

CHAPTER 1 - EXPLAINING CALIFORNIA POLITICS

1. Californians have attitudes toward government described as
 - A. trust.
 - B. distrust.
 - C. complete indifference.
 - D. significant engagement.

2. Governor Jerry Brown is known to say that
 - A. government is necessary.
 - B. public decisions are all local.
 - C. policy making lacks consensus.
 - D. people are largely indifferent.

3. In the 1500s, the Spanish viewed California as a(n)
 - A. new continent.
 - B. mythical island
 - C. religious sanctuary.
 - D. untamed world.

4. California's motto is
 - A. Ying and Yang.
 - B. Eureka.
 - C. Geronimo.
 - D. Aquira Semper.

5. Political systems in California involve
 - A. control and influence.
 - B. power and authority.
 - C. both A and B.
 - D. diversity.

6. Which of these are found in abundance in the northern part of California?
 - A. Dry deserts
 - B. Palm trees
 - C. Rock formations
 - D. Thick forests

7. Public policymaking is described as
 - A. the authoritative allocation of values.
 - B. who gets what, when and how.
 - C. power and authority.
 - D. pursuit of government goals.

8. Northern Californians share different views from those in the south on
 - A. water issues.

- B. land issues.
 - C. agricultural issues.
 - D. manufacturing issues.
9. California's most important resource is
- A. gold.
 - B. copper.
 - C. soils.
 - D. water.
10. Latinos are a big population due to
- A. high in-migration.
 - B. high birth rates.
 - C. poor health.
 - D. both A and B.
11. During the "American Era" population increased due to migration of
- A. Indians.
 - B. Mexicans.
 - C. Euro-Americans.
 - D. Chinese.
12. Latinos have low voter turnout because many are
- A. uncaring.
 - B. sympathetic.
 - C. too young to vote.
 - D. too old to vote.
13. African Americans came to California in large numbers
- A. during the Mexican wars.
 - B. during the Civil War.
 - C. during Reconstruction.
 - D. during World War II.
- ANS: D REF: 9 NOT: Factual
14. Japanese Americans were moved to relocation camps in response to
- A. failed economy.
 - B. loss of railroad jobs.
 - C. the Pearl Harbor attack.
 - D. defeat of Japan in WW II.
15. Today, the state ranks first among the 50 in
- A. international trade.
 - B. recreation.
 - C. manufacturing.
 - D. aeronautics.

16. Representative democracy calls for rule by
 - A. grassroots participation.
 - B. the few on behalf of the many.
 - C. business and elites.
 - D. common people.

17. California elite groups include
 - A. the middle class.
 - B. newspaper chains, banking, and businesses.
 - C. local government.
 - D. early settlers.

18. Pluralism describes search for power and influence by
 - A. a handful of folks.
 - B. many interests and groups.
 - C. nonvoters.
 - D. the disenfranchised.

19. California's political system limits group power in its
 - A. Constitution.
 - B. Bill of Rights.
 - C. pluralist rules.
 - D. regulatory arm.

20. The state's cities have found new ways to raise revenues because
 - A. lifestyles have changed.
 - B. private companies will not provide services.
 - C. the state is often gridlocked.
 - D. stock options fluctuated.

CHAPTER 2 - CALIFORNIA'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Political culture can be described as shared
 - A. environments.
 - B. beliefs, values, customs.
 - C. rhetoric.
 - D. language.

2. The individualistic political subculture emphasizes
 - A. private initiative.
 - B. goals.
 - C. aspirations.
 - D. all of the above.

3. California's subculture today is described as
 - A. moralistic.

4 Chapter 1: Explaining California Politics

- B. traditionalistic.
- C. individualistic.
- D. none of the above.

ANS: C REF: 22 NOT: Applied

4. Political development refers to system
 - A. growth and change.
 - B. political actors.
 - C. modernization.
 - D. political complexity.

5. Spanish and Mexican development concerns
 - A. abundance.
 - B. welfare.
 - C. modernization.
 - D. unification.

6. Spain built military bases before California statehood as
 - A. presidios.
 - B. salles.
 - C. forts.
 - D. ciudades.

7. Before the Puritans arrived at Plymouth, Sir Frances Drake claimed which part of California?
 - A. Central Valley
 - B. San Diego harbor
 - C. Area north of San Francisco
 - D. Area south of Los Angeles

8. Ideas about water rights and community property came from
 - A. contemporary lawyers.
 - B. Spanish settlers in Alta California.
 - C. early governors in Old California.
 - D. British and French explorers.

9. Statehood ended a phase called
 - A. the Gold Rush.
 - B. unification.
 - C. the Big Four.
 - D. the transcontinental railroad.

10. Spain and Mexico maintained control of California until
 - A. population reached 500,000 in the late 1700s.
 - B. the Mexican government ended rule in 1800s.
 - C. California became a state in 1850.
 - D. it became a U.S. territory in 1848.

11. The 1849 Constitution limited the right to vote to
 - A. white men and women.
 - B. all adults except for African Americans.
 - C. white men.
 - D. all adults except for the Chinese.

12. Euro-Americans became the dominant majority during
 - A. the Gold Rush.
 - B. the rise of the Big Four.
 - C. World War I.
 - D. World War II.

13. The Big Four dominated California with what railroad?
 - A. Union Pacific
 - B. Southern Pacific
 - C. Western Pacific
 - D. Central Line

14. The power of the Big Four represents which political theory?
 - A. Pluralism
 - B. Hyperpluralism
 - C. Democratic theory
 - D. Elite theory

15. “Federal gold” funds state programs related to
 - A. military spending.
 - B. welfare spending.
 - C. highways and education.
 - D. immigration services.

16. California’s welfare stage of development included
 - A. the Great Depression.
 - B. the governorship of Earl Warren.
 - C. the Progressive Movement.
 - D. all of the above.

17. As governor, Earl Warren made great strides in
 - A. military spending.
 - B. aerospace.
 - C. educational and social programs.
 - D. strengthening the Democratic Party.

18. One of Governor Pat Brown’s achievements was adoption of
 - A. the Master Plan for higher education.
 - B. prison reform.
 - C. new towns in town.
 - D. campaign finance reform.

19. “Abundance” is a stage of development characterized by
- A. a growing economy.
 - B. expanded social welfare services.
 - C. increased tax base.
 - D. all of the above.
20. The era of responsible liberalism began to erode during which governor’s term?
- A. Gray Davis
 - B. George Deukmejian
 - C. Ronald Reagan
 - D. Jerry Brown