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| 1 | Pertanyaan | There is a tremendous gap between youth and the elderly in all of the following EXCEPT |
|  | A | political knowledge. |
|  | B | political participation. |
|  | C | political interest. |
|  | D | volunteering. |
|  | E | media use. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 2 | Pertanyaan | Political knowledge |
|  | A | is greater among youth than the elderly. |
|  | B | fosters political tolerance. |
|  | C | is not that important in a democracy. |
|  | D | is generally high in the United States. |
|  | E | none of the above |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 3 | Pertanyaan | Voter turnout matters because |
|  | A | federal funds are allocated on the basis of the number of voters in a congressional district. |
|  | B | better candidates are selected when more people vote. |
|  | C | politicians pay more attention to those who vote than to those who do not vote. |
|  | D | it makes citizens feel better. |
|  | E | it makes our country look better. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 4 | Pertanyaan | Government is defined as the |
|  | A | organization that brings problems to the attention of public officials. |
|  | B | body that is concerned with economic problems while leaving social problems to other institutions of society. |
|  | C | agency that implements policies that have been enacted by other institutions of the political system. |
|  | D | executive branch and its agencies. |
|  | E | institutions and processes through which public policies are made for society. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 5 | Pertanyaan | The policymaking institutions of the American national government include all of thefollowing EXCEPT |
|  | A | the Supreme Court. |
|  | B | the presidency. |
|  | C | political parties. |
|  | D | Congress. |
|  | E | the Senate. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 6 | Pertanyaan | One advantage of the Internet for democracy is that it |
|  | A | provides less information than newspapers. |
|  | B | makes it easy to avoid political topics. |
|  | C | makes it easier for citizens to communicate directly with government. |
|  | D | will provide more political information to political elites. |
|  | E | none of the above |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 7 | Pertanyaan | Things that are indivisible, nonexclusive, and that everyone can share are called |
|  | A | intangible property. |
|  | B | socialized. |
|  | C | community property. |
|  | D | communist. |
|  | E | public goods. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 8 | Pertanyaan | Governments in the modern world, whether democratic or not, are similar in doing all of thefollowing EXCEPT |
|  | A | protecting citizens ¹ civil liberties. |
|  | B | maintaining a national defense. |
|  | C | providing public goods. |
|  | D | collecting taxes. |
|  | E | providing public services. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 9 | Pertanyaan | A public good is defined as |
|  | A | something in which any member of society can share. |
|  | B | something provided by the government that cannot be provided by the private sector. |
|  | C | a choice that government makes in response to a political issue. |
|  | D | a public policy that is good for the nation as a whole. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 10 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following statements about public goods is FALSE? |
|  | A | The government usually provides public goods. |
|  | B | Public goods are things that everyone can share. |
|  | C | Individuals have powerful incentives to provide public goods. |
|  | D | Public goods are not profitable. |
|  | E | Public goods are indivisible and nonexclusive. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 11 | Pertanyaan | All governments |
|  | A | provide public goods and socialize citizens into the political and social system. |
|  | B | ensure safety on the high seas and promote free enterprise. |
|  | C | maintain national parks and a national defense. |
|  | D | guarantee a capitalist economy and collect taxes. |
|  | E | hold elections. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 12 | Pertanyaan | All governments |
|  | A | have written constitutions. |
|  | B | are elected. |
|  | C | have a legislature. |
|  | D | provide services. |
|  | E | have a president. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 13 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following statements about taxes is TRUE? |
|  | A | One out of every three dollars earned by an American citizen is used to pay taxes. |
|  | B | Despite the image presented by the media, survey data reveal that Americans feel they are getting their money's worth for the taxes they pay. |
|  | C | About one-tenth of the average American citizen's salary goes to taxes. |
|  | D | The tax burden in the United States is higher than in most other democratic nations. |
|  | E | All of these are true. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 14 | Pertanyaan | An interest group so single-minded that its members often vote on only one issue, ignoring apolitician's stand on everything else, is known as |
|  | A | a one-issue group. |
|  | B | a uni-issue group. |
|  | C | a hot-button group. |
|  | D | a single-issue group. |
|  | E | a mono-issue group. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 15 | Pertanyaan | When compared with the rest of the world, America has a relatively low |
|  | A | number of offices up for election. |
|  | B | number of candidates who seek office. |
|  | C | frequency of elections. |
|  | D | voter turnout in elections. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 16 | Pertanyaan | Many politicians believe that single-issue groups |
|  | A | stimulate the political system to solve public policy problems. |
|  | B | are essential to democracy. |
|  | C | complicate efforts to seek the middle ground on various issues. |
|  | D | play a unifying role in American politics. |
|  | E | do not affect policymaking. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 17 | Pertanyaan | Politics is defined by Harold Lasswell as |
|  | A | conflict in society. |
|  | B | the exercise of power. |
|  | C | the resolution of conflict in a way that serves the public. |
|  | D | who gets what, when, and how. |
|  | E | a course of action to solve a problem. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 18 | Pertanyaan | Single-issue groups |
|  | A | are rapidly losing prominence in American politics. |
|  | B | usually run their own candidates for public office. |
|  | C | have little sympathy for compromising. |
|  | D | help facilitate the construction of a cohesive national public policy. |
|  | E | are highly regarded by political scientists for their contributions to democracy. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 19 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following statements best describes voter turnout in the United States? |
|  | A | Among democratic nations, the United States leads the world in voter turnout. |
|  | B | Voter turnout in the United States is constitutionally mandated. |
|  | C | Voters are usually a microcosm of the entire body of American citizens. |
|  | D | Most American voters consider politics as critical to their interests. |
|  | E | The United States has one of the lowest voter turnout rates in the world. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 20 | Pertanyaan | The list of problems to which political leaders are paying serious attention is a(n) |
|  | A | problem set. |
|  | B | policy agenda. |
|  | C | issue constellation. |
|  | D | legislative package. |
|  | E | none of the above |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 21 | Pertanyaan | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which policy comes into being and evolves over time. |
|  | A | Democracy |
|  | B | A policymaking system |
|  | C | A constellation |
|  | D | The bureaucracy |
|  | E | Government |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 22 | Pertanyaan | The process from above is |
|  | A | a policymaking system. |
|  | B | political decision making. |
|  | C | a policy agenda. |
|  | D | a government. |
|  | E | a linkage institution. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 23 | Pertanyaan | An example of public policymaking would be |
|  | A | Congress and the president deciding not to act on the AIDS crisis. |
|  | B | a majority of the public supporting the idea of government dealing with unemployment. |
|  | C | the president meeting with the heads of oil companies. |
|  | D | the press creating public concern about racial discrimination. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 24 | Pertanyaan | All of the following are parts of the policymaking system EXCEPT |
|  | A | public goods. |
|  | B | policymaking institutions. |
|  | C | linkage institutions. |
|  | D | people's political interests. |
|  | E | policy. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 25 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following statements about a government's policy agenda is FALSE? |
|  | A | When you vote, you are partly looking at whether a candidate shares your agenda or not. |
|  | B | Bad news gets an issue on the policy agenda more quickly than good news. |
|  | C | When people confront government officials with problems to be solved, they are trying to influence the government's policy agenda. |
|  | D | A government's policy agenda tends to remain constant over time. |
|  | E | None of the above; all are true. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 26 | Pertanyaan | A political party is a key \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in America¹s democratic system. |
|  | A | stimulus-response |
|  | B | linkage institution |
|  | C | input |
|  | D | majoritarian inhibitor |
|  | E | output |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 27 | Pertanyaan | In a democratic society, parties, elections, interest groups and the media are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the preferences of citizens and the government's policy agenda. |
|  | A | cross-pollination |
|  | B | inputs and outputs |
|  | C | ideological bridges |
|  | D | obstacles |
|  | E | linkage institutions |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 28 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following is NOT a linkage institution? |
|  | A | political parties |
|  | B | the media |
|  | C | interest groups |
|  | D | Congress |
|  | E | All of these are linkage institutions. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 29 | Pertanyaan | Which of these is a linkage institution? |
|  | A | USA Today |
|  | B | the president's cabinet |
|  | C | the House of Representatives |
|  | D | the ambassador to France |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 30 | Pertanyaan | Parties and interest groups |
|  | A | determine which issues are on the policy agenda. |
|  | B | are not particularly interested in the policy agenda. |
|  | C | work hard to get the issues they want on the policy agenda. |
|  | D | have no effect on the policy agenda. |
|  | E | determine the congressional agenda. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 31 | Pertanyaan | A choice that government makes in response to some issue on its agenda is called |
|  | A | public policy. |
|  | B | selective selection. |
|  | C | a law. |
|  | D | stimulus-response. |
|  | E | rational choice theory. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 32 | Pertanyaan | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arise when people disagree about a problem or a public policy choice made tocombat a problem. |
|  | A | Revolutions |
|  | B | Political issues |
|  | C | Social crises |
|  | D | Governments |
|  | E | Wars |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 33 | Pertanyaan | A key question that confronts government regarding different public policy choices is |
|  | A | whether an appropriate linkage institution is willing to frame a policy. |
|  | B | which is the most complicated one to deal with. |
|  | C | which is the least complicated one to deal with. |
|  | D | whether or not government should do anything about them. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 34 | Pertanyaan | Public policy is defined as a |
|  | A | policy directed at more than one person. |
|  | B | course of action to solve a problem. |
|  | C | set of rules and regulations issued by a government agency. |
|  | D | course of action by a political party. |
|  | E | choice that government makes in response to an issue. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 35 | Pertanyaan | Political issues |
|  | A | are always acted upon by the government. |
|  | B | arise when people disagree about a problem or public policy choices made to combat a problem. |
|  | C | are limited in number in the United States. |
|  | D | usually emerge out of group consensus on a problem. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 36 | Pertanyaan | Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published |
|  | A | The Communist Manifesto. |
|  | B | A Theory of Democracy. |
|  | C | The Federalist Papers. |
|  | D | Poor Richard's Almanac. |
|  | E | War and Peace. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 37 | Pertanyaan | One type of linkage institution is |
|  | A | an interest group. |
|  | B | a government. |
|  | C | a bureaucracy. |
|  | D | a legislature. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 38 | Pertanyaan | The effects a policy has on people and problems is called |
|  | A | policy outputs. |
|  | B | policy implementation. |
|  | C | policy issues. |
|  | D | policy impacts. |
|  | E | policy agenda. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 39 | Pertanyaan | The writers of the United States Constitution |
|  | A | were distrustful of democracy. |
|  | B | sought to establish the most democratic system they could. |
|  | C | were interested in promoting equality above all else. |
|  | D | patterned our government after Britain's except for the King. |
|  | E | believed in majority rule. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 40 | Pertanyaan | A means of selecting policymakers and or organizing government so that policy representsand responds to the public's preferences is |
|  | A | government. |
|  | B | politics. |
|  | C | public administration. |
|  | D | democracy. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 41 | Pertanyaan | Which of these is NOT a criterion of traditional democratic theory, as formulated by RobertDahl? |
|  | A | freedom of speech and press |
|  | B | One person gets one vote. |
|  | C | Citizenship must be open to all within a nation. |
|  | D | Those who participate in political organizations must be representative of the general population. |
|  | E | Citizens must make rational choices. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 42 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following is NOT one of the cornerstones of an ideal democracy? |
|  | A | a constitution |
|  | B | effective participation |
|  | C | citizen control of the agenda |
|  | D | economic equality |
|  | E | equality in voting |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 43 | Pertanyaan | Two of the most important principles of democratic theory are majority rule and |
|  | A | the plurality rule. |
|  | B | judicial review. |
|  | C | minority rights. |
|  | D | majority restraint. |
|  | E | Roberts ¹ Rules of Order. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 44 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following takes the most positive view of democracy in the United States? |
|  | A | democratic centralism |
|  | B | pluralist theory |
|  | C | hyperpluralism |
|  | D | democratic positivism |
|  | E | elite theory |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 45 | Pertanyaan | All of the following are ingredients of a pluralistic democracy EXCEPT |
|  | A | group competition for policy benefits. |
|  | B | bargaining and compromise. |
|  | C | majority rule. |
|  | D | multiple access points to policymakers. |
|  | E | separation of powers. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 46 | Pertanyaan | The most fundamental element of democratic theory is |
|  | A | power to the people! |
|  | B | government efficiency. |
|  | C | equality. |
|  | D | majority rule. |
|  | E | access to information. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 47 | Pertanyaan | Representation refers to |
|  | A | majority rule. |
|  | B | all policy views being included in political debate. |
|  | C | the protection of minority rights in a pluralist system. |
|  | D | electing office-holders in fair and free elections. |
|  | E | the correspondence between the few leaders and the many followers in a democracy. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 48 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following individuals have suggested that pluralist theory is less descriptive ofAmerican politics than in the past? |
|  | A | Anthony King |
|  | B | Robert Dahl |
|  | C | Alexis de Tocqueville |
|  | D | Robert Putnam |
|  | E | Thomas Jefferson |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 49 | Pertanyaan | American government is viewed most positively by the |
|  | A | socialist theory. |
|  | B | pluralist theory. |
|  | C | positivist philosophy. |
|  | D | hyperpluralist theory. |
|  | E | elite and class theory. |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 50 | Pertanyaan | A system in which many groups make themselves heard and felt somewhere in the policyprocess is |
|  | A | pluralistic. |
|  | B | direct democracy. |
|  | C | hyperpluralistic. |
|  | D | elitist. |
|  | E | bureaucratic. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 51 | Pertanyaan | The theory that argues that group competition results in a rough approximation of the publicinterest in public policy is |
|  | A | hyperpluralist theory. |
|  | B | balance of power theory. |
|  | C | elite and class theory. |
|  | D | pluralist theory. |
|  | E | bureaucratic theory. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 52 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following is NOT a contemporary theory of democracy? |
|  | A | hyperpluralism |
|  | B | class theory |
|  | C | democratic centralism |
|  | D | pluralism |
|  | E | elite theory |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 53 | Pertanyaan | Robert Putnam's claim that Americans are now bowling alone is a criticism of |
|  | A | pluralism. |
|  | B | elite theory. |
|  | C | hyperpluralism. |
|  | D | social network theory. |
|  | E | none of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 54 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following is most fundamentally critical of American democracy? |
|  | A | traditional democratic theory |
|  | B | democratic negativism |
|  | C | pluralist theory |
|  | D | critical democratic theory |
|  | E | elite and class theory |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 55 | Pertanyaan | Many elite and class theorists believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Americans control most governmentpolicy decisions. |
|  | A | 5 percent |
|  | B | a majority |
|  | C | the vast middle class |
|  | D | 1 percent |
|  | E | 10 percent |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 56 | Pertanyaan | Over a third of America's wealth is owned by |
|  | A | the United States government. |
|  | B | one percent of the population. |
|  | C | a third of the population. |
|  | D | seven percent of the population. |
|  | E | Japanese investors. |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 57 | Pertanyaan | At the center of all theories of elite domination of politics is |
|  | A | big business. |
|  | B | the Congress. |
|  | C | the nouveau riche. |
|  | D | the Trilateral Commission. |
|  | E | the president. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 58 | Pertanyaan | Elite and class theory holds that |
|  | A | all societies are divided along class lines and that an upper-class elite will rule. |
|  | B | power is dispersed among many institutions. |
|  | C | in a democracy the majority class must overthrow the government and rule by itself if government is to be freed from the control of the rich. |
|  | D | there is little consensus in policymaking among elites. |
|  | E | politics is the basis of elite power. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 59 | Pertanyaan | The theory that sees wealth as the basis of power is the |
|  | A | democratic theory. |
|  | B | hyperpluralist theory. |
|  | C | Jeffersonian theory. |
|  | D | elite and class theory. |
|  | E | pluralist theory. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 60 | Pertanyaan | Hyperpluralists believe that the dominant player in American politics is |
|  | A | groups. |
|  | B | the president. |
|  | C | the government. |
|  | D | the media. |
|  | E | rich individuals. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 61 | Pertanyaan | In evaluating American democracy, hyperpluralists |
|  | A | claim that competing groups vying for power make for generally efficient, honest government. |
|  | B | claim that society is governed solely by an upper-class elite. |
|  | C | claim that too many influential groups cripple government's ability to govern. |
|  | D | believe that the public interest is nearly always translated into public policy in the United States. |
|  | E | none of the above |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 62 | Pertanyaan | According to hyperpluralists, the increasing caseloads of federal and state courts demonstrate |
|  | A | the high status of attorneys in the United States. |
|  | B | the inability to control the bureaucracy in implementing policy. |
|  | C | that groups are more likely to appeal to different institutions in order to gain policy benefits. |
|  | D | the expanding scope of government in the United States. |
|  | E | the increasing complexity of our social networks. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 63 | Pertanyaan | The power of the few in the United States today is likely to refer to |
|  | A | high-level bureaucrats. |
|  | B | elected officials. |
|  | C | property holders. |
|  | D | technical experts. |
|  | E | a silent majority. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 64 | Pertanyaan | The nature of groups and the government in hyperpluralist theory is |
|  | A | strong government and strong groups. |
|  | B | weak groups and strong government. |
|  | C | weak groups, strong elites, and weak government. |
|  | D | strong groups and weak government. |
|  | E | too few groups result in the creation of many governments. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 65 | Pertanyaan | Hyperpluralists would argue that |
|  | A | too many influential groups cripple government's ability to govern. |
|  | B | society is divided along class lines. |
|  | C | group competition will result in a rough approximation of the public interest. |
|  | D | wealth is the basis of power. |
|  | E | too few groups lead to a proliferation of governments. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 66 | Pertanyaan | Which of these is NOT considered a challenge to democracy by the textbook? |
|  | A | the diversity of the American people |
|  | B | the level of political participation by Americans |
|  | C | PACs |
|  | D | the specialization of knowledge held by experts |
|  | E | the tendency of the American political system to change rapidly |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 67 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following would NOT be considered a contemporary challenge to Americandemocracy? |
|  | A | complexity of the issues |
|  | B | the threat of communism |
|  | C | the use of money in politics |
|  | D | political participation rates |
|  | E | diversity |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 68 | Pertanyaan | Increased technical expertise is a challenge to democracy because |
|  | A | it is difficult to have an informed non-technical public debate on technical issues. |
|  | B | it goes against the tenets of pluralist political theory. |
|  | C | it violates the notion of one man, one vote. |
|  | D | elected officials find it hard to understand technical experts. |
|  | E | interest groups have a difficult time securing technical expertise. |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 69 | Pertanyaan | PAC stands for |
|  | A | Partisan Assistance Contribution. |
|  | B | Party Affairs Council. |
|  | C | Policy Advisory Commission. |
|  | D | Politically Active Constituency. |
|  | E | Political Action Committee. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 70 | Pertanyaan | People who worry about PACs are most especially concerned about |
|  | A | the decline in American voter turnout. |
|  | B | the close connection between money and politics. |
|  | C | too much democracy being dangerous to social stability. |
|  | D | the role Party Affairs Councils play in elections. |
|  | E | single-issue voters. |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 71 | Pertanyaan | Escalating campaign costs are a challenge to democracy because |
|  | A | it is believed that PAC contributions affect the way members of Congress vote on single issues. |
|  | B | they are associated with more technical policies. |
|  | C | they lead to policy gridlock. |
|  | D | they reflect diverse interests. |
|  | E | they make it easier for candidates to raise money. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 72 | Pertanyaan | According to the text, the diversity of political interests in America is resulting in |
|  | A | a decrease in political participation. |
|  | B | policy gridlock. |
|  | C | the breakdown of the educational system. |
|  | D | an increase in political participation. |
|  | E | a cultural renaissance. |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 73 | Pertanyaan | The ability of groups to prevent the government from taking actions adverse to their interestsleads to what the text calls |
|  | A | Dahl's ideal democratic process. |
|  | B | elite dominance. |
|  | C | budget deficits. |
|  | D | enlightened understanding. |
|  | E | policy gridlock. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 74 | Pertanyaan | The overall set of shared values in a society is known as |
|  | A | individualism. |
|  | B | value added voting. |
|  | C | populism. |
|  | D | political culture. |
|  | E | collectivism. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 75 | Pertanyaan | According to G.K. Chesterston, the United States is the only country in the world that isfounded on |
|  | A | heredity. |
|  | B | a creed. |
|  | C | isolationism. |
|  | D | civic virtue. |
|  | E | religious principles. |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 76 | Pertanyaan | During the American Revolution, Patrick Henry said |
|  | A | We fight for truth, justice, and the American way! |
|  | B | Give me liberty or give me death. |
|  | C | I regret that I have but one life to give for my country. |
|  | D | Our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. |
|  | E | Live free or die. |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 77 | Pertanyaan | According to Thomas Jefferson, which of the following is an inalienable right? |
|  | A | Liberty |
|  | B | Taxes |
|  | C | Justice |
|  | D | Jurisprudence |
|  | E | Incontinence |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 78 | Pertanyaan | The Declaration of Independence says that all men are created equal. Which aspect of theAmerican creed does this suggest? |
|  | A | Individualism |
|  | B | Egalitarianism |
|  | C | Liberty |
|  | D | Capitalism |
|  | E | Populism |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 79 | Pertanyaan | One of the primary reasons for the comparatively small scope of American government is |
|  | A | liberalism. |
|  | B | pluralism. |
|  | C | judicial review. |
|  | D | capitalism. |
|  | E | individualism. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 80 | Pertanyaan | According to Frederick Jackson Turner, the existence of the frontier in American history mostdirectly resulted in |
|  | A | the abolition of slavery. |
|  | B | a strong preference for limited government. |
|  | C | the environmental movement. |
|  | D | the space program. |
|  | E | the civil rights movement. |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 81 | Pertanyaan | Populism emphasizes |
|  | A | the people. |
|  | B | the elected officials. |
|  | C | representative democracy. |
|  | D | the meritocracy. |
|  | E | prosperity. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 82 | Pertanyaan | Those who argue that the United States is in the midst of a culture war argue that Americansare becoming increasingly |
|  | A | isolationist. |
|  | B | secular. |
|  | C | hypocritical. |
|  | D | egalitarian. |
|  | E | polarized. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 83 | Pertanyaan | National, state, and local governments in America spend almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the grossdomestic product. |
|  | A | 3 percent |
|  | B | 30 percent |
|  | C | all |
|  | D | 10 percent |
|  | E | none |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 84 | Pertanyaan | The United States government owns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the land in the United States |
|  | A | all |
|  | B | 5 percent |
|  | C | one-third |
|  | D | 2 percent |
|  | E | none |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 85 | Pertanyaan | The largest item in the United States government budget, consuming more than one -fifth ofspending, is |
|  | A | Social Security payments. |
|  | B | foreign aid. |
|  | C | education spending. |
|  | D | national defense. |
|  | E | welfare for the poor. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 86 | Pertanyaan | The United States national government spends about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a year. |
|  | A | $4 billion |
|  | B | $250 billion |
|  | C | $1,000,000,000,000 |
|  | D | $500 billion |
|  | E | $2.8 trillion |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 87 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following categories is the largest expenditure in the federal budget? |
|  | A | Social Security |
|  | B | Medicaid |
|  | C | environment |
|  | D | national defense |
|  | E | homeland security |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 88 | Pertanyaan | Which of these is TRUE about the United States Constitution? |
|  | A | It centralizes political power. |
|  | B | It is superseded only by decrees of the president. |
|  | C | It sets neutral rules for the game of politics. |
|  | D | All of these are true. |
|  | E | None of these are true. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 89 | Pertanyaan | In setting the broad rules of the game of politics, constitutions |
|  | A | are never neutral; they give some participants advantages over others. |
|  | B | are fair and impartial. |
|  | C | allow all participants the same political opportunities. |
|  | D | have no effect on the distribution of power in society. |
|  | E | are constantly changing. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 90 | Pertanyaan | By eighteenth-century standards, life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for most people in the United States at thetime of the Revolution. |
|  | A | hell both politically and economically |
|  | B | politically oppressive |
|  | C | ideal |
|  | D | not bad |
|  | E | an economic nightmare |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 91 | Pertanyaan | The British government stepped up its controls over the American colonies with new taxesand stronger commerce regulations right after |
|  | A | King Phillip's War. |
|  | B | the assassination of the Duke of Windsor. |
|  | C | King George's War. |
|  | D | the Civil War. |
|  | E | the French and Indian War. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 92 | Pertanyaan | The British levied new taxes on its North American colonies in the eighteenth century in orderto pay for |
|  | A | maintaining the elegant lifestyle of the British royalty. |
|  | B | conquest of territories in Africa and Asia. |
|  | C | defending new territories obtained after the French and Indian War. |
|  | D | tax cuts and social welfare programs for residents of the British Isles. |
|  | E | the rising cost of tea. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 93 | Pertanyaan | Who issued the Declaration of Independence? |
|  | A | the Constitutional Convention of 1776 |
|  | B | the Continental Congress |
|  | C | President George Washington |
|  | D | the 13 colonial legislatures |
|  | E | General George Washington |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 94 | Pertanyaan | The Declaration of Independence was primarily |
|  | A | a treaty with France for war against Britain. |
|  | B | an original philosophical treatise on politics. |
|  | C | an outline for a new government. |
|  | D | a polemic, announcing and justifying a revolution. |
|  | E | the United States ¹ first constitution. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 95 | Pertanyaan | The primary author of the Declaration of Independence was |
|  | A | Thomas Jefferson. |
|  | B | Benjamin Franklin. |
|  | C | James Madison. |
|  | D | King George III. |
|  | E | George Washington. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 96 | Pertanyaan | The Declaration of Independence |
|  | A | contained completely new ideas on political philosophy. |
|  | B | became one of the most important statements of American political philosophy. |
|  | C | took several months to write. |
|  | D | blamed the British parliament for abuses on the colonies. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 97 | Pertanyaan | The American Revolution was based upon the ideas of |
|  | A | intellectual slaves. |
|  | B | intellectual frontiersmen. |
|  | C | George Washington. |
|  | D | European political thinkers. |
|  | E | American farmers. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 98 | Pertanyaan | The foundation of John Locke's philosophy was that human beings |
|  | A | derive their rights from nature. |
|  | B | have rights that are granted them by government. |
|  | C | determine their own rights. |
|  | D | derive their rights from God. |
|  | E | are granted their rights by their King. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 99 | Pertanyaan | Which of these was NOT among John Locke's key philosophical concepts? |
|  | A | checks and balances |
|  | B | limited government |
|  | C | natural rights |
|  | D | consent of the governed |
|  | E | property rights |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 100 | Pertanyaan | John Locke's ideas on natural rights were related to human law in that |
|  | A | natural rights were less important than human law. |
|  | B | natural rights were considered higher than human law. |
|  | C | human law was the source of natural rights. |
|  | D | human law protected property rights, making human law equal to natural rights. |
|  | E | human law and natural rights were unimportant after revolution. |
|  | Kunci | B |