

Student name: \_\_\_\_\_

Which of the following represents the most populous generation in the nation?

Gen Z

baby boomers

Generation Y

Generation X

millennials

Which of the following is TRUE of Gen Z ideas about the role of government?

Even Republican-leaning Gen Zers are more likely than Republican millennials to favor increased government.

They are less likely than baby boomers counterparts to favor increased government.

They are less likely than Gen Xers counterparts to advocate for equality.

They are less likely than millennials to support same-sex marriage.

They are less interested in gender equality in political participation than Gen Xers.

In comparison to their predecessors, the Millennials, Gen Zers are  
more anxious and prone to depression.

less anxious and prone to depression.

less concerned with gun violence.

more optimistic about the fight against climate change.

more naive about the xenophobia and racially divisive rhetoric in our politics.

Gen Zers, research tells us,

are more cynical about the current state of political affairs than millennials.

lack any desire to make a change in politics.

have given up on the concept of socially conscious companies.

think of themselves as consumers but cannot imagine themselves in business.

have little interest in volunteering in their communities.

Which statement about the nature of citizenship in the United States today is accurate?

Citizenship overall has strengthened.

Young people today are increasingly shutting down the dialogue about how to construct a more vibrant democracy.

Voter turnout has stayed consistent with that of other advanced democracies.

The level of trust between citizens and elected national leaders remains near record lows.

All the answer choices are correct.

The bonds of trust and reciprocity between citizens that form the glue holding modern societies together is referred to as

social capital.

sense of community.

political culture.

belief systems.

None of these answers is correct.

The constellation of voluntary relationships and activities that keep us connected with others and make our communities vital places to live and work is called

government.

social capital.

direct democracy.

civic life.

liberal democracy.

Democracy as practiced in the United States and most other Western nations is best described as  
oligarchic.

absolutist.

direct.

representative.

restricted.

Political decision-making by the entire citizenry is called

direct democracy.

representative democracy.

majority rule.

minority rights.

authoritarianism.

\_\_\_\_\_ is a system in which citizens hold public officials accountable through periodic elections and the rule of law.

Direct democracy

Representative democracy

Majority rule

Minority rights

Authoritarianism

America's democracy is characterized by

majority rule and protections for minority rights.

greater than 90 percent participation by the citizenry in elections.

absolute power being exercised by a single person.

absolute equality amongst all citizens.

None of these answers is correct.

Which of the following institutions best exemplifies direct democracy?

a New England town meeting in which all members of the community are allowed to introduce legislation and then vote for passage or rejection of legislation

a national government in which all the people have the right to express their opinion and cast their vote for the person whom they wish to elect to the presidency

a presidential administration in which the ethnic make-up of the president's cabinet roughly coincides with the ethnic make-up of the country as a whole

a bicameral national government in which seats in one house are divided equally among all the states, and seats in another house are divided among the states in proportion to their population

a local government in which all political positions including judgeships are elective, and none are appointive

Which of the following statements about democracy as currently practiced in the United States is most accurate?

The United States is one of the few countries that practices direct democracy.

In the United States, the rule of the majority is absolute.

In the United States, the majority in government cannot pass laws without the active support of the minority.

In the United States, the minority has veto power over the electoral and legislative choices of the majority.

In the United States, public policy is determined by the people's representatives, not by the people themselves.

<p>The secret requests of Facebook for information, that institutions like the Federal Intelligence Surveillance Court <!--Markup Copied from Habitat--> have made, highlight the tensions between</p>

majority rule and minority rights.

representative democracy and political power.

government actions and individual rights.

freedom of religion and freedom of the press.

government authority and the right to a fair trial.

Which of the following statements about ruling-elite theory is LEAST accurate?

It argues that members of the elite wield political power disproportionate to their numerical size.

It argues that members of the elite are often able to influence public policy to their own advantage.

Empirical findings have demonstrated that members of the elite are more likely to trample over civil liberties than Americans with less wealth or education.

It argues that members of the elite tend to be better informed about political affairs than other Americans.

It argues that members of the elite generally have greater access to political officials and political offices than other Americans.

The defining characteristic of pluralism is the belief that

various groups and coalitions constantly vie for government favor and the ability to exercise political power, but none enjoys long-term dominance.

when too many interests exist within a single polity, the government cannot function effectively.

the commitment to majority rule inevitably results in the oppression of minorities.

an undue commitment to minority rights places undue restraints on majority rule.

despite its democratic rhetoric, the United States is effectively governed by a small elite whose membership rarely changes.

An instance in which one segment of society manages to push through a law in one legislative session, only to have another segment build enough support to overthrow the law in the next session, is best considered an example of

direct democracy.

pluralism.

a ruling elite.

aristocracy.

minority rights.

The ability of LGBT groups to mobilize support for their cause and to challenge several laws in the courts seems to demonstrate which of the following?

direct democracy

ruling elite theory

pluralism

protection of minority rights

protection of civil liberties

According to the theory of biased pluralism, which group has disproportionate influence in the formation of public policy?

citizen movements

labor unions

the wealthy

the middle class

the poor

The authors of the textbook are most interested in promoting \_\_\_\_\_ in America.

direct democracy

majority rule

class consciousness

genuine pluralism

elitism

Aristotle, Thomas Jefferson, and John Locke all agreed that

women were equal to men.

the citizenry must remain politically active.

complacent citizens were a sign of a healthy government.

a government, once established, could not be overturned.

the people should be excluded from politics as completely as possible.

Which of the following men called for periodic citizen uprisings to reinvigorate the spirit of democracy?

Aristotle

John Locke

John Stuart Mill

Thomas Jefferson

Robert Putnam

A device permitted in 24 states that allows citizens to approve or repeal measures already acted upon by legislative bodies is called a(n)

initiative.

popular referendum.

legislative referendum.

recall.

None of these answers is correct.

What is the term for an electorate's ability to place legislative proposals directly on a ballot for citizen approval?

direct initiative

popular referendum

legislative referendum

recall

people's legislation

What is the term for an electorate's right to vote directly for or against legislation already on the books?

initiative

popular referendum

legislative referendum

recall

social capital



What is the term for the requirement that certain types of measures, such as state constitutional amendments, must be approved by the electorate?

initiative

popular referendum

legislative referendum

recall

social capital

How many of the 50 states grant their citizens the power of initiative?

6

18

24

37

50

How many of the 50 states grant their citizens the power of legislative referendum?

6

18

24

37

50

How many of the 50 states grant their citizens the power of recall?

6

19

24

37

50

What is the term for an electorate's right to force unpopular elected officials out of office before the expiration of their term?

initiative

popular referendum

legislative referendum

recall

social capital

AmeriCorps is an example of which of the following?

a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving voting participation

a national volunteering effort not affiliated with the federal government

indirect government support of volunteering efforts

direct government support of volunteering efforts

a manifestation of the ruling elite theory of government

The nation's top 0.1 percent make over \_\_\_\_\_ the income of the bottom 90 percent.

188 times

18 times

88 times

8 times

twice

According to theorist John Locke, how do governments hold our allegiance?

by enforcing pluralism and suppressing elite dominance

by preserving the state of nature in the face of human threats

by enabling majority rule and protecting minority rights

by holding a monopoly on the use of force within a government's borders

by protecting our life, liberty, and property better than we could on our own

According to John Locke, if a government threatens its citizens's rights, those citizens

must do their best to accommodate themselves to the oppression.

should not rebel because the government is carrying out God's will.

have the right to dissolve the government.

are no longer entitled to their natural rights.

should move to the wilderness and live in the state of nature.

Which of the following statements about John Locke's political philosophy is LEAST accurate?

Locke believed that the primary role of government was to ensure an equal distribution of property.

Locke's beliefs had a profound effect on the founders of the American republic.

Locke argued that people willingly submitted to the authority of government in return for its protection.

Locke argued that citizens could dissolve a government that failed to protect, or actively threatened, their rights.

Locke argued that human beings were born free, not bound to the will of another person or institution.

Approximately how large was the white population of the United States when the Constitution was ratified?

more than four million

more than two million

roughly nine hundred thousand

more than nine million

around five hundred thousand

Which of the following is true of diversity in American suburbs?

Diversity has decreased slightly over the last two decades.

Once diversity is achieved in a suburb, it tends to stay that way.

The share of U.S. neighborhoods that is predominantly middle class or mixed income had fallen to 76 percent in 2010.

The proportion of metropolitan-area residents who live in mostly-white suburbs is increasing.

The number of diverse suburbs is at its lowest level in fifty years.

Approximately how large is the American population today?

1,200,000,000

840,000,000

328,000,000

125,000,000

62,000,000

Approximately what percentage of the American public currently lives in suburbs?

85 percent

75 percent

55 percent

35 percent

20 percent

Which of the following statements about American demographics is most accurate?

Same-sex marriage is illegal in a minority of states.

Thanks largely to the civil rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s, most Americans now live in ethnically diverse neighborhoods.

Since the 1950s, the percentage of Americans who live in the suburbs has dramatically declined.

Hispanic Americans today make up the largest ethnic minority in the United States, narrowly edging out African Americans.

While it was once known for its homogeneity, America's suburban population today is almost as ethnically and religiously diverse as its urban population.

Which minority group in the United States is growing the fastest?

Asian Americans

Hispanic Americans

African Americans

Middle Eastern/Arab Americans

Native Americans

The graying of the American population is likely to create tensions because

fewer workers will have to support more retirees.

older Americans are generally more tolerant of gender differences than are younger Americans.

older Americans are generally more tolerant of racial differences than are younger Americans.

older Americans tend to be less politically active than younger Americans.

older Americans are generally more tolerant of ethnic differences than are younger Americans.

By 2060, what percentage of the American population will be over the age of 65?

81 percent

23 percent

10 percent

34 percent

28 percent

When the U.S. Constitution was written, social class divisions among Americans were

less visible than they are today but every bit as real.

defined primarily by wealth and community but were not present in terms of political power.

much less visible than they are today.

less defined by markers such as wealth and dress.

much more visible than they are today.

Which of the following statements about social mobility in the United States is accurate?

Those of the middle-income class have seen the greatest rise in social mobility in the past 40 years.

Those employed in manufacturing-sector jobs have seen the greatest rise in social mobility.

Social mobility has increased for the poorest fifth of Americans, but not for middle-income Americans.

A person born into the poorest fifth of Americans has a better chance now of ending up in the highest fifth than forty years ago.

In a study of nine European and American nations, the U.S. scored second-lowest on intergenerational upward mobility.

Which of the following is a reason it is increasingly difficult to determine the social class of people you see?

the decreasing income gap between the rich and middle class

the increasing popularity of suits and business attire across all classes

the new vitality of manufacturing jobs

widespread high levels of graduate education

widespread ownership of high-end consumer items

Which of the following skills is likely to be the LEAST profitable for a job seeker or job performer in the future American workplace?

industrial manufacturing skills

well-honed creativity

analytical skills learned in college

financial acumen

technological proficiency

A majority of young people find that \_\_\_\_\_ keep(s) them from voting on Election Day.

lack of interest

registration problems

inconvenient voting locations

being too busy

disliking the candidates

Which of the following ranks second among essential or very important personal objectives for UCLA Freshmen in 2016?

becoming involved in programs to clean-up the environment

raising a family

helping others who are in difficulty

being well-off financially

helping to promote racial understanding

Which of the following is a recent change in the states that has likely negatively impacted political participation?

making Election Day a holiday

dramatically reducing funds for state-sponsored volunteerism programs

applying new direct fees for voting on Election Day

weakening political parties

cutbacks in civic requirements

Which of the following activities best exemplifies civic engagement, as opposed to an individual activity?

helping a sibling with his homework

toting used cans and newspapers to a recycling center

staying late to help a coworker meet a deadline

visiting one's grandfather at his nursing home

doing extra research on a class assignment to get a better grade



Which of the following measures would probably be LEAST conducive to increased political participation?

allowing citizens to vote by mail

allowing citizens to vote online

requiring all voters to present a photo ID

making Election Day a federal holiday

having citizens invited by members of their communities to vote

Which of the following activities would be considered a form of civic engagement, though not a political activity?

placing a vote in a city council election

negotiating a higher salary from a potential employer

wearing a pin endorsing a candidate for office

joining a protest in front of City Hall

organizing a food drive at a local church

The Internet has already made a mark on the American political process, and its impact may well continue to grow. Discuss the changes the Internet and other new communication technologies have already wrought. Have these changes been substantial or superficial? Are they for the better or for the worse? How have these technologies affected your own political engagement?

Discuss the differences between civic life and private life. What qualities make an action or an issue civic instead of private? Is it possible to divorce private and civic life, or is the personal always political, and vice versa?

Describe the various ways the demographic composition of the American public is changing. Be sure to address race, ethnicity, age, class, and sexual preference. How are these changes altering the face of the American public? Which of these changes will present the most challenges in the near or distant future?

Explain the role that majorities, minorities, elites, and interest groups play in the American political system. Does the American political system adequately balance the rights of minorities with the rule of the majority? Does it afford the people sufficient voice in the government, or does it place too much power in the hands of the elite?

Define *liberal democracy*. How did this ideology develop? What are its most important tenets? How well does the American political system of today match the ideal of a liberal democracy?

Citizens in many states have expanded measures for participation in the law-making process. Define and distinguish between the direct initiative, indirect initiative, the popular referendum, the legislative referendum, and the recall. How do these advance democracy? In what ways could they potentially be abused?

Describe and analyze ruling elite theory and pluralism. In what ways do both help explain the nature and outcome of politics in the United States?

What were the key ideas about government put forth in John Locke's *Second Treatise on Government*? How do they apply in today's America?

How have the growing gap between the rich and the poor and the changing composition of job opportunities in the U.S. altered citizens' capacity for social mobility? Are there solutions to the problem?

## **Answer Key**

Test name: Ch1\_AM GOV 2021-2022\_7e

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