

Chapter 1: Politics and Citizenship

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The term politics refers to _____.
a. the ability to get others to do what you want
b. who gets what, when, and how
c. the process by which societies resolve, reduce, or eliminate conflict
d. a system or organization for exercising authority over a body of people

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.1: Introduction to Politics

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.1: Understand the basic definitions of politics, government, and economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

2. What is considered one of the most essential elements of power that ultimately gives someone authority over another person?
a. controlling the political narrative
b. dictating the rules
c. having the most money
d. winning the presidency

Ans: A

Answer Location: 1.1: Introduction to Politics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.1: Understand the basic definitions of politics, government, and economics

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

3. A system or an organization for exercising authority over a body of people is known as _____.
a. federalism
b. power
c. government
d. politics

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

4. What is the main difference between politics and government?

- a. politics is a system; government is an institution
- b. politics is a process; government is an organization
- c. politics is a system; government is a process
- d. politics is an activity; government is an organization

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

5. When those in government exercise power recognized by citizens as right and legitimate, they are exercising _____.

- a. leadership
- b. justice
- c. authority
- d. force

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

6. Rules are used to _____.

- a. decide who gets power and influence
- b. decide who gets material resources and how
- c. govern the country
- d. determine who will win or lose future power struggles

Ans: D

Answer Location: 1.1: Introduction to Politics

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.1: Understand the basic definitions of politics, government, and economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

7. The market controls economic decisions in a(n) _____ economy.

- a. socialist
- b. capitalist
- c. authoritarian
- d. totalitarian

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

8. In the United States, businesses have substantial freedom from government interference, but the government will step in and regulate the economy from time to time to guarantee individual rights. The United States uses which type of economic system?

- a. socialism
- b. laissez-faire capitalism
- c. communism
- d. regulated capitalism

Ans: D

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

9. In socialist economies, control over economic decisions is exercised by _____.

- a. the market
- b. the government
- c. supply and demand forces
- d. a vote by the people

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

10. A capitalist economy is an economic system that relies on the _____ to determine who should have material goods.

- a. government
- b. people
- c. top businesses
- d. market

Ans: D

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

11. Some countries in Western Europe utilize a hybrid system that gives individuals more control over their personal lives and a government that supports equality, which is a form of _____.

- a. capitalist democracy
- b. Marxist utopia
- c. totalitarianism
- d. authoritarian capitalism

Ans: A

Answer Location: 1.3: Political-Economic Systems

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

12. A political system in which the state holds all the power over the social order is known as _____.

- a. a republic
- b. an authoritarian government
- c. a capitalist government
- d. a pure democracy

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.3: Political-Economic Systems

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

13. In non-authoritarian systems, _____.

- a. there is no government at all
- b. the government regulates people's behavior but grants considerable freedoms
- c. the government has total control over people's behavior
- d. the government has all the power

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

14. A _____ government combines an authoritarian government with a socialist economy.

- a. totalitarian
- b. anarchic
- c. democratic
- d. monarchical

Ans: A

Answer Location: 1.3: Political-Economic Systems

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

15. Which is a characteristic of a democratic government?

- a. The government rules over subjects.
- b. There is usually one central head that is in charge of all laws and regulations.
- c. The government dictates how its people can behave.
- d. The citizens have considerable power to make the rules that govern them.

Ans: D

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

16. The absence of a government and laws is a characteristic of _____.

- a. totalitarianism
- b. anarchy

- c. authoritarianism
- d. democracy

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

17. A person who believes that there should be no government or laws whatsoever is most likely a(n) _____.

- a. communist
- b. socialist
- c. capitalist
- d. anarchist

Ans: D

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

18. The principle that serves as the basis for democracy and allows people to have a hand in the rules that govern them is known as _____.

- a. authoritarianism
- b. socialism
- c. popular sovereignty
- d. totalitarianism

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

19. Individuals who must submit to a government authority under which they have no rights are _____.

- a. elitists
- b. citizens
- c. democrats

d. subjects

Ans: D

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

20. A citizen within a country will _____.

- a. have rights and obligations
- b. exist under an authoritarian system
- c. have no rights whatsoever
- d. be unable to fight back against government

Ans: A

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

21. The idea that the government's legitimacy and power derives from the consent of the governed is known as _____.

- a. divine power
- b. classical liberalism
- c. the social contract
- d. natural selection

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.6: Political Narratives and the Media

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.5: Understand how narratives can perpetuate particular ideas about politics and economics and how living in a mediated world helps us to construct those narratives

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

22. Mediated citizens can be described as _____.

- a. those who only pay attention to media that is aligned with their political values
- b. those who grew up in the age of digital media
- c. those who question the validity of their news sources
- d. those who are constantly receiving information through channels

Ans: D

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

23. Citizens in the United States may act out of _____.

- a. public interest or public involvement
- b. self-interest or public interest
- c. curiosity or self-analysis
- d. public protection or public promotion

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

24. A citizen who is not born in the United States and arrives through the proper legal processes is a _____.

- a. self-interested citizen
- b. public-interested citizen
- c. naturalized citizen
- d. mediated citizen

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

25. Those citizens who serve in the military or go into law enforcement are exemplifying which type of citizenship?

- a. natural-born citizenship
- b. public-interested citizenship
- c. self-interested citizenship
- d. defense-based citizenship

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

26. Why would James Madison have likely been against the mediated citizens in society today?

- a. They are not educated and cannot properly cast a vote.
- b. They are eager to impose a different form of government.
- c. They push their own interests and might destabilize the system.
- d. They do not have the passion required to care for the government.

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

27. Which statement describes the competing views of citizenship in the United States, as explained in the text?

- a. One view places faith in the citizen's ability to act virtuously; the other suggests citizens should live in a more direct democracy.
- b. One view holds that individual participation in government should be limited since human nature is overly self-interested; the other places faith in the citizen's ability to act virtuously.
- c. One view holds that individual participation in government should be unlimited because human nature is virtuous; the other places faith only in a citizen's role in the economy.
- d. One view holds that individual participation should be high in economics; the other holds that individual participation should be low in government.

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

28. The concept of classical liberalism, which is different from today's liberalism, places importance on the free flow of information and ideas, and it originated from _____.

- a. a totalitarian government
- b. the Enlightenment

- c. existing social contracts
- d. an authoritarian monarch

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.6: Political Narratives and the Media

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.5: Understand how narratives can perpetuate particular ideas about politics and economics and how living in a mediated world helps us to construct those narratives

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

29. Which technological innovation made it significantly harder for monarchs to rule based on the narrative of divine right?

- a. the postal system
- b. the telegraph
- c. the printing press
- d. the Protestant church

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.6: Political Narratives and the Media

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.5: Understand how narratives can perpetuate particular ideas about politics and economics and how living in a mediated world helps us to construct those narratives

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

30. Social movements like “Black Lives Matter” and “NeverAgain” that are started on social media and have an impact on politics in the real world are known as _____.

- a. social media protests
- b. digital participation
- c. cyber boycotts
- d. hashtag activism

Ans: D

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

31. Those who do not expand their sources of information and allow their social media feeds to curate posts and content based on their own personal views and values are victims of _____.

- a. hashtag activism
- b. the information bubble
- c. the current political culture
- d. social media movements

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

32. The broad pattern of ideas, beliefs, and values about citizens and government that a population holds is known as its _____.

- a. political culture
- b. ideology
- c. political philosophy
- d. constitution

Ans: A

Answer Location: 1.4: American Political Culture

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.3: Understand the ideas that underlie the U.S. political system and that bring us together

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

33. Which phrase BEST describes individualism?

- a. the rights of a collective
- b. the scope of power of the government
- c. the rights of people
- d. the social hierarchy

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.4: American Political Culture

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.3: Understand the ideas that underlie the U.S. political system and that bring us together

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

34. An American's belief in freedom is freedom from _____.

- a. the government
- b. the limitations of poverty
- c. the limitations of a lack of knowledge

d. physical limitations

Ans: A

Answer Location: 1.4: American Political Culture

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.3: Understand the ideas that underlie the U.S. political system and that bring us together

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

35. A set of ideas, values, and beliefs about government and society that helps people make sense of their world is _____.

a. political culture

b. ideologies

c. public opinion

d. public policy

Ans: A

Answer Location: 1.4: American Political Culture

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.4: Understand the ideas that divide us despite our being bound by a common culture

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

36. Social liberals are those who believe in the widespread use of government power for _____.

a. maintaining order and protecting property

b. reducing economic inequality

c. increasing societal morality

d. protecting the freedom of corporations to make profits

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.5: American Political Ideologies

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.4: Understand the ideas that divide us despite our being bound by a common culture

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

37. Economic conservatives are those who believe in the widespread use of government power for _____.

a. reducing economic inequality

b. increasing the protection of private property

c. increasing the protection of civil liberties

d. increasing the pace of social change

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.5: American Political Ideologies

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1.4: Understand the ideas that divide us despite our being bound by a common culture

Difficulty Level: Medium

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

38. Although many Americans believe in equality of gender and race, when it comes to American political culture, the meaning of equality becomes _____.

- a. equality of outcome
- b. equality of income
- c. equality of opportunity
- d. equality of education

Ans: C

Answer Location: 1.4: American Political Culture

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.3: Understand the ideas that underlie the U.S. political system and that bring us together

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

39. An American citizen who calls for more government regulation in the form of free health care and social welfare programs is likely a _____.

- a. conservative
- b. liberal
- c. libertarian
- d. anarchist

Ans: B

Answer Location: 1.5: American Political Ideologies

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.4: Understand the ideas that divide us despite our being bound by a common culture

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

40. Someone who marches for racial and gender equality and believes that affirmative action programs are beneficial is likely to be _____.

- a. a social liberal
- b. a social conservative
- c. an economic liberal
- d. an economic conservative

Ans: A

Answer Location: 1.5: American Political Ideologies

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.4: Understand the ideas divide us despite our being bound by a common culture

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

True/False

1. Rules are directives that determine how resources are allocated, and they determine how we try to get the things we want.

Ans: T

Answer Location: 1.1: Introduction to Politics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.1: Understand the basic definitions of politics, government, and economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

2. In a socialist economy, the market controls economic decisions.

Ans: F

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

3. In a laissez-faire capitalist society, there are no restrictions on the market at all, making the economy subject to wild swings up and down.

Ans: T

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

4. Politics is the system or organization for exercising authority over a body of people.

Ans: F

Answer Location: 1.1: Introduction to Politics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.1: Understand the basic definitions of politics, government, and economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

5. Those who live under an authoritarian-style government are known as citizens.

Ans: F

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

6. A totalitarian government combines an authoritarian government with a socialist economy.

Ans: T

Answer Location: 1.3: Political-Economic Systems

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

7. Powerful national government, collectivism, and a belief in social hierarchies are fundamental to American political culture.

Ans: F

Answer Location: 1.4: American Political Culture

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.3: Understand the ideas that underlie the U.S. political system and that bring us together

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

8. An economic conservative would favor lower taxes and limited government regulation of the economy.

Ans: T

Answer Location: 1.5: American Political Ideologies

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.4: Understand the ideas that divide us despite our being bound by a common culture

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

9. Having control over the political narrative does not give anyone an advantage or a disadvantage.

Ans: F

Answer Location: 1.6: Political Narratives and the Media

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.5: Understand how narratives can perpetuate particular ideas about politics and economics and how living in a mediated world helps us to construct those narratives

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

10. Naturalized citizens put the interests of the country as a whole above their own personal self-interests.

Ans: F

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Easy

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

Short Answer

1. Your professor gives you an assignment to read and browse news sites and social media feeds that go against your political views for one week to see what it is like to get out of the information bubble. Briefly explain an advantage this assignment might have.

Ans: One advantage would be that by expanding sources of information, I might become a more public-interested citizen. Another advantage might be that seeking information from a variety of sources would lead to better-informed citizens.

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

2. Describe the difference between politics and government.

Ans: Politics is the process by which we decide who gets power and influence, while government is the system or organization for exercising authority over a body of people.

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

3. Briefly explain the characteristics of a capitalist democracy.

Ans: A capitalist democracy is one in which there is more individual control over personal lives and more individual control over the economy.

Answer Location: 1.3: Political-Economic Systems

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

4. What are the fundamentals of American political culture that most Americans can agree upon?

Ans: Limited government, individualism, freedom from government, equality before the law, and democracy.

Answer Location: 1.4: American Political Culture

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.3: Understand the ideas that underlie the U.S. political system and that bring us together

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

5. Provide an advantage and a disadvantage of being a mediated citizen in today's political culture.

Ans: An advantage to being a mediated citizen is that it opens up a world of opportunity to be well informed and share ideas. A disadvantage is that we are constantly receiving information through various channels, which can become a huge burden.

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

Essay

1. What are the differences between an economic liberal and an economic conservative? What about the differences between a social liberal and a social conservative?

Ans: An economic liberal believes that citizens should have control over the decision on how to live their lives while still favoring social welfare programs and universal health care. Economic conservatives, however, believe that the government should have a minimal hand in economic decisions and in matters of personal morality. When considering the social aspect, social liberals believe that the government should have a strong hand in the economy so as to intervene and create more opportunity, as well as heavy involvement in the personal lives of Americans. Social conservatives, on the other hand, believe that the function of the government should be to preserve a traditional social order and create policy that gives those who have worked hard an advantage over those who have not, while still favoring a limited government.

Answer Location: 1.5: American Political Ideologies

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 1.4: Understand the ideas that divide us despite our being bound by a common culture

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

2. What are the key differences between authoritarian political systems and non-authoritarian political systems? Name different forms of government within each system and discuss the main distinction concerning the role of people in each type of government.

Ans: Students should begin by explaining that power is ultimately held by the government in authoritarian systems, whereas individuals have more power over their own lives in a non-authoritarian system. Authoritarian systems usually take the form of a monarchy, theocracy, fascist government, or oligarchy. Anarchy and democracy are usually the forms of government under a non-authoritarian system. Those who reside under an authoritarian system are known as subjects, and are obligated to submit to government authority, whereas those who reside under a non-authoritarian system are known as citizens and have rights and responsibilities in a democracy.

Answer Location: 1.2: Coming to Terms: Politics, Government, and Economics

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.2: Understand the varieties of political and economic systems and how they help us understand the differences among nations, including the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

3. What are the four things to know about political culture? Describe the function of political culture as a whole with regards to the relationship between people and their government.

Ans: Political culture is woven together to form political narratives, which can both unite and divide the people. Political culture is also intangible and unspoken, meaning that it

cannot be quantified and many people are often unaware of their own political culture. Political culture is easiest to see when you are able to step outside of it, whether that be in the form of travel or speaking with others who have an outside view. Political culture also creates a common set of assumptions about the world and a common political language within which people can agree or disagree. Overall, political culture acts as a way to define the role and limitations of the government and bring people together with shared and agreed-upon values.

Answer Location: 1.4: American Political Culture

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.3: Understand the ideas that underlie the U.S. political system and that bring us together

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

4. James Madison had ideas about the role of citizens in the United States when the Constitution was first written and ratified. How did Madison think people would conduct themselves in the United States? How did Madison's ideas compare to reality? What are some ways we see the same conflict today?

Ans: James Madison thought that people would have a republican virtue, meaning that they would readily put aside their own interests to advance the interest of the public. Madison saw that instead of acting as public-interested citizens, people were acting as self-interested citizens. This dilemma between public-interested citizenship and self-interested citizenship persists today, as there are plenty of men and women who enlist to serve in the military or go into law enforcement while others work and behave only for their own interests.

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

5. Your text briefly explained hashtag activism and its role in politics among younger, digitally savvy natives. Describe a movement associated with a hashtag that might be classified as hashtag activism, and explain the factors that led to the creation of the movement.

Ans: After reading Chapter 1 and discussing concepts in class, students should be able to identify a politically motivated social movement like #BlackLivesMatter, #MeToo, or #NeverAgain and describe the political or social circumstances regarding the movement. For example, #BlackLivesMatter began after the fatal police shooting of an unarmed African American man, spurring a national conversation about police brutality disproportionately targeting African American men.

Answer Location: 1.7: Mediated Citizenship

Cognitive Domain: Application

Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the narratives about citizenship that provide the context in which we navigate politics in the United States

Difficulty Level: Hard

SAGE Course Outcome: Articulate the foundations of American government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.