific rights and liberties.
- c. prohibit the states from coining money, negotiating treaties with foreign countries, and regulating interstate commerce.
- d. grant states the power to enact laws and to establish courts to protect the rights of their citizens.
- e. establish the powers of the executive branch.

8. The prohibition of “cruel and unusual punishments” is included in the _____.

- a. Fourth Amendment
- b. Fifth Amendment
- c. Sixth Amendment
- d. Eighth Amendment
- e. Tenth Amendment

9. The reserved powers of the states are derived from the _____.

- a. Second Amendment
- b. Third Amendment
- c. Seventh Amendment
- d. Ninth Amendment
- e. Tenth Amendment

10. “... the right of the people to keep and bear Arms ...” is found in the _____ to the U.S. Constitution.

- a. Second Amendment
- b. Third Amendment
- c. Fifth Amendment
- d. Eighth Amendment
- e. Tenth Amendment

11. The protection against “unreasonable searches and seizures” is found in the _____.

- a. Third Amendment
- b. Fourth Amendment
- c. Fifth Amendment
- d. Eighth Amendment
- e. Tenth Amendment

12. The _____ provides the right to have a “fair and public trial by jury” in criminal prosecutions.

- a. Fifth Amendment
- b. Sixth Amendment
- c. Seventh Amendment
- d. Eighth Amendment

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e. Ninth Amendment

13. A key function of the Bill of Rights is to

- a. protect the rights of government.
- b. preserve the will of the majority against the actions of the minority.
- c. protect the rights of those in the minority against the will of the majority.
- d. specify what the government must do to ensure equal protection under the law for all Americans.
- e. delegate power to the Supreme Court to have the final say on how the Constitution should be interpreted.

14. It is the _____ that determines where freedom of speech ends and the right of society to be protected from certain forms of speech begins.

- a. Bill of Rights
- b. the U.S. Supreme Court
- c. the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
- d. state legislatures
- e. Congress

15. For many years, the courts assumed that the Bill of Rights limited only the actions of

- a. the state governments.
- b. the national government.
- c. local governments.
- d. individuals.
- e. state or local governments.

16. In _____, the Supreme Court decided that the Bill of Rights did not apply to state laws.

- a. *Barron v. Baltimore* (1833)
- b. *Gitlow v. New York* (1925)
- c. *Everson v. Board of Education* (1947)
- d. *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961)
- e. *McDonald v. Chicago* (2010)

17. The _____ played a key role in the Supreme Court's changing stance on the application of the Bill of Rights to the states.

- a. *Barron v. Baltimore* (1833) decision
- b. passage of the Bill of Rights
- c. Fourteenth Amendment
- d. Fifth Amendment
- e. Sixteenth Amendment

18. _____ due process requires that any governmental decision to take life, liberty, or property be made equitably.

- a. Procedural
- b. Programmatic
- c. Strategic

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- d. Substantive
- e. Operational

19. If a law or other governmental action limits _____, it will be held to violate substantive due process, unless it promotes a compelling or overriding state interest.

- a. congressional jurisdiction
- b. judicial discretion
- c. state actions
- d. presidential authority
- e. a fundamental right

20. The Supreme Court has used the _____ clause to incorporate the protections guaranteed by the national Bill of Rights into the liberties protected under the Fourteenth Amendment.

- a. due process;
- b. equal protection
- c. full faith and credit
- d. supremacy
- e. necessary and proper

21. The process of applying liberties guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution to the states is called _____.

- a. amendment
- b. judicial review
- c. devolution
- d. incorporation
- e. due process

22. The Supreme Court was particularly active during the _____ in broadening its interpretation of the due process clause to ensure that states and localities could not infringe on civil liberties protected by the Bill of Rights.

- a. 1880s
- b. 1920s
- c. 1950s
- d. 1960s
- e. 1980s

23. The _____ prohibits Congress from passing laws “respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”

- a. First Amendment
- b. Fourth Amendment
- c. Sixth Amendment
- d. Ninth Amendment
- e. Tenth Amendment

24. President Thomas Jefferson wanted the _____ to be a “wall of separation between church and state.”

- a. the supremacy clause of Article VI

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- b. reserved powers clause of the Tenth Amendment
 - c. the establishment clause of the First Amendment
 - d. the necessary and proper clause of Article I, Section 8
 - e. the Supreme Court
25. State leaders were in favor of the establishment clause to
- a. ensure that the national government did not interfere with the state governments' right to establish a religion.
 - b. reduce the influence of religion in government and politics at every level.
 - c. ensure that national government could firmly direct and influence the public expression of religious ideas.
 - d. prohibit the government from supporting religion in general.
 - e. allow the establishment of God-centered oaths of office for public officials.
26. In *Engel v. Vitale* (1962), the Supreme Court
- a. upheld an Alabama law authorizing a daily one-minute period of silence for meditation and voluntary prayer.
 - b. ruled that the State Board of Regents in New York had acted unconstitutionally by composing a prayer to be used in public school classrooms at the start of each day.
 - c. held that individuals cannot pray in public schools, and teachers may no longer wish their students a "Merry Christmas."
 - d. held that public schools are barred from teaching about religion.
 - e. ruled that the State Board of Regents in New York had acted constitutionally when composing a prayer to be used in public school classrooms, because the prayer was nondenominational.
27. In 1968, the Supreme Court ruled that an Arkansas law prohibiting the teaching of evolution was unconstitutional.
- a. *Everson v. Board of Education* (1947)
 - b. *Engel v. Vitale* (1962)
 - c. *Stone v. Graham* (1980)
 - d. *Epperson v. Arkansas* (1968)
 - e. *Lemon v. Kurtzman* (1971)
28. Since 1971, the Supreme Court has used a test to determine whether government aid to parochial schools is constitutional. To be constitutional, the
- a. aid cannot be for a secular purpose.
 - b. primary effect of the aid must inhibit religion.
 - c. aid must be for a clearly religious purpose.
 - d. aid must avoid an "excessive government entanglement with religion."
 - e. primary effect of the aid must advance religion.
29. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires employers to accommodate their employees' religious practices unless such accommodation causes an employer to suffer a(n)
- a. "undue hardship."
 - b. "loss of productivity."
 - c. "irreversible loss of business."
 - d. "strike by other employees."
 - e. "breakdown of employee morale."

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30. Burning the American flag as a gesture of protest is an example of _____.
a. obscenity
b. symbolic speech
c. slander
d. libel
e. seditious speech
31. Seditious speech
a. is a published report of a falsehood that tends to injure a person's reputation or character.
b. urges resistance to lawful authority or advocates overthrowing the government.
c. is the public utterance of a false statement that holds a person up for contempt, ridicule, or hatred.
d. is best defined as cyberbullying.
e. is obscenity on the Internet.
32. Under the _____, the government may restrict expression that leads to some "evil."
a. clear and present danger test
b. *Lemon* test
c. preferred-position doctrine
d. bad tendency rule
e. exclusionary rule
33. Under the _____, the government may restrict expression if that expression would cause a dangerous condition, actual or imminent, that Congress has the power to prevent.
a. clear and present danger test
b. *Lemon* test
c. preferred-position doctrine
d. bad tendency rule
e. exclusionary rule
34. The current Supreme Court doctrine for assessing the constitutionality of subversive speech is the
a. "I know it when I see it" test.
b. "Bong Hits 4 Jesus" test.
c. "shouting fire in a theatre" test.
d. imminent lawless action test.
e. dangerous tendency rule.
35. Which of the following forms of speech is *never* protected under the First Amendment?
a. Acts of fraud
b. Sedition and treason
c. Symbolic
d. Flag burning
e. Speech that facilitates liquor consumption

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36. Commercial speech
- is not protected by the First Amendment.
 - is considered slander.
 - receives more protection under the First Amendment than regular speech.
 - is protected by the First Amendment, but not as fully as regular speech.
 - cannot be restricted by the government.
37. The First Amendment is enforceable against _____.
- governments
 - private corporations
 - individuals
 - churches
 - All of the above are true.
38. If a newspaper or tabloid publishes something about a person that is untrue, with the intent of injuring that person's reputation, and actual harm results, the newspaper or tabloid has engaged in _____.
- hate speech
 - slander
 - libel
 - symbolic speech
 - obscenity
39. According to the _____, any law that limits the freedom of speech or the press—freedoms essential to a democracy—should be presumed unconstitutional unless the government can show that the law is absolutely necessary.
- clear and present danger test
 - incorporation doctrine
 - preferred-position doctrine
 - bad tendency rule
 - Lemon* test
40. Stopping expression before it happens is known as _____.
- intimidation
 - preferred position
 - government police powers
 - protection of the public good
 - prior restraint
41. In the landmark 1965 case _____, the Supreme Court held that the right to privacy is implied by other rights guaranteed in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Amendments.
- Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier*
 - Roe v. Wade*
 - Griswold v. Connecticut*
 - Lemon v. Kurtzman*

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e. *Miller v. California*

42. In _____, the Supreme Court held that the “right to privacy ... is broad enough to encompass a woman’s decision to terminate a pregnancy,” subject to certain regulations.

- a. *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
- b. *Miller v. California* (1973)
- c. *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)
- d. *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965)
- e. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)

43. In 1997 the Supreme Court

- a. held that the liberty protected by the Constitution includes the right to commit suicide.
- b. ruled that state laws permitting assisted suicide are unconstitutional.
- c. held that state laws banning physician-assisted suicide are inherently unconstitutional.
- d. upheld the states’ rights to ban assisted suicide, but did not hold that state laws permitting assisted suicide were unconstitutional.
- e. held that physician-assisted suicide violated the Eighth Amendment prohibition of cruel and unusual punishments.

44. The Fifth Amendment

- a. includes a requirement that no warrant for a search or an arrest be issued without probable cause.
- b. guarantees a speedy trial and a trial by jury.
- c. includes a protection against self-incrimination.
- d. includes a protection from unreasonable searches and seizures.
- e. includes a right for criminal defendants to confront witnesses.

45. _____ require(s) that evidence obtained illegally not be admitted in court.

- a. *The Miranda* warnings
- b. The exclusionary rule
- c. Probable cause
- d. Double jeopardy
- e. National Security Letters

46. *The Miranda* warnings

- a. are criminal procedural rules that require illegally obtained evidence to be excluded from a criminal trial.
- b. put a criminal suspect on notice that he or she may not request a speedy trial.
- c. are issued when the federal government believes that a terrorist attack is imminent.
- d. are a series of statements informing criminal suspects, on their arrest, of their constitutional rights.
- e. are given to criminal suspects when they have been charged with double jeopardy.

47. Discuss the process and historical time frame of incorporating civil liberties protected in the Bill of Rights to the states. What role has the Supreme Court played in this process? Are there any parts of the Bill of Rights that are not incorporated?

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48. Under the *Lemon* test, what criteria must be met for government aid to parochial schools to be considered constitutional with respect to the establishment clause? How has the test been applied in specific cases?
49. What does the free exercise clause of the First Amendment mean? How has Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 affected free exercise of religion in the workplace? How do provisions in the Affordable Care Act raise questions regarding the freedom of religion?
50. The First Amendment is designed to protect the freedom to express all ideas, including those that may be unpopular. Not all speech, however, is protected. Discuss the approaches that have been used by the Supreme Court to define limits on expression.
51. Discuss the controversies raised by free speech on the Internet and in social media. To what extent have the United States and other governments attempted to regulate online speech and to what ends?
52. Discuss the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Second Amendment guarantee of the right to "keep and bear arms." What issues have made the application of the Second Amendment particularly challenging and dispute-ridden?
53. Four decades after the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade* (1973), abortion remains a controversial issue. How has the Court ruled in cases involving legislative restrictions on abortion?
54. Describe some of the laws and programs that were instituted after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, which raised questions about privacy rights. To what extent have these policies been revised in the years following 9/11?
55. Why do criminal suspects have rights? Discuss some of the constitutional safeguards for criminal defendants set forth in the Bill of Rights.
56. Explain why the first freedom mentioned in the Bill of Rights is the freedom of religion.
57. The Supreme Court decision in *Reynolds v. United States* that polygamy, the practice of having more than one spouse simultaneously, was not protected by the Constitution because
- to allow the practice would make religious doctrines superior to the law.
 - the practice of one's beliefs is strictly limited.
 - the right to practice one's religious beliefs must be limited to those practices which are socially acceptable.
 - to allow the practice would be contrary to the establishment clause.
 - the states do not have the authority to decide what is acceptable in questions of marriage.
 - to allow the practice would open the floodgates and eventually result in the acceptance of same-sex marriage.
58. _____ states have laws against online harassment.
- No
 - All 50
 - 17
 - 40
 - Only 6
59. By 2013, the Obama administration _____ under the Espionage Act of 1917.
- pardoned 47 people who had been charged
 - brought felony charges against 16 people

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- c. convicted 103 people
 - d. pardoned 2 people who had been charged by the Bush administration
 - e. brought felony charges against 7 people
60. Among the NSA programs released to the press by Edward Snowden in 2013, the program known as PRISM
- a. the FBI was authorized to use "National Security Letters" to demand personal information about individuals from private companies.
 - b. allows individuals to request erasure of personal data from Google.
 - c. was designed to accumulate vast quantities of data from the servers of corporations such as AOL, Apple, Facebook, and others.
 - d. allowed the NSA to collect massive quantities of data on foreign phone calls.
 - e. labeled as "potential terrorists" those individuals who used Google to search for information about the Taliban.
61. Fundamental rights include all of the following, *EXCEPT*
- a. freedom of the press.
 - b. freedom of religion.
 - c. voting.
 - d. interstate travel.
 - e. public education.
62. 1610, the Jamestown colony enacted a law requiring attendance at religious services on Sunday. Punishments included
- a. public whipping for second time offenders, and death for third time offenders.
 - b. banishment from the colony for second time offenders.
 - c. public humiliation.
 - d. trials to determine whether the offender practiced witchcraft and burning at the stake for those convicted.
 - e. additional religious training and corporal punishment for third and fourth time offenders.
63. In 1798, Congress passed the _____, making it a crime to utter "any false, scandalous, and malicious" criticism of the government.
- a. Espionage Act
 - b. Sedition Act
 - c. USA Patriot Act
 - d. Treason Act
 - e. Jeffersonian Act
64. The current standard for evaluating the legality of subversive speech, established by the Supreme Court in 1969, is called the
- a. Bad Tendency Rule.
 - b. Clear and Present Danger Test.
 - c. Imminent Lawless Action Test.
 - d. Miller Test
 - e. Preferred-Position Doctrine.

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65. The ___ guarantees a speedy trial, a trial by jury, a public trial, and the right to confront witnesses.
- Fourth Amendment
 - Eighth Amendment
 - writ of habeas corpus
 - Sixth Amendment
 - exclusionary rule
66. As of 2014, ___ states have abolished the death penalty.
- nearly all
 - 33
 - 27
 - only 2
 - 18
67. The Miranda warnings
- are found in the Fourth Amendment.
 - were articulated by the Supreme Court in 1966.
 - can have no exceptions.
 - are found in the Sixth Amendment.
 - are completely irrelevant today.
68. with regard to the First Amendment freedom of religion, the Supreme Court has consistently ruled that the right to _____ is absolute.
- practice your religion
 - hold any belief
 - practice Christian worshi in public places
 - worship in public schools
 - practice Islam in public schools
69. In 2004, the local school board in Dover, Pennsylvania required the ninth grade biology classes use a textbook that endorsed the concept of intelligent design. As a result,
- the Supreme Court ruled this requirement unconstitutional.
 - the local Islamic community staged a non-violent protest.
 - the board members who supported the requirement were voted out of office.
 - Athiests from all over the country sent the board members death threats.
 - the students staged a walk-out.
70. During his 2008 presidential campaign, Obama promised to make a clean break with the policies of the Bush administration on national security. Subsequently, President Obama
- nullified a great deal of the USA Patriot Act.
 - reinstated the Expionage Act of 1917.
 - released all of the suspected terrorist prisoners at Guantanamo Bay.
 - restated the Bush policy that suspected terrorists could be held indefinitely without a trial.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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- e. required that each suspected terrorist being held at Guantanamo Bay be granted a trial as soon as possible.

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1. Generally, the term *civil rights* refers to the rights of all Americans to equal treatment under the law, as provided by the _____ to the Constitution.
 - a. First Amendment
 - b. Fourth Amendment
 - c. Eighth Amendment
 - d. Fourteenth Amendment
 - e. Nineteenth Amendment

2. The equal protection clause of the _____ reads: “No State shall ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”
 - a. First Amendment
 - b. Fifth Amendment
 - c. Thirteenth Amendment
 - d. Fourteenth Amendment
 - e. Nineteenth Amendment

3. Our First Amendment rights are considered _____ rights.
 - a. contingent
 - b. suspect
 - c. conditional
 - d. fundamental
 - e. tentative

4. If a law or action prevents some group of persons from exercising a fundamental right, the law or action will be subject to the _____ standard for determining whether the equal protection clause has been violated.
 - a. “intermediate scrutiny”
 - b. “ordinary scrutiny”
 - c. “strict scrutiny”
 - d. “rational basis”
 - e. “exacting scrutiny”

5. A law based on a suspect classification is subject to _____ scrutiny by the courts.
 - a. ordinary
 - b. intermediate
 - c. exacting
 - d. strict
 - e. minimal

6. The intermediate scrutiny standard is used to determine if _____ are permissible.
 - a. laws based on gender classifications
 - b. laws based on racial classifications
 - c. certain municipal ordinances
 - d. laws based on religious classifications

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- e. laws based on rational classifications
7. Few laws evaluated under the _____ are found invalid, because few laws are truly unreasonable.
- a. rational basis test
 - b. “intermediate scrutiny” standard
 - c. “exacting scrutiny standard
 - d. “strict scrutiny” standard
 - e. “middle level scrutiny” standard
8. The Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
- a. granted freedom to the slaves.
 - b. required an end to segregation.
 - c. established the separate-but-equal doctrine.
 - d. outlawed “Jim Crow” laws.
 - e. granted former slaves the right to vote.
9. The Fifteenth Amendment
- a. granted freedom to the slaves.
 - b. provided a constitutional basis for slavery.
 - c. stated that voting rights could not be abridged on account of race.
 - d. stated that voting rights could not be abridged on account of sex (meaning gender).
 - e. stated that the rights granted to individuals in the Bill of Rights is not a comprehensive list, and others are retained by the people.
10. In *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), the Supreme Court established the _____ doctrine to justify segregation.
- a. imminent lawless action
 - b. bad tendency
 - c. separate-but-equal
 - d. implied powers
 - e. judicial review
11. The Supreme Court
- a. overturned the separate-but-equal doctrine in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954).
 - b. overturned the separate-but-equal doctrine in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896).
 - c. upheld the separate-but-equal doctrine in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954).
 - d. extended the separate-but-equal doctrine to justify classifications based on gender in *Craig v. Boren* (1976).
 - e. upheld the separate-but-equal doctrine in *Brown II* (1955).
12. In segregated communities whites imposed An elaborate code of social deference was imposed on African Americans in segregated communities, largely through _____.
- a. threats of extra-legal violence
 - b. vote suppression laws
 - c. poll taxes

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- d. the grandfather clause
 - e. the all-white primary
13. In *Brown II* (1955), the Supreme Court ordered desegregation to begin
- a. “immediately.”
 - b. “with caution and care.”
 - c. “with all deliberate speed.”
 - d. “without undue delay.”
 - e. “with unchecked speed.”
14. _____ segregation is the result of the deliberate intent of government.
- a. *de facto*
 - b. *ex post facto*
 - c. *de novo*
 - d. *de jure*
 - e. *pro bono*
15. Racial segregation that occurs not as a result of deliberate intentions but because of social and economic conditions and residential patterns is called _____ segregation.
- a. *de facto*
 - b. *de jure*
 - c. *de minimis*
 - d. *ex post facto*
 - e. *de novo*
16. In the 1960s, one of the tactics used by the civil rights protestors was _____, the deliberate and public refusal to obey laws considered unjust.
- a. “Jim Crow”
 - b. suffrage
 - c. affirmative action
 - d. civil disobedience
 - e. internment
17. Discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, and national origin in public places of accommodation and in employment was outlawed by the
- a. Fourteenth Amendment.
 - b. Supreme Court’s decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954).
 - c. Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 - d. Voting Rights Act of 1965.
 - e. Civil Rights Act of 1968.
18. The _____ provided that federal funds could be withheld from any federal or state government project or facility that practiced any form of discrimination.
- a. Thirteenth Amendment

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- b. Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954)
 - c. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - d. Supreme Court's decision in *Brown II* (1955)
 - e. Fifteenth Amendment
19. The _____ made it illegal to interfere with anyone's right to vote in any election held in this country.
- a. Help America Vote Act of 2002
 - b. Fifteenth Amendment
 - c. Civil Rights Act of 1968
 - d. Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - e. Nineteenth Amendment
20. The _____ prohibited discrimination in housing.
- a. Fifteenth Amendment
 - b. Black Power Movement
 - c. Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - d. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - e. Civil Rights Act of 1968
21. In June 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act was unconstitutional. This section had required
- a. that governments identified in Section 4, which had a history of voting discrimination in the 1960s, needed federal government permission to change voting procedures.
 - b. that governments with a history of 1960s voting discrimination use a uniform and standard set of federally approved voting procedures.
 - c. that governments in the South, which had a 1960s history of discrimination, provide affirmative action policies to integrate more African Americans into elected offices.
 - d. that all governments in the United States implement special voting and registration procedures designed to increase African American voter turnout.
 - e. that governments identified in Section 4, which had a history of discrimination in the 1960s, reserve a specific number of elected offices for African Americans.
22. The poverty rate for blacks in America is roughly _____ that for whites.
- a. equal to
 - b. two times
 - c. three times
 - d. five times
 - e. six times
23. In response to Supreme Court rulings against some racial integration plans, several school systems have adopted policies based on _____ instead of race.
- a. socioeconomic class
 - b. age
 - c. personal statements and grade point average

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- d. athletic performance and artistic achievement
 - e. demographics and geography
24. The _____ to the Constitution, ratified in 1920, gave women the right to vote.
- a. Eighteenth Amendment
 - b. Fourteenth Amendment
 - c. Fifteenth Amendment
 - d. Nineteenth Amendment
 - e. Twenty-First Amendment
25. A Declaration of Sentiments was adopted at the _____, which stated, “We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men *and women* are created equal.”
- a. Seneca Falls Convention
 - b. Philadelphia Meeting
 - c. March on Washington
 - d. Susan B. Anthony Memorial Convention
 - e. Women's Call for Action meeting
26. Feminism is best defined as
- a. a policy under which a specific number of jobs or promotions are given to members of selected groups.
 - b. unwanted physical contact of a sexual nature that interferes with a recipient’s job performance.
 - c. the right to vote; the franchise.
 - d. an ideology that supports the “glass ceiling” in the workplace.
 - e. the philosophy advocating full political, economic, and social equality for women.
27. Of the more than ten thousand members who have served in the U.S. House of Representatives, only _____ have been women.
- a. 1 percent
 - b. 5 percent
 - c. 15 percent
 - d. 25 percent
 - e. 30 percent
28. Nancy Pelosi was the first woman to
- a. be elected to the U.S. Senate.
 - b. serve as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.
 - c. run for vice president of the United States.
 - d. serve as a governor.
 - e. be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.
29. _____ was the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court.
- a. Ruth Bader Ginsburg
 - b. Condoleezza Rice

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- c. Sandra Day O'Connor
 - d. Sonia Sotomayor
 - e. Elena Kagan
30. Women now constitute nearly _____ of state legislators.
- a. one-fourth
 - b. one-third
 - c. one-half
 - d. two-thirds
 - e. three-fourths
31. Female managers earn, on average, only _____ of what male managers earn.
- a. 40 percent
 - b. 50 percent
 - c. 70 percent
 - d. 65 percent
 - e. 85 percent
32. The _____, an invisible but real discriminatory barrier, prevents women and minorities from rising to top positions of power or responsibility.
- a. glass ceiling
 - b. war on women
 - c. feminist mystique
 - d. glass elevator
 - e. executive escalator
33. The Supreme Court has made it clear that sexual harassment
- a. includes harassment by members of the same sex.
 - b. cases can no longer be heard in the courts.
 - c. will not be interpreted to include the harassment of employees by their supervisors.
 - d. will no longer include hostile environment harassment.
 - e. victims cannot seek back pay and job reinstatement.
34. The _____ greatly expanded the remedies available for victims of sexual harassment, including back pay, job reinstatement, and other compensation.
- a. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - b. Civil Rights Act of 1968
 - c. Equal Pay Act of 1963
 - d. Civil Rights Act of 1991
 - e. Nineteenth Amendment
35. _____ constitute the largest ethnic minority in the United States.
- a. Latinos

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- b. Native Americans
 - c. Asian Americans
 - d. African Americans
 - e. Arab Americans
36. All of the following groups are more likely than whites to have incomes below the poverty line EXCEPT
- a. Asian Americans.
 - b. African Americans.
 - c. Native Americans.
 - d. Mexican Americans.
 - e. Puerto Rican Americans.
37. Which of the following was NOT a tactic used in the south to disenfranchise black voters?
- a. The grandfather clause
 - b. The white primary
 - c. The poll tax
 - d. Secret polls
 - e. Literacy tests
38. Mexican Americans constitute about _____ of the Latino population living in the United States.
- a. 4 percent
 - b. 7 percent
 - c. 9 percent
 - d. 15 percent
 - e. 65 percent
39. Most Hispanics living in the United States, by place of origin, are from _____.
- a. Mexico
 - b. Cuba
 - c. Puerto Rico
 - d. Central America
 - e. South America
40. Today, more than _____ of the state legislators in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas are of Hispanic ancestry.
- a. 5 percent
 - b. 10 percent
 - c. 16 percent
 - d. 23 percent
 - e. 34 percent
41. Actions taken under an executive order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942 evacuated most of the West Coast _____ population to internment camps or “relocation centers.”

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- a. Native American
 - b. Japanese American
 - c. Russian American
 - d. German American
 - e. Chinese American
42. Nearly _____ of Asian Americans over the age of twenty-five have college degrees.
- a. 7 percent
 - b. 13 percent
 - c. 24 percent
 - d. 31 percent
 - e. 40 percent
43. In 1789, Congress designated the Native American tribes as _____ so that the government could sign land and boundary treaties with them.
- a. a confederation
 - b. sovereign states
 - c. enemies
 - d. foreign nations
 - e. American citizens
44. It was not until _____ that Native Americans had any civil rights under U.S. law.
- a. 1787, when the Northwest Ordinance was passed.
 - b. 1824, when Congress established the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - c. the late 1880s, when U.S. policy focused on the assimilation of Native Americans into American society.
 - d. 1924, when the citizenship rights spelled out in the Fourteenth Amendment were extended to American Indians.
 - e. 1973, when supporters of the American Indian Movement took over Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to protest the government's policy toward Native Americans.
45. In the 1880s, U.S. government policy toward Native Americans
- a. focused on assimilation of Native American into American society.
 - b. extended them citizenship rights as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - c. designated Native American tribes "foreign nations" for purposes of signing treaties.
 - d. was based on "the utmost good faith" in the principle that Native American "lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent."
 - e. required tribes to invest in businesses on tribal lands, such as casinos, to combat poverty.
46. The _____ requires that all public buildings and public services be accessible to persons with disabilities.
- a. Rehabilitation Act of 1973
 - b. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
 - c. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
 - d. Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975

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- e. Civil Rights Act of 1964
47. The 1969 Stonewall Inn uprising launched the
- a. women's movement.
 - b. gay power movement.
 - c. civil rights movement.
 - d. movement to empower persons with disabilities.
 - e. affirmative action movement.
48. In *Lawrence v. Texas* (2003), the Supreme Court ruled that
- a. state laws banning same-sex marriage violate the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution.
 - b. all states must recognize civil unions and grant most of the benefits of marriage to registered same-sex couples.
 - c. the "don't ask, don't tell" policy was unconstitutional.
 - d. states may not pass domestic partnership laws that grant most of the benefits of marriage to registered same-sex couples.
 - e. sodomy laws violate the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause.
49. In 2012, _____ legalized same sex marriage.
- a. Connecticut, Iowa, and New Hampshire
 - b. Maine, Maryland, and Washington
 - c. Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut
 - d. California and Nevada
 - e. Washington, D.C.
50. The _____ prevented people from China and Japan from coming to the United States to prospect for gold or to work on the railroads or in factories in the West.
- a. Equal Rights Amendment of 1890
 - b. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
 - c. Japanese Internment Act of 1925
 - d. Oriental Rejection Act of 1882
 - e. Asian Purge
51. _____ is best defined as a policy that gives special consideration, in jobs and college admissions, to members of groups that have been discriminated against in the past.
- a. A quota system
 - b. Reverse discrimination
 - c. Feminism
 - d. Affirmative action
 - e. "Race-blind"
52. In *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978), the U.S. Supreme Court
- a. invalidated all affirmative action programs nationwide, deeming them "reverse discrimination."
 - b. ruled that race cannot be used as a factor in university admissions decisions.

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- c. ruled that race cannot be the sole factor used in university admissions decisions.
- d. ruled that federal, state, and local affirmative action programs must be subject to strict scrutiny.
- e. stated that discriminatory laws must be narrowly tailored to meet a compelling government interest.

53. In *Gratz v. Bollinger* (2003), the Supreme Court held that the undergraduate admissions policy at the University of Michigan violated the equal protection clause because it

- a. automatically awarded every “underrepresented” minority applicant one-fifth of the points needed to guarantee admission.
- b. failed to take into account an applicant’s race or ethnicity.
- c. automatically awarded every Michigan resident one-fourth of the points needed to guarantee admission.
- d. failed to take into account an applicant’s gender.
- e. discriminated against “underrepresented” minority applicants.

54. In *Grutter v. Bollinger* (2003), the Supreme Court held that the University of Michigan Law School’s admissions policy was constitutional because

- a. it gave a “diversity bonus” of only five points to “underrepresented minorities.”
- b. it did not ask applicants to reveal their race or ethnicity and thus did not take these factors into account.
- c. it did not apply a mechanical formula giving “diversity bonuses” based on race or ethnicity.
- d. it automatically awarded five points to female applicants in an effort to remedy past discriminatory practices.
- e. the law school required a first-year class to have an equal number of men and women.

55. *Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1* (2007) concerned the policies of two school districts that were trying to achieve a more diversified student body by giving preference to minority students if space in the schools was limited and a choice among applicants had to be made. The Supreme Court

- a. ruled that the policies did not violate the equal protection clause.
- b. ruled that the policies violated the due process clause.
- c. ruled that the policies violated the equal protection clause.
- d. overruled its 2003 decision in *Grutter v. Bollinger*, and held that race cannot be used as a factor when determining admissions or enrollments in any public school or university.
- e. ruled that the policies did not violate the due process clause.

56. What standards does the Supreme Court use when determining whether the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment has been violated by laws that discriminate against a particular group or class of individuals?

57. Describe the major provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

58. Explain ways in which the African American vote has been suppressed, despite the Fifteenth Amendment. What legal remedies has the government adopted to reverse voter suppression? Has the legal landscape changed since the Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965?

59. Compare the experiences of and tactics used by African Americans and women in their struggle for equal treatment and political power.

60. Explain how incentives and socioeconomic factors have led to disproportionate incarceration rates for racial minorities in the United States.

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

61. Discuss the growing political power of Latinos in the United States. How might that power help Latinos confront the challenges that they continue to face?
62. What ways were the Supreme Court cases *Gratz v. Bollinger* and *Grutter v. Bollinger* similar. Explain the major differences between the two cases.
63. Describe changes in governmental policy toward Native Americans over time.
64. Discuss the roles of government institutions and social movements in changing the legal and political landscape for gay men and lesbians over the last four decades. Include in your discussion specific examples of policies and political actions that illustrate the respective roles of governmental and social actors, including the June 2013 Supreme Court decisions impacting gay marriage.
65. What is the current state of affirmative action? What are the prospects for affirmative action programs in the future?
66. Texas has established a program under which guarantees admission to the University of Texas, Austin to
- high school students who graduate at the top of their graduating class.
 - minority students who graduate at the top 7% of their graduating class.
 - a specific number of minority students.
 - at least 1% of high school students from each school in minority-dominated inner-city schools.
 - the high school students from each public school who earn a 3.85 GPA or higher.
67. Over time, the Supreme Court has developed various standards for determining whether a law that discriminates against a particular group or class of individuals is
- fair or unfair.
 - reasonable or unreasonable.
 - equitable or prejudicial.
 - compelling or nondescript.
 - rational or irrational.
68. Each of the following is an example of an unconstitutional gender-based law EXCEPT
- the exclusion of males from the School of Nursing at Mississippi University for Women.
 - laws punishing males but not females for statutory rape.
 - a state law which allows wives to obtain alimony judgments against husbands but prevents husbands from receiving alimony from wives.
 - a law prohibiting the sale of beer to males under 18 years and to females under 21.
 - the exclusion of females from the Virginia Military Institute.
69. In 1957, Governor Orval Faubus used the state's National Guard to block the integration of Central High School in Little Rock. It was only after _____ that Central High finally became integrated.
- Martin Luther King arrived to protest
 - three days of violent clashes
 - President Eisenhower federalized the Arkansas National Guard
 - the Supreme Court threatened to send the Army in
 - a week of nonviolent protests by black students and their families.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

70. Under the broadest definition, _____ college women have experienced sexual assault.
- about one in five
 - roughly one half of
 - very few
 - a majority of
 - about one-third of all

Chapter 6 - Interest Groups

1. Interest group activity
 - a. occurs only in the legislative branch.
 - b. can be found on every level and in every branch of government.
 - c. is confined to the executive and legislative branches of government.
 - d. is barred within the judiciary.
 - e. is barred from all government offices.

2. A group becomes an interest group when
 - a. people with shared interests get together in an organized fashion.
 - b. direct methods are used to achieve a common objective.
 - c. it seeks to affect the policies and practices of government.
 - d. Congress allows it to, through a process established by law.
 - e. the government gives permission for the group to expand the scope of its activities.

3. _____ theory describes the defensive formation of interest groups as a reaction to the creation of other interest groups. The National Right to Life Committee, for example, formed in response to *Roe v. Wade*, the U.S. Supreme Court's decision that legalized abortion.
 - a. Pluralist
 - b. Disturbance
 - c. Elite
 - d. Entrepreneurial
 - e. Social contract

4. In the context of the organization of interest groups, _____ theory focuses on the importance of the leaders who establish the organization.
 - a. pluralist
 - b. disturbance
 - c. elite
 - d. entrepreneurial
 - e. democratic

5. In 1835, Alexis de Tocqueville observed that Americans have a tendency to _____ and have perfected "the art of pursuing in common the object of their common desires."
 - a. form associations
 - b. engage in riot and rebellion
 - c. shun politics
 - d. compete for public office
 - e. persecute people for their religious beliefs

6. More than _____ of Americans belong to at least one group.
 - a. 25 percent
 - b. 31 percent
 - c. 45 percent
 - d. 62 percent

Chapter 6 - Interest Groups

- e. 85 percent
7. Surveys show that about _____ of Americans belong to professional and trade organizations.
- a. 14 percent
 - b. 27 percent
 - c. 44 percent
 - d. 61 percent
 - e. 76 percent
8. Which of the following types of groups has the highest percentage of Americans belonging to them?
- a. Social clubs
 - b. Professional and trade associations
 - c. PTA and school groups
 - d. Health, sport, and country clubs
 - e. Religious groups
9. Satisfaction that is derived from taking action as part of a group is referred to as a _____ incentive.
- a. free-rider
 - b. purposive
 - c. pluralist
 - d. solidary
 - e. material
10. A solidary incentive for joining an interest group is best described as
- a. pleasure in associating with like-minded individuals.
 - b. satisfaction resulting from working for a cause in which one believes.
 - c. a practical benefit such as discounts, subscriptions, or group insurance.
 - d. the ability to enjoy the outcome of a group's efforts without having to contribute.
 - e. the opportunity to compete for public office.
11. Which of the following is NOT a public good?
- a. National defense
 - b. Medicare
 - c. Clean water
 - d. National parks
 - e. Clean air
12. Which of the following is a private good?
- a. Sitting in a park
 - b. Driving to work or school on a highway
 - c. Drinking tap water
 - d. Eating a sandwich
 - e. National defense

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13. A material incentive for joining an interest group is best described as
- pleasure in associating with like-minded individuals.
 - satisfaction resulting from working for a cause in which one believes.
 - a practical benefit such as discounts, subscriptions, or group insurance.
 - the ability to enjoy the outcome of a group's efforts without having to contribute.
 - the opportunity to compete for public office.
14. Individuals who can enjoy the outcome of an interest group's efforts without having to contribute are called _____.
- social loafers
 - lobbyists
 - social climbers
 - entrepreneurs
 - free riders
15. Interest groups
- are policy generalists.
 - help bridge the gap between citizens and government.
 - seek to win elections.
 - seek to operate the government.
 - compete for public office.
16. Interest groups
- often provide public officials with specialized and detailed information that might be difficult to obtain otherwise.
 - run candidates for political office.
 - are policy generalists.
 - operate the government.
 - compete for public office.
17. An interest group might challenge a law in court indirectly by
- filing a brief as an *amicus curiae*.
 - lobbying.
 - creating PACs.
 - petitioning for a writ of certiorari.
 - filing a lawsuit.
18. The _____ theory of American democracy focuses on the participation of groups in a decentralized government structure that offers many points of access to policymakers.
- elite
 - free rider
 - chaos
 - pluralist
 - democratic

Chapter 6 - Interest Groups

19. Pluralists maintain that the influence of interest groups on government is not undemocratic, because
- individual interests are indirectly represented in the policymaking process through these groups.
 - every group enjoys the same success in gaining access to members of Congress.
 - interest group lobbyists are elected by the people.
 - groups have equal numbers of members and the same level of resources.
 - free riders provide the funds necessary to promote the interests of all citizens.
20. Interest groups do NOT
- help raise public awareness and inspire action on various issues.
 - help bridge the gap between citizens and government.
 - enable citizens to explain their views on policies to public officials.
 - serve as another check on public officials to make sure they are carrying out their duties responsibly.
 - seek to win elections or operate the government.
21. Interest groups
- are usually policy generalists.
 - are often policy specialists.
 - are usually more loosely organized than political parties.
 - run candidates for political office; their main sphere of influence is the electoral system.
 - are not allowed to have dues-paying members.
22. The American Civil Liberties Union is considered a(n) _____ group.
- public-interest
 - labor interest
 - professional interest
 - identity interest
 - single-issue interest
23. The most common type of interest group promotes _____.
- private interests
 - the public good
 - business interests
 - free riders
 - charitable contributions
24. An interest formed to benefit the economic interests of members is called a _____.
- federation
 - chamber of commerce
 - an umbrella organization
 - public-interest group
 - private-interest group
25. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is a(n)
- public-interest group.

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- b. consumer interest group.
 - c. labor interest group.
 - d. umbrella organization that has become a major voice for millions of small businesses.
 - e. federation representing farm families and producers of various specific farm commodities.
26. Trade organizations
- a. usually support policies that benefit specific industries.
 - b. are formed with the goal of working for the “public good.”
 - c. represent all of the people over the age of sixteen who are working or actively looking for jobs.
 - d. are concerned mainly with the standards of their professions, but they also work to influence government policy.
 - e. are formed for the protection of consumer rights.
27. All of the following are reasons business interest groups have begun to increasingly support the Democratic party EXCEPT
- a. in some fields business leaders are more likely to be Democrats than Republicans.
 - b. the Republican party is no longer business-friendly.
 - c. the technology industry contains both Democrats and Republicans.
 - d. interest groups are trying to avoid political disfavor.
 - e. interest groups want to benefit regardless who wins elections.
28. The largest and most powerful labor interest group today is
- a. the AFL-CIO.
 - b. AARP.
 - c. the NAM.
 - d. the NRA.
 - e. MADD.
29. In the last several decades, union membership has
- a. remained constant.
 - b. increased significantly.
 - c. hovered around 50 percent of the workforce.
 - d. declined significantly.
 - e. declined slightly.
30. Today, members of organized labor make up about _____ of the labor force.
- a. 6 percent
 - b. 11 percent
 - c. 20 percent
 - d. 30 percent
 - e. 43 percent
31. Right-to-work laws create _____ for unions.
- a. a free rider problem

Chapter 6 - Interest Groups

- b. an increase in membership
 - c. increased revenues
 - d. more political influence
 - e. the right to strike to improve wages and working conditions
32. Laws that ban unions from collecting dues or other fees from workers whom they represent but who have not actually joined the union are known as _____ laws.
- a. no-worker-left-behind
 - b. right-to-work
 - c. guaranteed-work
 - d. workforce-expansion
 - e. economic-freedom
33. Unlike private sector unions, public sector unions
- a. suffer from declining membership.
 - b. have the ability to negotiate greater pensions and benefits.
 - c. do not get to vote for their bosses.
 - d. have the right to strike over wages and working conditions.
 - e. are reluctant to antagonize elected officials.
34. The _____ is a professional interest group.
- a. National Farmers Union
 - b. Club for Growth
 - c. National Rifle Association
 - d. American Medical Association
 - e. National Urban League
35. The American Association for Justice represents the interests of
- a. trial lawyers.
 - b. children.
 - c. environmentalists.
 - d. persons of color.
 - e. senior citizens.
36. Which of the following is the largest broad-based agricultural interest group?
- a. National Farmers Union
 - b. National Grange
 - c. American Farm Bureau Federation
 - d. Club for Growth
 - e. Greenpeace USA
37. The _____ achieved one of its greatest early successes when it helped to obtain government guarantees of “fair” prices during the Great Depression of the 1930s.
- a. American Farm Bureau Federation

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- b. National Grange
 - c. Consumers Union
 - d. National Farmers Union
 - e. Consumer Federation of America
38. Consumer interest groups
- a. represent people with advanced education and special training.
 - b. are organized to protect the rights of the buying public
 - c. are organized to work on behalf of agricultural interests.
 - d. represent a particular industry to develop common standards and goals.
 - e. represent people who share the same race, gender or other characteristic.
39. Identity interest groups
- a. represent people with advanced education and special training.
 - b. are organized to protect consumer rights.
 - c. are organized to work on behalf of agricultural interests.
 - d. represent a particular industry to develop common standards and goals.
 - e. represent people who share the same race, gender, or other characteristic.
40. The American Indian Movement is an example of a(n) _____ interest group.
- a. professional
 - b. identity
 - c. ideological
 - d. single-issue
 - e. government
41. The Tea Party Movement and Greenpeace are _____ interest groups.
- a. business
 - b. identity
 - c. ideological
 - d. agricultural
 - e. consumer
42. _____ is a single-issue interest group.
- a. The National Education Association
 - b. The United Electrical Workers
 - c. The American Bar Association
 - d. Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
 - e. The Tea Party
43. Lobbying refers to
- a. shaping public opinion through online campaigns.
 - b. all of the indirect techniques used by interest groups to influence government officials.

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- c. all of the attempts by organizations or by individuals to influence the passage, defeat, or contents of legislation, or to influence the administrative decisions of government.
 - d. evaluating the performance of legislators based on how often they have voted with an interest group's position on particular issues.
 - e. peaceful demonstrations designed to make a statement about a group's interests.
44. _____ is a direct lobbying technique used by interest groups to influence public policy.
- a. Providing election support
 - b. Airing issue ads
 - c. Shaping public opinion
 - d. *Astroturf lobbying*
 - e. Mobilizing constituents
45. Since the 1970s, corporations, labor unions, and special interest groups have been allowed to raise funds and make campaign contributions through _____ committees.
- a. political action
 - b. public advantage
 - c. policy action
 - d. public access
 - e. democracy-in-action
46. All of the following are direct lobbying techniques used by interest groups to influence public policy EXCEPT
- a. offering "expert" testimony before congressional committees.
 - b. providing expertise and research results for legislators.
 - c. making personal contacts with legislators.
 - d. the use of issue ads.
 - e. providing election support to candidates.
47. _____ is an indirect lobbying technique.
- a. Making personal contacts with legislators
 - b. Providing knowledge and expertise on legislation
 - c. Offering expert testimony before congressional committees
 - d. Providing legal advice to legislators
 - e. Shaping public opinion
48. Interest groups have skirted campaign finance laws by
- a. urging constituents to contact government officials.
 - b. filing briefs in court.
 - c. by organizing demonstrations and protests.
 - d. using independent expenditures for issue ads and voter registration.
 - e. evaluating public officials through ratings systems.
49. The Supreme Court has made it clear that the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech
- a. does not include protection for interest groups to set forth their positions on issues.

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- b. protects interest groups' rights to set forth their positions on issues only when their messages are coordinated with a candidate's campaign or a political party.
 - c. protects issue advocacy as long as that advocacy is coordinated with a candidate's campaign or a political party.
 - d. protects interest groups' rights to set forth their positions on issues when they fund such activities through independent expenditures that are not coordinated with a candidate's campaign or a political party.
 - e. does not include protection for issue ads.
50. _____ is an indirect technique used by interest groups to influence public policy.
- a. Making personal contacts with key legislators
 - b. Providing legal advice to legislators
 - c. Following up on legislation
 - d. Providing election support
 - e. Airing issue ads
51. Each of the following is an indirect technique used by interest groups to influence public policy EXCET
- a. Filing *Amicus Curiae* briefs
 - b. Online camaigns
 - c. Following up on legislation
 - d. Airing Issue Ads
 - e. Using rating systems
52. The NRA has successfully used the technique of _____ to fight strict federal gun control legislation by delivering half a million letters to Congress within a few weeks.
- a. mobilizing constituents
 - b. staging demonstrations
 - c. providing expertise and research results for legislators
 - d. making personal contacts with key legislators
 - e. following up on legislation
53. An indirect method of lobbying the courts is.
- a. filing a lawsuit.
 - b. asking Congress to withhold funding.
 - c. known as pluralism.
 - d. organizing to win elections.
 - e. filing an *amicus curiae* brief.
54. Campaigns that masquerade as grassroots mobilizations, but are not, have been labeled _____ lobbying.
- a. bluegrass
 - b. *amicus*
 - c. astroturf
 - d. turfgrass
 - e. gridiron

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55. The _____ refers to the frequent transition for those who leave positions with the federal government to become lobbyists or consultants for the private-interest groups they helped to regulate.
- the “heroes to zeroes” complex.
 - the “free rider” problem.
 - “Potomac fever.”
 - the “revolving door” syndrome.
 - “lobbying addiction.”
56. Under the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act,
- lobbying was prohibited.
 - bundled campaign contributions were banned.
 - only persons or organizations whose principal purpose was to influence legislation were required to register.
 - only persons whose lobbying was directed at agencies in the executive branch were required to register as lobbyists and file quarterly reports.
 - members of Congress were prohibited from accepting gifts or travel paid for by lobbyists.
57. Under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995,
- lobbyists must report their clients, the issues on which they lobbied, and the agency or chamber of Congress they contacted.
 - bundled campaign contributions in presidential elections are prohibited.
 - only persons who testify before congressional committees are required to register as lobbyists.
 - tax-exempt organizations are required to file quarterly reports listing the number of times they have spoken to members of Congress.
 - members of Congress are prohibited from giving gifts to lobbyists.
58. Assess the positive and negative aspects of the U.S. system of interest groups.
59. What purposes do interest groups serve in American politics? How do interest groups differ from political parties?
60. Why has the power of organized labor declined in recent years?
61. Why have some groups representing agricultural interests been so successful in influencing public policy?
62. In what ways do identity interest groups, ideological interest groups, and single-issue interest groups differ?
63. What is lobbying? Describe some direct and indirect lobbying techniques and discuss their impact and effectiveness.
64. What are “issue ads”? How do interest groups use issue advocacy to influence public policy?
65. Discuss government attempts to regulate interest groups and lobbying. What have been the results of these efforts?
66. What is the “revolving door” syndrome? What negative consequences might result from the revolving door? Is it always a bad thing?
67. Explain the “enthusiasm gap” and how it impacts the relative influence of organized groups and the general public.

Chapter 6 - Interest Groups

68. In 2007, Merck, a pharmaceutical company, donated \$5,000 to the reelection campaign of _____ just before she/he signed an executive order requiring a new vaccine, made by Merck, to the list required for public school students.

- a. Michigan Governor Jennifer Granholm
- b. President Bill Clinton
- c. Florida Governor Jeb Bush
- d. Texas Governor Rick Perry
- e. Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley

69. The First Amendment's guarantee of free speech protects interest group's rights to fund "issue ads" as long as the expenditures

- a. are coordinated with a candidate's campaign.
- b. are provided by a political party.
- c. are donated by 501(c)4 organizations during presidential campaigns.
- d. are not coordinated with a candidate's campaign or a political party.
- e. come directly from a candidate's own personal fund.

70. _____ is the belief that public policy should be set in accordance with the opinions of a majority of the people.

- a. Elite theory
- b. Majoritarianism
- c. Pluralism
- d. Amicus Curae
- e. Free Rider theory

Chapter 7 - Political Parties

1. _____ of Americans identify themselves as Republicans.
 - a. Fifteen percent
 - b. Twenty percent
 - c. Twenty-five percent
 - d. Thirty percent
 - e. Forty percent

2. A political party is best defined as
 - a. a group of people who promote the public good but differ essentially on the means of promoting that good.
 - b. a group of people who organize to win elections, operate government, and determine policy.
 - c. an institution of rule.
 - d. an organized group of people sharing common objectives, who actively attempt to influence public policy.
 - e. an association formed to develop common standards and goals.

3. The Constitution
 - a. created the two-party system in Article IV.
 - b. delegated to Congress the power to establish political parties in Article II.
 - c. does not mention political parties.
 - d. grants the power to establish political parties to the states in the Tenth Amendment.
 - e. specifies the powers that political parties may exercise in Article V.

4. Two major political factions, the _____ and _____, were formed even before the Constitution was ratified.
 - a. Republicans; Democrats
 - b. Populists; States' Rights Democrats
 - c. Whigs; National Republicans
 - d. Free Soilers; Tea Party
 - e. Federalists; Anti-Federalists

5. The Federalist Party
 - a. argued against ratification of the Constitution.
 - b. supported a strong central government that would encourage the development of commerce and manufacturing.
 - c. believed that the nation's welfare would be best served if the states had more power than the central government.
 - d. generally thought that a republic should be ruled by the "common man."
 - e. was led by Thomas Jefferson.

6. After Thomas Jefferson won the presidency and his party won control of Congress, the _____ never returned to power and became the first American political party to go out of existence.
 - a. People's Party
 - b. Whigs
 - c. Federalists
 - d. National Republicans
 - e. Constitutional Union Party

Chapter 7 - Political Parties

7. _____ is the process by which as substantial number of voters change their political party allegiance to the major parties.
- Factionalization
 - Dealignment
 - Tipping
 - Power shift
 - Realignment
8. In the mid-1820s, the Jeffersonian Republicans split into two groups, the _____ and the _____.
- Constitutional Union Party; States' Rights Democrats.
 - Democrats; National Republicans.
 - Federalists; Whigs.
 - American Independent Party; Reform Party.
 - Bull Moose Progressive Party; Henry Wallace's Progressive Party.
9. The _____ Party was formed by a split in the Republican Party when Andrew Jackson was elected president in 1828.
- Reform
 - Republican
 - Whig
 - People's
 - Democratic
10. In the mid-1820s, the Republicans split into two groups. The _____, who had the support of small farmers and the growing class of urbanized workers and the _____, who had support of bankers, business owners, and many southern planters.
- Democrats / Republicans
 - Jeffersonian Republicans / Whigs
 - Federalists / Democrats
 - Whigs / Democratic Republicans
 - Democrats / Whigs
11. Following the first realignment of American history, the Jeffersonian Republicans dominated politics
- for twenty years.
 - until the Civil War.
 - for only two elections.
 - until the Realignment of 1854.
 - until the Great Depression.
12. By the mid-1850s, most northern Whigs were absorbed into the new _____ Party, which opposed the extension of slavery into new territories.
- Democratic
 - Constitutional Union
 - Green

Chapter 7 - Political Parties

- d. American Independent
- e. Republican

13. When the former Confederate states rejoined the Union after the Civil War, the Republicans and the _____ were roughly even in strength.

- a. Whigs
- b. Populists
- c. Federalists
- d. Democrats
- e. Libertarians

14. In the 1890s, the Democrats allied themselves with the _____ movement, which advocated inflation as a way of lessening the debts of farmers in the South and West.

- a. Green
- b. Socialist
- c. Populist
- d. Tea Party
- e. Reform

15. After the election of 1896, the _____ established themselves in the minds of many Americans as the party that knew how to manage the nation's economy.

- a. Democrats
- b. States' Rights Democrats
- c. Libertarians
- d. Whigs
- e. Republicans

16. The Great Depression of the 1930s destroyed the belief that the _____ could better manage the economy, and contributed to a realignment in the two-party system.

- a. Democrats
- b. Republicans
- c. Libertarians
- d. Whigs
- e. Federalists

17. The election of 1932 brought Franklin D. Roosevelt to the presidency and the _____ back to power at the national level.

- a. Democrats
- b. Republicans
- c. People's Party
- d. Reform Party
- e. Whigs

18. Franklin Roosevelt's programs to fight the Depression were called the _____.

- a. *Great Society*

Chapter 7 - Political Parties

- b. *War on Poverty*
- c. *New Frontier*
- d. *New Deal*
- e. *Bridge to the New Century*

19. Until the 1930s, African Americans had been overwhelmingly _____.
a. Democratic
b. Republican
c. Populist
d. Socialist
e. Libertarian
20. In 1948, for the first time ever, the Democrats adopted a(n) _____ plank as part of the party platform at their national convention.
a. Civil Rights
b. States' Rights
c. Environmental Protection
d. Anti-Immigration
e. Populist
21. In 1964, a coalition of _____ and _____ crafted major civil rights legislation.
a. southern Democrats; northern Democrats
b. northern Democrats; Republicans
c. Populists; Libertarians
d. Republicans; Socialists
e. southern Republicans; States' Rights Democrats
22. During the 1970s and 1980s, a large bloc of Democrats in Congress, mostly from the South, sided with the Republicans on almost all issues. In time, these conservative Democrats were replaced by conservative Republicans. This shift is best described as a
a. partisan rollover.
b. roller coaster.
c. reassessment.
d. rolling realignment.
e. dealignment.
23. In the 2012 presidential elections, Mitt Romney carried almost all of the rural parts of Ohio. Barack Obama, however, won Ohio by a margin of approximately _____ percentage points.
a. 3
b. 2
c. 5
d. 7
e. 9

Chapter 7 - Political Parties

24. All over the United States during the 2012 presidential elections, the more _____ the county, the more likely it was to vote Democrat.
- urban
 - rural
 - white
 - wealthy
 - ideologically divided
25. After the 2010 elections, many of the new Republican members of Congress were pledged to the Tea Party philosophy of
- finding common ground with those on the Democratic side to solve national problems.
 - breaking political deadlock in Washington.
 - moving the Republican party toward more liberal positions.
 - no-compromise conservatism.
 - reducing the polarization in Congress.
26. By 2013, 42 percent of the electorate claimed to be independent. This trend is known as _____.
- rolling realignment
 - dealignment
 - misalignment
 - alignment
 - realignment
27. Migration and other demographic trends can make a particular type of voter more numerous, shifting the balance of support between the major political parties. This process is known as _____.
- slanting
 - flipping
 - misalignment
 - turnover
 - tipping
28. Exit polls in 2012 showed that families making \$100,000 to \$200,000 per year were
- more likely to vote for Obama.
 - had cosmopolitan attitudes toward civil liberties issues.
 - more likely to vote independent.
 - more likely to support the Republican party.
 - ideologically divided.
29. Which of the following statements best describes the way in which political parties perform the function of selecting candidates?
- The political party is usually the major institution through which the executive and legislative branches cooperate with each other.
 - Political parties help educate the public about important political issues.
 - Political parties narrow the field of candidates through primary elections.

Chapter 7 - Political Parties

- d. Political parties are essentially coalitions—alliances of individuals and groups with a variety of concerns and opinions who join together to support the party's platform, or parts of it.
- e. Political parties take care of a large number of small and routine tasks that are essential to the smooth functioning of the electoral process.
30. In many states, _____ cannot participate in primary elections.
- Democrats
 - Republicans
 - conservatives
 - independents
 - liberals
31. Primary elections tend to attract a _____ electorate.
- more ideological
 - more centrist
 - more apathetic
 - less partisan
 - more independent
32. In what way do political parties perform the function of balancing competing interests?
- The political party is usually the major institution through which the executive and legislative branches cooperate with each other.
 - Political parties help educate the public about important political issues.
 - Political parties take the large number of people who want to run for office and narrow the field.
 - Political parties are essentially coalitions—alliances of individuals and groups with a variety of concerns and opinions who join together to support the party's platform, or parts of it.
 - Political parties take care of a large number of small and routine tasks that are essential to the smooth functioning of the electoral process.
33. The largest component of parties, consisting of all the people who describe themselves as Democrat or Republican, is known as
- the party organization.
 - the party in the electorate.
 - the party in government.
 - party identifiers.
 - a patronage network.
34. To _____ describes a solidarity incentive for joining a political party.
- express agreement with the views of other like-minded people
 - benefit through better employment
 - be allowed to vote
 - actively promote a set of ideals and principles
 - seek career advancement
35. Political parties in the United States

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- a. are composed of tight-knit leadership groups.
 - b. have obligatory membership for citizens who want to get ahead in their careers.
 - c. run a highly corrupt and largely unregulated spoils system.
 - d. are fragmented and decentralized.
 - e. are centrally run and controlled by the national party organization.
36. Which of the following statements is accurate?
- a. Joining a political party to express mutual agreement with the views of friends or other like-minded people describes a purposive incentive for belonging to the party.
 - b. The party precinct is the document drawn up by each party at its national convention that outlines the policies and positions of the party.
 - c. A ward is a local unit of a political party's organization, consisting of a division or district within a city.
 - d. The party ticket is the proof of registration that voters need to show at the polling place before they are allowed to vote.
 - e. Patronage is a system of punishing a party identifier who does not vote for the party's candidate in a presidential election.
37. The structure of each party's national organization includes four major elements:
- a. the national convention, the national chairperson, the state central committees, and the congressional campaign committees.
 - b. state party organizations, the state central committees, the national chairperson, and the national committee.
 - c. the national convention, the national committee, the national chairperson, and the congressional campaign committees.
 - d. wards, precincts, state central committees, and the national convention.
 - e. the presidential candidate, the state party chairpersons, the congressional campaign committees, and the delegates.
38. Which of the following functions is performed at the national party conventions?
- a. Managing the grassroots foundation of party supporters
 - b. Directing the work of the national committee
 - c. Writing a party platform
 - d. Helping elect party members to Congress
 - e. Serving as administrative head of the national party
39. The United States has a two-party system. This means that
- a. only two parties nominate candidates to run in general elections.
 - b. the two major parties—the Democrats and the Republicans—dominate national politics.
 - c. third parties may not be formed in this country.
 - d. all voters identify with either the Democratic or Republican parties.
 - e. only candidates of the two major parties can run in presidential elections.
40. The first major political division in the United States, between the _____ and the _____, established a precedent that contributed to the domination of the two-party system.
- a. Federalists; Anti-Federalists
 - b. Whigs; Federalists

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- c. Jeffersonian Republicans; National Republicans
 - d. Populists; Democrats
 - e. Republicans; Democrats
41. Voting for governors takes place on a _____ basis, which hurts third party candidates.
- a. multi-member district
 - b. proportional
 - c. bi-yearly
 - d. statewide, winner-take-all
 - e. district
42. An example of an issue-oriented third party in U.S. history is the _____ Party.
- a. Free Soil
 - b. Libertarian
 - c. Whig
 - d. Reform
 - e. Bull Moose
43. An example of an ideological third party in the United States is the _____ Party.
- a. Democratic
 - b. Libertarian
 - c. Free Soil
 - d. Prohibition
 - e. Whig
44. An example of a splinter party in U.S. history is the _____ Party.
- a. Green
 - b. Socialist Labor
 - c. States' Rights (Dixiecrats)
 - d. Free Soil
 - e. Libertarian
45. An example of a personality party in the United States is the _____ Party.
- a. Socialist Labor
 - b. Free Soil
 - c. Republican
 - d. American Independent Party
 - e. Prohibition
46. Most third parties
- a. have been short-lived.
 - b. focus on the politics of particular regions of the country.
 - c. have focused on a single issue.
 - d. are usually trying to be all things to all people so that they can win elections.

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e. have avoided taking bold stands on issues.

47. When a third party splits the vote, taking electoral victory away from one party and handing it to another, the third party is playing the _____ role.

- a. spoiler
- b. progressive
- c. reformist
- d. regressive
- e. ideological

48. Some commentators contended that Green Party candidate Ralph Nader “spoiled” the chances of _____ in the 2000 presidential elections, because many of those who voted for Nader would have voted Democratic had Nader not been on the ballot.

- a. George H. W. Bush
- b. George W. Bush
- c. Jesse Ventura
- d. Al Gore
- e. H. Ross Perot

49. Summarize the early history of the American political party system, from 1796 to 1860.

50. Summarize the development of the two-party system after the Civil War, describing the coalitions and policy positions that have characterized the Democratic and Republican parties over time.

51. How do party realignments, rolling realignments, dealignments, and tipping alter the political landscape?

52. Explain how the demographics of party support influence the Democratic and Republican party platforms. Provide both historical and contemporary examples to illustrate your arguments.

53. A key characteristic of recent politics has been the extreme partisanship of party activists and members of Congress. What contributed to this political polarization? Is the intense partisanship in Congress likely to diminish any time soon?

54. In light of the functions that political parties perform, what are the advantages and disadvantages of nonpartisan elections?

55. What is the party in the electorate? What does it mean to belong to a political party in the United States? Why do people join political parties?

56. Describe the organizational components of the major political parties. What does the national party organization do?

57. Explain why the United States has a two-party system.

58. Discuss how and why third parties have often played the “spoiler” role in politics. Provide historical examples to illustrate your points.

59. In alignment with the view among the founders on the topic of political parties, _____ said that the "spirit of the party ... agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies kindles the animosity of one part against the other..."

- a. Thomas Jefferson

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- b. John Adams
 - c. James Madison
 - d. George Washington
 - e. Andrew Jackson
60. From the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 until the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the _____ was/were the more successful party in presidential politics.
- a. Democratic Party
 - b. Bull Moose Party
 - c. Progressive Party
 - d. Republican Party
 - e. States' Rights Democrats
61. In the 1890s, the Democrats allied themselves with the populist movement, which consisted largely of
- a. urban workers in the Midwest and East.
 - b. indebted farmers in the West and South.
 - c. African Americans and abolitionists.
 - d. well educated and wealthy merchants.
 - e. wealthy plantation owners in the South
62. Each of the following characteristics is a factor in influencing party identification, *except*
- a. age
 - b. income
 - c. race
 - d. marital status
 - e. physical health
63. The maximum sum that the federal government can borrow is the
- a. debt ceiling
 - b. GDP
 - c. national debt
 - d. spending limit
 - e. lending ceiling
64. Exit polls following the 2012 elections showed that 47 percent families with incomes of \$200,000 to \$250,000 supported _____ .
- a. Barack Obama
 - b. Mitt Romney
 - c. Hillary Clinton
 - d. Rand Paul
 - e. Sarah Palin
65. A coalition is best defined as
- a. all of the citizens eligible to vote in a given election.

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- b. all the party's candidates who have won elections and now hold office.
 - c. an alliance of individuals or groups with a variety of interests and opinions who join together to support all or part of a political party's platform.
 - d. a group of individuals who organize to win elections, operate the government, and determine policy.
 - e. a collection of voters who have detached from both political parties.
66. A party member who helps to organize and oversee party functions and planning during and between campaigns is a/n
- a. party identifier.
 - b. majority party leader.
 - c. party activist.
 - d. elite group
 - e. coalition
67. Some people join political parties because they wish to actively promote a set of ideals and principles that they feel are important to American politics and society. This is referred to as a/n _____ incentive.
- a. purposive
 - b. material
 - c. idealistic
 - d. solidarity
 - e. elite
68. In the 1998 elections, many new voters in Minnesota turned out to vote for _____, a Reform Party candidate governor for that state.
- a. Arnold Schwarzenegger
 - b. Jesse Ventura
 - c. Donald Trump
 - d. Isiah Thomas
 - e. Ralph Nader
69. In the 1968 presidential elections, American Independent candidate, George Wallace, won _____ percent of the popular vote and _____ electoral votes.
- a. 2.4 / 39
 - b. 13.5 / 46
 - c. 6.6 / 46
 - d. 18.9 / zero
 - e. 0.4 / 16
70. One of the most popular conservative political parties in Europe is the
- a. Religious Liberty Party.
 - b. Christian Majority Party.
 - c. Christian Democratic Party.
 - d. Christian Labor Party.
 - e. Catholic Social Party.

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Multiple Choice

1. In survey research, a group of people typical of the general population is called _____.
 - a. a sample
 - b. a straw poll
 - c. the electorate
 - d. a subgroup
 - e. a town hall

2. Which of the following statements best defines a straw poll?
 - a. A survey of the public's opinion on a particular topic at a particular moment
 - b. In the context of opinion polling, a group of people selected to represent the population being studied
 - c. A nonscientific poll in which there is no way to ensure that the opinions expressed are representative of the larger population
 - d. In the context of opinion polling, a sample in which each person within the entire population being polled has an equal chance of being chosen
 - e. In the context of opinion polling, the difference between what the sample results show and what the true results would have been had everybody in the relevant population been interviewed

3. Today, the most reputable polls sample between _____ and _____ people.
 - a. 1,500; 2,000
 - b. 8,000; 9,500
 - c. 12,500; 15,000
 - d. 20,000; 25,000
 - e. 35,000 ;40,000

4. Which of the following statements best defines a random sample?
 - a. A poll in which there is no way to ensure that the opinions expressed are representative of the larger population
 - b. In the context of opinion polling, a group of people selected to represent the population being studied
 - c. An atypical subgroup of the population
 - d. In the context of opinion polling, a sample in which each person within the entire population being polled has an equal chance of being chosen
 - e. A campaign tactic used to feed false or misleading information to potential voters, under the guise of taking an opinion poll

5. Which of the following is true of contemporary polling techniques?
 - a. A satisfactory sample can be obtained by phone polling.
 - b. In-person interviews continue to be the preferred means of polling.
 - c. The size of reputable samples is from 8,000 to 9,500 people.
 - d. Internet surveys are replacing phone surveys, and accuracy is greater than before.
 - e. The use of Internet phone systems and cell phones has complicated sampling.

6. A sample in which each person within the entire population being polled has an equal chance of being chosen is a _____ sample.

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- a. random
 - b. straw
 - c. biased
 - d. nonscientific
 - e. useless
7. Sampling error is the
- a. error that results when random sampling is used.
 - b. difference between what the push poll results show and what the exit poll results show.
 - c. result of the way the questions are phrased.
 - d. difference between what the poll shows and what the results would have been if everyone in the relevant population had been interviewed.
 - e. error that is introduced when polls create public opinion instead of measuring it.
8. The true result of a poll is .
- a. a range of probabilities.
 - b. a single figure.
 - c. a house effect.
 - d. a statistical model.
 - e. sampling error.
9. All of the following affect the outcome of polls EXCEPT
- a. international pressure.
 - b. house effects.
 - c. the timing of polls.
 - d. question framing.
 - e. statistical modeling.
10. In the 2012 election, many major polling firms
- a. weighted independent turnout too heavily.
 - b. deliberately skewed the results.
 - c. overestimated Republican turnout.
 - d. said the election was too close to call.
 - e. did not use random sampling.
11. A(n) _____ poll is a campaign tactic used to feed false or misleading information to potential voters, under the guise of taking an opinion poll.
- a. straw
 - b. exit
 - c. push
 - d. tracking
 - e. Internet
12. Most political socialization is informal, and it usually begins

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- a. after college.
 - b. in college.
 - c. in high school.
 - d. during adolescence.
 - e. during early childhood.
13. The family is an important agent of political socialization because
- a. most families deliberately set out to form their children's political ideas and beliefs.
 - b. parents are responsible for registering their children to vote.
 - c. there are no other agents of political socialization.
 - d. a child first sees the political world through the eyes of his or her family.
 - e. schools are prohibited from engaging in political socialization.
14. Most people acquire their political attitudes, opinions, beliefs, and knowledge through a complex learning process known as _____.
- a. imprinting
 - b. indoctrination
 - c. agency
 - d. political socialization
 - e. opinion leading
15. Which of the following agents of political socialization teaches young people citizenship skills through rules and regulations?
- a. Family
 - b. Schools
 - c. Media
 - d. Opinion leaders
 - e. Peer Groups
16. For established voters, _____ is one of the most important and lasting predictors of how a person will vote.
- a. income level
 - b. occupation
 - c. party identification
 - d. gender
 - e. religion
17. When people vote for candidates who share their positions on particular issues, they are engaging in _____ voting.
- a. socioeconomic
 - b. ideological
 - c. allegiance
 - d. perception
 - e. policy
18. An emotional attachment to a political party is known as _____.

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- a. partisan bias
 - b. voter perception
 - c. party identification
 - d. policy voting
 - e. policy voting
19. In politics, the term *gender gap*
- a. refers to the underrepresentation of women in the U.S. Senate.
 - b. refers to the length of time it took women to gain the right to vote.
 - c. describes the differences in the campaign styles of male and female candidates.
 - d. refers to the difference between the percentage of votes cast for a particular candidate by women and the percentage of votes cast for the same candidate by men.
 - e. describes the difference in voter turnout between men and women.
20. In the 2012 presidential elections, Barack Obama won _____ of female voters.
- a. 45 percent
 - b. 55 percent
 - c. 63 percent
 - d. 70 percent
 - e. 85 percent
21. Some political analysts believe that the political gender gap became a major determinant of voter decision making in the _____ election.
- a. 1980 (Reagan)
 - b. 1976 (Carter)
 - c. 2012 (Obama)
 - d. 2008 (Obama)
 - e. 2000 (Clinton)
22. In the 2012 presidential elections, Mitt Romney had the solid support of white, working class voters only in the _____ of the United States.
- a. East and West coasts
 - b. Western region
 - c. Northeastern region
 - d. Midwestern region
 - e. Southern region
23. In recent years, _____ have favored Republican Party candidates by substantial margins.
- a. African American protestant voters
 - b. Muslims of Middle Eastern background who live in major urban areas
 - c. females of all races and ages
 - d. white, Christian voters who attend church regularly
 - e. younger voters

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24. *Solid South* was a term used to describe the tendency of the southern states to
- vote Republican before 1960.
 - keep African Americans from voting before Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, so that political power in the South could remain solidly white.
 - vote Democratic for a century after the Civil War.
 - vote for southerners for the presidency.
 - be a stronghold for third party candidates throughout much of the 1950s.
25. A law that requires citizens to cast a ballot in an election is known as
- compulsory voting.
 - the Australian ballot.
 - preferential voting.
 - a “get out the vote” law
 - a “donkey vote” law
26. Voter turnout in presidential elections has hovered at about _____ in the last decades of the twentieth century.
- 55 percent
 - 58 percent
 - 61 percent
 - 42 percent
 - 70 percent
27. In the United States today, citizens who are at least _____ years of age and who are not felons have the right to vote.
- fifteen
 - sixteen
 - seventeen
 - eighteen
 - twenty-one
28. The framers of the Constitution
- granted suffrage to all those who professed a belief in Christianity.
 - left the power to set suffrage qualifications to the individual states.
 - limited suffrage to those who had been delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
 - limited suffrage to adult white males who owned property.
 - granted suffrage to all persons over the age of twenty-one.
29. The _____ guaranteed suffrage to African American males.
- Thirteenth Amendment
 - Fourteenth Amendment
 - Fifteenth Amendment
 - Nineteenth Amendment
 - Twenty-third Amendment
30. Residents of the District of Columbia were given the right to vote for president and vice president in the

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- a. Fourteenth Amendment.
 - b. Fifteenth Amendment.
 - c. Nineteenth Amendment.
 - d. Twenty-third Amendment.
 - e. Twenty-sixth Amendment.
31. The _____ prohibited discrimination in voting on the basis of gender.
- a. Fourteenth Amendment
 - b. Fifteenth Amendment
 - c. Nineteenth Amendment
 - d. Twenty-third Amendment
 - e. Twenty-sixth Amendment
32. Women were guaranteed suffrage in _____.
- a. 1870
 - b. 1915
 - c. 1920
 - d. 1944
 - e. 1965
33. The Twenty-fourth Amendment outlawed _____ in national elections.
- a. grandfather clauses
 - b. literacy tests
 - c. poll taxes
 - d. discrimination based on race
 - e. white primaries
34. In 1971, the _____ reduced the minimum voting age to eighteen.
- a. Fourteenth Amendment
 - b. Fifteenth Amendment
 - c. Nineteenth Amendment
 - d. Twenty-third Amendment
 - e. Twenty-sixth Amendment
35. The use of literacy tests as a qualification for registering to vote was prohibited by the
- a. Civil Rights Act of 1957.
 - b. Voting Rights Act of 1965.
 - c. Supreme Court's decision in *Smith v. Allwright* (1944).
 - d. Fifteenth Amendment.
 - e. Twenty-fourth Amendment.
36. Literacy tests
- a. were used in many southern states to restrict African American participation in elections.
 - b. are given to newly eligible voters when they register to vote.

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- c. are required by the Constitution; they are used to ensure that voters can read and write.
 - d. were used in many northern states before they were prohibited by the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution.
 - e. are required if voters choose to vote by mail.
37. Grandfather clauses in state laws had the effect of restricting the franchise to those
- a. who were male.
 - b. who could prove their grandfathers were alive.
 - c. who were grandfathers.
 - d. whose ancestors had voted before the 1860s.
 - e. whose ancestors had held political office before the Civil War.
38. In _____, the U.S. Supreme Court prohibited the use of the grandfather clause in state election laws as a technique to prevent African Americans from exercising their right to vote.
- a. 1828
 - b. 1850
 - c. 1870
 - d. 1915
 - e. 1924
39. Since 1970, no state can impose a residency requirement for voting of more than
- a. 10 days.
 - b. 14 days.
 - c. 30 days.
 - d. 2 months.
 - e. 6 months.
40. Laws that disenfranchise felons disproportionately impact the right to vote of _____.
- a. African Americans
 - b. women
 - c. white males
 - d. youth
 - e. Hispanics
41. The _____ requires states to provide all eligible citizens with the opportunity to register to vote when they apply for or renew a driver's license.
- a. Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1982
 - b. Drive-Thru Voter Law of 1976
 - c. National Voter Registration Act of 1993
 - d. Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution
 - e. Help America Vote Act of 2002
42. The _____ requires that states allow mail-in voter registration.
- a. Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1982

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- b. Voting Rights Act extension (2006)
 - c. National Voter Registration Act of 1993
 - d. Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution
 - e. Help America Vote Act of 2002
43. In the state of Oregon, all elections, including presidential elections, are conducted exclusively
- a. on the Internet.
 - b. at polling places located inside school buildings and public libraries.
 - c. by phone.
 - d. at polling places located in supermarkets.
 - e. by mail.
44. The 2002 Help America Vote Act
- a. required states to use the same style of paper ballots so that all voting procedures would be uniform across all fifty states.
 - b. simplified the voter registration process by establishing a policy of registering all persons born in the United States at the same time their birth certificates are processed.
 - c. required states to allow early voting at polling places that opened weeks before Election Day.
 - d. provided funds to the states to help them purchase new electronic voting equipment.
 - e. required that all electronic voting systems have voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) printers.
45. Among the votes cast nationwide, about _____ use paper ballots.
- a. 66 percent
 - b. 75 percent
 - c. 50 percent
 - d. 33 percent
 - e. 5 percent
46. Among the factors affecting voter turnout, _____ appears to be the most important.
- a. educational attainment
 - b. ethnicity
 - c. income level
 - d. race
 - e. religion
47. Which of the following statements is accurate?
- a. Wealthy people tend to be underrepresented among regular voters.
 - b. Racial and ethnic minorities traditionally have been overrepresented among the ranks of voters.
 - c. Voting participation likely increases with age because older people tend to be more settled, are already registered, and have had more experience with voting.
 - d. Generally, younger voters turn out to vote more regularly than older voters do, although participation tends to increase among the very elderly.
 - e. High school graduates vote more often than those who have also finished college.

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48. The number of people residing in the United States who are at least 18 years of age, is known as
- the vote eligible population (VEP).
 - the disenfranchised population.
 - voting age population (VAP).
 - the electorate.
 - the voting age citizens (VAC).
49. Public opinion can best be defined as
- the learning process through which most people acquire their political attitudes, opinions, beliefs, and knowledge.
 - people and institutions that influence the views of others.
 - the views of the citizenry about politics, public issues, and public policies.
 - a survey of the public's opinion on a particular topic.
 - the views of politicians and former politicians with views that are radically different from what most Americans believe.
50. The most important principle in public opinion poll sampling is ____.
- randomness
 - specificity
 - focus on one particular group
 - statistical noise
 - biased
51. Problems with public opinion polls include all of the following, *except*
- house effects.
 - wieghting.
 - misleading questions.
 - random sampling.
 - yes or no questions.
52. Public opinion polls show that _____ Americans agrees that benefits provided by Medicare and Social Security ought to be trimmed.
- a majority of
 - one in ten
 - roughly half of
 - three in five
 - one in three
53. Two of the organizations that predicted Roosevelt's victory in 1936, _____, are still at the forefront of the polling industry.
- Gallup and Literary Digest
 - Roper and Landon
 - Gallup and Roper
 - Roper and Literary Digest

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e. NY Times and Gallup

54. In the earliest days of scientific polling, interviewers typically
- went door-to-door, conducting in-person interviews.
 - interviewed people by telephone.
 - went to local shopping areas to conduct in-person interviews.
 - used mail-in forms.
 - interviewed men using public transportation to and from their jobs.
55. Voters often base their decisions on _____ of the candidate rather than on their qualifications or policy positions.
- the perceived character
 - the gender
 - the age
 - the educational background
 - the marital status
56. In recent years, voters with post-graduate degrees have tended to vote _____.
- Republican
 - Libertarian
 - Democratic
 - less often
 - for third parties
57. In the 2012 presidential elections, _____ of voters with a total family income under \$30,000 voted for Obama.
- 35 percent
 - 63 percent
 - 44 percent
 - 93 percent
 - 52 percent
58. In the 2012 presidential elections, _____ of voters age 30 to 44 voted for Romney.
- 45 percent
 - 51 percent
 - 78 percent
 - 35 percent
 - 60 percent
59. In the 2012 presidential elections, _____ of voters with no religious affiliation voted for Obama.
- 26 percent
 - 70 percent
 - 21 percent
 - 48 percent
 - 64 percent

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60. In the 2012 presidential elections, ____ of female voters voted for Romney.
- a. 52 percent
 - b. 71 percent
 - c. 25 percent
 - d. 13 percent
 - e. 44 percent

Essay

61. What do you need to know in order to evaluate the quality and reliability of public opinion polls?
62. A frequently heard complaint is that, instead of measuring public opinion, polls can end up creating it. How can polls create public opinion?
63. Describe the agents of political socialization. How do they help shape political attitudes, opinions, beliefs, and knowledge?
64. Discuss how party identification, the perceived character of the candidates, and policy choices help to explain why people decide to vote for particular candidates.
65. Discuss the major socioeconomic factors that impacted voting in the 2012 presidential elections. Which factors made predicting election outcomes more challenging?
66. Describe the techniques that were used in many southern states to restrict African American participation in elections. Summarize the major Supreme Court decisions and federal laws that outlawed these techniques and protected the right to vote for African Americans.
67. Summarize the major constitutional amendments that extended and protected the right to vote to various American groups.
68. Describe some of the recent attempts to improve voter turnout. Why do some eligible voters go to the polls while others do not? What are the factors that affect voter turnout?
69. Discuss the impact of ballots and voting machinery on the practice of democracy in the United States.
70. Despite attempts to expand voting rights through court rulings and law, other legal initiatives have the effect of suppressing the vote. Discuss the impact of voter ID laws and felon voting laws on the practice of democracy in the United States.

Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections

1. To win the presidency, a candidate needs _____ electoral college votes.
 - a. 270
 - b. 190
 - c. 876
 - d. 690
 - e. 538

2. There are _____ electoral college votes.
 - a. 270
 - b. 190
 - c. 876
 - d. 690
 - e. 538

3. A(n) _____ is held at the state or local level when the voters must decide an issue before the next general election.
 - a. intermediate election
 - b. midterm election
 - c. petition
 - d. caucus
 - e. special election

4. The general election is a regularly scheduled election held in
 - a. even-numbered years on the Monday after the second Wednesday in December.
 - b. odd-numbered years on the first Monday in October.
 - c. October every four years.
 - d. even-numbered years on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
 - e. January before the presidential inauguration.

5. A(n) _____ is held to select the U.S. president, vice president, and senators and representatives in Congress.
 - a. intermediate election
 - b. midterm election
 - c. general election
 - d. caucus
 - e. special election

6. The president and vice president are elected every _____ years.
 - a. two
 - b. four
 - c. six
 - d. eight
 - e. twelve

7. Members of the House of Representatives are elected every _____ years.
 - a. two

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- b. four
 - c. six
 - d. eight
 - e. twelve
8. Members of the Senate are elected every _____ years.
- a. two
 - b. four
 - c. six
 - d. eight
 - e. twelve
9. A secret ballot that is prepared, distributed, and counted by government officials at public expense is known as the _____ ballot.
- a. British
 - b. American
 - c. French
 - d. Australian
 - e. Common
10. In most states, _____ provides a list of registered voters and makes certain that only qualified voter cast ballots.
- a. delegates
 - b. super PACS
 - c. an election board
 - d. electors
 - e. a credentials committee
11. _____ are representatives from each political party who are allowed to monitor polling places to make sure that the election is run fairly and that fraud doesn't occur.
- a. Delegates
 - b. Private pollsters
 - c. Poll watchers
 - d. Electors
 - e. Political consultants
12. When citizens vote for president and vice president, they are not voting directly for the candidates. Instead, they are voting for electors who will cast their ballots
- a. at the national party convention.
 - b. in the electoral college.
 - c. at a joint session of Congress.
 - d. in the House of Representatives.
 - e. in the primaries.
13. The electors are selected by the _____ during each presidential election year.
- a. national party convention delegates.

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- b. state legislatures.
 - c. states' political parties.
 - d. caucuses.
 - e. presidential candidates.
14. Each state has
- a. only three electoral votes.
 - b. as many electoral votes as it has U.S. senators and representatives.
 - c. as many electoral votes as it has senators.
 - d. as many electoral votes as it has counties.
 - e. as many electoral votes as it has congressional districts.
15. The District of Columbia has
- a. no electoral votes because it is not a state.
 - b. three electoral votes.
 - c. five members in the House of Representatives, so it has five electoral votes.
 - d. one electoral vote, which allows residents of Washington, D.C. to participate in the selection of the president, but not the vice president.
 - e. thirteen electoral votes, representing the thirteen original colonies.
16. If a state has thirty-six members in the House of Representatives, it has _____ electoral votes.
- a. nine
 - b. eighteen
 - c. thirty-six
 - d. thirty-eight
 - e. sixty-four
17. The electoral college system is primarily a winner-take-all system, in which
- a. the candidate who receives the largest popular vote in a state is credited with all that state's electoral votes.
 - b. the candidate who wins the electoral vote in a state is credited with all that state's popular votes.
 - c. a candidate must win all of the electoral votes in order to become president.
 - d. the candidate who receives the most popular votes nationwide receives all of the electoral votes.
 - e. the party that wins all of the electoral votes controls both chambers of Congress as well as the White House.
18. The states of _____ and _____ are the only exceptions to the winner-take-all feature of the electoral college.
- a. Iowa; Ohio
 - b. Florida; South Carolina
 - c. Louisiana; New Mexico
 - d. North Dakota; South Dakota
 - e. Maine; Nebraska
19. In _____, after the general election, electors meet in their state capitals to cast their votes for president and vice president.
- a. January
 - b. August

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- c. October
 - d. November
 - e. December
20. _____ and _____ have the most electoral votes.
- a. Iowa; New Hampshire
 - b. Montana; Wyoming
 - c. Michigan; Ohio
 - d. California; Texas
 - e. Florida; New York
21. If no presidential candidate receives the required number of electoral votes,
- a. the electoral college chooses the winner.
 - b. the Supreme Court decides among the top three candidates.
 - c. the House of Representatives votes on the candidates, with each state delegation casting only a single vote.
 - d. the Senate votes on the candidates, with each state delegation casting only a single vote.
 - e. a special election is held in February.
22. Twice, in _____ and _____, no presidential candidate got an electoral college majority.
- a. 1800; 1824
 - b. 1860; 1896
 - c. 1912; 1932
 - d. 1920; 1960
 - e. 1968; 2000
23. If no vice-presidential candidate receives the required number of electoral votes, the
- a. second-highest vote getter for president becomes the vice president.
 - b. Senate chooses the vice president, with each senator casting one vote.
 - c. House of Representatives chooses the vice president, with each state delegation casting only a single vote.
 - d. vice presidency is left vacant.
 - e. president appoints a vice president.
24. The first step to winning an election is
- a. an insurgency.
 - b. acclamation by the media.
 - c. consultation with the electoral college.
 - d. the nomination process.
 - e. a special election.
25. All of the following are typical ways to nominate a candidate for public office EXCEPT
- a. electoral college.
 - b. write-in.
 - c. self nomination.
 - d. party nomination.

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e. caucus.

26. Which president came closest to winning a majority of the popular vote, even though he had the support of fewer than 40 percent of the electorate?

- a. Lyndon Johnson
- b. Barack Obama
- c. Ronald Reagan
- d. John F. Kennedy
- e. Bill Clinton

27. Beginning in 1800, members of Congress who belonged to the two political parties held _____ to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

- a. caucuses
- b. direct primaries
- c. conventions
- d. open primaries
- e. indirect primaries

28. The congressional caucus system collapsed in _____. It was widely seen as undemocratic.

- a. 1789
- b. 1824
- c. 1832
- d. 1932
- e. 1968

29. In 1832, both parties settled on the _____ as the method of choosing candidates for president and vice president.

- a. electoral college
- b. "top two" primary
- c. direct primary
- d. national nominating convention
- e. caucus

30. Not until _____ did ordinary voters in all states gain the right to select delegates to the national presidential nominating conventions.

- a. 1832
- b. 1840
- c. 1952
- d. 1972
- e. 2000

31. By _____, the convention system was the most common method of nominating political party candidates at the state and national level.

- a. 1832
- b. 1824
- c. 1840

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- d. 1972
- e. 1954

32. Those who attend a political party nominating convention are called _____, and they are chosen to represent the people of a particular geographic area.

- a. county clerks
- b. electors
- c. lobbyists
- d. poll watchers
- e. delegates

33. Which of the following statements is accurate?

- a. Primary elections are normally conducted by the national government.
- b. In an indirect primary, voters choose delegates, who in turn choose the candidates.
- c. Voter turnout for primaries is higher than it is in general elections.
- d. The elections that nominate candidates for Congress and for state or local offices are almost always indirect primaries.
- e. The most important result of the primary system has been to dramatically increase the power of elected and party officials over the nominating process.

34. The power of states to run primary elections is limited by

- a. party nominating conventions.
- b. the First Amendment right of freedom of association.
- c. the electoral college.
- d. the right of candidates to self-nominate.
- e. parties who choose to opt out of state elections.

35. In a(n) _____ primary, voters can vote for a party's candidate regardless of whether they belong to the candidate's party.

- a. closed
- b. open
- c. semi-open
- d. nonpartisan
- e. indirect

36. In a(n) _____ primary, only party members can vote to choose that party's candidates, and they may vote only in the primary of their own party.

- a. closed
- b. open
- c. semi-open
- d. nonpartisan
- e. indirect

37. A _____ allows voters to go to the polls to decide among candidates who seek nomination for office from their party.

- a. primary election

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- b. nominating convention
 - c. straw poll
 - d. caucus
 - e. general election
38. In a(n) _____ primary, voters cast ballots for delegates who in turn choose the candidates.
- a. unpledged
 - b. indirect
 - c. blanket
 - d. top two
 - e. closed
39. _____ now manage nearly all aspects of a presidential candidate's campaign.
- a. Opposition researchers
 - b. Political consultants
 - c. The candidates themselves
 - d. Issue advocacy groups
 - e. Party leaders
40. When major campaigns take time to discover negative information about opposing candidates, they are engaging in
- a. opposition research.
 - b. definitional politics.
 - c. damage control.
 - d. campaign strategizing.
 - e. candidate-centered campaigning.
41. Microtargeting
- a. is the practice of moving presidential primary dates to earlier in the year in an effort to make primaries prominent in the media and influential in the political process.
 - b. is a process that involves collecting as much information as possible about voters in a database and then filtering out various groups for special attention.
 - c. has been called a "one-day fund-raising frenzy."
 - d. is a process used by poll watchers to target precincts that are susceptible to voter fraud.
 - e. involves learning damaging information about an opponent in a political campaign.
42. Under the federal election campaign laws, public financing for the general election is provided, if presidential candidates
- a. are willing to accept campaign-spending limits.
 - b. agree to forgo negative advertising.
 - c. promise to pay back the money when the campaign is over.
 - d. agree to denounce super PACS.
 - e. agree to forgo opposition research.
43. The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) allowed corporations, labor unions, and special interest groups to set up national _____ to raise money for candidates.

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- a. independent expenditure funds (IEFs)
- b. take action funds (TAFs)
- c. political party caucuses (PPCs)
- d. political action committees (PACs)
- e. soft money committees (SMCs)

44. Under the Federal Election Campaign Act, there is _____ limit on the total amount of PAC contributions during an election cycle.

- a. no
- b. a \$5,000
- c. a \$20,000
- d. a \$50,000
- e. a \$95,000

45. Under the Federal Election Campaign Act, political action committees (PACs) can contribute up to \$_____ per candidate in each election.

- a. 2,000
- b. 5,000
- c. 10,000
- d. 18,000
- e. 22,000

46. Soft money is

- a. a political contribution not regulated by federal law.
- b. candidate self-financing of his/her campaign.
- c. money spent by a corporation or union on independent political activities.
- d. money raised through social networking sites, such as Facebook.
- e. public financing of campaigns, as outlined in the Federal Election Campaign Act (1971).

47. The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (McCain-Feingold)

- a. eliminated the provision in the Federal Election Campaign Act that provided public financing for presidential primaries and general elections.
- b. set the amount that an individual could contribute to a federal candidate at \$8,000 (indexed for inflation).
- c. prohibited individual contributions to political campaigns.
- d. banned soft money at the national level.
- e. limited the total amount of PAC contributions during an election cycle to \$40,000.

48. According to some lawyers, a 501(c)4 organization could make limited contributions directly to a candidate's campaign

- a. as long as it used the "527" designation when it did so.
- b. during the primaries but not in the general election.
- c. as long as the candidate belonged to a third party.
- d. provided that it also contributed to the party committee.
- e. and could conceal the identities of its donors.

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49. Explain how the electoral college system works.
50. How accurate is it for candidates who win the presidency to claim that they have a “mandate from the people” to govern the nation?
51. How have primary elections contributed to the loss of political party control over the selection of candidates?
52. Explain the presidential nomination and election process and discuss how it differs from that of other federal offices.
53. Discuss the importance of presidential primaries and caucuses. How significant were the debates involving Republican candidates running for their party’s nomination during the 2011–2012 election cycle?
54. Describe the modern political campaign organization. What role does the political party play?
55. Discuss the strategies used by presidential candidates during the 2012 presidential election to win support. Include such factors as opposition research, fundraising strategies, and the use of social media in your answer.
56. How did the Federal Election Campaign Act and its amendments affect the way presidential campaigns were funded? What changes were brought about by the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002?
57. How did the Supreme Court’s decision in *Citizens United v. FEC* (2010) and a Federal Court of Appeals ruling in *Speechnow v. FEC* (2010) change the rules regarding the ability of corporations, unions, nonprofit groups, and individuals to fund political advertising? How did super PACs affect the 2012 presidential elections?
58. How democratic is the American election process? What are its most democratic and least democratic features?
59. Four of the twenty largest independent-expenditure organizations
- hide the identities of all of their donors.
 - disclose the identity of every donor.
 - offer donors the option of hiding their identities.
 - hide the identities of the top 10% of donors.
 - publicize the identities of the top 50% of their donors.
60. At least half of the budget for a major political campaign is consumed by_____.
- political consultants
 - web managers
 - television
 - newspaper ads
 - opposition research
61. From the 1970s on, _____ became especially adept at managing direct-mail campaigns.
- conservative organizations
 - liberal organizations
 - non-profit organizations
 - moderate candidates
 - 501c organizations
62. One of the defining characteristics of President Obama's fund-raising has been

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- a. its national consolidation.
 - b. its federalization.
 - c. its decentralization.
 - d. the use of direct-mail contributions.
 - e. microtargeting.
63. Ron Paul pioneered the _____ technique, described as a "one-day fund-raising frenzy."
- a. direct mail
 - b. decentralization
 - c. moneybomb
 - d. cash blitz
 - e. microtargeting
64. Surveys in 2012 showed that those least likely to vote
- a. supported no candidates on Facebook.
 - b. supported Romney by a two-to-one margin.
 - c. supported Obama by a two-to-one margin.
 - d. declared allegiance with the Democratic party.
 - e. supported Obama on Twitter and Facebook by a seven-to-one margin.
65. Using data, largely collected through use of the Internet, to direct volunteers toward the voters that candidates most need to reach is called
- a. the moneybomb.
 - b. microtargeting.
 - c. the ground game.
 - d. the air game.
 - e. the face blitz.
66. House candidates in the 2012 general election ballot spent about _____ on his or her own campaign.
- a. \$800,000
 - b. \$1.1 million
 - c. \$550,000
 - d. \$2.8 million
 - e. \$300,000
67. By September of the 2012 presidential election campaigns, each major political party had accumulated about _____.
- a. \$300 million
 - b. \$450 million
 - c. \$600 million
 - d. \$550 million
 - e. \$200 million
68. In 1976, the U.S. Supreme Court declared the provision in the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act that _____ unconstitutional.
- a. limited the amount each individual could spend on his or her campaign

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- b. restricted the amount that could be spent on mass media advertising
 - c. required disclosure of all contributions and expenditures of more than \$100
 - d. limited how much individuals and groups could contribute to candidates
 - e. prevented corporations and labor unions from participating directly in political campaigns
69. The U.S. Supreme Court struck down a \$48,600 cap on the total amount that any individual can contribute to federal candidates in a two-year election cycle in
- a. Citizens United v. FEC.
 - b. Federal Election Commission v. Wisconsin Right to Life, Inc.
 - c. McConnell v. Federal Election Commission.
 - d. McCutcheon v. FEC.
 - e. Speechnow v. FEC
70. The effort to make their primaries prominent in the media and influential in the political process by moving the date of their primary to earlier in the year is referred to as _____.
- a. vote-bombing
 - b. front-loading
 - c. rushing
 - d. blanketing primaries
 - e. microtargeting

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1. Strictly defined, the term _____ means “communication channels.”
 - a. *broadcast television*
 - b. *blogosphere*
 - c. *media*
 - d. *citizen journalism*
 - e. *social networking*

2. The media are a dominant presence in people’s lives largely because they provide
 - a. entertainment.
 - b. leisure time.
 - c. political information.
 - d. government censorship.
 - e. opportunity for financial gain.

3. Beginning in about _____, the number of adults reading a daily paper began to decline even though circulation remained steady due to population growth.
 - a. 1990
 - b. 1980
 - c. 1970
 - d. 1960
 - e. 1950

4. Following World War II, _____ became the dominant form of communication.
 - a. the Internet
 - b. radio
 - c. broadcast television
 - d. print media
 - e. cable television

5. The Internet, including e-mail and the World Wide Web, came into widespread use by the general public in the _____.
 - a. 1960s
 - b. 1970s
 - c. 1980s
 - d. 1990s
 - e. 2000s

6. _____ proved to be more devastating to newspapers, in the sense of declining circulation, than other forms of media.
 - a. The Internet
 - b. Radio
 - c. Broadcast television
 - d. News magazines
 - e. Cable television

7. The concept of freedom of the press

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- a. is not always immediately extended to new types of media as they come into existence.
 - b. has never been applied to print media.
 - c. has not been extended to any form of media except print media.
 - d. has not been extended to the Internet.
 - e. has not been extended to cable television.
8. The _____ to the Constitution upholds the important role of a free press.
- a. First Amendment
 - b. Second Amendment
 - c. Third Amendment
 - d. Tenth Amendment
 - e. Fourteenth Amendment
9. The Supreme Court extended First Amendment protections to the cinema in _____.
- a. 1915
 - b. 1949
 - c. 1952
 - d. 1987
 - e. 1997
10. The Supreme Court extended First Amendment protections to the Internet in _____.
- a. 1978
 - b. 1984
 - c. 1997
 - d. 2001
 - e. 2008
11. The internet was created by
- a. the United States military.
 - b. Al Gore.
 - c. university researchers.
 - d. the public at large.
 - e. the World Conference of International Telecommunications.
12. The media's ability of the media to tell people what to think about means that the media are significant contributors to agenda setting.
- a. agenda setting.
 - b. narrowcasting.
 - c. podcasting.
 - d. hyperlocalism.
 - e. citizen journalism.
13. By publicizing some issues and ignoring others, the media is engaging in
- a. narrowcasting.

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- b. hyperlocalism.
 - c. managed news coverage.
 - d. spin.
 - e. agenda setting.
14. When a journalist fits events into a familiar story or filters information through preconceived ideas, the journalist is engaging in the agenda-setting technique known as _____.
- a. Hyperlocalism
 - b. Podcasting
 - c. Narrowcasting
 - d. Framing
 - e. Priming
15. In the news business, priming refers to
- a. the collection and dissemination of information online by independent journalists and the general citizenry.
 - b. establishing the context of a media report.
 - c. narrowing the focus of news to the local area.
 - d. news coverage that is manipulated by a political consultant to gain media exposure for a political candidate.
 - e. promoting specific facts or ideas that may affect the public's thinking on related topics.
16. In the news business, framing can mean
- a. fitting events into a familiar story or filtering information through preconceived ideas.
 - b. determining which issues are considered to be important by politicians.
 - c. narrowing the focus of news to the local area.
 - d. news coverage that is manipulated by a political consultant to gain media exposure for a political candidate.
 - e. promoting specific facts or ideas that may affect the public's thinking on related topics.
17. Television is the primary news source for _____ of the citizenry.
- a. only 17 percent
 - b. about 38 percent
 - c. nearly 55 percent
 - d. more than 65 percent
 - e. nearly 90 percent
18. _____ is/are often criticized as being too brief and too superficial.
- a. Blogging
 - b. Television
 - c. Talk radio
 - d. Newspapers
 - e. Citizen journalism
19. A very short televised comment that captures a thought or perspective with immediate impact on viewers is known as _____.
- a. a blog

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- b. a story fragment
 - c. an opinion piece
 - d. a sound bite
 - e. a podcast
20. Rupert Murdoch's media holdings in the United States, which include _____, promote conservative politics.
- a. the *New York Times* and the CBS television network
 - b. the *Washington Post* and the ABC television network
 - c. the Fox television networks and the *Wall Street Journal*
 - d. *The Colbert Report* on the Comedy Central channel
 - e. CNN and MSNBC
21. Today, at least half of the total budget for major political campaigns is consumed by _____.
- a. traditional face-to-face campaigning
 - b. social media networking
 - c. advertising placed on the internet
 - d. televised political advertising
 - e. arranging appearances on television programs
22. For the 2012 election cycle, total spending on political advertisements reached about \$ _____ billion.
- a. 2
 - b. 3.5
 - c. 5
 - d. 7.2
 - e. 9.8
23. In 1800, an article describing Thomas Jefferson as having a "weakness of nerves, want of fortitude, and total imbecility of character" appeared in the *Federalist Gazette of the United States*. This is an example of
- a. a personal attack ad.
 - b. an issue ad.
 - c. managed news coverage.
 - d. a sound bite.
 - e. spin.
24. The infamous "daisy girl" ad appeared in which presidential race?
- a. Eisenhower-Stevenson (1952)
 - b. Nixon-Kennedy (1960)
 - c. Goldwater-Johnson (1964)
 - d. Bush-Gore (2000)
 - e. Obama-McCain (2008)
25. The 1964 "daisy girl" ad is an example of
- a. a personal attack ad.
 - b. a sound bite.

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- c. a negative issue ad.
 - d. a podcast.
 - e. citizen journalism.
26. Candidates use _____ to focus on flaws in their opponents' positions on various issues.
- a. the backfire approach
 - b. nuke ads
 - c. personal attacks during debates
 - d. bloggers
 - e. negative issue ads
27. Which of the following statements is accurate?
- a. Candidates typically assert that they use negative advertising because it works.
 - b. Negative TV ads never work.
 - c. The more negative the TV ad, the less likely it is to get free media coverage.
 - d. Negative ads are less likely to focus on substantive political issues and thus they do a poorer job of informing the voters about important campaign issues than positive ads do.
 - e. Negative TV ads are less likely than positive ads to grab the viewers' attention and make an impression.
28. The first televised presidential debate took place in
- a. 1952, between Eisenhower and Stevenson.
 - b. 1960, between Kennedy and Nixon.
 - c. 1964, between Johnson and Goldwater.
 - d. 1968, between Nixon and Humphrey.
 - e. 1972, between Nixon and McGovern.
29. Since 1996, the Commission on Presidential Debates has limited participants to
- a. candidates of the two major parties and one candidate from a third party.
 - b. only candidates of the two major parties.
 - c. candidates of the two major parties in the first debate, and one candidate from a third party in the second debate.
 - d. only two candidates of any party at a time.
 - e. three candidates at a time.
30. Candidates use _____ to create newsworthy events for journalists and TV camera crews to cover.
- a. narrowcasting.
 - b. managed news coverage.
 - c. priming.
 - d. citizen journalism.
 - e. podcasting.
31. A _____ is a political candidate's press adviser who tries to convince reporters to give a story or event concerning the candidate a particular interpretation or slant.
- a. narrowcaster

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- b. primer
 - c. spin doctor
 - d. gyro guru
 - e. a blogmeister
32. In the context of news coverage, spin is
- a. an agenda-setting technique that establishes the context of a media report.
 - b. advertising undertaken by or on behalf of a political candidate to familiarize voters with the candidate and his or her views on campaign issues.
 - c. the distribution of audio or video files to personal computers or mobile devices.
 - d. a reporter's slant on, or interpretation of, a particular event or action.
 - e. an agenda-setting technique in which a media outlet promotes specific facts or ideas that may affect the public's thinking on related topics.
33. During the 1930s, the nation's most successful radio commentator was _____, based in Royal Oak, Michigan.
- a. Rush Limbaugh
 - b. Sean Hannity
 - c. Father Charles Edward Coughlin
 - d. Glenn Beck
 - e. Bill O'Reilly
34. From its beginnings, radio has been a favorite outlet for _____.
- a. the Democratic party
 - b. traditional news reporters
 - c. the political right
 - d. the political left
 - e. radical and extreme views
35. Modern talk radio took off in the United States during the _____, after the _____.
- a. 1940s; creation of the Federal Communications Commission
 - b. 1940s; passage of the fairness doctrine
 - c. 1950s; repeal of the fairness doctrine
 - d. 1980s; passage of the fairness doctrine
 - e. 1990s; repeal of the fairness doctrine
36. Four of the top five talk-radio shows are politically
- a. conservative.
 - b. progressive.
 - c. libertarian.
 - d. liberal.
 - e. moderate.
37. The government of Great Britain banned commentator _____ from entry into that country due to his remarks about Muslims.

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- a. Rush Limbaugh
 - b. Glenn Beck
 - c. Bill O'Reilly
 - d. Sean Hannity
 - e. Michael Savage
38. About _____ of the public regularly listens to talk radio.
- a. 4 percent
 - b. 17 percent
 - c. 28 percent
 - d. 41 percent
 - e. 57 percent
39. The talk radio audience is predominantly
- a. male, middle-aged, and liberal.
 - b. female, middle-aged, and conservative.
 - c. male, young, and liberal.
 - d. male, middle-aged, and conservative.
 - e. female, young, and conservative.
40. Talk radio is sometimes characterized as the Wild West of the media because
- a. the leading shows are broadcast from western states.
 - b. the audiences are larger in the West than in any other part of the country.
 - c. talk-radio shows only air in the West.
 - d. talk-show hosts often exaggerate their political biases for effect; no journalistic conventions are observed.
 - e. the views that the most popular talk-show hosts promote are left (or west) of center.
41. In a 2013 poll by the Pew Research Center, _____ of respondents agreed that "press criticism of political leaders keeps them from doing things that should be done."
- a. 68 percent
 - b. 75 percent
 - c. 42 percent
 - d. 39 percent
 - e. 84 percent
42. In a 2013 Gallup poll measuring the public's confidence in various institutions, _____ of the respondents stated that they had a "great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in television news.
- a. 76 percent
 - b. 51 percent
 - c. 37 percent
 - d. 23 percent
 - e. 12 percent
43. In a recent poll, _____ of respondents believed that the news media leaned left.

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- a. 26 percent
 - b. 46 percent
 - c. 63 percent
 - d. 58 percent
 - e. 30 percent
44. Some media scholars suggest that media bias plays a role in shaping presidential campaigns and elections. It is a bias
- a. that favors Democrats.
 - b. that favors Republicans.
 - c. against winners.
 - d. against losers.
 - e. against conservatives.
45. In the news business, *hyperlocalism* refers to
- a. the collection and dissemination of information online by independent journalists and the general citizenry.
 - b. establishing the context in which an issue is understood.
 - c. narrowing the focus of news to the local area.
 - d. news coverage that is manipulated by a political consultant to gain media exposure for a political candidate.
 - e. promoting specific facts or ideas that may affect the public's thinking on related topics.
46. In today's news culture, the move toward highly specific subject matter that appeals strongly to a limited number of people, _____, has become important on television.
- a. citizen journalism
 - b. hyperlocalism
 - c. narrowcasting
 - d. participatory journalism
 - e. personal commentary
47. Today, almost _____ of the world's inhabitants use the Internet.
- a. 4 percent
 - b. 40 percent
 - c. 25 percent
 - d. 37 percent
 - e. 49 percent
48. Increased Internet usage has
- a. caused most advertising revenues to go to aggregators, such as Google, lowering ad revenues for the news media.
 - b. allowed the news media to tap into a new and wider audience for news.
 - c. given the traditional news media a new source of audiences and profits.
 - d. made the news media more responsive and accountable to citizens.
 - e. encouraged the media to use personal political commentary more often.
49. Podcasting can best be defined as

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- a. establishing the context of a media report.
 - b. spinning a story or an event in a way that is favorable to a political candidate.
 - c. narrowing the focus of news to the local area.
 - d. managing news coverage to gain media exposure for a political candidate.
 - e. the distribution of audio or video files to personal computers or mobile devices such as smartphones.
50. According to a Pew Research Center survey following the 2012 presidential elections, _____ of Americans said they went online for election news.
- a. 64 percent
 - b. 36 percent
 - c. 29 percent
 - d. 53 percent
 - e. 47 percent
51. Online activists who support a particular candidate but are not controlled by the candidate's organization are known as _____.
- a. hacktivists
 - b. netroots groups
 - c. bloggers
 - d. web managers
 - e. citizen journalists
52. What is the role of the media in a democracy? What special role do the media play in campaigns and elections?
53. How do the media set the political agenda?
54. How does the medium of television affect the presentation of political information? How important has television been in presidential campaigns?
55. What impact has talk radio had on American politics? Why is talk radio sometimes characterized as the Wild West of the media?
56. Is the media biased? Discuss the various perspectives that have been taken on the question of media bias.
57. Explain how concentrated ownership of traditional media outlets impacts the agenda-setting function of the media.
58. How has the Internet affected the news business and political campaigns?
59. What impact has the explosion of news sources and the emergence of citizen journalism had on politics and on the reporting of political news?
60. Explain how the internationalization of the news media and the Internet impact freedom of information. Discuss the methods used by governments to control the flow of information. How far can the First Amendment go toward protecting freedom of expression in an increasingly globalized world?
61. Channels of mass media include all of the following *EXCEPT*
- a. newspapers

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- b. television
- c. radio
- d. the Internet
- e. pamphlets

62. Why do some argue that the media are the fourth "check" in American government?
63. A Pew study has indicated that _____ reporters agreed that "increased bottom-line pressure is seriously hurting the quality of news coverage."
- a. nearly all
 - b. about 30% of
 - c. almost none of American
 - d. about 66% of
 - e. only 5% of
64. By 2014, the ad revenues of Google were _____ the revenues of the entire newspaper industry.
- a. equal to
 - b. double
 - c. only 50 percent
 - d. three times
 - e. nearly five times
65. In 1987, the Federal Communications Commission repealed the *fairness doctrine*, which had required
- a. news outlets to allot the same amount of time to all candidates' campaigns.
 - b. all broadcast media to employ an equal number of men and women.
 - c. that all holders of broadcast licenses present controversial issues in an honest and balanced manner.
 - d. all radio stations devote the same amount of time to each side of controversial issues.
 - e. journalists to sign a contract committing to non-partisan reporting.
66. The collection, analysis, and dissemination of information online by the citizenry is referred to as
- a. podcasting.
 - b. citizen journalism.
 - c. netroots.
 - d. cyber campaigning.
 - e. the blogosphere.
67. It has been argued that, taken together, talk radio provides a great
- a. populist forum.
 - b. opportunity for minority groups.
 - c. danger to our freedom of speech.
 - d. threat to the fairness doctrine.
 - e. forum for balanced debate.
68. In a 2014 Gallup poll, _____ percent of respondents stated that they had "a great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in newspapers.

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- a. 10
- b. 22
- c. 34
- d. 50
- e. 77

69. In a recent study, Pew Research found that 64 percent of reporters in both national and local media applied the term _____ to themselves.

- a. liberal
- b. socialist
- c. conservative
- d. moderate
- e. independent

70. News directors select programming that they believe

- a. are the most pressing issues.
- b. contain the greatest amount of fact based information.
- c. will attract the largest audiences and garner the highest advertising revenues.
- d. will present the least liberal bias.
- e. will present the least biased information.

Chapter 11 - The Congress

1. Who stated that supermajorities could reverse "the fundamental principles of government"?
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. John Adams
 - d. James Madison
 - e. Alexander Hamilton

2. The number of Senate votes required to force an end to a filibuster is
 - a. fifty.
 - b. fifty-one.
 - c. sixty.
 - d. sixty-seven.
 - e. one hundred.

3. If one party can elect _____ or more U.S. Senators, assuming they all follow the party line and vote as a bloc, they can force through any legislation they want.
 - a. 60
 - b. 50
 - c. 51
 - d. 67
 - e. 100

4. A congress consisting of two chambers is called a(n) _____.
 - a. separation of powers
 - b. apportioned assembly
 - c. bicameral legislature
 - d. divided government
 - e. bipartisan congress

5. The framers of the Constitution
 - a. designed the House of Representatives to represent the people.
 - b. agreed that the executive should be, as James Madison said, the "first branch of the government."
 - c. designed the House of Representatives to represent the states.
 - d. designed the Senate to represent the people.
 - e. agreed that the judiciary should be, as James Madison said, the "first branch of the government."

6. Every ten years, seats in the House of Representatives are reapportioned based on
 - a. the outcome of the previous off-year elections.
 - b. the results of the two most recent presidential elections.
 - c. the outcome of the decennial census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.
 - d. calculations of political party strength made by the Center for Responsive Politics.
 - e. the assignment of electors to each state made by the electoral college.

7. Each state is guaranteed at least _____ seat(s) in the House of Representatives, no matter what its population.

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Chapter 11 - The Congress

- a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
 - e. five
8. The District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands all send _____ to the House of Representatives.
- a. one representative
 - b. two representatives
 - c. three voting commissioners
 - d. nonvoting delegates
 - e. resident commissioners
9. Puerto Rico, a self-governing possession of the United States, is represented in Congress by _____.
- a. two voting senators
 - b. two nonvoting senators
 - c. one voting member of the House of Representatives
 - d. a nonvoting resident commissioner
 - e. three nonvoting delegates to the House of Representatives
10. In _____, Congress passed an act that required all states to send representatives to Congress from single-member districts.
- a. 1842
 - b. 1852
 - c. 1862
 - d. 1872
 - e. 1882
11. If a state has thirty-two congressional districts, it sends _____ representatives to the House.
- a. two
 - b. eight
 - c. sixteen
 - d. eighteen
 - e. thirty-two
12. U.S. congressional districts on average now have about _____ people.
- a. 95,000
 - b. 140,000
 - c. 335,000
 - d. 515,000
 - e. 735,000

Chapter 11 - The Congress

13. Malapportionment is a condition in which the voting power of _____ in one legislative district is greater than the voting power of _____ in another legislative district.

- a. minority groups; the white majority
- b. citizens; citizens
- c. women; men
- d. Republicans; Democrats
- e. liberals; conservatives

14. To ensure equal representation in the House, congressional districts in a given state must contain, as nearly as possible, equal numbers of

- a. men and women.
- b. Republicans and Democrats.
- c. people.
- d. cities and rural areas.
- e. liberals and conservatives.

15. The “one person, one vote” rule that emerged from the Supreme Court’s decision in *Wesberry v. Sanders* (1964) means that

- a. everyone has the right to cast one vote in presidential elections.
- b. all votes will be counted.
- c. congressional districts must have equal populations so that one person’s vote counts as much as another’s vote.
- d. voters must cast one vote for president and one vote for vice president.
- e. the number of electoral votes each state has will be determined by each state’s population.

16. _____ occurs when a legislative district’s boundaries are drawn to maximize the influence of a certain group or political party.

- a. Gerrymandering
- b. Apportionment
- c. Reapportionment
- d. Redistricting
- e. Malapportionment

17. Gerrymandering was evident following the 2010 census. District lines were drawn to

- a. “stack” the opposing party’s voters into the smallest numbers of districts or “store” the opposing party’s voters in several different states.
- b. “credit” the opposing party’s voters with a small number of districts, while “banking” a large number of districts in the account of the majority party.
- c. accept the “pain” of losing most congressional districts to the opposing party while hoping to “gain” most of them back in the next election.
- d. “pack” the opposing party’s voters into the smallest numbers of districts or “crack” the opposing party’s voters into several different districts.
- e. “sack” the opposing party’s voters while preventing a “fumble” of voters who are loyal to the majority party.

18. A _____ congressional district is one in which minority groups make up a majority of the population.

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- a. single-member
 - b. “stacked”
 - c. multi-member
 - d. minority-majority
 - e. “salamander”
19. Sophisticated computer programs allow states to draw district lines to concentrate one party's strength and dilute the opposing party's strength. This process is known as _____.
- a. packing and cracking
 - b. reapportionment
 - c. racial gerrymandering
 - d. minority-majority districting
 - e. malapportionment
20. A representative who acts as an instructed delegate
- a. conveys the views of his or her political party when casting votes.
 - b. deliberately mirrors the views of the majority of his or her constituents.
 - c. actively seeks to faithfully follow a political philosophy or ideology.
 - d. has been heavily influenced by the lobbying of interest groups.
 - e. is a newly elected member of Congress, who has recently been tutored in parliamentary procedure.
21. A representative who acts as a(n) _____ is one who tries to serve the broad interests of the entire society.
- a. trustee
 - b. instructed delegate
 - c. partisan
 - d. politico
 - e. party member
22. The U.S. Constitution requires that members of the House of Representatives be elected every
- a. second year by popular vote.
 - b. six years by popular vote.
 - c. second year by state legislatures.
 - d. year.
 - e. third year by the electoral college.
23. Which of the following is a qualification to become a member of the House of Representatives?
- a. A person must be at least thirty years of age.
 - b. A person must be at least twenty-five years of age.
 - c. A person must be a natural born citizen of the United States.
 - d. A person must have been a citizen of the United States for at least nine years prior to his or her election.
 - e. A person must be a Democrat or a Republican.
24. To be elected to the Senate, a person must be
- a. at least twenty-five years of age.

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- b. at least thirty years of age and must have been a citizen of the United States for at least nine years prior to his or her election.
 - c. at least thirty years of age and a natural born citizen of the United States.
 - d. a natural born citizen of the United States and a legal resident of the state from which he or she is to be elected.
 - e. at least thirty-five years of age and a legal resident of the state from which he or she is to be elected.
25. As of 2012, the salary for a rank-and-file member of Congress was _____.
- a. \$174,000
 - b. \$215,000
 - c. \$198,000
 - d. \$147,000
 - e. \$98,000
26. Every two years, _____ of the House of Representatives and _____ of the Senate are up for reelection.
- a. half; all
 - b. all; half
 - c. all; one-third
 - d. all; all
 - e. one-third; half
27. A “new” Congress convenes
- a. every year.
 - b. in January of every odd-numbered year.
 - c. in November of every odd-numbered year.
 - d. if fewer than 90 percent of House incumbents are reelected.
 - e. if fewer than 85 percent of Senate incumbents are reelected.
28. Leadership and organization in both chambers of Congress are based on
- a. provisions in Article II of the Constitution.
 - b. rules established by the federal judiciary.
 - c. membership in the two major political parties.
 - d. party control of the White House.
 - e. the “one person, one vote” rule.
29. The presiding officer in the House of Representatives is the
- a. majority whip.
 - b. Speaker of the House.
 - c. majority leader.
 - d. president pro tempore.
 - e. Clerk of the House.
30. Under the House rules, a vote that results in a tie
- a. automatically passes a bill.

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- b. sends a bill to the vice president for action.
 - c. automatically defeats a bill.
 - d. sends a bill to the Senate for a vote.
 - e. must be taken again.
31. All of the following are primary duties of the House Majority Leader EXCEPT
- a. plan the party's legislative program.
 - b. organize other party members to support legislation favored by the party.
 - c. make sure chairpersons of committees finish work important to the party.
 - d. preside over sessions of the House, recognizing and ignoring members who wish to speak.
 - e. makes speeches on important bills, stating the party's position
32. In Congress, whips
- a. are responsible for preventing action on bills by engaging in filibusters.
 - b. assist the majority or minority leader in the House or in the Senate in managing the party's legislative program.
 - c. exercise the power of "advice and consent" in the House of Representatives.
 - d. must sign the petitions requesting cloture.
 - e. are the only members who can place a "hold" on a particular bill.
33. The Constitution makes the vice president of the United States the
- a. president pro tempore of the Senate.
 - b. Speaker of the House.
 - c. president of the Senate.
 - d. presiding officer of the House.
 - e. majority leader of the Senate.
34. The _____ is ordinarily the member of the majority party with the longest continuous term of service in the Senate.
- a. president pro tempore ("pro tem")
 - b. Speaker
 - c. president of the Senate
 - d. majority leader
 - e. majority whip
35. In the Senate, the _____ leads the opposition to the majority party's policies.
- a. vice president
 - b. minority whip
 - c. minority leader
 - d. president pro tempore
 - e. Speaker pro tempore
36. The permanent and most powerful committees of Congress are called _____ committees.
- a. select

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- b. joint
 - c. conference
 - d. standing
 - e. special
37. A _____ is a division of a larger committee that deals with a particular part of a policy area.
- a. select committee
 - b. standing committee
 - c. conference committee
 - d. subcommittee
 - e. special committee
38. The House Homeland Security Committee is an example of a _____ committee in Congress.
- a. standing
 - b. joint
 - c. conference
 - d. special
 - e. select
39. The House _____ Committee normally proposes time limits on debate for any bill.
- a. Rules
 - b. Judiciary
 - c. Oversight and Government Reform
 - d. Administration
 - e. Standards of Official Conduct
40. The House of Representatives
- a. may convict federal officials of impeachable offenses.
 - b. originates bills for raising revenues.
 - c. has fewer rules and restrictions than the Senate.
 - d. allows members to place holds on nominees for executive or judicial positions.
 - e. normally permits extended debate on all issues that arise before it.
41. The Senate
- a. has the power of “advice and consent” on presidential appointments and treaties.
 - b. may impeach federal officials.
 - c. originates bills for raising revenues.
 - d. provides less opportunity for prestige and media attention than the House.
 - e. ended the practice of unlimited debate in 1811.
42. The use of unlimited debate in the Senate to obstruct legislation is called
- a. “advice and consent.”
 - b. cloture.
 - c. gerrymandering.

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- d. filibustering.
 - e. pigeonholing.
43. _____ is a method for closing debate and bringing the matter under consideration to a vote in the Senate.
- a. The senatorial hold
 - b. Cloture
 - c. "Advice and consent"
 - d. "Unanimous consent"
 - e. Authorization
44. Most bills are proposed by
- a. the House of Representatives.
 - b. the Senate.
 - c. the executive branch.
 - d. citizens.
 - e. lobbying groups.
45. As soon as a bill is introduced in either the House or the Senate, it is sent to the
- a. appropriate standing committee.
 - b. Rules Committee.
 - c. conference committee.
 - d. floor of the chamber.
 - e. president of the United States for review.
46. Standing committees and their subcommittees hold markup sessions to
- a. pigeonhole a bill.
 - b. determine the time limit on debate.
 - c. determine who will become the committee chairperson.
 - d. decide if a bill should be introduced.
 - e. approve, amend, or redraft a bill.
47. When a committee chairperson sets a bill aside to ignore it rather than assign it to a subcommittee, the bill has been _____.
- a. pigeonholed
 - b. vetoed
 - c. marked up
 - d. reported
 - e. referred
48. When a congressional subcommittee completes its work on a bill, the bill goes to the
- a. full standing committee.
 - b. Rules Committee.
 - c. conference committee.
 - d. floor of the chamber.

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- e. president of the United States.
49. Typically, in the House the _____ plays a major role in the scheduling process for bills.
- Rules committee
 - conference committee
 - special committee
 - standing committee
 - select
50. The Senate brings a bill to the floor
- after the Rules Committee specifies the amount of time to be spent on debate.
 - by “unanimous consent.”
 - after the Speaker of the House has agreed to all amendments.
 - after the Rules Committee specifies whether amendments can be made by a floor vote.
 - before the standing committees hold markup sessions.
51. To be submitted to the President for approval or veto, a bill must be
- voted on electronically in the Senate.
 - formally introduced in Congress by the president.
 - pigeonholed.
 - passed in identical form by both the House and the Senate.
 - signed by the president.
52. The president has _____ to decide whether to sign a bill or veto it.
- twenty-four hours
 - seven days
 - ten days
 - one month
 - one year
53. A _____ occurs when the president does nothing and Congress adjourns before the ten-day period expires.
- pocket veto
 - regular veto
 - lame duck veto
 - overriding veto
 - pigeonhole veto
54. The Congressional Budget Office
- offers a scoring system that rates the impact of proposed legislation on the federal budget.
 - may veto legislation that adversely affects the national deficit.
 - is an important player in the impeachment process.
 - is answerable to the president and supervises congressional spending.
 - prepares opinions, reports, and assessments on a broad range of issues.

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55. The Senate

- a. voted to impeach Richard Nixon.
- b. convicted Bill Clinton of impeachable offenses by a two-thirds vote.
- c. tries officials who have been impeached in the House of Representatives.
- d. convicted Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase of impeachable offenses in the 1800s.
- e. impeached Andrew Johnson in 1868.

56. The first part of the congressional budgeting process, involving the creation of the legal basis for government programs, is called

- a. the franking privilege.
- b. authorization.
- c. apportionment.
- d. appropriation.
- e. cloture.

57. The president submits a proposed federal budget for the next fiscal year beginning on October 1 _____.

- a. in September
- b. in June
- c. about eighteen months prior to October 1
- d. in January
- e. in October of the previous year

58. The _____ resolution, which sets “binding” limits on taxes and spending, is supposed to be passed in September.

- a. first budget
- b. second budget
- c. continuing
- d. entitlement
- e. earmark

59. When Congress is unable to pass a complete budget by the beginning of the fiscal year, it usually passes _____, which enable the executive agencies to keep on doing whatever they were doing the previous year with the same amount of funding.

- a. continuing resolutions
- b. second budget resolutions
- c. tax increases
- d. first budget resolutions
- e. outlays and obligations bills

60. Formally, an item of pork barrel spending is known as a(n) _____.

- a. sow's ear
- b. earmark
- c. special project
- d. appropriation

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e. authorization

61. How are seats in the House of Representatives apportioned among the states? What factors play a role in determining how congressional districts within a state are drawn?
62. Why is it difficult for a challenger to unseat an incumbent member in Congress? What advantages do incumbents have when they seek reelection?
63. Why are committees in Congress so important? How do the political parties affect the committee system in Congress?
64. Explain the differences between the House of Representatives and the Senate in terms of procedures, powers, and prestige.
65. Describe the filibuster. Discuss its past, its current uses, and its future.
66. Outline the steps in the legislative process, noting important differences between the House of Representatives and the Senate.
67. In what ways does Congress oversee the executive branch? What “checks” does Congress have on judicial power?
68. What is involved in the budgeting process? What is the timeline of the process? Explain the differences between entitlement programs and discretionary spending. Do earmarks still exist?
69. Some argue that the number of seats in the House of Representatives should be increased. What arguments are made for and against this proposition? How would a larger House affect politics in the United States?
70. Describe the Senate's "advice and consent" power and provide several examples of its use.

Chapter 12 - The Presidency

1. In the 20th century, presidents ordered troops into all of the following countries EXCEPT
 - a. Canada
 - b. Cuba
 - c. Mexico
 - d. Honduras
 - e. Nicaragua

2. Under the U.S. Constitution, only the _____ has the right to declare war.
 - a. Senate
 - b. President
 - c. Congress
 - d. Department of Defense
 - e. states' governors

3. Which of the following is a constitutional requirement for becoming president of the United States?
 - a. Must have been a resident within the United States for thirty-five years
 - b. Must be of sound moral character
 - c. Must be at least thirty-five years old
 - d. Must be of the Christian faith
 - e. Must be elected by a majority of the popular vote nationwide

4. The requirements for becoming president of the United States are set forth in _____ of the U.S. Constitution.
 - a. Article II, Section 1
 - b. Article II, Section 2
 - c. the Fourth Amendment
 - d. Article I, Section 2
 - e. the First Amendment

5. John F. Kennedy was the youngest elected president. He was ___ years old when he assumed the presidency.
 - a. 47
 - b. 42
 - c. 53
 - d. 57
 - e. 35

6. The oldest person elected president, _____, at the age of 69.
 - a. Ronald Reagan
 - b. Franklin Roosevelt
 - c. George Washington
 - d. William McKinley
 - e. George H. W. Bush

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7. In his or her role as _____, the president can appoint, with Senate approval, and remove high ranking officers of the federal government.
- chief executive
 - political party leader
 - head of state
 - chief legislator
 - commander in chief
8. In his or her role as _____, the president can veto a bill passed by Congress.
- chief executive
 - political party leader
 - head of state
 - chief legislator
 - chief diplomat
9. In his role as _____, the president can set up military governments in conquered lands.
- chief executive
 - chief diplomat
 - head of state
 - chief legislator
 - commander in chief
10. As _____, the president can grant reprieves, pardons, and amnesties.
- commander in chief
 - chief diplomat
 - head of state
 - chief executive
 - chief legislator
11. Choosing a vice presidential running mate is something the president does as
- political party leader.
 - chief executive.
 - head of state.
 - chief legislator.
 - commander in chief.
12. In the presidential-parliamentary system of France, the division of powers between the president and parliament is
- clearly delineated in the French constitution.
 - are shared equally.
 - virtually non-existent, with the president able to dominate parliament in all policy areas.
 - that the president focuses on foreign affairs while the parliament focuses on domestic affairs.
 - flexible, evolving, and subject to change in response to popular pressures.

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13. The presidential practice of appointing individuals to government or public jobs to reward those who helped the president win office is known as _____.

- a. patronage
- b. logrolling
- c. favoritism
- d. nepotism
- e. peonage

14. While the president has the sole power to negotiate and sign treaties, the Senate must approve a treaty by a _____ before it becomes effective.

- a. unanimous consent agreement
- b. simple majority
- c. two-thirds vote of the members present
- d. three-fourths vote
- e. three-fifths vote of the members present

15. The president's power to grant a pardon serves as a check on _____ power.

- a. gubernatorial
- b. executive
- c. legislative
- d. bureaucratic
- e. judicial

16. Congress can override a presidential veto with a

- a. simple majority vote in the Senate.
- b. simple majority vote by the members present in each chamber.
- c. two-thirds vote by the members present in each chamber.
- d. two-thirds vote in the House.
- e. signing statement.

17. If the president does not send a bill back to Congress after ten congressional working days,

- a. the bill becomes law without the president's signature.
- b. Congress can force an override with a three-fourths vote in both chambers.
- c. Congress can kill the bill with a pocket veto.
- d. the president still has the opportunity to veto the bill with an executive order.
- e. the bill becomes law against the wishes of Congress in what is called a pocket veto.

18. In his first six years in office, President Obama exercised the veto power

- a. only twice.
- b. eleven times.
- c. sixty-two times.
- d. ninety times.
- e. one hundred and three times.

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19. The president who used the veto power most frequently, totaling 372 regular vetoes, was _____.
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - John F. Kennedy
 - George W. Bush
 - Andrew Jackson
 - Barack Obama
20. Used only under Clinton before being ruled unconstitutional, the _____ enables a president to veto one or more specific items within a larger bill.
- pocket veto
 - regular veto
 - line item veto
 - inherent power
 - lame duck veto
21. Additional powers that are necessary to carry out the specific responsibilities of president are set forth in the Constitution. They are known as _____.
- inherent powers
 - explicit powers
 - explicit powers
 - expanded powers
 - line item powers
22. _____ set a precedent for the president to act as chief legislator by submitting proposed legislation to Congress.
- George Washington
 - Andrew Jackson
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - George W. Bush
23. _____ suspended certain constitutional liberties, blockaded southern ports, spent funds that Congress had not appropriated, and banned “treasonable correspondence” from the U.S. mail.
- Andrew Jackson
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Harry Truman
 - George W. Bush
24. The presidential strategy known as “going public” refers to
- participating in televised debates during a presidential election campaign.
 - publicly acknowledging mistakes or misconduct.
 - going out on the campaign trail to help members of Congress get reelected.
 - using press conferences, public appearances, and televised events to arouse public opinion in favor of certain legislative programs.

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- e. appearing on talk shows to demonstrate that the president connects with ordinary people.
25. _____ claimed the presidential power to regulate the economy. Since that time, Americans have expected the president to be actively involved in economic matters and social programs.
- In his first term as president, George Washington
 - During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln
 - After he assumed office in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt
 - During the Great Depression in the 1930s, Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - At the beginning of the Vietnam War in 1964, Lyndon Johnson
26. In 2009, President Obama had the most successful legislative year of any president
- ever.
 - since Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.
 - in a quarter century.
 - since Richard Nixon's second term in office.
 - in half a century.
27. An executive order is a
- written statement, appended to a bill at the time the president signs it into law, indicating how the president interprets that legislation.
 - inherent executive power claimed by presidents to withhold information from, or to refuse to appear before, Congress or the courts.
 - binding international pact that is made between the president and another head of state and that does not require Senate approval.
 - formal agreement between the governments of two or more countries.
 - presidential order to carry out a policy or policies described in a law passed by Congress.
28. A written statement, appended to a bill at the time the president signs it into law, indicating how the president interprets that legislation is a(n)
- signing statement.
 - executive order.
 - pocket veto.
 - line item statement.
 - signing order.
29. The 161 signing statements of _____ challenged more than 1,100 clauses of federal law—more legal provisions than were challenged by all previous presidents put together.
- Theodore Roosevelt
 - Harry Truman
 - Richard Nixon
 - Bill Clinton
 - George W. Bush
30. Prior to the presidency of _____, only seventy-five signing statements were issued. This president issued a total of 249.

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- a. George Washington
- b. James Monroe
- c. Franklin Roosevelt
- d. Ronald Reagan
- e. George W. Bush

31. A(n) _____ is a binding international pact that is made between the president and another head of state and that does not require Senate approval.

- a. treaty
- b. executive agreement
- c. executive order
- d. claim of executive privilege
- e. signing statement

32. By law, the president is required to inform Congress within _____ of making any executive agreement.

- a. twenty-four hours
- b. one week
- c. ten days
- d. thirty days
- e. sixty days

33. Congress has declared war

- a. over two hundred times.
- b. in seventy-one different conflicts.
- c. forty-two times.
- d. in only five different conflicts.
- e. twice.

34. Criticism of _____ led to the passage of the War Powers Resolution.

- a. President Clinton's decision to send troops into Haiti and to Bosnia
- b. President George H. W. Bush's decision to use American troops to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait
- c. President Truman's decision to send U.S. armed forces to Korea
- d. the president's role in the Vietnam conflict
- e. President Reagan's decision to send troops to Lebanon and Grenada

35. The War Powers Resolution of 1973 requires the president to

- a. declare war without congressional approval if it is deemed necessary.
- b. wait for Congress to take action before deploying troops.
- c. notify the public within forty-eight hours of deploying troops.
- d. consult with the Joint Chiefs of Staff before asking Congress to declare war.
- e. notify Congress within forty-eight hours of deploying troops.

36. The War Powers Resolution of 1973 prevents the president from keeping troops abroad for more than _____, unless Congress authorizes a longer period.

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- a. fourteen days (or twenty-one days, if more time is needed for a successful withdrawal)
 - b. thirty days (or thirty-five days, if more time is needed for a successful withdrawal)
 - c. forty-five days (or sixty days, if more time is needed for a successful withdrawal)
 - d. sixty days (or ninety days, if more time is needed for a successful withdrawal)
 - e. one hundred eighty days (or two hundred days, if more time is needed for a successful withdrawal)
37. In October 2002, Congress passed a(n) _____ authorizing the use of U.S. armed forces against Iraq.
- a. joint resolution
 - b. executive agreement
 - c. approval of an executive order
 - d. declaration of war
 - e. signing statement
38. Today, the president travels at all times with the “_____,” the briefcase containing the codes used to launch a nuclear attack.
- a. messenger bag
 - b. camera case
 - c. football
 - d. racquet bag
 - e. phone charger
39. Congress has an advantage over the president in
- a. granting reprieves and pardons.
 - b. the ability to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.
 - c. the ability to rally public opinion.
 - d. dealing with a national crisis.
 - e. setting foreign policy goals and objectives.
40. The president has an advantage over Congress in
- a. the ability to authorize legislation.
 - b. the ability to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.
 - c. some budgetary matters.
 - d. the ratification of treaties.
 - e. setting foreign policy goals and objectives.
41. Executive privilege is best defined as
- a. the power of the president, in performing the role of chief executive, to appoint high-ranking officers of the federal government.
 - b. the power of the president to issue executive orders.
 - c. an inherent executive power claimed by presidents to withhold information from, or to refuse to appear before, Congress or the courts.
 - d. the ability of the president to change the Executive Office of the President according to his needs and leadership style.
 - e. the power of the president to make executive agreements with other heads of state.

Chapter 12 - The Presidency

42. Traditionally, the cabinet has consisted of the _____ and other officers whom the president may choose to appoint.
- vice president, the secretary of state,
 - members of the National Security Council (NSC)
 - White House chief of staff, the press secretary,
 - director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the chair of the Council of Economic advisers,
 - heads of the executive departments
43. The Executive Office of the President
- was set up by President Barack Obama so that he could centralize the advisory function within the White House Office by appointing a number of “czars” who have responsibility for certain policy areas.
 - is an informal group of unofficial advisers, often referred to as a kitchen cabinet.
 - is the oval room in which the president carries out official business as chief executive.
 - is made up of the top advisers and assistants who help the president in carrying out major duties.
 - includes the most important executive departments, including the Departments of State, Defense, Treasury, and Justice.
44. Of all the executive staff agencies, the _____ has the most direct contact with the president.
- Council of Economic Advisors
 - White House Office
 - Office of the Vice President
 - National Security Staff
 - Office of Administration
45. The White House Office includes the
- Council of Economic Advisors and the National Security Staff.
 - Office of Management and Budget and the Office of the Vice President.
 - president’s chief of staff, the press secretary, and the counsel to the president.
 - Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Administration.
 - Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.
46. If a vacancy occurs in the vice presidency,
- a vice president is selected by the electoral college.
 - a vice president is appointed by the president and confirmed by the cabinet.
 - a vice president is nominated by the president and confirmed by a majority vote of both chambers of Congress.
 - there is currently no provision for filling the office.
 - the Speaker of the House, on his or her resignation as Speaker and as representative, acts as vice president.
47. In 1974,
- Gerald Ford became acting president after Congress, by a two-thirds vote in both chambers of Congress, determined that Richard Nixon was not able to discharge the normal functions of the presidential office.
 - Nelson Rockefeller became president after Gerald Ford resigned the office.
 - Richard Nixon resigned as president and chose Gerald Ford to replace him.

Chapter 12 - The Presidency

- d. Gerald Ford advanced to the office of president and Nelson Rockefeller was named vice president. For the first time in U.S. history, neither the president nor the vice president had been elected to his position.
 - e. Spiro Agnew became president and Gerald Ford was named vice president.
48. According to the Succession Act of 1947, if both the president and the vice president die, resign, or are disabled, the _____ will then act as president.
- a. Speaker of the House of Representatives, on his or her resignation as Speaker and as representative,
 - b. president pro tem of the Senate, on his or her resignation as president pro tem and as senator,
 - c. secretary of state, on his or her resignation from the cabinet,
 - d. chief justice of the United States
 - e. chairperson of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
49. How much power should the president have as commander in chief? Is the War Powers Resolution effective in limiting presidential power? Should Congress do more to control U.S. foreign policy?
50. What does it take to become president? What are the constitutional qualifications? What are the political qualifications? What do we learn during a presidential campaign about the way the candidates might perform the roles of the presidency and carry out the duties of the office?
51. In the course of exercising the powers of his office, the president performs a variety of roles. Describe the president's roles and provide examples of what the president does in performing each role. What factors affect how successful a president will be in carrying out the activities that each role entails?
52. Discuss the relative power, over time, of the president and the Congress. What factors can lead to the expansion of presidential power? What factors can lead to the contraction of presidential power relative to Congress?
53. Describe the president's legislative powers and the factors that contribute to a president's legislative success. How effective have recent presidents been in performing the role of chief legislator?
54. How do presidents perform the roles of commander in chief and chief diplomat? Describe the president's evolving power in foreign affairs.
55. Discuss the enumerated and inherent powers of the president. Why the distinction? How can this distinction influence presidential actions, roles, and influence?
56. What sources of advice does the president use to make policy? What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the cabinet system, kitchen cabinets, the Executive Office of the President, and policy czar approaches?
57. Why was the Executive Office of the President (EOP) established? How do the agencies that make up the EOP assist the president in carrying out major duties?
58. How has the role of the vice president changed over time? What provisions are there for filling a vacancy in the vice presidency?
59. The most common previous occupation of U.S. presidents has been
- a. in general business and merchandising.
 - b. the military.
 - c. the legal profession.

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- d. education.
- e. farming.

60. For most of American history, all presidential candidates were white, male, and of the Protestant religious tradition. In 1928, however, Democrat Al Smith became the first _____ to run for president on a major party ticket.

- a. African American
- b. Jew
- c. Greek Orthodox
- d. Roman Catholic
- e. Agnostic

61. By 2008, about _____ percent of Americans said that they would be willing to support a woman for president.

- a. 15
- b. 40
- c. 60
- d. 75
- e. 90

62. As the Head of State, the president performs each of the following functions *except*

- a. decorating war heros.
- b. receives foreign heads of state.
- c. pardons the national Thanksgiving turkey.
- d. make secret agreements with other countries.
- e. dedicates parks and museums.

63. The Constitution divided war powers. The president has the power to deploy the armed forces, but _____ has the power to declare war.

- a. the Secretary of State
- b. Congress
- c. the Senate Majority Leader
- d. the Supreme Court
- e. the states

64. As the nation's _____, the president directs the foreign policy of the United States.

- a. chief diplomat
- b. chief executive
- c. chief legislator
- d. commander in chief
- e. head of state

65. In December of 2010, Barack Obama convinced the Senate to approve the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) with _____, which reduced by half the number of nuclear missiles in both countries.

- a. Iran

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- b. North Korea
 - c. Cuba
 - d. Russia
 - e. China
66. One of the most controversial pardons was granted by President Gerald Ford to _____.
- a. tens of thousands of people who had resisted the draft during the Vietnam War
 - b. former president Richard Nixon after the Watergate affair
 - c. Chairman Mao
 - d. Communists arrested for treason during the Cold War
 - e. Charles Manson
67. While _____ do not require Senate approval, Congress may still check the president's power by refusing to appropriate the money to carry these out.
- a. signing statements
 - b. executive orders
 - c. executive agreements
 - d. treaties
 - e. executive statements
68. Which U.S. president used executive privilege to prevent several people from testifying in a Congressional investigation of the Justice Department's firing of several U.S. attorneys for allegedly political reasons?
- a. Richard Nixon
 - b. Bill Clinton
 - c. Barack Obama
 - d. George W. Bush
 - e. Ronald Reagan
69. When Franklin Roosevelt became president in 1933, the entire staff consisted of _____ employees.
- a. twelve
 - b. thirty-seven
 - c. fifty-three
 - d. sixty-seven
 - e. over one hundred
70. The main function of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is to assist
- a. the president in preparing the proposed annual budget.
 - b. Congress in preparing new financial related policies.
 - c. the Senate leadership in creating plans for how the federal government will pay for programs.
 - d. the White House chief of staff in providing information regarding the military budget to the president.
 - e. the First Lady in managing the White House budget.

Chapter 13 - The Bureaucracy

1. In 1789, the three government departments were
 - a. state, justice and commerce.
 - b. treasury, justice, and education.
 - c. state, war, and treasury.
 - d. war, education and justice.
 - e. defense, justice and commerce.

2. All in all, the three levels of government employ about _____ of the civilian labor force.
 - a. 4 percent
 - b. 11 percent
 - c. 16 percent
 - d. 23 percent
 - e. 40 percent

3. Which of the following programs constitutes the largest share of federal spending?
 - a. Military/Defense
 - b. Medicare
 - c. Medicaid
 - d. Social Security
 - e. Low Income and Disability Support

4. Together, Social Security, Medicare, and unemployment compensation make up _____ of the federal budget.
 - a. 13 percent
 - b. 20 percent
 - c. 36 percent
 - d. 48 percent
 - e. 54 percent

5. Defense spending, with veterans' benefits, amounts to almost _____ of federal government spending.
 - a. 8 percent
 - b. 13 percent
 - c. 17 percent
 - d. 25 percent
 - e. 41 percent

6. The executive branch of the federal government includes all of the following major types of structures EXCEPT _____.
 - a. executive departments
 - b. independent executive agencies
 - c. independent regulatory agencies
 - d. autonomous advisory councils
 - e. government corporations

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7. The fifteen executive departments, which are directly accountable to the _____, are the major service organizations of the federal government.
- president
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Government Accountability Office
 - vice president
 - Senate
8. The executive departments are
- businesses owned by the government.
 - responsible for a specific type of policy. They create and implement rules that regulate private activity and protect the public interest in a particular sector of the economy.
 - federal bureaucratic organizations that have a single function.
 - stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprises.
 - the major service organizations of the federal government.
9. Each executive department was created by _____ as the perceived need for it arose.
- the president
 - Congress
 - the Executive Office of the President
 - the Office of Management and Budget
 - the Government Accountability Office
10. The Justice Department is headed by the
- Solicitor General of the United States.
 - Chief Justice of the United States.
 - Attorney General.
 - Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 - Director of the Secret Service.
11. The principal duties of the _____ Department include negotiating treaties, developing our foreign policy, and protecting citizens abroad.
- Justice
 - Homeland Security
 - Defense
 - State
 - Veterans Affairs
12. The Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Secret Service are subagencies of the _____ Department.
- Justice
 - Treasury
 - Homeland Security
 - State

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e. Commerce

13. The National Nuclear Security Administration is a subagency of the _____ Department.
- Transportation
 - Energy
 - Homeland Security
 - Veterans Affairs
 - Health and Human Services
14. The newest executive departments are
- Transportation and Education.
 - Agriculture and Labor.
 - Interior and Energy.
 - Veterans Affairs and Homeland Security.
 - Housing and Urban Development and Health and Human Services.
15. Each cabinet department consists of the top administrator plus a number of _____.
- constituents
 - oversight bodies
 - undersecretaries
 - deputies
 - agencies
16. A federal agency that is not located within a cabinet department and has a single function is known as a(n)
- businesses owned by the government.
 - autonomous unit.
 - independent executive agency.
 - stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise.
 - major service organization.
17. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the General Services Administration (GSA) are
- executive departments.
 - independent executive agencies.
 - independent regulatory agencies.
 - government corporations.
 - stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprises.
18. All of the following are independent executive agencies EXCEPT the _____.
- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
 - General Services Administration (GSA)
 - Small Business Administration (SBA)

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- e. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
19. The _____ is an independent executive agency.
- U.S. Postal Service
 - Internal Revenue Service
 - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
 - Securities and Exchange Commission
 - Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)
20. A federal organization responsible for creating and implementing rules that regulate private activity and protect the public interest in a particular sector of the economy is known as a(n) _____.
- executive department
 - government corporation
 - stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise
 - national board of review
 - independent regulatory agency
21. All of the following are independent regulatory agencies EXCEPT the _____.
- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
 - Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Federal Reserve System (the Fed)
22. The Federal Reserve System (Fed) is a(n)
- subagency of the Treasury Department.
 - government corporation.
 - independent executive agency.
 - independent regulatory agency.
 - stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise.
23. The _____ works to prevent businesses from engaging in unfair trade practices and to stop the formation of business monopolies.
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
 - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - Federal Reserve System (Fed)
 - National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
 - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
24. A federal agency that engages primarily in commercial activities, produces revenues, and requires greater flexibility than most agencies is known as a(n) _____.
- executive department
 - government corporation

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- c. stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise
- d. national board of review
- e. independent regulatory agency

25. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) are

- a. subagencies of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- b. independent regulatory agencies.
- c. independent executive agencies.
- d. stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprises.
- e. government corporations.

26. All of the following are government corporations EXCEPT the _____.

- a. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- b. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
- c. National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak)
- d. United States Postal Service
- e. Federal Reserve System (the Fed)

27. The _____ is a government corporation.

- a. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- b. National Cemetery Administration
- c. Federal Transit Administration
- d. U.S. Postal Service
- e. Federal Aviation Administration

28. The _____ is a government corporation.

- a. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- b. Securities and Exchange Commission
- c. Federal Communications Commission
- d. Patent and Trademark Office
- e. Tennessee Valley Authority

29. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is a(n)

- a. subagency of the Treasury Department.
- b. government corporation.
- c. independent executive agency.
- d. independent regulatory agency.
- e. staff agency in the Executive Office of the President.

30. Federal bureaucrats holding top-level positions are chosen by the president and

- a. anointed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

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- b. then reviewed by the National Security Agency.
 - c. then vetted by the General Accounting Office.
 - d. immediately take office.
 - e. confirmed by the Senate.
31. The *Policy and Supporting Positions* document, commonly known as the *Plum Book*,
- a. lists thousands of jobs to be given to people who supported the winning presidential candidate.
 - b. summarizes the parts of the government bureaucracy and explains what each agency does.
 - c. identifies the key pieces of legislation that authorize the federal government to act through its agencies.
 - d. is a list of the lobbyists who target the executive branch.
 - e. is a reference sheet to bring the president and advisory staff up to speed on what the government has done in the last year.
32. The list of federal agency positions that are filled by appointments is published after each presidential election in
- a. a document called *Policy and Supporting Positions*.
 - b. *the Federal Register*.
 - c. *the Federal Jobs Bulletin*.
 - d. a document called the “Bureaucrats Playbook.”
 - e. the “Guide to Government Employment.”
33. Rank-and-file bureaucrats who are non-military government employees are also known as _____.
- a. executive office officials
 - b. the *nomenklatura*
 - c. political plums
 - d. civilians
 - e. the civil service
34. The rank-and-file bureaucrats obtain their jobs through
- a. connections with members of Congress.
 - b. the Executive Office of the President.
 - c. the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).
 - d. the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).
 - e. an employment lottery.
35. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) performs all of the following tasks EXCEPT
- a. appointing people to positions in government.
 - b. recruiting people for employment in the government.
 - c. interviewing potential government workers.
 - d. testing people who seek government jobs.
 - e. recommending potential government workers to relevant agencies.
36. The _____ oversees promotions, employees' rights, and other employment matters for people working in the bureaucracy.

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- a. Office of Personnel Management
 - b. Congress
 - c. National Labor Relations Board
 - d. General Accounting Office
 - e. Merit Systems Protection Board
37. The Civil Service Reform Act of 1883 established the principle of government employment on the basis of
- a. patronage, and by seniority.
 - b. merit through open, competitive examinations.
 - c. service to a political party.
 - d. campaign contributions.
 - e. recommendations by members of Congress.
38. An administrative agency rule that carries the same weight as a statute enacted by the legislature is known as _____.
- a. enabling legislation
 - b. the merit system
 - c. a legislative rule
 - d. an administrative regulation
 - e. the fourth branch of government
39. _____ is the process by which an administrative law judge hears and decides issues that arise as an agency tries to enforce laws and regulations.
- a. Legislating
 - b. Adjudication
 - c. Oversight
 - d. Regulating
 - e. Enabling
40. Congress can choose to delegate tasks involving implementation of its laws. To do this, Congress passes _____ legislation, which specifies the name, purpose, composition, and powers of the agency being created.
- a. rulemaking
 - b. authorizing
 - c. enabling
 - d. establishing
 - e. operating
41. A major function of a regulatory agency involves the formulation of new regulations, referred to as
- a. legislating.
 - b. rulemaking.
 - c. oversight.
 - d. adjudication.

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- e. enabling.
42. In principle, bureaucrats are expected to exhibit _____, and not allow themselves to be swayed by politics.
- automated response
 - neutral competency
 - bureaucratic autonomy
 - technical prowess
 - natural ability
43. A three-way alliance among legislators, bureaucrats, and interest groups to make or preserve policies that benefit their respective interests is referred to as a(n)
- iron triangle.
 - issue network.
 - lobbying loop.
 - steel trap.
 - policy circle.
44. The three corners of the iron triangle in a policy area are
- the national, state, and local levels of government.
 - the media, the public, and the political parties.
 - Congress, the president, and the courts.
 - interest groups, congressional committees, and executive agencies.
 - the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the president.
45. The responsibility of allocating funds to administrative industries rests on
- department heads.
 - Congress.
 - the president.
 - the Office of Management and Budget.
 - the states.
46. Groups of individuals or organizations—which consist of legislative staff members, bureaucrats, scholars, interest group leaders, and other experts—that support particular policy positions on a given issue are referred to as
- unholy alliances.
 - teams of rivals.
 - issue networks.
 - working groups.
 - task forces.
47. Issue networks differ from iron triangles in each of the following ways *except*:
- they can include media outlets.
 - they are less unified than iron triangles.
 - they are less structured than iron triangles

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- d. they usually include fewer players than iron triangles.
 - e. there can be more than one network in a given policy area.
48. A government employee who reports on gross governmental inefficiency, illegal activities, or other wrongdoing is called a
- a. government informant.
 - b. spy.
 - c. drumbeater.
 - d. whistleblower.
 - e. neutral incompetent.
49. The Whistle-Blower Protection Act of 1989 authorized the _____ to investigate complaints of reprisals against whistleblowers.
- a. attorney general
 - b. House Judiciary Committee
 - c. Office of Special Counsel (OSC)
 - d. Solicitor General
 - e. secretary of labor
50. The federal government has been experimenting with _____, which rewards employees based on output, not seniority.
- a. privatization
 - b. efficiency rules
 - c. sunshine laws
 - d. whistleblower protection
 - e. pay for performance
51. One idea for reforming government bureaucracies is _____, which means turning over certain types of government work to the private sector.
- a. whistleblowing
 - b. creating issue networks
 - c. instituting pay-for-performance plans
 - d. e-government
 - e. privatization
52. Government meetings are required to be open to the public. This is a result of _____, enacted at all levels of American government.
- a. the Open Meeting Act
 - b. Freedom of Information Act
 - c. managed competition
 - d. sunshine laws
 - e. the Whistleblower Act

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53. Increasingly, government agencies have attempted to improve their effectiveness and efficiency by making use of _____.
- public relations firms
 - the internet
 - newsletters
 - issue networks
 - iron triangles
54. How has the nature and size of the bureaucracy changed over time?
55. Draw and label a pie chart showing the major components of federal government spending.
56. Identify the fifteen executive departments and briefly summarize each department's principal duties. Use the Department of Agriculture as an example to describe what a department secretary does and how the organization of an executive department reflects various aspects of a secretary's job.
57. How do independent executive agencies, independent regulatory agencies, and government corporations differ from one another? How much control does the president, as chief executive, have over these bureaucratic structures?
58. Explain the manner in which bureaucrats get their jobs. Address the issue of patronage and assess its impact on the governing process.
59. Why might independent regulatory agencies be considered the fourth branch of government? Where does their power come from?
60. How do the administrative agencies of the federal government work with Congress?
61. Use one or more case studies to explain how iron triangles and issue networks influence policymaking.
62. Discuss the meaning of Minnesota senator Eugene McCarthy's comment that "the only thing that saves us from bureaucracy is its inefficiency."
63. Have recent attempts to improve government efficiency worked? How difficult is it to reform the bureaucracy?
64. A bureaucracy exists in any large organization. In the federal government, the head of the bureaucracy is
- the vice president.
 - the department administrator.
 - the president.
 - the senate majority leader.
 - the chief of staff.
65. All of the following statements about bureaucracies is correct, *except*:
- A bureaucracy is a large, complex administrative organization.
 - Bureaucracies are organized with a structured hierarchy.
 - In a bureaucracy, power to act resides in the person rather than in the position.
 - Bureaucracies usually entail standard operating procedures.

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- e. Bureaucracies normally have a merit system in which people are hired and promoted on the basis of demonstrated skills and achievements.
66. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Patent and Trademark Office are subagencies of
- the Energy Department.
 - the State Department.
 - the Department of the Interior.
 - the Health and Human Services Department.
 - the Department of Commerce.
67. A result of Americans' increasing reliance on the Internet for communications, the U.S. Postal Service suffered losses that amounted to _____ in 2012.
- \$44 million
 - \$78 million
 - \$1 billion
 - \$16 billion
 - \$37 billion
68. The _____ set forth procedural requirements for agencies to follow when creating new rules.
- Administrative Rulemaking Act
 - Procedural Policymaking Act
 - merit system
 - Administrative Procedure Act
 - iron triangles
69. Each administrative agency maintains a _____, which specializes in helping members of Congress in solving casework problems.
- iron triangle
 - rulemaking board
 - investigation team
 - congressional information office
 - bureaucratic service office
70. According to a study conducted by the Government Accountability Office, _____ percent of the whistleblowers who turned to the OSC for protection during a three-year period reported that they were no longer employed by the agencies on which they blew the whistle.
- 5
 - 16
 - 28
 - 32
 - 41

Chapter 14 - The Judiciary

1. Common law evolved from _____, established by William the Conqueror following the Norman conquering of England in 1066.
 - a. courts of registry
 - b. commonwealth courts
 - c. courthouses
 - d. king's courts
 - e. courtrooms

2. A legal precedent is best defined as a
 - a. controversy that is real and substantial, as opposed to hypothetical or academic.
 - b. law based on the U.S. Constitution.
 - c. law enacted by a legislature.
 - d. ruling that a person has disobeyed a court order.
 - e. decision that furnishes an example or authority for deciding subsequent cases.

3. Under the doctrine of _____, judges are obligated to follow the precedents established by prior court decisions.
 - a. original intent
 - b. strict construction
 - c. *curiae regis*
 - d. *stare decisis*
 - e. textualism

4. Under the principal of *stare decisis*, a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court
 - a. is binding on all inferior (lower) courts.
 - b. is binding only for state courts.
 - c. is binding only for federal courts.
 - d. is nonbinding, but should be used as a guide for future cases.
 - e. may be subject to judicial review.

5. Unless they conflict with the U.S. Constitution or a federal law, _____ are supreme within the borders of their respective states.
 - a. state constitutions
 - b. *state statutes*
 - c. the rules of law announced in state court decisions
 - d. the rules and regulations created by state administrative agencies
 - e. state criminal laws

6. The _____ Amendment of the U.S. Constitution reserves to the states and to the people all powers not granted to the federal government.
 - a. Ninth
 - b. Tenth
 - c. Eighth

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- d. Fifteenth
- e. Twenty-first

7. The United States government and each of the fifty states have _____ that set forth the general organization, powers and limits of their respective governments.

- a. case laws
- b. civil ordinances
- c. written constitutions
- d. administrative laws
- e. statutes

8. _____ law is the body of law enacted by legislatures.

- a. Constitutional
- b. Statutory
- c. Common
- d. Administrative
- e. Case

9. Administrative law is the body of law

- a. that interprets judicial precedents, statutes, regulations and constitutional provisions.
- b. created by government agencies in the form of rules, regulations, orders, and decisions.
- c. that spells out the duties that individuals owe to other persons or to their governments.
- d. governing actions wrongfully committed against society.
- e. enacted by legislatures.

10. Civil law

- a. is the body of law that interprets judicial precedents, statutes, regulations and constitutional provisions.
- b. is created by government agencies in the form of rules, regulations, orders, and decisions.
- c. spells out the duties that individuals owe to other persons or to their governments.
- d. is the body of law governing actions wrongfully committed against society.
- e. is enacted by legislatures.

11. Generally, _____ has to do with wrongful actions committed against society for which society demands redress.

- a. civil law
- b. constitutional law
- c. common law
- d. criminal law
- e. administrative law

12. _____ refers to the geographic area in which a court has the right and power to decide a case.

- a. The federal question
- b. Statutory law

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- c. Jurisdiction
 - d. Administration
 - e. Territorial reach
13. A court in which trials are held and testimony is taken is known as a _____.
- a. state court
 - b. trial court
 - c. federal court
 - d. supreme court
 - e. court of appeals
14. _____ of the U.S. Constitution states that federal courts can exercise jurisdiction over all cases "arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made...under their Authority."
- a. Article III, Section 1
 - b. Article II, Section 1
 - c. Article I, Section 2
 - d. Article III, Section 2
 - e. Article IV
15. Standing to sue is a
- a. requirement that a controversy being brought to court is real and substantial, as opposed to academic or hypothetical.
 - b. basis for federal court jurisdiction over a lawsuit that arises when the parties in the lawsuit live in different states.
 - c. ruling that a person has disobeyed a court order.
 - d. basis for federal court jurisdiction over a lawsuit that arises when one of the parties is a foreign citizen.
 - e. requirement that an individual must have a sufficient stake in a controversy before he or she can bring a lawsuit.
16. A justiciable controversy is an issue that
- a. is real and substantial.
 - b. cannot be heard in a court of law.
 - c. can only be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - d. is hypothetical or academic.
 - e. raises a federal question.
17. All of the following would indicate possible federal jurisdiction due to diversity of citizenship EXCEPT
- a. parties to the suit live in different states.
 - b. one party to a case is a foreign government.
 - c. one party to a case is a foreign citizen.
 - d. the dispute is justiciable.
 - e. the amount in controversy is more than \$75,000.

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18. The federal court system has _____ levels of courts.
- two
 - three
 - five
 - eight
 - ten
19. If a federal question is involved in a state court, a state supreme court decision may be appealed to the
- federal district courts.
 - U.S. courts of appeals.
 - federal district court for the District of Columbia.
 - Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
 - U.S. Supreme Court.
20. The _____ are the federal trial courts where cases involving federal laws begin.
- superior courts
 - courts of common pleas
 - circuit courts
 - U.S. district courts
 - U.S. courts of appeals
21. The _____ is a specialized court, initially created to issue search warrants against suspected foreign spies inside the United States.
- National Security Agency (NSA)
 - Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC)
 - National Security Council (NSC)
 - U.S. District Court
 - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
22. Decisions made by administrative agencies
- are reviewed by the courts in which cases involving federal law begin.
 - may be reviewed by either a district court or the court of appeals.
 - may be appealed only to the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - are subject to trial courts.
 - may be disputed in the state trial courts.
23. The decisions of the federal appellate courts may be appealed to
- the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
 - the U.S. district courts.
 - Congress.
 - the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

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24. According to Article III of the U.S. Constitution, there is only one national Supreme Court, but _____ is empowered to create additional (“inferior”) courts as is deemed necessary.

- a. the president
- b. the chief justice of the United States
- c. Congress
- d. the cabinet
- e. the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

25. The U.S. Supreme Court consists of _____.

- a. nine associate justices
- b. nine senior justices
- c. one chief justice and eight associate justices
- d. twelve associate justices and one chief justice
- e. one head judge, nine associate judges, and four legal assistants.

26. The U.S. Supreme Court

- a. grants most petitions for a writ of *certiorari*.
- b. will not issue a writ of *certiorari* unless at least four of the justices approve.
- c. is required to grant “cert.”
- d. will not issue a writ of *certiorari* unless at least five of the justices approve.
- e. rarely denies a petition for a writ of *certiorari*.

27. A denial of “cert.”

- a. indicates that the Supreme Court agrees with a lower court’s opinion.
- b. means that the decision of the lower court remains the law within that court’s jurisdiction.
- c. has value as a precedent.
- d. is a decision on the merits of a case.
- e. is rare.

28. On average, the Supreme Court hears _____ cases each year.

- a. over two hundred
- b. about seven hundred
- c. four hundred
- d. fewer than one hundred
- e. around fifty

29. The number of cases heard by the Supreme Court has declined since the _____.

- a. 1970s
- b. 1990s
- c. year 2000
- d. 1980s

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- e. 1960s
30. The U.S. Supreme Court addressed all of the following matters during the 2012-2013 term EXCEPT
- whether it is constitutional for the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare) to require people to obtain health insurance.
 - whether it is possible to patent a naturally occurring DNA sequence.
 - whether public college admissions programs could continue to use affirmative action policies to promote diversity.
 - whether under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 certain states were still required to "pre-clear" changes to voting procedures with the federal government.
 - whether the federal government can refuse to recognize same-sex marriages that were authorized by the states.
31. The Court's decision in a particular case is based on the written record of the case, the _____ that the attorneys submit, and oral arguments.
- testimony
 - legal briefs
 - opinions
 - evidence
 - writs
32. After the justices of the Supreme Court have heard a case, they
- call the president to inform him of the decision.
 - submit a joint report to their law clerks who then issue the official decision.
 - determine how they will decide the case in a committee meeting that is televised by the major networks.
 - discuss the case in conference, which is strictly private.
 - announce their decision to the party leadership in Congress.
33. A concurring opinion is
- a statement written by a justice who agrees with the Court's decision, but for reasons different from those outlined in the majority opinion.
 - a statement written by a justice who disagrees with the Court's decision.
 - the opinion held by the majority of justices.
 - a statement written by those justices who agree with the chief justice's opinion.
 - an advisory statement written by the chief justice.
34. A _____ is a statement written by one or more justices explaining reasons for disagreeing with the majority decision.
- rebuttal
 - minority opinion
 - dissenting opinion
 - denial
 - conference report

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35. Federal judges are _____ with _____.
- appointed by the president; the advice and consent of the Senate
 - appointed by the president; approval by a two-thirds vote in Congress
 - chosen by the House of Representatives; the advice and consent of the Senate
 - elected every twelve years; reelection taking place during a presidential election cycle
 - selected by the electoral college; the advice and consent of the president
36. Ordinarily, federal judges
- serve twelve-year terms.
 - cannot be removed from office.
 - are nominated by the Senate.
 - serve until they resign, retire, or die in office.
 - serve until their six-year term is completed.
37. A nominee for the Supreme Court must be confirmed by
- a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives.
 - the president's cabinet.
 - a majority vote in the Senate.
 - a two-thirds vote in the Senate.
 - a majority vote in the House Judiciary Committee.
38. Because of a practice known as _____, home-state senators of the president's political party may be able to influence the choice of the nominee to a district court.
- partisan politeness
 - senatorial courtesy
 - representative respect
 - legislative chivalry
 - congressional cordiality
39. United States courts of appeal render about _____ decisions per year.
- 20,000
 - 50,000
 - 75,000
 - 60,000
 - 15,000
40. During his presidency, George W. Bush appointed _____ to the U.S. Supreme Court.
- John G. Roberts, Jr. and Samuel A. Alito, Jr.
 - Robert Bork
 - Antonin Scalia
 - Clarence Thomas
 - Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan

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41. During his first two years in office, President Obama appointed _____ to the U.S. Supreme Court.
- John G. Roberts, Jr. and Samuel A. Alito, Jr.
 - Stephen Breyer
 - Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg
 - Clarence Thomas
 - Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan
42. The power of the courts to check the actions of either of the other branches is the power of
- judicial review.
 - stare decisis*.
 - statutory interpretation.
 - oversight.
 - textualism.
43. Most constitutional scholars believe the framers intended the federal courts to have the power of judicial review based on
- the "necessary and proper clause" of the U.S. Constitution.
 - the "supremacy clause" of the U.S. Constitution.
 - the English common law tradition.
 - Alexander Hamilton's arguments in the Federalist 78.
 - James Madison's arguments in the Federalist 10.
44. The Supreme Court claimed the power of judicial review in
- Raines v. Byrd* (1997).
 - Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963).
 - Miranda v. Arizona* (1966).
 - Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824).
 - Marbury v. Madison* (1803).
45. A judge or justice who believes that the courts should use their powers to check the legislative and executive branches to ensure they do not exceed their authority is known as a(n) _____.
- activist
 - restraintist
 - conservative
 - progressive
 - textualist
46. A judge or justice who believes that the courts should defer to the decisions of the legislative and executive branches is known as a(n) _____.
- activist
 - restraintist

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- c. conservative
- d. progressive
- e. textualist

47. When deciding cases, the Supreme Court may give primary consideration to all of the following sources of legal reasoning EXCEPT

- a. constitutions, statutes and administrative agency regulations.
- b. past cases.
- c. personal biases, intellectual abilities and predispositions.
- d. demographic data and public opinion.
- e. foreign laws.

48. Conservatives on the Supreme Court have parted from the conservative movement in the United States on the issue of _____.

- a. taxation
- b. federalism
- c. states rights
- d. animal rights
- e. gay rights

49. The judicial philosophy known as _____ holds that government should do nothing that is not specifically mentioned in the U.S. Constitution.

- a. textual conservatism
- b. broad constructionism
- c. discourse analysis
- d. activism
- e. strict constructionism

50. Justice Antonin Scalia calls himself a textualist. What Scalia means by textualism is that

- a. when determining the meaning of legislation, he looks at the legislation in the context of today's society and considers how modern life affects the words in the legislation.
- b. judges should actively use their powers to check the legislative and executive branches to ensure that they do not exceed their authority.
- c. judges should "read between the lines" of a law to serve what they perceive to be the law's intent and purpose.
- d. when determining the meaning of legislation, he refuses to consider anything other than the actual text of the law.
- e. when determining the meaning of legislation, he considers the nature of the problem the legislation was meant to address.

51. _____ seek to examine the U.S. Constitution in the context of today's society to consider how contemporary life affects the words in and meaning of the document.

- a. Restraintists
- b. Modernists

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- c. Activists
 - d. Constructivists
 - e. Conservatives
52. _____ believe that to determine the meaning of a constitutional phrase, the U.S. Supreme Court should look to the intentions of the framers of the document.
- a. Modernists
 - b. Originalists
 - c. Activists
 - d. Constructivists
 - e. Conservatives
53. Some people, especially conservatives, argue that policy making from the bench
- a. has upset the balance of power envisioned by the framers of the constitution.
 - b. is consistent with the constitutional separation of powers.
 - c. is consistent with the philosophy of judicial restraint.
 - d. is necessary to force state and federal legislatures to comply with judicial rulings.
 - e. helps to enhance the trust Americans place in the U.S. Supreme Court.
54. Explain the meaning of jurisdiction and describe the jurisdictions of state and federal courts.
55. What are the primary sources of American law? What is the relative priority of these sources when particular laws come into conflict?
56. What does the federal court system look like? What kinds of cases do the federal courts hear? How do the courts on each tier of the federal court system do their work?
57. Explain the judicial philosophy expressed in justice Hugo L. Black's statement that "the constitution itself should be our guide, not our own concept of what is fair, decent and right."
58. Discuss the procedure the Supreme Court follows in deciding the cases it has agreed to hear. How does the Court communicate its decisions?
59. Describe the process of selecting federal judges and justices. Which actors in the political system play an important role in judicial selection? What factors are considered when making decisions about who will serve on the federal bench?
60. Drawing on examples of Supreme Court decision making, explain how courts are policymakers. How much policymaking power should courts have?
61. Contrast the ideological differences between a "liberal" court and a "conservative" court, using examples from judicial decisions to illustrate your argument.
62. Discuss approaches to legal interpretation. What does it mean to be a textualist? How is originalism distinguished from modernism? If you were a Supreme Court justice, which approach to legal interpretation would you take?

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63. What do critics of the courts mean when they say that judges shouldn't legislate from the bench? Are judges too powerful? What are some checks on the policymaking of judges and justices?
64. The Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
- followed precedent set by *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - overturned the Court's decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford*.
 - overturned precedent upheld in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - departed from precedent set by *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.*
 - followed precedent set by *Dred Scott v. Sanford*.
65. The rules, regulations, orders, and decisions of administrative agencies make up
- case law.
 - statutory law.
 - civil law.
 - administrative law.
 - bureaucratic law.
66. Each of the following is a primary source of law in the United States, *except*
- constitutional law.
 - statutory law.
 - criminal law.
 - case law.
 - administrative law.
67. Parties involved in _____ must comply with court procedural rules of risk being held in contempt of court.
- any trial
 - cases involving diversity of citizenship
 - civil or criminal cases
 - administrative cases
 - an appeals court
68. There are currently _____ judicial districts.
- 72
 - 94
 - 52
 - 109
 - 47
69. The Senate has either rejected or not acted on almost _____ percent of presidential nominations for the Supreme Court.
- five
 - fifteen

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- c. twenty
- d. twenty-five
- e. thirty

70. In the history of the Supreme Court, fewer than ____ percent of the justices nominated by a president have been from an opposing political party.

- a. four
- b. nine
- c. thirteen
- d. sixteen
- e. twenty-one

Chapter 15 - Domestic Policy

1. In the United States, roughly one in every _____ adults is in prison or jail.
 - a. fifty
 - b. one hundred
 - c. three hundred
 - d. seven hundred
 - e. one thousand

2. In California, more than 4,000 individuals are serving life sentences because
 - a. they were convicted of a third offense, one that was neither violent nor serious.
 - b. they were convicted of murder.
 - c. they waived their right to a jury trial.
 - d. of drug trafficking.
 - e. they were convicted of a third offense which involved gang activity.

3. The procedures used to get an issue on the political agenda, formulate policy and evaluate results is known as the _____.
 - a. policymaking process
 - b. agenda setting process
 - c. domestic policy process
 - d. foreign policy process
 - e. issue identification process

4. Domestic policy is best defined as
 - a. public policy concerning matters of foreign affairs.
 - b. public policy concerning all issues within a national unit.
 - c. policy that focuses on families and households.
 - d. policy that encompasses economic matters.
 - e. the policies that concern domestic workers, such as maids and caregivers.

5. A discussion by politicians or other commentators about a problem that can be solved politically is an example of
 - a. policy adoption.
 - b. policy evaluation.
 - c. issue identification.
 - d. policy formulation.
 - e. policy implementation.

6. The second stage in the policymaking process involves
 - a. issue identification.
 - b. agenda setting.
 - c. policy implementation.
 - d. the formulation and adoption of specific plans for achieving a particular goal.
 - e. policy evaluation.

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7. All of the following are key participants in developing proposed legislation EXCEPT
- the president.
 - members of Congress.
 - administrative agencies.
 - individual citizens.
 - interest group leaders.
8. Because of our federal system, the _____ national policies necessarily requires the cooperation of the federal government and the various state and local governments.
- identification of issues to be addressed by
 - the adoption of
 - implementation of
 - formulation of
 - evaluation of
9. The final stage of policymaking involves
- issue identification.
 - agenda setting.
 - the implementation of policies.
 - the formulation and adoption of specific plans for achieving a particular goal.
 - evaluating the success of a policy.
10. When scholars and scientists conduct studies to determine whether a law has achieved desired results, they are engaging in
- policy adoption.
 - issue identification and agenda setting.
 - policy implementation.
 - policy formulation.
 - policy evaluation.
11. Every bill that passes through Congress is an opportunity for individual lawmakers to
- prove their worth to their parties.
 - set national economic policy.
 - help constituents.
 - influence the nation's foreign policy priorities.
 - solicit money from special interest groups.
12. Even before Congress passed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and a companion bill in 2010, the federal government was paying the health-care costs of more than _____ million Americans.
- 16
 - 32

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- c. 66
- d. 100
- e. 120

13. When President Obama took office, private insurance was responsible for about _____ of the all health-care costs.

- a. about one-fifth
- b. 50 percent
- c. almost all
- d. about one-third
- e. nearly 80 percent

14. As of 2013, _____ of the U.S. population had no health care insurance.

- a. 9 percent
- b. 5 percent
- c. 21 percent
- d. 16 percent
- e. 32 percent

15. _____ is a joint federal-state program that provides health-care subsidies to Americans aged 65 and older.

- a. Medicare
- b. The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- c. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- d. Medicaid
- e. National Health Insurance

16. _____ is a joint federal-state program that provides health-care insurance for low-income persons.

- a. Medicare
- b. The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- c. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- d. The Health Insurance Exchange
- e. Social Security

17. The costs of medicare are expected to soar as over the next two decades as

- a. millions of baby boomers retire.
- b. population growth outpaces the growth in the job market.
- c. population growth outpaces GDP growth.
- d. people are brought into the healthcare system under Obama care
- e. Obama's stimulus packages expire.

18. Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid are

- a. health-care policies.

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- b. entitlement programs.
 - c. monetary policies.
 - d. fiscal policies.
 - e. Keynesian programs.
19. In a _____, Congress establishes a binding annual budget that cannot be exceeded.
- a. discretionary program
 - b. entitlement program
 - c. social compact
 - d. dependency program
 - e. continuous annual spending bill
20. All of the following are entitlement programs EXCEPT
- a. Medicare
 - b. Medicaid
 - c. Social Security
 - d. Unemployment Insurance
 - e. CHIP
21. One immediate change brought about by the health-care reform bills that passed in 2010 was that young people can remain covered by their parents' insurance until they turn
- a. 16.
 - b. 18.
 - c. 21.
 - d. 26.
 - e. 30.
22. It is estimated that in 2016, our nation will import _____ of its petroleum supply.
- a. 14 percent
 - b. 25 percent
 - c. 40 percent
 - d. 60 percent
 - e. 77 percent
23. About 45 percent of United States oil imports come from _____.
- a. Saudi Arabia
 - b. East Asia and Europe
 - c. Venezuela
 - d. Canada and Mexico
 - e. Iraq, Libya, Nigeria and Russia

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24. Under the _____ (CAFE) standards, each vehicle manufacturer (or the industry as a whole) must meet a miles-per-gallon benchmark averaged across all new cars or trucks.
- Compact Auto Fuel Efficiency
 - Consistent Average Fuel Energy
 - Corporate Average Fuel Economy
 - Car and Four-by-Four Energy
 - Collaborative Auto and Fuel Economy
25. In 2012, the Obama administration issued new rules that raised fuel efficiency standards. By 2025, the nation's combined fleet of new cars and trucks must have an average fuel efficiency of _____ miles per gallon.
- 28.5
 - 30
 - 36
 - 49
 - 65
26. Observations collected by agencies such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) suggest that during the last half century, average global temperatures
- did not greatly vary.
 - increased by about 0.74 degrees Celsius.
 - decreased significantly, by about 3.4 degrees Celsius.
 - increased by about 1.2 degrees Celsius.
 - decreased by about 0.03 degrees Celsius.
27. _____ is a technique for extracting oil or natural gas from underground rock by the high-power injection of a mixture of water, sand, and chemicals.
- Cracking
 - Fracking
 - Dredging
 - Plowing
 - Spelunking
28. A growing concern is that _____ technology to produce natural gas could lead to contamination of underground water sources.
- crackin
 - drilling
 - plowing
 - fracking
 - boring
29. Sources of renewable energy include
- coal.

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- b. natural gas.
- c. oil.
- d. uranium ore.
- e. wind and solar power.

30. _____ policy consists of all actions taken by the national government to address the ups and downs in the nation's level of business activity.

- a. Monetary
- b. Fiscal
- c. Economic
- d. Domestic
- e. Easy-money

31. _____ is usually defined as two or more quarters of economic decline.

- a. Inflation
- b. Unemployment
- c. Recession
- d. "Pushing on a string"
- e. The business cycle

32. Alternating periods of economic growth and decline are known as _____.

- a. inflation
- b. stagflation
- c. recession
- d. "pushing on a string"
- e. the business cycle

33. _____ is a sustained rise in average prices.

- a. Unemployment
- b. Inflation
- c. Recession
- d. "Pushing on a string"
- e. The public debt

34. _____ policy involves changing the amount of money in circulation so as to affect interest rates, credit markets, the rate of inflation, the rate of economic growth, and the rate of unemployment.

- a. Monetary
- b. Fiscal
- c. Debt reduction
- d. Keynesian
- e. Tax

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35. Monetary policy is under the control of
- Congress.
 - the House Ways and Means Committee.
 - the Federal Reserve System.
 - the Internal Revenue Service.
 - the Department of the Treasury.
36. The _____ is an independent regulatory agency that was established by Congress as the nation's central banking system in 1913.
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
 - Department of the Treasury
 - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
 - Congressional Budget Office
 - Federal Reserve System (the Fed)
37. The Fed is governed by a board of seven governors, appointed by the president, who serve for
- four-year terms.
 - six-year terms.
 - eight-year terms.
 - fourteen-year terms.
 - life.
38. A(n) _____ stimulates the economy by expanding the rate of growth of the money supply.
- recession
 - easy money policy
 - open market policy
 - Keynesian policy
 - tight credit policy
39. In theory, in periods of recession and high unemployment, the government should pursue a(n)
- easy-money policy.
 - policy of doing nothing.
 - policy of higher interest rates.
 - policy that reduces the rate of growth of the money supply.
 - policy that will induce consumers to spend less and producers to invest less.
40. In periods of rising inflation, the Fed typically will
- expand the rate of growth in the amount of money in circulation.
 - pursue an easy-money policy.
 - adopt a policy that will lead to lower interest rates, thus inducing consumers to spend more and businesses to invest more.
 - reduce the rate of growth in the amount of money in circulation.

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- e. do nothing.
41. _____ policy uses changes in government expenditures and taxes to alter national economic variables.
- Monetary
 - Fiscal
 - Labor
 - Energy
 - Easy-money
42. The principle underlying fiscal policy suggests that when unemployment is rising and the economy is going into a recession, fiscal policy should
- stimulate economic activity by increasing government spending, decreasing taxes, or both.
 - regulate the action-reaction syndrome.
 - let the forces of supply and demand operate on their own.
 - curb economic activity by reducing government spending.
 - curb economic activity by increasing taxes.
43. The Keynesian solution to a depressed economy is for government to create _____ by adopting a temporary spending program.
- supply
 - need
 - inflation
 - deflation
 - demand
44. After the expiration of the 2009 stimulus, _____ state and local government workers lost their jobs.
- about a quarter million
 - very few
 - no
 - 2.1 million
 - more than 500 thousand
45. An outcome of the action-reaction syndrome on tax laws are _____ that allow the wealthy to reduce their taxable incomes.
- brackets
 - reforms
 - debts
 - margins
 - loopholes
46. The action-reaction syndrome suggests that for every action taken by
- Congress, there will be a reaction by the president.

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- b. Democrats, there will be a reaction by Republicans.
 - c. the House of Representatives, there will be a reaction by the Senate.
 - d. the federal government, there will be a reaction by the states.
 - e. the government, there will be a reaction by the public.
47. Congress is rarely able to pass tax reform legislation because all of the following groups fight to keep their tax breaks EXCEPT
- a. the home-building industry.
 - b. businesses engaged in research and development.
 - c. charities.
 - d. the poor.
 - e. homeowners.
48. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, the top 10 percent of income earners in the United States pay more than _____ of all income taxes.
- a. 30 percent
 - b. 42 percent
 - c. 55 percent
 - d. 64 percent
 - e. 70 percent
49. When the U.S. government spends more than it receives, it typically finances the shortfall by selling IOUs, commonly called
- a. entitlements.
 - b. long-term loans.
 - c. credit vouchers.
 - d. treasuries.
 - e. interest investments.
50. Every time there is a federal government deficit, there is a(n)
- a. increase in inflation.
 - b. recession.
 - c. depression.
 - d. rise in unemployment.
 - e. increase in the total accumulated public debt.
51. The public debt is defined as the total value of all outstanding
- a. corporate borrowing.
 - b. federal, state, and local government borrowing.
 - c. federal government borrowing.
 - d. borrowing by the public.
 - e. public institution borrowing.

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52. The largest foreign holder of U.S. net public debt is
- Switzerland.
 - Russia.
 - Mexico.
 - the European Union.
 - the People's Republic of China.
53. Identify the stages of the domestic policymaking process. What happens during each phase of the process?
54. Who are the key participants in each stage of the policymaking process?
55. How does the federal government currently pay for health care? What changes were brought about by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act?
56. What are the major concerns facing the United States when it comes to energy? What policies are we pursuing to address those concerns?
57. Discuss the major controversies surrounding climate change and explain how climate change has impacted U.S. politics.
58. What are the simple principles underlying monetary policy? Why are the realities of managing the economy with monetary policy more complicated than the theories?
59. What are the simple principles underlying fiscal policy? Why are the realities of managing the economy with fiscal policy more complicated than the theories?
60. Summarize Keynesian economic theory. What counterarguments to Keynesianism have been offered in recent years?
61. Explain the debt ceiling and the 2011 and 2013 debt ceiling crises faced by the U.S. government.
62. Explain the relationship between the deficit and the national debt. In your discussion, address who holds the U.S. national debt.
63. Successful implementation requires the support of each of the following except
- administrative agencies.
 - outside groups such as labor unions.
 - the courts.
 - state and local governments.
 - scholars and scientists.
64. _____ is a program that covers children in families with incomes that are modest, but too high to qualify for Medicaid.
- Medicaid
 - Entitlement
 - Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

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- d. National Children's Healthcare Coverage Program (NCHCP)
 - e. Special Children's Assistance Program (SCAP)
65. By April 2014, _____ Americans had obtained insurance policies through the state and federal exchanges.
- a. 500 thousand
 - b. 2 million
 - c. 6 million
 - d. 8 million
 - e. 10 million
66. Public opinion polls showed that by 2013, _____ of all respondents believed that human activities were responsible for global warming.
- a. one third
 - b. 10 percent
 - c. about half
 - d. more than 60 percent
 - e. nearly 90 percent
67. One energy source that cannot contribute to global warming is
- a. offshore drilling.
 - b. fracking.
 - c. liquefied natural gas.
 - d. nuclear energy.
 - e. crude oil.
68. Conservative advocates of the _____ philosophy believe that the government should not be in the business of creating money, but should tie the value of the dollar to commodities such as gold.
- a. "pushing the strings"
 - b. easy money
 - c. hard money
 - d. Keynesian
 - e. tight money
69. Until recently, support for Keynesianism was relatively
- a. Republican.
 - b. Democratic.
 - c. Libertarian.
 - d. unpopular
 - e. bipartisan.
70. More than _____ of American families earn so little that they have no income liability at all.
- a. 80 percent

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- b. 55 percent
- c. 40 percent
- d. 30 percent
- e. 10 percent

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

1. Political realists believe that
 - a. the most important goal of foreign policy is to do what is right.
 - b. it is possible for nations to relate to each other as part of a rule-based community.
 - c. the United States is special and should provide an example for the rest of the world to follow.
 - d. foreign policy must be based on protecting national security.
 - e. foreign policy is removed from everyday life and should not be a major concern of government leaders.

2. _____ is the belief that the most important goal in foreign policy is to do what is right.
 - a. *Détente*
 - b. Political realism
 - c. Moral idealism
 - d. Isolationism
 - e. Deterrence

3. American foreign policy has been shaped by the two contradictory principles of _____ and _____.
 - a. the Monroe Doctrine; Mutually Assured Destruction
 - b. deterrence; neutrality
 - c. interventionism; *détente*
 - d. war; peace
 - e. moral idealism; political realism

4. _____ includes all of the economic, military, commercial and diplomatic positions and actions that a nation takes in its relationships with other countries.
 - a. Foreign policy
 - b. Collective security
 - c. Containment
 - d. Domestic policy
 - e. Interventionism

5. The _____ is, in principle, the government agency most directly involved in foreign policy.
 - a. Department of Defense
 - b. Central Intelligence Agency
 - c. Department of State
 - d. Department of Homeland Security
 - e. National Security Council

6. As _____, the president oversees the military and guides defense policies.
 - a. head of state
 - b. chief executive
 - c. commander in chief
 - d. chief diplomat
 - e. chief legislator

7. The secretaries of _____ concern themselves with foreign policy matters on a full-time basis.

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- a. agriculture and defense
 - b. commerce and state
 - c. state and defense
 - d. treasury and defense
 - e. treasury and energy
8. The _____ is the principal executive department that establishes and carries out defense policy and protects our national security.
- a. Department of Defense
 - b. Central Intelligence Agency
 - c. Department of State
 - d. National Security Council
 - e. Executive Office of the President
9. All of the following are part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff EXCEPT
- a. the Army Chief of Staff.
 - b. the Air Force Chief of Staff.
 - c. the Chief of Naval Operations.
 - d. the Secretary of Defense.
 - e. the Commandant of the Marine Corps.
10. The National Security Council (NSC) was established in
- a. 1918.
 - b. 1947.
 - c. 1964.
 - d. 1973.
 - e. 2001.
11. Following World War II, the _____ was created to coordinate American intelligence activities abroad.
- a. National Security Council
 - b. The Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - c. Department of State
 - d. Central Intelligence Agency
 - e. Department of Homeland Security
12. The _____ provides the president and presidential advisers with up-to-date information about the political, military, and economic activities of foreign governments.
- a. the National Security Council
 - b. the Department of State
 - c. the Department of Homeland Security
 - d. the Central Intelligence Agency
 - e. the Joint Chiefs of Staff

13. The War Powers Resolution

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- a. grants to the president the power to declare war.
 - b. limits the role of Congress in formally declaring war.
 - c. grants unlimited power to the president to send troops into other nations.
 - d. limits the president's use of troops in military action without congressional approval.
 - e. limits the president's use of troops in military action without the approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
14. The nation's founders and the early presidents believed that a policy of _____ was the best way to protect American interests.
- a. aggression
 - b. containment
 - c. interventionism
 - d. isolationism
 - e. moral idealism
15. In his Farewell Address in 1797, _____ urged Americans to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."
- a. George Washington
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. James Monroe
 - d. James Madison
 - e. John Quincy Adams
16. The policy of the Monroe Doctrine was that the United States would not tolerate foreign intervention in _____, and in return, the United States would stay out of European affairs.
- a. Vietnam
 - b. the Western Hemisphere
 - c. the Eastern Hemisphere
 - d. the Philippines or Turkey
 - e. Israel
17. The proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 was most clearly a statement of
- a. interventionism in European affairs.
 - b. containment in the Western Hemisphere.
 - c. isolationism toward Europe.
 - d. collective security among the U.S. and Latin American allies.
 - e. mutually assured destruction.
18. The United States fought the Spanish-American War of 1898 to free _____ from Spanish rule. Spain lost and subsequently ceded control of several of its possessions, including Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, to
- a. Cuba
 - b. Portugal
 - c. Mexico
 - d. Guam
 - e. Britain

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19. Direct involvement by one country in another country's affairs is defined as
- containment.
 - mutually assured destruction.
 - interventionism.
 - political realism.
 - détente*.
20. When World War I broke out, President Woodrow Wilson initially proclaimed a policy of
- interventionism.
 - containment.
 - collective security.
 - mutually assured destruction.
 - neutrality.
21. The United States did not enter World War I until 1917, after
- U.S. ships in international waters were attacked by German submarines that were blockading Britain.
 - U.S. ships in international waters were attacked by Japanese submarines that were blockading Britain.
 - Russia invaded Germany.
 - Japan invaded France.
 - Italy attacked Austria-Hungary.
22. A moral idealist, Woodrow Wilson called World War I a way to
- "drop the iron curtain."
 - "make the world safe for democracy."
 - "protect the world from evil."
 - "establish the supremacy of the United States in the world."
 - "bring liberty and justice to all."
23. After World War I ended, the United States returned to a policy of isolationism. That policy ended
- when the United States became involved in Vietnam.
 - when the Cold War began.
 - with the Cuban missile crisis.
 - when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.
 - with the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
24. One of the most significant foreign policy actions taken during World War II was the dropping of atomic bombs on _____.
- berlin, Germany.
 - three provinces China.
 - two cities in Italy.
 - two cities in Japan.
 - the Soviet Union.

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25. The phrase "iron curtain" was first used by _____ in 1946 to describe the Soviet Bloc.
- George Marshall
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Harry Truman
 - Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - Winston Churchill
26. The Marshall Plan
- was a policy of building up military strength for the purpose of discouraging military attacks by other nations.
 - focused on the formation of mutual defense alliances with other nations.
 - put in place a program of mutually assured destruction.
 - was directed towards negotiating treaties to limit the number of antiballistic missiles that the United States and the Soviet Union could develop.
 - was a policy of U.S. economic assistance to European nations following World War II to help those nations recover from the war.
27. _____ was a policy of the U.S. to support "free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."
- The Truman Doctrine
 - The Monroe Doctrine
 - Washingtonian Isolationism
 - The Marshall Plan
 - Wilsonian Interventionism
28. Actions taken under the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan marked the beginning of a policy of
- interventionism.
 - deterrence.
 - neutrality.
 - containment.
 - mutually assured destruction.
29. To make the policy of containment effective, the United States initiated a program of _____ involving the formation of mutual defense alliances with other nations.
- interventionism
 - deterrence
 - neutrality
 - collective security
 - mutually assured destruction
30. Under the terms of the alliance known as NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization), an attack on any member of the alliance
- automatically results in trade embargoes.
 - would be considered an attack against all members.
 - provokes a nuclear response.

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- d. triggers the implementation of the Oslo Accords.
 - e. results in *détente*.
31. By 1949, almost all illusions of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Western allies had disappeared. The tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States became known as the
- a. Trojan War.
 - b. War to end War.
 - c. War of the Worlds.
 - d. Great War.
 - e. Cold War.
32. _____ is a policy of building up military strength for the purpose of discouraging military attacks by other nations.
- a. Containment
 - b. *Détente*
 - c. Deterrence
 - d. Interventionism
 - e. Terrorism
33. The arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War was supported by a policy of
- a. neutrality.
 - b. isolationism.
 - c. deterrence.
 - d. interventionism.
 - e. moral idealism.
34. The theory of _____ came out of the policy of deterrence. It held that if the forces of two nations were equally capable of destroying each other, neither nation would take a chance on war.
- a. collective security
 - b. isolationism
 - c. containment
 - d. mutually assured destruction
 - e. *détente*
35. In 1962, the United States and the Soviet Union came close to a nuclear confrontation in what became known as
- a. "Star Wars."
 - b. the Cuban missile crisis.
 - c. SALT I.
 - d. the Guantanamo invasion.
 - e. the Bay of Pigs.
36. The word *détente* means
- a. "war is evil."
 - b. "relaxation of tensions."

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- c. "terrorism."
 - d. "destruction."
 - e. "free world."
37. This event marked the beginning of a period of US-Soviet relations known as *détente*.
- a. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
 - b. Strategic Defense Initiative (1983)
 - c. Anti Ballistic Missile proposal and negotiations (late 1960s)
 - d. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (1972)
 - e. the destruction of the Berlin Wall (1989)
38. By the end of 1991, _____ republics constituting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) declared their independence and the USSR no longer existed.
- a. all 12
 - b. all 15
 - c. most of the 22
 - d. one-third of the 35
 - e. all of the 39
39. In the post-Cold War era, U.S foreign policymakers have struggled to determine the degree of interventionism that is appropriate. No overriding framework for U.S. foreign policy emerged until
- a. the attempted coup against Russian president Boris Yeltsin in 1991.
 - b. the dismantling of the Berlin Wall in 1989.
 - c. the war in Iraq in 2003.
 - d. the first Gulf War in 2001.
 - e. the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States.
40. The use of staged violence, often against civilians, to achieve political goals, is known as _____.
- a. deterrence
 - b. a strategy of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
 - c. terrorism
 - d. interventionism
 - e. a Cold War.
41. In 2003, United States and British forces attacked the nation of
- a. Afghanistan.
 - b. Iraq.
 - c. North Korea.
 - d. Iran.
 - e. Syria.
42. The phrase "*weapons of mass destruction*" refers to
- a. armored divisions and tank battalions.
 - b. improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

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- c. chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons.
 - d. amphibious assault vehicles.
 - e. landmines and cluster munitions.
43. The use of military force in Iraq was not supported by the United Nations, due to opposition by _____.
- a. China, France and Russia
 - b. Germany, the United Kingdom, and Canada
 - c. France, Spain, and Germany
 - d. China, Russia and Iran
 - e. Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Syria
44. For many years after Israel was founded in 1948,
- a. the Taliban was in control of the Holy Land.
 - b. Saddam Hussein ruled the country as a dictator.
 - c. it lived in peace with its neighbors in the Middle East.
 - d. the neighboring Arab states did not accept its legitimacy as a nation.
 - e. the only peace treaty that it was able to negotiate was one with Syria.
45. Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in _____.
- a. 1978
 - b. 1979
 - c. 1980
 - d. 1994
 - e. 2003
46. Founded in the late 1960s, _____ was a non-state body committed to armed struggle against Israel.
- a. Al Qaeda
 - b. The Taliban
 - c. The Palestine Liberation Organization
 - d. Shabab
 - e. Jabhat al-Nusrah
47. After the 1967 war, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip fell under the control of
- a. Israel.
 - b. Egypt.
 - c. Lebanon.
 - d. Jordan.
 - e. the Palestinian Authority.
48. The Oslo Accords, the first agreement between Israel and _____, were signed in 1993.
- a. the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
 - b. Egypt
 - c. Lebanon

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- d. Jordan
 - e. Syria
49. Today, concerns about nuclear proliferation are centered on
- a. Britain, France, and Germany.
 - b. China.
 - c. Iraq and Syria.
 - d. Japan.
 - e. North Korea and Iran.
50. _____ is the one power that has been able to use economic leverage to lead North Korea to the bargaining table about nuclear weapons.
- a. The United States
 - b. South Korea
 - c. Russia
 - d. China
 - e. Japan
51. U.S. relations with Iran have been hostile ever since
- a. Iran tested a ballistic missile.
 - b. Iran built uranium enrichment plants.
 - c. the Iranian Revolution.
 - d. Arab leaders urged the U.S. to destroy Iranian nuclear reactors.
 - e. the 1979 hostage crisis.
52. In August 2013, the government of ____ used the nerve gas sarin against rebels in Damascus.
- a. North Korea
 - b. Iran
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Pakistan
 - e. Syria
53. The U.S. government granted China permanent _____ (NTR) status in 2000.
- a. normal trade relations
 - b. national trade reservation
 - c. no trade remediation
 - d. no tariff receipt
 - e. normal trade recommendation
54. U.S. policy makers are concerned about China's desire to take control of _____, which has functioned as an independent state since 1949.
- a. North Korea
 - b. Taiwan
 - c. Mongolia

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- d. Tibet
- e. South Korea

55. Who are the key actors in foreign policymaking? How have their roles changed over time?
56. Explain the concept of national security and the competing approaches American policymakers have used to achieve national security over time.
57. Describe American foreign policy from the Cold War to the present. How has the focus of preserving our national security changed?
58. What forms can terrorism take? What motivates terrorists to act?
59. Describe how the United States responded to the terrorist attacks of 9/11 with its actions in Afghanistan and Iraq.
60. How has President Obama dealt with the war in Afghanistan?
61. Discuss the key issues that characterize the relationship between Israel and the Palestinians. Does the international community appear to agree on a way to settle the conflict? What are the chances for peace in the Middle East?
62. Explain the difference between moral idealism and political realism and describe how these approaches to foreign policy have been used by American policy makers.
63. Explain the foreign policy measures the United States has taken to curb the nuclear programs of North Korea and Iran.
64. How likely is it that China will be the next superpower? What should the United States do to compete with China economically?
65. Each of the following is one of the most important congressional committee which are directly concerned with foreign affairs, except
- a. the House Armed Services Committee.
 - b. the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
 - c. the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.
 - d. the House War Powers Committee.
 - e. the Senate Armed Services Committee.
66. Attacks by the Irish Republican Army, which sought to unite British-governed Northern Ireland with the still independent Republic of Ireland, came to an end in
- a. 1974
 - b. 1987
 - c. 1995
 - d. 1997
 - e. 2003
67. Describe the difference between separatist groups, state-sponsored terrorists, and non state terrorists.
68. Iraq is divided into three main ethnic or religious groups. The _____ live mostly in central Iraq and had been the group in power under Saddam Hussein.

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- a. Sunni Muslims
- b. Shiite Muslims
- c. Catholics
- d. Kurds
- e. Christian Arabs

69. Beginning in 2010, the Arab world was swept up by a wave of protests against autocratic rulers. Protests in _____ developed into a civil war where the most radical faction is called ISIS.

- a. Iraq
- b. Lebanon
- c. Iran
- d. Syria
- e. Saudi Arabia

70. In 2013, Iran elected a new president, _____, who called for a diplomatic resolution to the nuclear issue.

- a. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
- b. Hassan Rouhani
- c. Saddam Hussein
- d. Benjamin Netanyahu
- e. Hosni Mubarak