

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 1 - America in the 21st Century

Multiple Choice

1. Which thinker observed that, “If men were angels, no government would be necessary”?

- a. George Washington
- b. Harold Lasswell
- c. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- d. Molly Ivins
- e. James Madison

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 3

TOPICS: Introduction

2. In a representative democracy, it is _____ what government decides to do.

- a. politics that controls
- b. elections that control
- c. the people who control
- d. the president who controls
- e. congress which controls

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 3

TOPICS: 1–1 What Are Politics and Government?

3. One of humanity's oldest and most universal institutions for dividing resources and making decisions is _____.

- a. government
- b. politics
- c. voting
- d. war
- e. capitalism

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 3

TOPICS: 1–1 What Are Politics and Government?

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4. Disagreements among people in a society over what the society's priorities should be is the definition of _____.
a. politics
b. social conflict
c. progressivism
d. armed conflict
e. contract dispute

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 3

TOPICS: 1–1a Defining Politics and Government

5. _____ defined politics as the process of determining “who gets what, when, and how” in a society.
a. President James Madison
b. North Korean leader Kim Jong Un
c. Political philosopher John Locke
d. President Lyndon Johnson
e. Political scientist Harold Lasswell

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 4

TOPICS: 1–1a Defining Politics and Government

6. _____ can best be defined as the individuals and institutions that make society's rules and also possess the power and authority to enforce those rules.
a. A republic
b. Government
c. Parliament
d. Democracy
e. Autocracy

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 4

TOPICS: 1–1a Defining Politics and Government

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7. Generally, government serves at least three essential purposes: it resolves conflict, it provides public services, and it
- directs the creation of critical infrastructure.
 - regulates industry.
 - defends the nation and its culture against other nations.
 - provides a national currency.
 - enforces the law.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 4

TOPICS: 1–1a Defining Politics and Government

8. The process of resolving conflicts over how society should use its scarce resources and who should receive various benefits is known as ____.
- progressivism
 - power
 - authority
 - politics
 - capitalism

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 4

TOPICS: 1–1b Resolving Conflicts

9. Power has all of the following attributes EXCEPT
- it may involve the use of force.
 - it requires confusion to be effective.
 - it has the ability to influence behavior.
 - it can be wielded through persuasion.
 - it may be used by promising rewards.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 4

TOPICS: 1–1b Resolving Conflicts

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10. *Authority* refers to

- a. the ability to use power that is collectively recognized by society as legally and morally correct.
- b. the ability to resolve social conflict by force.
- c. power that stems from coercion.
- d. a set of political beliefs that include the advocacy of active government.
- e. the ability to influence the behavior of others.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 5

TOPICS: 1–1b Resolving Conflicts

11. Which of the following is NOT considered a public service?

- a. Manufacturing goods
- b. Preserving national parks
- c. Establishing welfare programs
- d. Building and maintaining roads
- e. Operating public schools

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 5

TOPICS: 1–1c Providing Public Services

12. In mid 2013, the unemployment rate for African American youth aged 16–24 was

- a. 30 percent.
- b. 20 percent.
- c. 50 percent.
- d. 70 percent.
- e. 15 percent.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 6

TOPICS: 1–1c Providing Public Services (Perception versus Reality)

13. The constitution of the United States gives _____ the exclusive power over relations with foreign nations.

- a. Congress
- b. state governments
- c. our national government
- d. the presidency
- e. the Senate

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 5

TOPICS: 1–1d Defending the Nation and Its Culture

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14. In mid 2013, about _____ of the population aged 16–24 was in the labor force.

- a. 25 percent
- b. 50 percent
- c. 15 percent
- d. 75 percent
- e. 20 percent

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 6

TOPICS: 1–1c Providing Public Services (Perception versus Reality)

15. In a(n) _____, the power and authority of the government are in the hands of the wealthy.

- a. constitutional monarchy
- b. direct democracy
- c. plutocracy
- d. republic
- e. autocracy

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 9

TOPICS: 1–2c Other Forms of Government

16. Most modern monarchies are constitutional monarchies in which the monarch shares governmental power with

- a. the church.
- b. elected lawmakers.
- c. a deity.
- d. representatives of large corporations.
- e. members of old, noble families.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 7

TOPICS: 1–2a Undemocratic Systems

17. The main idea of democracy is that government exists only by _____ and reflects the will of_____.

- a. chance; the people
- b. power; the wealthy
- c. divine right; God
- d. consent; the majority
- e. constitutional authority; political elites

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 7

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

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18. Undemocratic systems that are not supported by tradition are called _____.

- a. plutocracies
- b. dictatorships
- c. theocracies
- d. republics
- e. aristocracies

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 7

TOPICS: 1–2a Undemocratic Systems

19. A dictatorship can be _____, which means that a leader or group of leaders seeks to control almost all aspects of social and economic life.

- a. libertarian
- b. totalitarian
- c. multicultural
- d. liberal
- e. conservative

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 7

TOPICS: 1–2a Undemocratic Systems

20. Kim Jong Un in North Korea is a contemporary example of a(n) _____.

- a. progressive
- b. libertarian
- c. totalitarian dictator
- d. social conservative
- e. absolute monarch

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 7

TOPICS: 1–2a Undemocratic Systems

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21. The word *democracy* comes from the Greek *demos*, meaning “_____,” and *kratia*, meaning “_____.”

- a. demonstrate; power
- b. mob; rights
- c. the people; rule
- d. representative; Congress
- e. direct; elections

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 7

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

22. The framers of the American political system

- a. based it on the Athenian model of direct democracy.
- b. preferred a republic headed by a king or queen: a constitutional monarchy.
- c. initially experimented with autocracy but eventually settled on a modified version of direct democracy.
- d. believed that a republic would be insufficiently deliberative.
- e. thought that large groups of people meeting together to make decisions would ignore the rights and opinions of the minority.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 8

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

23. The founders of the United States believed that direct democracy

- a. would require too many elections.
- b. might lead to voter apathy.
- c. would deteriorate into mob rule.
- d. might cost too much to operate.
- e. would ignore the opinions of the majority.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 8

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

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24. In a representative democracy,
- a. the people participate directly in government decision making.
 - b. rulers acquire power through inheritance.
 - c. Republicans have more power than Democrats.
 - d. the will of the majority is expressed through groups of individuals elected by the people to act on their behalf.
 - e. the wealthy exercise ruling power.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 8

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

25. Today, a modified form of direct democracy
- a. is practiced in Athens, Greece.
 - b. is not practical, and thus is not used in any political system.
 - c. is used in some New England towns and Swiss cantons.
 - d. is used to elect representatives to government councils.
 - e. is also known as a republic.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 8

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

26. In a(n) _____, the will of the majority is expressed through small groups of individuals elected by the people to act as their representatives.
- a. aristocracy
 - b. theocracy
 - c. direct democracy
 - d. autocracy
 - e. representative democracy

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 8

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

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27. A republic is essentially a(n)
- a. representative democracy in which the people are sovereign.
 - b. direct democracy in which there is a king or queen.
 - c. autocracy.
 - d. plutocracy.
 - e. aristocracy.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 8

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

28. In a presidential democracy,
- a. the lawmaking and law-enforcing branches of government are united.
 - b. there is no lawmaking branch of government.
 - c. the president is charged with the power to make laws.
 - d. the prime minister and the cabinet are members of the legislature.
 - e. the lawmaking and law-enforcing branches of government are separate but equal.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 9

TOPICS: 1–2b Democratic Systems

29. The term *theocracy* is best defined as
- a. a government run by members of old, noble families.
 - b. a political system in which the rich have disproportionate influence.
 - c. a government in which there is no separation between church and state.
 - d. a government in which political decisions are made by the people themselves rather than elected representatives.
 - e. a government in which political power springs from the barrel of a gun.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 9

TOPICS: 1–2c Other Forms of Government

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30. The term *aristocracy* is best defined as

- a. a government run by members of old, noble families.
- b. a political system in which the rich have disproportionate influence.
- c. a government in which there is no separation between church and state.
- d. a government in which political decisions are made by the people themselves rather than elected representatives.
- e. a government in which political power springs from the barrel of a gun.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 9

TOPICS: 1–2c Other Forms of Government

31. The term _____ means “government of the wealthy.”

- a. *plutocracy*
- b. *democracy*
- c. *theocracy*
- d. *autocracy*
- e. *aristocracy*

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 9

TOPICS: 1–2c Other Forms of Government

32. The term *theocracy* means

- a. “rule by the people.”
- b. “rule by the best.”
- c. “government by the wealthy.”
- d. “rule of law.”
- e. “rule by the deity.”

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 9

TOPICS: 1–2c Other Forms of Government

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33. In writing the U.S. Constitution, the framers incorporated two basic principles of government that had evolved in England: limited government and _____.
a. representative government
b. separation of powers
c. libertarianism
d. conservatism
e. capitalism

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 9, 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

34. The Magna Carta (1215) clearly established the principle of _____.
a. theocracy
b. a right to privacy
c. totalitarianism
d. limited government
e. divine right

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

35. Nearly all of the major concepts in _____ became part of the American system of government.
a. the Magna Carta (1215)
b. the English Bill of Rights (1689)
c. John Locke's Two Treatises of Government (1689)
d. Chairman Mao Tse Tung's Little Red Book (1966)
e. Thomas Hobbes' Leviathan (1651)

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

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36. The Magna Carta (1215)

- a. abolished trial by jury.
- b. forced the nobles to obtain the king's approval of any taxes they imposed.
- c. signaled the end of the monarch's absolute power.
- d. gave the English monarch virtually unrestricted powers.
- e. abolished the concept of due process of law.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

37. Which of the following was a provision in the English Bill of Rights (1689)?

- a. The king could abolish parliamentary elections.
- b. The queen did not require Parliament's approval to levy taxes.
- c. The king or queen had to rule with the consent of the people's representatives in Parliament.
- d. The queen could interfere with parliamentary elections.
- e. The king did not need Parliament's approval to maintain an army.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

38. Which of the following best describes a social contract?

- a. An economic system based on the private ownership of wealth-producing property, free markets, and freedom of contract
- b. The freedom of individuals to believe, act, and express themselves as they choose so long as doing so does not infringe on the rights of other individuals in the society
- c. A voluntary agreement among individuals to create a government and to give that government adequate power to secure the mutual protection and welfare of all individuals
- d. A concept that holds, at a minimum, that all people are entitled to equal protection under the law
- e. The set of ideas, values, and attitudes about government and the political process held by a community or a nation

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

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39. Natural rights are
- a. created in a social contract.
 - b. established by parliaments.
 - c. granted in constitutional provisions.
 - d. inherent within every man, woman, and child.
 - e. bestowed by the ruling elite.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

40. The philosopher John Locke argued that people are born with natural rights to life, liberty and _____.
- a. the pursuit of happiness
 - b. prosperity
 - c. freedom
 - d. property
 - e. privacy

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

41. The philosopher John Locke theorized that the purpose of government was to protect _____.
- a. natural rights
 - b. political culture
 - c. equality
 - d. capitalism
 - e. multiculturalism

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 10

TOPICS: 1–3a The British Legacy

42. Which of the following is a fundamental principle on which American democracy is based?
- a. Equality in voting
 - b. Individual privacy
 - c. Economic equality
 - d. Minority rule
 - e. Freedom of contract

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 11

TOPICS: 1–3b Principles of American Democracy

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43. The term _____ refers to a state of being free from external controls.

- a. *equality*
- b. *independence*
- c. *liberty*
- d. *democracy*
- e. *privacy*

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 11

TOPICS: 1–3c American Political Values

44. The constitutional prohibition against granting titles of nobility reflects the goal of

- a. liberty.
- b. freedom.
- c. the pursuit of happiness.
- d. equality.
- e. private ownership of property.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 12

TOPICS: 1–3c American Political Values

45. Some contend that efforts to achieve equality, in the sense of equal treatment for all, are fundamentally incompatible with the value of _____.

- a. privacy
- b. property
- c. liberty
- d. justice
- e. independence

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 12

TOPICS: 1–3c American Political Values

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46. At the heart of our capitalist economic system is
- private ownership of property.
 - equal protection of the laws.
 - liberty and justice for all.
 - freedom of expression.
 - the elimination of social and economic differences among people.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 12

TOPICS: 1–3c American Political Values

47. Capitalism is a(n)
- set of political beliefs that include the advocacy of active government.
 - concept that holds, at a minimum, that all people are entitled to equal protection under the law.
 - set of beliefs that include a limited role for the national government in helping individuals and in the economic affairs of the nation.
 - economic system based on the private ownership of wealth-producing property, free markets, and freedom of contract.
 - more popular term for the set of political beliefs known as liberalism.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 12

TOPICS: 1–3c American Political Values

48. In the 2012 elections
- the Democrats lost seats in the Senate.
 - the Republican plans for a more limited government were frustrated.
 - the Democrats gained a 201–234 majority in the House.
 - moderate voters were worried about Democratic plans to cut Medicare and Medicaid.
 - the Republicans took control of the House from the Democrats.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 13

TOPICS: 1–3d Political Values and a Divided Electorate

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49. One of the outgrowths of the civil rights movement of the 1960s was an emphasis on _____, the belief that the many cultures that make up American society should remain distinct and be protected—and even encouraged—by our laws.
- a. libertarianism
 - b. socialism
 - c. progressivism
 - d. capitalism
 - e. multiculturalism

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 13

TOPICS: 1–3e Political Values in a Changing Society

50. By 2040, Americans aged 65 and above are expected to reach _____ of the population.
- a. 13 percent
 - b. 20 percent
 - c. 10 percent
 - d. 42 percent
 - e. 36 percent

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 13, 14

TOPICS: 1–3e Political Values in a Changing Society

51. In the coming century, all of the following nations are expected to have shrinking populations EXCEPT _____.
- a. Japan
 - b. China
 - c. Germany
 - d. Russia
 - e. The United States

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 14

TOPICS: 1–3e Political Values in a Changing Society

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52. In the year 2050, non-Hispanic whites will comprise about _____ of the U.S. population.

- a. 30 percent
- b. 23 percent
- c. 64 percent
- d. 46 percent
- e. 55 percent

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 14

TOPICS: 1–3e Political Values in a Changing Society

53. In 2010, Hispanics constituted _____ of the U.S. population.

- a. 3 percent
- b. nearly 5 percent
- c. just over 12 percent
- d. about 16 percent
- e. nearly 30 percent

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 14

TOPICS: 1–3e Political Values in a Changing Society

54. When it comes to ideology, Americans are often placed in two broad political camps:

- a. socialists and conservatives.
- b. progressives and liberals.
- c. conservatives and libertarians.
- d. liberals and conservatives.
- e. liberals and socialists.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 14

TOPICS: 1–4 American Political Ideology

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55. _____ is best defined as a set of beliefs that include a limited role for the national government in helping individuals and in the economic affairs of the nation, and support for traditional values and lifestyles.

- a. Capitalism
- b. Conservatism
- c. Progressivism
- d. Liberalism
- e. Socialism

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 14, 15

TOPICS: 1–4a Conservatism

56. When Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater won the Republican presidential nomination on a relatively radical platform in 1964, the _____ movement emerged as a major force in American politics.

- a. liberal
- b. progressive
- c. independent
- d. conservative
- e. libertarian

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 16

TOPICS: 1–4a Conservatism

57. In 1980, Republican _____ became the first “movement conservative” to win the White House.

- a. Barry Goldwater
- b. Lyndon Johnson
- c. Richard Nixon
- d. Ronald Reagan
- e. George H.W. Bush

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 16

TOPICS: 1–4a Conservatism

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58. Conservatives

- a. value “big government.”
- b. strongly favor the separation of church and state.
- c. believe that the social and economic outcomes that exist in the absence of government action are frequently unfair.
- d. believe that individuals and families should take responsibility for their own economic circumstances.
- e. believe that government ought to guarantee that everyone can find a job.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 16

TOPICS: 1–4a Conservatism

59. Modern American liberalism can trace its roots to the New Deal programs of ____.

- a. Andrew Jackson
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- d. Harry Truman
- e. Bill Clinton

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 16

TOPICS: 1–4b Liberalism

60. The ideology of American liberalism did not take its fully modern form until the

- a. 1930s, during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt.
- b. 1950s, during the administration of Dwight Eisenhower.
- c. 1960s, during the administration of Lyndon Johnson.
- d. 1990s, during the administration of Bill Clinton.
- e. 2000s, during the administration of Barack Obama.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 16

TOPICS: 1–4b Liberalism

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61. Most politicians who might have called themselves _____ in the past have labeled their philosophy progressivism instead.
- a. socialists
 - b. liberals
 - c. libertarians
 - d. conservatives
 - e. Tea Partiers

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 17

TOPICS: 1–4b Liberalism

62. On the traditional political spectrum, _____ and _____ are on the left.
- a. libertarians; liberals
 - b. conservatives; socialists
 - c. progressives; conservatives
 - d. socialists; libertarians
 - e. liberals; socialists

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: 17

TOPICS: 1–4c The Traditional Political Spectrum

63. On the traditional political spectrum, _____ and _____ are on the right.
- a. libertarians; conservatives
 - b. conservatives; socialists
 - c. progressives; libertarians
 - d. socialists; libertarians
 - e. liberals; socialists

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 17

TOPICS: 1–4c The Traditional Political Spectrum

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64. People whose views fall in the middle of the traditional political spectrum are generally called _____.

- a. moderates
- b. progressives
- c. libertarians
- d. liberals
- e. conservatives

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 18

TOPICS: 1–4c The Traditional Political Spectrum

65. In much of the world, the main left-of-center party describes itself as _____.

- a. conservative
- b. progressive
- c. libertarian
- d. socialist
- e. communist

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 18

TOPICS: 1–4d Beyond Conservatism and Liberalism

66. _____ oppose almost all government regulation of the economy, and they oppose government involvement in issues of private morality.

- a. Libertarians
- b. Socialists
- c. Tea Party supporters
- d. Liberals
- e. Conservatives

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 18

TOPICS: 1–4d Beyond Conservatism and Liberalism

Chapter 1 - America in the 21st Century

67. _____ is the belief that government should do as little as possible, not only in the economic sphere, but also in regulating morality and personal behavior.
- a. Conservatism
 - b. Progressivism
 - c. Libertarianism
 - d. Socialism
 - e. Liberalism

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 18

TOPICS: 1–4d Beyond Conservatism and Liberalism

68. This group has a stronger commitment to egalitarianism than do U.S. liberals and a greater tolerance for strong government.
- a. Libertarians
 - b. Progressives
 - c. Socialists
 - d. The Tea Party movement
 - e. Independents (moderates)

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 18

TOPICS: 1–4d Beyond Conservatism and Liberalism

69. Libertarians believe in
- a. economic equality and social liberty.
 - b. social order and economic equality.
 - c. socialism.
 - d. social liberty and economic liberty.
 - e. social order and economic liberty.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 18

TOPICS: 1–4d Beyond Conservatism and Liberalism

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70. Social conservatives/economic progressives believe in

- a. economic equality and social liberty.
- b. social order and economic equality.
- c. libertarianism.
- d. social liberty and economic liberty.
- e. social order and economic liberty.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 18

TOPICS: 1–4d Beyond Conservatism and Liberalism

Essay

71. Describe ways in which the United States has changed demographically over time. How do these changes impact the government's ability to carry out its three essential purposes effectively?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

72. What is an autocracy? What forms may autocracy take? How do these forms of rule differ from democracy?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

73. Discuss the different systems of government. Who governs? Who has the power to make the rules and laws that all must obey?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

74. Describe how the beginnings of our form of government in the United States are linked to events that occurred centuries earlier in England. How important is the British legacy?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

75. American democracy is based on five fundamental principles. What are they? Why do these principles frequently lie at the heart of America's political conflicts?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

76. What is political culture? What are the fundamental political values shared by most Americans? Does it matter that individual Americans often interpret the meanings of these values differently?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

77. Discuss the development of modern American conservatism. What are the key elements in conservative thinking?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

78. Discuss the development of modern American liberalism. What are the key elements in liberal thinking?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

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79. Explain the term *ideology* and make an argument about which graphic representation best represents political ideologies: the traditional political spectrum or a two-dimensional political classification?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

80. Draw a two-dimensional political classification that illustrates the ideological positions Americans take on economic issues and social matters. Describe the various combinations of views that complicate the relationship between ideology and political party in the American electorate.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.