

Year End Review

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which of the following expressed sincere concern that ratification of the Constitution would result in “an immense increase in taxes”?
 - a. James Madison
 - b. Alexander Hamilton
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Patrick Henry
 - e. John Jay

- _____ 2. In the United States, a person is said to have _____ if he or she act in a certain way that is conferred by a law or by a state or national constitution.
 - a. political authority
 - b. political control
 - c. political power
 - d. political influence
 - e. political clout

- _____ 3. The Framers’ concerns about direct democracy are well illustrated by the fact that the Constitution
 - a. uses the word *democracy* only once, in the Preamble.
 - b. uses the word *democracy* only in reference to Congress.
 - c. does not feature the word *democracy* at all.
 - d. uses only the word *democratic*.
 - e. frequently uses the word *democracy*, but never in reference to the enumeration of a formal power.

- _____ 4. Which statement best reflects the views of the Framers of the Constitution?
 - a. Elected officials should register majority sentiments.
 - b. The will of the people was not synonymous with the public good.
 - c. The views of the people are trustworthy because most are informed and can make reasonable choices.
 - d. A government should be able to do a great deal of good as quickly and as efficiently as possible.
 - e. Majority opinion should be irrelevant to the policymaking process.

- _____ 5. The view that morally impassioned elites drive important political changes is associated with
 - a. Karl Marx.
 - b. Max Weber.
 - c. Samuel P. Huntington.
 - d. Robert Dahl.
 - e. David B. Truman.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 6. When the cost and benefits of a policy are *widely distributed*, they are
- limited to a relatively small number of citizens.
 - spread over many, most, or even all citizens.
 - enjoyed by only one demographic.
 - limited to one geographic region.
 - spread over a number of states.
- _____ 7. Under what circumstances would majoritarian politics normally *not* be effective?
- When a political leader feels sharply constrained by what most people want
 - When an issue is sufficiently important to command the attention of most citizens
 - When an issue is too complicated or technical for most citizens to understand
 - When an issue is sufficiently feasible so that what citizens *want* done can in fact *be* done
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 8. A city council representative faces an important vote on how much, if any, money to spend on a new school. The representative relies on a poll of her constituents to make a decision. This is in keeping with the form of politics known as
- participatory politics.
 - majoritarian politics.
 - pluralist politics.
 - elitist politics.
 - reciprocal politics.
- _____ 9. _____ is a policy in which one small group benefits and almost everybody pays.
- Interest group politics
 - Majoritarian politics
 - Client politics
 - Entrepreneurial politics
 - Logrolling politics
- _____ 10. Which of the following statements about political power, or “who governs?” is *most* accurate?
- The key to understanding power is to understand the monetary costs of different political decisions.
 - Political power can usually be inferred by knowing what laws are on the books.
 - Political power can usually be inferred by knowing what administrative actions have been taken.
 - Power cannot be realized without institutional arrangements.
 - Most power derives from psychological and social factors such as friendship, loyalty, and prestige.
- _____ 11. In 1776, one important reason that colonists regarded independence as a desirable alternative was that they
- no longer had confidence that the British government would protect their liberties.
 - could no longer afford the price of British exports.
 - had come to reject the philosophy of John Locke.
 - had come to reject British ideas of individual rights.
 - were struggling economically.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 12. The list of the essential rights demanded by the colonists included life, liberty, and
 - a. trading rights.
 - b. property rights.
 - c. the right to own slaves.
 - d. the pursuit of truth.
 - e. fraternity.

- _____ 13. An unalienable right is one that is based on
 - a. nature and Providence.
 - b. the Constitution and primary documents.
 - c. custom and tradition.
 - d. legal precedent.
 - e. executive proclamations.

- _____ 14. The Articles of Confederation created a
 - a. strong central government.
 - b. strong military.
 - c. unitary system.
 - d. league of friendship.
 - e. federal system.

- _____ 15. Under the Articles of Confederation, delegates to the national legislature were
 - a. elected by the people.
 - b. selected by state governors.
 - c. appointed by state committees.
 - d. chosen by the state legislatures.
 - e. None of the above is true.

- _____ 16. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could
 - a. run the post office.
 - b. levy taxes.
 - c. regulate interstate commerce.
 - d. establish a national judicial system.
 - e. establish a national bank.

- _____ 17. Pennsylvania's government was considered "radically democratic" because it featured no
 - a. constitution.
 - b. written laws.
 - c. elected officials.
 - d. legislature.
 - e. governor.

- _____ 18. The state of affairs in Pennsylvania seemed to suggest that
 - a. state constitutions were generally successful.
 - b. the rights and liberties of citizens were secure in a confederation.
 - c. unitary systems were more liberal than confederations.
 - d. democracy and tyranny might not be all that far apart from one another.
 - e. it is not a good thing to create a separate, independent executive.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 19. The Great Compromise finally allocated representation on the basis of
- population, in both houses.
 - equality, in both houses.
 - population in the House and statehood equality in the Senate.
 - equality in the House and population in the Senate.
 - None of the above is true.
- _____ 20. This delegate at the Constitutional Convention suggested that the president be elected directly by the people.
- James Madison
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - George Washington
 - Aaron Burr
 - James Wilson
- _____ 21. The American version of representative democracy is based on two major principles: _____ and _____.
- separation of powers; federalism
 - unicameralism; federalism
 - judicial review; federalism
 - party government; federalism
 - None of the above is true.
- _____ 22. Ancient political philosophers, such as Aristotle, held that the first task of any government was to
- cultivate virtue among the governed.
 - represent the will of the people.
 - exalt those who were wise above all others.
 - protect and enlarge the aristocracy.
 - build and maintain a conquering army.
- _____ 23. The *Federalist* papers were
- written at the Constitutional Convention as a way to explain the work that was done there.
 - composed by Hamilton and Washington just before the meeting at Annapolis.
 - articles written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay to gain support for the Constitution.
 - adopted by the Constitutional Convention as a substitute for the Bill of Rights.
 - rejected by the Federalists as Antifederalist propaganda.
- _____ 24. James Madison's main argument in favor of a federalist position, stated in *Federalist* No. 10 and No. 51, was in defense of
- large republics.
 - small democracies governed by direct democracy.
 - a bill of rights.
 - large legislatures with small districts and frequent turnover.
 - centralized judiciaries.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 25. A major argument in favor of reducing the separation of powers called for in the U.S. Constitution is that it would
- a. allow prompt, decisive leadership in times of crisis.
 - b. weaken the presidency and give greater protection against executive dictatorship.
 - c. disperse credit or blame equally among the three branches of government.
 - d. apportion responsibility for implementing government programs among members of Congress.
 - e. create a truly independent judiciary.
- _____ 26. When the Framers drafted the Constitution, the Antifederalist opposed it primarily on the grounds that the new government
- a. empowered state governments.
 - b. created a bicameral Congress.
 - c. gave states the power to coin money.
 - d. created a navy.
 - e. gave too much power to the national government.
- _____ 27. In a confederation, the national government derives its power from
- a. the people.
 - b. the states.
 - c. the Congress.
 - d. the courts.
 - e. None of the above is true.
- _____ 28. Just what sort of commerce Congress could regulate between the states was not spelled out in the U.S. Constitution because
- a. delegates held competing views of commerce.
 - b. of an oversight.
 - c. commerce was a new phenomenon.
 - d. slavery was involved.
 - e. New York delegates refused to allow discussion on the matter.
- _____ 29. In *United States v. Lopez* (1995), the Supreme Court ruled that Congress overstepped its power to regulate commerce by prohibiting _____ in a school zone.
- a. guns
 - b. adult bookstores
 - c. cigarette sales
 - d. alcohol sales
 - e. dog races
- _____ 30. In this 1999 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that state employees could not sue to force state compliance with federal fair-labor laws.
- a. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - b. *Printz v. United States*
 - c. *Alden v. Maine*
 - d. *United States v. Lopez*
 - e. *United States v. Morrison*

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 31. Which of the following is a member of the "Big 7"?
- a. The National Governors Association
 - b. The National League of Cities
 - c. The National Conference of State Legislatures
 - d. None of the above is true.
 - e. Options A, B, C, and D are true.
- _____ 32. In 1996, the voters of _____ passed Proposition 215, a ballot measure permitting the "compassionate use" of marijuana for medicinal purposes.
- a. California
 - b. Colorado
 - c. Washington
 - d. Oregon
 - e. Texas
- _____ 33. In a classic study of the political beliefs and attitude of children, American children were more likely to argue that a president who was pulled over for speeding would be
- a. warned.
 - b. reprimanded.
 - c. let off completely.
 - d. fined or ticketed.
 - e. impeached.
- _____ 34. This basic element of U.S. political culture holds that people ought to take community affairs seriously and help out when they can.
- a. Liberty
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Individualism
 - d. Civic duty
 - e. Economic equality
- _____ 35. In American political culture, the _____ view of social policy is by far the most popular.
- a. individualist
 - b. collectivist
 - c. accountability
 - d. conservative
 - e. traditionalist
- _____ 36. Which of the following statements concerning attitudes and opinions expressed by Americans in surveys is *incorrect*?
- a. They have greater faith in political institutions than citizens of other nations.
 - b. They are more likely to be patriotic than citizens of other nations.
 - c. They have greater faith in private institutions than citizens of other nations.
 - d. Their trust in government has declined in recent years.
 - e. None of the above is true.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 37. There is, in fact, less income inequality in Sweden than in America because
- workers there are more similar in their talents.
 - employers have different notions of economic fairness.
 - Swedish political cultural strongly believes that government should guarantee citizens a basic standard of living.
 - education levels are much lower in Sweden.
 - political parties are stronger in the United States.
- _____ 38. In this 1952 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that a New York City policy permitting public school students to be released during the school day to receive religious instruction off school grounds was constitutional.
- McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Engel v. Vitale*
 - Zorach v. Clauson*
 - Baker v. Carr*
 - Reynolds v. Sims*
- _____ 39. The *most* important source of political values in the United States is probably
- the mass media.
 - the family.
 - religion.
 - public schools.
 - local newspapers.
- _____ 40. The notion that individuals should work hard, save their money, and avoid dependence on the state is sometimes referred to as the
- Protestant (work) ethic.
 - blue-collar ethic.
 - doctrine of social Darwinism.
 - evolutionary principle.
 - labor theory of value.
- _____ 41. Most conspicuous among the orthodox are
- conservative persons from the Midwest.
 - Catholics.
 - fundamentalist Protestants.
 - labor leaders.
 - members of the Hollywood elite.
- _____ 42. Based on research, Morris Fiorina argues that the culture war is more of a myth and is only a reflection of the fact that
- the media publicize the polarization that exists among political leaders and not that most Americans occupy the middle position of many issues.
 - the media do not cover politics in a thorough fashion.
 - the public is merely not expressing its polarization.
 - the major issues have been decided.
 - the middle class is increasingly alienated from political processes.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 43. According to the text, a degree of tolerance toward political discussion without too much oppression is
- what the U.S. Constitution called for.
 - what the Bill of Rights mandated.
 - rare in a unitary system.
 - what characterizes all free nations.
 - the minimum requirement of a democracy.
- _____ 44. _____ is the process by which personal and other background traits influence one's views about politics and government.
- Political socialization
 - Political identification
 - Political memory
 - Political positioning
 - Political foundation
- _____ 45. Today, adults under 30 differ markedly from senior citizens (persons age 65 and older) in their opinions on
- social change.
 - religiosity.
 - immigration.
 - civic engagement.
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 46. The _____ to the U.S. Constitution ensures that women have the right to vote.
- Seventeenth Amendment
 - Eighteenth Amendment
 - Nineteenth Amendment
 - Twentieth Amendment
 - Twenty-First Amendment
- _____ 47. Women are more likely than men to favor all of the following EXCEPT
- universal health care.
 - environmental protection regulations.
 - more military spending.
 - anti-poverty programs.
 - activist government.
- _____ 48. Unskilled workers are more likely than affluent white-collar workers to be
- Republicans.
 - Independents.
 - members of the upper class.
 - Democrats.
 - Green Party members.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 49. Pollsters have to be concerned about ideological self-identification in polls because
- many Americans do not know what liberalism and conservatism mean.
 - many Americans do not feel the need to be ideologically consistent.
 - some respondents will hide what they think to be socially unacceptable self-identifications.
 - the desire to hide self-identifications might inflate responses of “don’t know” or “moderate.”
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 50. Studies of opinion-policy congruence suggest that the rate at which the government adopts policies supported by majorities in polls has
- remained the same over the last four decades.
 - slightly increased in recent years.
 - increased significantly in recent years.
 - been declining since 1980.
 - been declining since the beginning of the Bush administration.
- _____ 51. The _____ to the U.S. Constitution ensured that the residents of the District of Columbia could vote in presidential elections.
- Nineteenth Amendment
 - Twentieth Amendment
 - Twenty-First Amendment
 - Twenty-Second Amendment
 - Twenty-Third Amendment
- _____ 52. In 1971, ratification of the _____ to the U.S. Constitution extended voter eligibility to all persons age 18 or older.
- Twenty-Third Amendment
 - Twenty-Fourth Amendment
 - Twenty-Five Amendment
 - Twenty-Sixth Amendment
 - Twenty-Seventh Amendment
- _____ 53. _____ of *registered voters* has typically participated in presidential elections since 1968?
- Twenty-five percent
 - Thirty-five percent
 - Fifty percent
 - Sixty percent
 - Seventy percent
- _____ 54. The nation with the highest voter turnout as percentage of voting-age population is
- Belgium
 - Italy
 - United States
 - Sweden
 - New Zealand

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 55. A 2008 study found get-out-the-vote drives have demonstrated statistically significant results when they involved
- a. door-to-door canvassing and phone calls; although even most prospective voters touched by these tactics did not turn out.
 - b. leaflets and election day festivals.
 - c. direct mail and phone calls.
 - d. phone calls and social media.
 - e. None of the above is true.
- _____ 56. By 1880, only an estimated _____ percent of all adult males in the United States could not vote; while in England at the same time, about _____ percent of adult males were denied the right to vote.
- a. 14; 40
 - b. 25; 50
 - c. 55; 60
 - d. 10; 24
 - e. 18; 36
- _____ 57. Which of the following was required by the U.S. Constitution?
- a. Adult free male suffrage
 - b. Popularly elected presidential electors
 - c. Nonpartisan election commissions
 - d. Popularly elected senators
 - e. Popularly elected House members
- _____ 58. When those below the age of 21 were first allowed to vote in presidential elections, they
- a. flocked to the Republican candidates.
 - b. flocked to the Democratic candidates.
 - c. almost uniformly voted for Independent candidates.
 - d. generally voted for Richard Nixon.
 - e. did not flock to any particular party or candidate.
- _____ 59. Which of the following statements regarding turnout of the youth vote (those under thirty) in 2008 is correct?
- a. It was the highest in any election since 1972.
 - b. It was the lowest in any election since 1972.
 - c. It increased for the third consecutive election and was fairly high.
 - d. It increased for the third consecutive election but remained fairly low.
 - e. It remained about the same as it had over the last three elections.
- _____ 60. During the nineteenth century, the term *floaters* referred to
- a. individuals who were undecided as election day approached.
 - b. individuals who voted more than once.
 - c. members of political parties who defected to the other side.
 - d. voters who refused to support incumbents.
 - e. voters who always supported incumbents.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 61. Efforts to reform voting in the aftermath of the Florida vote-count controversy of 2000 might find particular fault with Congress because it
- did not require states to develop systems for counting disputed votes.
 - did not provide funds for upgrading voting equipment.
 - stopped short of creating a uniform national voting system.
 - did not provide funds for training election officials.
 - did not investigate names that were not on official registration lists.
- _____ 62. The most common form of political participation is
- voting.
 - contributing money.
 - writing letters to newspapers.
 - attending political rallies.
 - joining political organizations.
- _____ 63. Verba and Nie found that about _____ of the population was never active in politics in any way.
- one-tenth
 - one-fifth
 - one-half
 - two-thirds
 - one-third
- _____ 64. Youth, low income, and minority status are associated with which of the following participation groups?
- Inactives
 - Parochial participants
 - Communalists
 - Campaigners
 - Voting specialists
- _____ 65. Which of the following participation groups avoids both elections and community groups in its political activity?
- Voting specialists
 - Campaigners
 - Communalists
 - Parochial participants
 - Inactives
- _____ 66. National party conventions were developed as a reform of
- the Electoral College.
 - party caucuses.
 - primary elections.
 - direct elections.
 - recall elections.
- _____ 67. In 2012, a U.S. Senate campaign cost on average around
- \$1.6 million.
 - \$9 million.
 - \$10.5 million.
 - \$20 million.
 - \$3 million.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 68. According to the text, national conventions have been transformed into
- a. media showcases where newscasters influence the outcome.
 - b. meetings where delegates ratify decisions made by voters.
 - c. gatherings where party leaders make important decisions.
 - d. gatherings of representatives from interest groups.
 - e. places where delegates vote their conscience, regardless of the party's platform.
- _____ 69. The Hatch Act allows federal civil service employees to
- a. serve as party officers.
 - b. solicit campaign donations.
 - c. make campaign contributions.
 - d. serve as a delegate to a party convention.
 - e. endorse partisan candidates.
- _____ 70. Americans tend to see Democrats handling this issue better than Republicans.
- a. The economy
 - b. Crime
 - c. National defense
 - d. Foreign trade
 - e. Taxes
- _____ 71. The Bull Moose and La Follette Progressive parties probably encouraged the major parties to pay more attention to
- a. business regulation.
 - b. desegregation.
 - c. civil service reform.
 - d. slavery.
 - e. restricting the Supreme Court.
- _____ 72. When Hubert Humphrey won the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1968, he did so
- a. without spending money on advertising.
 - b. with considerable assistance from Republican voters.
 - c. without raising money.
 - d. in spite of opposition from party bosses.
 - e. without competing in a single state primary.
- _____ 73. By the time the 2012 presidential election was completed, the Obama campaign and the Romney campaign, together with a dozen other contenders for the presidency, had raised and spent approximately
- a. \$600 million.
 - b. \$4 billion.
 - c. \$1.3 billion.
 - d. \$800 million.
 - e. \$500 million.
- _____ 74. In 2000, George Bush chose _____ as a theme for his campaign.
- a. the need for change
 - b. trust
 - c. compassionate conservatism
 - d. competence
 - e. strength

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 75. The experience with 527 organizations in the 2004 elections suggests that campaign finance laws
- are an effective way to minimize interest group participation.
 - are an effective way to reduce campaign spending.
 - facilitate coordination of efforts between candidates and groups.
 - are not likely to take money out of politics.
 - have restricted speech considerably.
- _____ 76. Many scholars argue that the foremost factor in determining how people vote is
- debate performance.
 - perception of the best candidate.
 - campaign spending.
 - a candidate's image.
 - party identification.
- _____ 77. The text suggests that elections are decided by _____ voters.
- "clothespin"
 - ideological
 - prospective
 - retrospective
 - sociotropic
- _____ 78. The text argues that the U.S. constitutional system was designed to make the adoption of radical departures in policy
- efficient.
 - easy.
 - impossible.
 - unnecessary.
 - difficult.
- _____ 79. The reason Americans participate in civic associations more frequently than do citizens of other countries is
- their greater dissatisfaction with the government.
 - their more intense attachment to parties.
 - their European heritage.
 - the fact that they are less sensitive to the free-rider problem.
 - their sense of political efficacy and civic duty.
- _____ 80. Which of the following would probably have the *most* difficulty raising money?
- A lobbying organization representing a nonprofit organization
 - A lobbying organization representing a for-profit organization
 - A membership organization relying on appeals to purpose
 - A membership organization relying on solidary incentives
 - A lobbying organization representing a collection of Fortune 500 companies
- _____ 81. Probably the *best* measure of an interest group's influence is its
- size.
 - wealth.
 - organizational skill.
 - contacts.
 - issue dexterity.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 82. The increase in political action committees (PACs) might actually reduce the probability that members of Congress can be bought easily because
- a. there are so many restrictions on PACs.
 - b. PACs have such a poor reputation among legislators.
 - c. PACs are not allowed to communicate directly with members of Congress.
 - d. members of Congress do not have the time to consider more than one or two points of view.
 - e. money is available on every side of almost every conceivable issue.
- _____ 83. The liberal Daily Kos and the conservative Power Line are examples of
- a. blogs.
 - b. newspapers.
 - c. magazines.
 - d. cable news stations.
 - e. old media.
- _____ 84. The Watergate scandal during the Nixon administration was first exposed by
- a. opposition research by the Democratic Party.
 - b. the FBI.
 - c. a private detective.
 - d. the *Washington Post*.
 - e. donors who were unhappy with Nixon.
- _____ 85. Only _____ of adults under 30 read a newspaper.
- a. 15 percent
 - b. 13 percent
 - c. 30 percent
 - d. 40 percent
 - e. 5 percent
- _____ 86. To attract large readership to their papers, Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst had their newspapers focus on
- a. objectivity in their coverage.
 - b. sensationalism in their coverage.
 - c. partisanship in their coverage.
 - d. presenting objective facts.
 - e. only international stories.
- _____ 87. The *Nation*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and *Harper's* were
- a. mass-circulation magazines founded during the early 1900s.
 - b. magazines specializing in yellow journalism during the mid-1800s.
 - c. newspapers sponsored by the political parties of the early 1800s.
 - d. the first magazines to present public policy issues during the mid-1800s.
 - e. newspapers specializing in party news and election reports founded during the early 1900s.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 88. The term *yellow journalism* was coined to describe media sensationalism in what era?
- The early days of the republic
 - The time of the Civil War
 - The turn of the century
 - Post-World War II
 - The Great Depression
- _____ 89. Most of the national news that local papers publish comes from
- local affiliates.
 - their own news staffs.
 - television networks.
 - wire services.
 - investigative reporting.
- _____ 90. The Carter-Reagan debate in 1980 was sponsored by the League of Women Voters (LWV) because
- the LWV had an exclusive license for that purpose.
 - the LWV threatened to sue the networks.
 - both candidates wanted an impartial forum.
 - the fairness doctrine did not apply.
 - that arrangement allowed circumvention of the equal access rule.
- _____ 91. Since the 1980s, broadcasting licenses are automatically renewed unless
- the station has been found guilty of broadcasting obscenity.
 - some community group formally objects.
 - the station has been found to criticize the government unfairly.
 - the station's ownership has changed.
 - the station's ownership has not changed for a considerable period of time.
- _____ 92. A study of 10 newspapers and the Associated Press found that news regarding government reports about sales, unemployment, and economic growth was more likely to be presented in a positive fashion if
- a Democrat was president.
 - a Republican was president.
 - the data were clearly mixed.
 - the data were reported on a weekend.
 - the report was favorable to the interests of both political parties.
- _____ 93. Richard F. Fenno described this paradox about Congress.
- The lack of power in Congress when it comes to budget
 - The lack of support for Congress, but the presence of strong support among the public for congressional actions
 - The public disapproving of Congress, but on average, approving of their representatives and senators
 - The strong power of Congress in foreign affairs.
 - None of the above is true.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 94. Until ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution, members of the Senate were selected by _____.
- a. direct elections
 - b. the president
 - c. state legislatures
 - d. primary runoffs
 - e. regional coalitions
- _____ 95. A marginal district is one in which
- a. voters frequently change party affiliation.
 - b. the constituency is made up largely of minority groups.
 - c. voters are not clear as to which candidate is the incumbent.
 - d. gerrymandering has produced a loose affiliation of interest groups.
 - e. the winner in an election gets less than 55 percent of the vote.
- _____ 96. _____ decide(s) the outcome of disputed congressional elections.
- a. Congress alone
 - b. Congress and the Supreme Court
 - c. The Supreme Court
 - d. State legislatures
 - e. Governors
- _____ 97. The original purpose of the General Accounting Office (GAO), now the Government Accountability Office, was to perform
- a. research in the Library of Congress.
 - b. audits of financial records.
 - c. evaluations of technological advancements.
 - d. employment application evaluations.
 - e. audits of high-ranking military officers.
- _____ 98. The staff agency that advises Congress on the probable economic effect of different spending programs and the cost of proposed policies is the
- a. Congressional Budget Office (CBO).
 - b. General Accounting Office (GAO).
 - c. Congressional Research Service (CRS).
 - d. Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).
 - e. Congressional Research Fund (CRF).
- _____ 99. Customarily, the members of the president's cabinet are
- a. close friends.
 - b. campaign aides.
 - c. representatives of important constituencies.
 - d. experts on various policy issues.
 - e. All of the above are true.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 100. Divided government is
- dangerous to American democracy.
 - more common in modern times than unified government.
 - more productive than unified government.
 - a myth.
 - always going to produce gridlock.
- ____ 101. Abraham Lincoln _____ without prior congressional approval.
- raised an army
 - spent money
 - blockaded southern ports
 - suspended the right of habeas corpus
 - did all of the above
- ____ 102. The text suggests that the abolition of the electoral college might lead to
- less partisanship.
 - an increase in political action committee (PAC) spending.
 - the formation of third parties.
 - a more ideological electorate.
 - a decrease in political participation.
- ____ 103. This president faced the Bay of Pigs crisis.
- Lyndon Johnson
 - Dwight Eisenhower
 - Harry Truman
 - John Kennedy
 - Richard Nixon
- ____ 104. Which of the following statements about a president's serving more than two terms is correct?
- It has been done by only one president.
 - It is neither prohibited nor encouraged by the U.S. Constitution.
 - It is illegal under Article II of the U.S. Constitution.
 - It has never been done by a president.
 - It has been ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.
- ____ 105. If the president should die in office, the vice president is next in line. When there is no vice president, the next successor in line is the
- Secretary of State
 - Secretary of the Interior
 - Speaker of the House
 - Secretary of Defense
 - Senate president
- ____ 106. The definition of *bureaucracy* includes all of the following notions *EXCEPT*
- a large organization.
 - authority divided among several managers.
 - complexity of structure.
 - appointed officials.
 - an issue network.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 107. Of the following, which one is NOT an example of a bureaucracy?
- a. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
 - b. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - c. A large university
 - d. A large corporation
 - e. None of the above is true.
- ____ 108. During most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, appointments to the civil service were based primarily on
- a. merit.
 - b. education.
 - c. patronage.
 - d. wealth.
 - e. experience in government.
- ____ 109. The text refers to the Civil War as the “great watershed in bureaucratic development” because
- a. citizens start to realize the importance of bureaucracy.
 - b. fighting the war led to the hiring of many new officials and the creation of new offices.
 - c. the Union had better bureaucrats than the Confederacy.
 - d. state governments were able to manage the growth in government from the war.
 - e. bureaucrats became popular among the people.
- ____ 110. The _____ to the Constitution allows the federal government to tax income.
- a. Sixteenth Amendment
 - b. Nineteenth Amendment
 - c. Twenty-first Amendment
 - d. Twenty-second Amendment
 - e. Twenty-sixth Amendment
- ____ 111. The fact that agencies usually recruit their own staff, often on a name-request basis, should lead us to expect that these recruits will possess the
- a. intelligence of a turnip.
 - b. legal viewpoints of relevant interest groups.
 - c. political will to initiate new struggles.
 - d. necessary expertise to advise political officials.
 - e. agency point of view.
- ____ 112. When Congress formally sets aside money for a specific use, it is called a(n) _____.
- a. allocation
 - b. appropriation
 - c. monetary-enhancement measure
 - d. fiscal measure
 - e. authorization measure

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 113. The power of the House Appropriations Committee over agency budgets has recently diminished, in part because of
- a. an increase in marking-up practices by other House committees.
 - b. congressional concern with meeting spending limits.
 - c. the 1983 Supreme Court ruling on the legislative veto.
 - d. a decline in the use of trust funds by Congress.
 - e. an increase in legislative inducements to restrict spending on entitlement programs.
- _____ 114. Which is *correct* about the Senate confirming federal judges?
- a. Until recently, most judges were confirmed.
 - b. Only liberal judges have been confirmed in recent years.
 - c. Activist judges are more likely to be confirmed than constructionists.
 - d. The president holds little respect for the opinions of Senators.
 - e. Senators actually nominate judges.
- _____ 115. The Supreme Court's primary weapon in the government's system of checks and balances is known as
- a. judicial activism.
 - b. judicial interpretivism.
 - c. judicial review.
 - d. judicial standing.
 - e. judicial bypass.
- _____ 116. The Supreme Court entered its most active period with the arrival of Chief Justice _____.
- a. Warren
 - b. Rehnquist
 - c. Burger
 - d. Taft
 - e. White
- _____ 117. The Court of International Trade is a specialized
- a. constitutional court.
 - b. district court.
 - c. court of appeal.
 - d. legislative court.
 - e. supreme court.
- _____ 118. The Court of Military Appeals is an example of a _____.
- a. constitutional court
 - b. district court
 - c. court of appeal
 - d. legislative court
 - e. supreme court
- _____ 119. Under the Foreign Intelligence Service Act of 1978, the National Security Agency submits requests to conduct electronic surveillance to
- a. the intelligence committees of Congress.
 - b. the Supreme Court.
 - c. the U.S. Foreign Surveillance Court.
 - d. the U.S. Justice Department.
 - e. the D.C. Court of Appeals.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 120. Courts do not issue _____ opinions.
- a. advisory
 - b. diverse
 - c. unanimous
 - d. contentious
 - e. multiple
- ____ 121. "Amicus curiae" is usually translated as
- a. no probable jurisdiction.
 - b. amicable, but curious.
 - c. without cause.
 - d. friend of the court.
 - e. no substantial federal question.
- ____ 122. A chief justice is able to exercise his/her influence most effectively by
- a. setting the agenda.
 - b. guiding the voting.
 - c. guiding the debate.
 - d. enforcing the decision.
 - e. directing oral argument.
- ____ 123. Medicaid differs from Medicare in that it provides
- a. medical assistance to the aged.
 - b. medical assistance to the general public.
 - c. medical assistance to the poor.
 - d. catastrophic medical coverage.
 - e. catastrophic medical coverage to veterans.
- ____ 124. Who argued that the state in a capitalist society was nothing more than the executive committee of the propertied classes?
- a. James Madison
 - b. Franklin Roosevelt
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Huey Long
 - e. Woodrow Wilson
- ____ 125. The Taft-Hartley Act
- a. made illegal the union practice of a closed shop.
 - b. made illegal the union practice of a secondary boycott.
 - c. authorized the president to obtain a court order blocking for up to eighty days any strike that imperiled the "national health or safety."
 - d. favored management over labor.
 - e. All of the above are true.
- ____ 126. Much of the nation's laws governing labor and occupational health and safety can be considered
- a. majoritarian politics.
 - b. client politics.
 - c. interest-group politics.
 - d. entrepreneurial politics.
 - e. None of the above is true.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 127. The text argues that agriculture subsidies are an example of
- a. majoritarian politics.
 - b. client politics.
 - c. interest-group politics.
 - d. entrepreneurial politics.
 - e. None of the above is true.
- _____ 128. This policy entrepreneur's book *Unsafe at Any Speed: The Designed-In Dangers of the American Automobile* led to new regulations on the safety of automobiles.
- a. Upton Sinclair
 - b. Ralph Nader
 - c. Dr. Harvey Wiley
 - d. Senator Edmund Muskie
 - e. Huey Long
- _____ 129. This president created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- a. John Kennedy
 - b. Lyndon Johnson
 - c. Richard Nixon
 - d. Jimmy Carter
 - e. Harry Truman
- _____ 130. Today, there are more than _____ species on the endangered species list.
- a. one hundred
 - b. three hundred
 - c. six hundred
 - d. two thousand
 - e. thirteen thousand
- _____ 131. The type of politics best illustrated by auto-emission-control regulations is
- a. entrepreneurial politics.
 - b. majoritarian politics.
 - c. interest group politics.
 - d. client politics.
 - e. reciprocal politics.
- _____ 132. As a group, low-income people tend to be most concerned with _____.
- a. inflation
 - b. education
 - c. economic drift
 - d. health
 - e. employment
- _____ 133. The executive agency in charge of economic forecasting and preparing the president's annual economic report to Congress is the
- a. Council of Economic Advisers.
 - b. Treasury Department.
 - c. Office of Management and Budget.
 - d. Federal Reserve Board (Fed).
 - e. National Security Agency.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 134. In theory, the Fed is
- a. the only national entity responsible for economic policy.
 - b. central planning body for the economy.
 - c. independent of both the president and Congress.
 - d. the main fiscal policy body in the federal government.
 - e. None of the above is true.
- _____ 135. Which statement *best* describes the tax burden in the United States?
- a. It is lower than it is in most other democratic nations.
 - b. It is about the same as it is in most other democratic nations.
 - c. It is slightly higher than it is in most other democratic nations.
 - d. It is much higher than it is in most other democratic nations.
 - e. It has fluctuated considerably, but just about always remained higher than in most other democratic nations.
- _____ 136. Loophole politics is an example of _____ politics.
- a. majoritarian
 - b. interest group
 - c. entrepreneurial
 - d. client
 - e. reciprocal
- _____ 137. From the inauguration of income tax up to the 1950s, tax rates tended to rise and fall with
- a. the cycles of public opinion.
 - b. good and bad economic times.
 - c. war and peace.
 - d. Democratic and Republican administrations.
 - e. critical or realigning elections.
- _____ 138. Democrats agreed to support loopholes that favored the rich in return for high marginal rates, because they feared that a combination of no loopholes and high marginal rates would
- a. hurt the middle class more than it would hurt the wealthy by denying them Schedule C deductions.
 - b. discourage foreign investment and raise the cost of raw materials.
 - c. encourage foreign investment in U.S. industry, thereby hurting the economy indirectly.
 - d. seriously affect productivity by raising the cost of raw materials and labor.
 - e. hurt the economy by discouraging people and businesses from saving and investing.
- _____ 139. All of the following gave significant tax benefits to most taxpayers *EXCEPT*
- a. mortgage interest deductions.
 - b. Schedule C deductions.
 - c. state tax payments.
 - d. interest on consumer loans.
 - e. local tax payments.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 140. The big losers with respect to the Tax Reform Act of 1986 were _____.
a. businesses
b. individuals
c. farmers
d. the poor
e. Both C and D are true.
- ____ 141. The 1986 investigation by Congress into the actions of presidential aides who sought to trade arms for U.S. hostages in Iran and then use some profits for arms sales to support the anti-Marxist contras fighting in Nicaragua is an example of _____ politics.
a. majoritarian
b. interest group
c. entrepreneurial
d. client
e. neo-institutional
- ____ 142. Edward Corwin describes the Constitution's treatment of the authority of the president and of Congress in foreign affairs as
a. a recipe for disaster.
b. strong unity.
c. an invitation to struggle.
d. a call for cooperation.
e. vague as possible.
- ____ 143. The constitutional power to declare war and to regulate commerce with other nations is vested in
a. the State Department.
b. the Senate.
c. the president.
d. the Pentagon.
e. Congress.
- ____ 144. Which president ordered a blockade of southern ports?
a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Andrew Jackson
c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
d. James Polk
e. George Washington
- ____ 145. Disengagement is also known as the "_____ view."
a. pacifist
b. imperialist
c. Munich
d. isolation
e. Vietnam

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 146. When Bill Clinton came into office in 1992, he brought
- an apprehension for foreign policy.
 - a lack of appreciation for policy.
 - a disinterest in foreign policy.
 - a lack of understanding of foreign policy.
 - considerable foreign policymaking experience and interest.
- ____ 147. Political polarization among the American public is/was a notable feature of
- the Korean War.
 - the Vietnam War.
 - the war in Iraq.
 - World War II.
 - the Mexican War.
- ____ 148. The view that defense policy protects everyone, and that everyone pays for it, would typify defense policymaking as _____ politics.
- client
 - entrepreneurial
 - interest group
 - majoritarian
 - neo-institutional
- ____ 149. According to the text, how much money is spent on defense is best explained by _____ politics.
- majoritarian
 - client
 - interest group (bargaining)
 - entrepreneurial
 - neo-institutional
- ____ 150. In September of 2002, President George W. Bush issued a document formally announcing that the doctrine of _____ would guide American foreign policy in regard to the war on terror.
- exclusion
 - preemption
 - unilateralism
 - hegemony
 - exceptionalism

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ____ 1. None of the Founders was particularly concerned about the government being too democratic.
- ____ 2. Marx argued that governments were basically dominated by business owners.
- ____ 3. Log-rolling is when a legislator supports a proposal favored by another in return for support of his or hers.
- ____ 4. The British constitution was a single written document that was a model for the colonists.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 5. Ironically, the slave trade was mentioned four times in the Declaration of Independence.
- _____ 6. The Articles of Confederation created a strong central government.
- _____ 7. The Articles of Confederation empowered the national government with the ability to regulate interstate commerce leading to an era of prosperity.
- _____ 8. The Virginia Plan called for a strong national government.
- _____ 9. The Supreme Court ruled the individual mandate component of “Obamacare” unconstitutional.
- _____ 10. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court ruled that the state of Maryland could not tax a bank chartered by the national government.
- _____ 11. An *initiative* allows voters to place legislative measures directly on the ballot by getting enough signatures.
- _____ 12. de Tocqueville visited the United States in 1835 in order to research its prison systems.
- _____ 13. James Madison wrote *Democracy in America*.
- _____ 14. Most Americans believe that people should not be allowed to vote if they cannot read or write or vote intelligently.
- _____ 15. Today, the nation’s 53 million African Americans represent about 17 percent of the U.S. population.
- _____ 16. The sociologist Max Weber explained the rise of American capitalism as being due to the nation’s commitment to civic duty.
- _____ 17. When it came to civil liberties and civil rights, Madison and the other Framers were not willing to empower even persistent majorities or subject fundamental freedoms to a popular vote.
- _____ 18. We have recently learned that our genetic background explains much of our political ideology.
- _____ 19. The proportion of citizens who claim to be independents has declined in recent years.
- _____ 20. One way in which the family forms and transmits political beliefs is by its religious tradition.
- _____ 21. The Democratic advantage among female voters is obvious.
- _____ 22. Most blue-collar workers in America think of themselves as “working class.”
- _____ 23. Social class is probably a better indicator of political attitudes in Great Britain or France than in the United States.
- _____ 24. Keeping informed about government and politics would be an example of political participation.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 25. Writing a letter to the editor would be an example of political participation.
- ____ 26. The VAP is problematic as a baseline measure because some people in that figure are not actually eligible to vote.
- ____ 27. The Motor Voter Law allows citizens in 25 states to register to vote when they obtain their driver's license.
- ____ 28. Poll taxes and literacy tests were methods used to keep blacks from voting.
- ____ 29. Several states permitted women to vote prior to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.
- ____ 30. Strict voter registration requirements reduce fraud but also reduce voter turnout.
- ____ 31. "Floaters" were good for political parties and democracy.
- ____ 32. Americans typically have higher rates of political participation than citizens in other democracies.
- ____ 33. In many European nations, voters get to vote just once every four or five years.
- ____ 34. Jefferson formed the first political party when he organized opposition against the policies of Hamilton.
- ____ 35. In 2000, Ralph Nader launched the Green party.
- ____ 36. A political party exists at three levels: label, organization, and a set of leaders.
- ____ 37. In 1952, a total of 23 percent of the electorate identified as independents.
- ____ 38. The principal criterion by which voters choose among candidates is their party identification or label.
- ____ 39. The earliest method for nominating presidential candidates was the party convention.
- ____ 40. The administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt are associated with realignments in American politics.
- ____ 41. Ticket splitting was almost unheard of in the nineteenth century.
- ____ 42. Presidential campaigning has changed drastically; and fundraising has lost its importance.
- ____ 43. In recent decades, most successful presidential candidates were former governors.
- ____ 44. Since 1860, many of the great party realignments have been based on differing position issues.
- ____ 45. A U.S. Senator must be at least 30 years old.
- ____ 46. The type of primary that allows a voter the greatest freedom to vote for candidates of different parties is the blanket primary.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 47. The Audubon Society can be considered an interest group.
- ___ 48. In a classic study, Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba found that citizens in Germany and Great Britain were more likely to state that they would protect an unjust regulation than citizens in the United States.
- ___ 49. The Women's Legal Defense Fund is an example of a conservative public-interest law firm.
- ___ 50. Today, only about 12 percent of American workers are covered by unions.
- ___ 51. The phrase *revolving door* refers to interest-group contributions to congressional candidates.
- ___ 52. The average news sound bite for a presidential contender drooped from 42 seconds in 1968 to 7.3 seconds in 2000.
- ___ 53. There has been a decline in the numbers of daily newspapers that serve large communities.
- ___ 54. The Internet has made it more difficult to raise money from small donors.
- ___ 55. Writers for the national press tend to be more conservative than their local counterparts.
- ___ 56. The text suggests that the abandonment of the fairness doctrine gave rise to controversial talk-radio hosts.
- ___ 57. Horse-race journalism places excessive emphasis on the issues and positions that candidates take.
- ___ 58. Many experts see Congress as the "broken branch."
- ___ 59. A congress concerns itself mainly with legislative action; a parliament concerns itself with debate.
- ___ 60. The number of women in Congress has increased in recent years.
- ___ 61. Research has shown that the net gains from redistricting for one party over the other are very small.
- ___ 62. Foreign policy issues are more likely to be guided by the representational view of congressional voting.
- ___ 63. All measures dealing with taxes or appropriations must originate in the Senate.
- ___ 64. At the Constitutional Convention, Roger Sherman of Connecticut wanted the president elected by the people.
- ___ 65. Most of the Framers thought that the Senate would probably decide the outcome of most presidential elections.
- ___ 66. In most parliamentary systems, voters can choose a member of parliament but not the chief executive.
- ___ 67. The District of Columbia receives three electoral votes even though it has no representatives in Congress.
- ___ 68. A president's popularity has no effect on how much of his program is passed by Congress.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 69. Like most governors, the president has the line-item veto.
- ___ 70. In *United States v. Nixon*, the Supreme Court rejected Nixon's claim of absolute executive privilege.
- ___ 71. As president, Richard Nixon set up a system of price and wage controls.
- ___ 72. Since the 1970s, the federal government's white-collar workforce has become more diverse in occupations.
- ___ 73. Agencies tend to be dominated by lifetime bureaucrats who have worked for no other agency.
- ___ 74. The intent of the NPR was to make it easier for the president and his cabinet secretaries to run the bureaucracy.
- ___ 75. Supreme Court justices did not start serving long terms on the Court until the presidency of Andrew Jackson.
- ___ 76. Great Britain has a strong tradition of judicial review.
- ___ 77. At the outset of the New Deal, the Supreme Court was dominated by justices who opposed the welfare state and federal regulation.
- ___ 78. The Supreme Court reached its highest point of activism during the tenure of Chief Justice Earl Warren.
- ___ 79. The Constitution specifies that the number of justices on the Supreme Court should be between six and nine.
- ___ 80. A brief is a written statement by an attorney that summarizes a case and the laws and rulings that support it.
- ___ 81. The Supreme Court is in session for 48 weeks out of each year.
- ___ 82. Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan, and Sandra Day O'Connor are the only current female Supreme Court justices.
- ___ 83. Majoritarian politics hold narrowly concentrated benefits and widely distributed costs.
- ___ 84. Alexander Hamilton argued the interpretation of the phrase "general welfare" should be broad.
- ___ 85. Polls suggested most Americans supported "Obamacare."
- ___ 86. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 passed without a single Republican vote.
- ___ 87. America has been slower than other nations to embrace the welfare state.
- ___ 88. The atmosphere now has less carbon monoxide than it once did.
- ___ 89. By 2015, the federal debt is projected to reach nearly \$22 trillion.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 90. Sociotropic voting would involve decision making based on personal experiences rather than on perceptions of the economic health of the nation as a whole.
- ____ 91. A monetarist believes that inflation is caused by too little money chasing too many goods.
- ____ 92. The president's troika of economic advisers includes the Federal Reserve Board, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the secretary of the Treasury.
- ____ 93. The executive office in charge of forecasting economic trends is the Council of Economic Advisers.
- ____ 94. The text includes the Weather Underground, a radical leftist organization active in the 1960s and 1970s, as an example of a legitimate political organization.
- ____ 95. When client politics is involved in foreign policy, Congress plays a much larger role.
- ____ 96. The president may negotiate treaties, but the Senate must ratify these by a three-fourths vote.
- ____ 97. Almost every major war this country has fought has followed a formal declaration of war by Congress.
- ____ 98. The War Powers Act mandates that within 60 days of the president ordering troops into hostile situations, the Congress must authorize the use of military force.
- ____ 99. The nation grew isolationist in the aftermath of World War I.
- ____ 100. The disengagement view of foreign policy resulted from the experience of the younger foreign policy elite that came to power in the 1970s.