

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The first immigrants that went on to found many different civilizations in North America were _____.

a. Africans
b. Asians
c. Native Americans
d. Europeans

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 20

2. Europeans who migrated to America _____.

a. came from the same country
b. spoke the same language
c. practiced the same religion
d. brought some of their conflict with them

ANS: D PTS: 2 REF: 20

3. Africans, men and women, forcibly removed to America _____.

a. did share the same language and culture
b. did share the same religion culture
c. did share the same religion
d. did not share common traditions

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 20

4. The ethnic and racial composition of the American population broadened in the _____.

a. mid-eighteenth century
b. mid- to late-nineteenth century
c. period prior to the Revolutionary War
d. years of the Civil War

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 20

5. Anti-immigration or anti-foreign viewpoints are sometimes called _____ sentiments.

a. nativist
b. precarious
c. philanthropic
d. bilingual

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 20

6. One person complaining about bilingual street signs in 1750s Philadelphia was _____.

a. Thomas Paine
b. James Madison
c. Patrick Henry
d. Benjamin Franklin

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 20

7. America's religious diversity has changed along with what?

a. multiple Catholic presidents
b. its ethnic makeup
c. its geography
d. the makeup of the Vatican

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 21

8. What percent of Americans claim no religious affiliation?

a. 5 percent
b. 16 percent
c. 28 percent

d. over 50 percent

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 21

9. The Occupy Wall Street movement highlights the conflict between _____.
a. rich and poor c. urban and suburban dwellers
b. older and newer immigrants d. young and old

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 21

10. The classic and most costly regional conflict was during what event?
a. the American Civil War c. the American Revolution
b. the War of Annexation d. World War II

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 21

11. Core values, including liberty, equality and popular sovereignty, are found in which document?
a. the Mayflower Compact c. the Constitution
b. the Gettysburg Address d. the Federalist Papers

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 22

12. What author described America as “a teeming Nation of nations?”
a. James Fenimore Cooper
b. Sam F.B. Morse
c. Emma Lazarus
d. Walt Whitman

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 22

13. The Statue of Liberty represents _____.
a. the Industrial Revolution
b. the American Revolution
c. the Reconstruction Period
d. the age of Enlightenment

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 24

14. “The New Colossus,” now associated with the Statue of Liberty, was written by whom?
a. Walt Whitman
b. Emma Lazarus
c. James Fenimore Cooper
d. Sam F.B. Morse

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 24

15. Many “birthers” are prevalent in the _____.
a. West c. North
b. Mountain West d. South

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 26

16. The birther movement claims President Obama was born where?
a. Hawaii c. Kenya
b. a U.S. military base in Panama d. Delaware

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 26

17. Constitutional amendments that led toward equality in life include _____.
- a. the Bill of Rights c. the Fourteenth Amendment
- b. the Seventeenth Amendment d. the Second Amendment

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 23

18. How did the Founders view majority rule?
 - a. all people are equal, majority should rule
 - b. the national Congress is immune to majority rule
 - c. it should be limited
 - d. minority rights are present, but inconsequential

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 29

19. The Declaration of Independence denied political rights to _____.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a. white men | c. property owners |
| b. Protestants | d. white women |

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 22-23

20. The idea that every person should have the chance to realize her or his potential, economically, intellectually, and socially is called the equality of _____.
- a. opportunity c. rights
b. standard d. result

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 23

21. Because of Americans' emphasis on liberty, especially "freedom from," there's an emphasis on _____.
- a. sovereignty c. individual rights
b. republicanism d. Madisonianism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 25

22. English Philosopher John Locke insisted people were equal, but the “why” conflicted with _____.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Karl Marx | c. Thomas Jefferson |
| b. Thomas Hobbes | d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau |

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 25

23. Popular sovereignty reflects our form of government and, therefore, _____.
- a. always leads to mob rule
 - b. is rooted in the idea of democracy
 - c. often disregards the rights of the few
 - d. is inconsistent with federalism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 27

24. A New England town meeting is an example of _____.
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. pluralist democracy | c. direct democracy |
| b. republicanism in action | d. tyranny of the majority |

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 27

25. In a republic, among the obligations of citizens is the requirement that _____.
- a. citizens vote directly for the laws
 - b. citizens contribute to political campaigns
 - c. citizens vote for representatives to make laws for them
 - d. all citizens would defend the country

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 27

26. In an indirect democracy citizens vote _____.
- a. on most issues
 - b. for representatives who vote on most issues
 - c. on issues that directly affect them, and representatives vote on general issues
 - d. directly for a national Congress

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 27

27. A direct democracy _____.
- a. is an ideal type but impractical for a large country
 - b. allows policymakers to vote by proxy
 - c. functions best with a large citizenry
 - d. is the best way to protect minorities

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 27

28. A republic is _____.
- a. a direct democracy
 - b. a government that limits minority rights
 - c. an indirect democracy
 - d. inconsistent with democratic theory

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 27

29. Thomas Jefferson felt that government _____.
- a. is controlled by the people
 - b. would corrupt the masses
 - c. was evil
 - d. could not tolerate good and bad

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 27

30. The concepts of majority rule and _____ conflict with each other, and democratic government must strike a delicate balance.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| a. political demonstrations | c. identity politics |
| b. votes | d. minority rights |

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 27-28

31. Liberty and equality _____ one another.
- a. have no relation with
 - b. can never reinforce
 - c. always meld well with
 - d. may often conflict with

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 28-29

- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 29

- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 30-32

- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 30-31

- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 32

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1 REF: 27-28

5. What is a political culture?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1 REF: 30-31

ESSAY

1. "There is an inevitable conflict between majority rule and minority rights." Discuss this statement and give examples of the conflict.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1

2. Discuss three core values of American political culture and how Americans tend to define each one.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1

3. Describe three details that make the American population diverse.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 3

4. Describe instances when liberty and equality conflict.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1

5. Why is direct democracy an ideal type of government, but impractical for a large country?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1