

Main Heads

Government

Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy

Who Are Americans?

American Political Culture

What Americans Think about Government

Learning Objectives

Define government and forms of government

Describe the role of the citizen in politics

Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

Explore Americans' attitudes toward government

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Government is best defined as the
- a. institutions and procedures by which a territory and its people are ruled.
 - b. set of political principles and values that guide political life.
 - c. means by which wealth is redistributed.
 - d. invisible hand that turns private interests into public goods.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

2. A _____ is a service that people need but are usually unable to provide for themselves.
- a. public good
 - b. cultural commodity
 - c. selective benefit
 - d. private good

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

3. Defense against foreign aggression, maintenance of public order, and a stable currency are examples of
- a. police powers.
 - b. pluralism.
 - c. constitutionalism.
 - d. public goods.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

4. Who said that the best government was one that “governed least”?
- a. Franklin Roosevelt
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Alexander Hamilton
 - d. Abraham Lincoln

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

5. What is the principal difference between an autocracy and an oligarchy?
- a. the number of people in charge
 - b. the level of wealth of the rulers
 - c. international diplomatic recognition
 - d. the strength of the military

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Understanding

6. A government that is not constrained by legal limits and also seeks to eliminate any challenges to its authority is known as a(n) _____ government.
- a. authoritarian
 - b. totalitarian
 - c. democratic
 - d. republican

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

7. A(n) _____ occurs when a small group of wealthy landowners and corporate leaders control the government.
- a. monarchy
 - b. oligarchy
 - c. authoritarian regime
 - d. totalitarian state

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

8. An autocracy exists when
- a. the government is controlled by a single individual.
 - b. the government is controlled by a small but powerful group of people.
 - c. the constitution of a government is followed strictly.
 - d. citizens play a significant part in government by electing key public officials.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

9. The willingness to be restrained by the power of social institutions, but not by political or legal institutions, is a hallmark of a(n) _____ regime.
- a. totalitarian
 - b. authoritarian
 - c. democratic
 - d. monarchic

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

10. A government that is formally limited by laws and rules is called

- a. democratic.
- b. constitutional.
- c. oligarchic.
- d. totalitarian.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

11. Which of the following is NOT an example of a totalitarian regime?
- a. the United Kingdom
 - b. pre-World War II Japan
 - c. Nazi Germany
 - d. the Soviet Union under Stalin

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

12. Approximately _____ percent of the world's population currently lives in a constitutional democracy.
- a. 95
 - b. 75
 - c. 60
 - d. 40

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

13. The _____ was the key group in Europe that pushed for limited government.
- a. bourgeoisie
 - b. gendarmes
 - c. peasantry
 - d. Socialist Party

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

14. Which of the following statements best characterizes the bourgeoisie's view of electoral and representative institutions?
- a. They were opponents of electoral and representative institutions and favored a government run by a single monarch.
 - b. They were opponents of electoral and representative institutions and favored a government run by a small group of aristocrats and clergy members.
 - c. They were advocates of electoral and representative institutions that allowed for universal participation among all adults.
 - d. They were advocates of electoral and representative institutions, but they favored limiting participation to the middle and upper classes.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Understanding

15. Having some share or say in the composition of a government's leadership, how it is organized, or what its policies are going to be is called
- a. government.
 - b. power.
 - c. autocracy.
 - d. federalism.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

16. Direct democracy is best defined as
- a. the system of government run by one person.
 - b. a system that allows citizens to vote directly for laws and policies.
 - c. the competition between interest groups for governmental power.
 - d. a system that allows citizens to elect representatives who play a significant role in governmental decision-making.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

17. A representative democracy is a system of government that
- a. allows citizens to vote directly on laws and policies.
 - b. allows citizens to make, veto, or judge statutes personally.
 - c. gives citizens a regular opportunity to elect top government officials.
 - d. gives citizens the ability to debate important constitutional decisions.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

18. The theory that all interests are and should be free to compete for influence in the government is called
- a. republicanism.
 - b. hedonism.
 - c. pluralism.
 - d. communism.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

19. Prior to the eighteenth century
- governments were primarily democratic.
 - governments rarely sought the support of their people.
 - most governments were based on respect for the rule of law.
 - autocracies were extremely rare.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

20. The demand that there be no taxation without representation is a good example of what political reform of the eighteenth century?
- the decline of popular influence on government
 - more popular influence on government
 - the decline in citizenship
 - the spread of autocracy

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

21. What major legal and political changes led to the rise of constitutional government in the West?
- legal limits on government and the right of more people to vote
 - the right of revolution and the spread of socialism
 - debt relief for the poor and the right of average citizens to hold office
 - the growth in ethnic and religious diversity

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

22. After the Civil War, Republicans attempted to
- disenfranchise newly freed slaves in order to maintain Republican control over the defeated southern states.
 - enfranchise newly freed slaves in order to maintain Republican control over the defeated southern states.
 - disenfranchise all property-owning whites in order to maintain Republican control over the defeated southern states.
 - enfranchise women in order to maintain Republican control over the defeated southern states.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

23. _____ described politics as “who gets what, when, how.”
- James Madison
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - Harold Lasswell
 - John Locke

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

24. Politics can be defined as
- conflicts over the character, membership, and policies of government.
 - the informal, private organizations through which a land and its people are ruled.
 - a hierarchically structured organization that is designed to distribute labor among several different groups of people.
 - a line-and-staff organization that is designed to facilitate control over complex social arrangements.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

25. Those instrumental in the founding of the American Republic
- explicitly outlawed political protest in the Constitution because they believed elections were sufficient enough to protect political freedom.
 - provided protections for political protest in the Constitution because they believed direct democracy was a better form of government than representative democracy.
 - provided protections for political protest in the Constitution because they believed elections were not enough to protect political freedom.
 - provided protections for political protest in the Constitution because they believed it was the only way to guarantee political equality.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Understanding

26. Why are Americans sometimes fearful of pluralist politics?
- They are fearful that organized groups will successfully advance public interests at the expense of special interests.
 - They are fearful that organized groups will successfully advance special interests at the expense of the greater public good.
 - They are fearful that organized groups represent a challenge to liberty.
 - They are fearful that organized groups will reduce the need for public goods.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Understanding

27. Which of the following statements best describes direct democracy in the United States?
- Every state and local government allows direct democracy, but initiatives are always limited to issues of taxation and economic regulation.
 - Every state and local government allows direct democracy, and many hot-button issues are determined by initiatives.
 - Some state and local governments allow direct democracy, and many hot-button issues are determined by initiatives.
 - Some state and local governments allow direct democracy, but initiatives are always limited to issues of taxation and economic regulation.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

28. If a government led by a dictator was replaced with a government where a large number of citizens exercised influence over decision-making, this change would best be characterized as a shift from a(n)
- autocracy to an oligarchy.
 - democracy to an oligarchy.
 - democracy to an autocracy.
 - autocracy to a democracy.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

29. Though the United States is a _____ at the federal level, there are provisions for _____ democracy at the state and local levels.
- direct democracy; representative
 - representative democracy; direct
 - oligarchic government; direct
 - oligarchic government; representative

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

30. Which of the following is an example of the process of direct democracy?
- citizens in a state approving the use of medical marijuana through referendum
 - a citizen calling her representative to complain about potholes on local roads
 - a group of citizens coming together to debate the pros and cons of higher taxes
 - a citizen deciding to contribute money to his preferred presidential candidate

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

31. Which of the following is an example of direct action politics in the United States?
- the Black Lives Matter protests
 - Oregon voters approving a measure to legalize recreational marijuana use in the 2014 election
 - Donald Trump's victory in the 2016 presidential election
 - the Republican takeover of the U.S. House of Representatives following the 2010 midterm elections

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

32. The _____ is the MOST important concept in the theory of pluralism.
- individual
 - nation
 - state
 - group

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

33. Why did the Progressives support women's suffrage in the early twentieth century?
- The Progressives were dominated by women.
 - The Progressives believed women would support their reform movement.

- c. The Progressives needed to develop a voting bloc to check and limit upper-class northerners.
- d. The Progressives needed to develop a voting bloc to check and limit lower-class southerners.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—Government
 OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Understanding

34. Generally speaking, in order to be a good citizen in the United States, it is MOST critical to have
- a. a lot of corporate connections.
 - b. significant resources, such as money.
 - c. knowledge of the American political system.
 - d. strongly held convictions.

ANS: C DIF: Easy
 REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy
 OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

35. Citizenship refers to
- a. the process of providing passive consent for government's activities.
 - b. the act of paying taxes to the government.
 - c. informed and active membership in a political community.
 - d. receiving benefits from government programs.

ANS: C DIF: Easy
 REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy
 OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Remembering

36. It is important for Americans to have political knowledge so that they will
- a. be able to determine who belongs and who does not belong.
 - b. be better able to assess their own interests when making political choices.
 - c. be better able to judge the legitimacy of other nations.
 - d. feel a stronger sense of patriotism.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate
 REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy
 OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

37. In 2017, what percentage of Americans did NOT know that "Obamacare" and the "Affordable Care Act" are the same thing?
- a. 5
 - b. 15
 - c. 33
 - d. 75

ANS: C DIF: Moderate
 REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy
 OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Remembering

38. Democracy functions best when
- a. less than a majority of citizens vote in every election.
 - b. citizens are informed.
 - c. all candidates for office are highly educated.
 - d. all candidates for office are wealthy.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate
 REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy
 OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

39. *Digital citizenship* is
- a. the ability to participate in society online.
 - b. the constitutional right to vote in federal elections using the internet.
 - c. a new government program designed to deliver daily legislative updates to citizens via email.
 - d. the federal government's recent initiative to allow immigrants to complete citizenship forms electronically.

ANS: A DIF: Easy
 REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy
 OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Remembering

40. Approximately _____ percent of Americans can correctly identify all three branches of the federal government.
- a. 5
 - c. 75

b. 30

d. 95

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics

MSC: Remembering

41. Americans' sense of political efficacy

- a. remained relatively constant between 1960 and 2015.
- b. increased dramatically between 1960 and 2015.
- c. decreased dramatically between 1960 and 2015.
- d. decreased between 1960 and 1975 but increased between 1975 and 2015.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics

MSC: Remembering

42. The decline in political efficacy in the United States is

- a. unlikely to matter at all for the functioning of American democracy because America's constitutional form of limited government is so well established.
- b. likely to have negative effects on American democracy because it will lead to less citizen participation in government.
- c. likely to have negative effects on American democracy because it will lead to more citizen participation in government.
- d. likely to have positive effects on American democracy because it will lead to more citizen participation in government.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics

MSC: Understanding

43. The American population grew from approximately _____ million people in 1790 to approximately _____ million people in 2018.

- a. 4; 327
- b. 4; 150
- c. 15; 327
- d. 15; 150

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

44. At the time of the founding of the Republic, approximately _____ percent of non-Native American inhabitants of the 13 states were of European ancestry.

- a. 25
- b. 50
- c. 65
- d. 80

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

45. Although _____ percent of the population was of African descent at the time of the Founding, only about _____ percent of this group was free from slavery.

- a. 50; 10
- b. 50; 1.5
- c. 35; 10
- d. 20; 1.5

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

46. In 1900, residents who traced their origin to Latin America or Asia each accounted for

- a. less than 1 percent of the entire population.
- b. approximately 10 percent of the entire population.
- c. approximately 33 percent of the entire population.
- d. approximately 50 percent of the entire population.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

47. The National Origins quota system

- a. allowed a large quota of new immigrants from northern European countries but only a small quota of new immigrants from eastern and southern European countries.

- b. allowed only a small quota of new immigrants from northern European countries but a large quota of immigrants from eastern and southern European countries.
- c. allowed the same quota of new immigrants from every country around the world.
- d. outlawed all immigration from European countries.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

48. The foreign-born population in the United States reached an all-time low of 5 percent in 1970 because

- a. the Constitution was amended to eliminate naturalization and provide citizenship only to people born within the United States.
- b. the federal government chose to deport nearly all foreign-born residents after World War II.
- c. the struggling American economy made the United States an unattractive destination for most immigrants.
- d. the National Origins quota system placed strong restrictions on the number of immigrants who could enter the United States.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Understanding

49. Immigrants from Asian countries were

- a. allowed to enter the country in unlimited numbers by a 1924 Supreme Court decision.
- b. not mentioned in any federal law prior to 1973.
- c. strongly recruited to the United States by the federal government between 1882 and 1943.
- d. largely prohibited from entering the United States prior to the 1940s.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

50. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Native Americans have always been recognized as citizens of the United States.
- b. Native Americans became U.S. citizens in 1868.
- c. Native Americans became U.S. citizens in 1924.
- d. Native Americans have never become U.S. citizens under American constitutional law.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

51. Most Americans of African descent were not officially citizens in the United States until

- a. 1857, when the Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.
- b. 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution conferred citizenship on the freed slaves.
- c. 1896, when the Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- d. 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution allowed for universal suffrage.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

52. Which of the following statements best describes naturalization laws in the United States prior to 1870?

- a. All free people could become naturalized citizens after living in the country for at least five years.
- b. Only free whites could become naturalized citizens.
- c. Only freed African American slaves could become naturalized citizens.
- d. Only Native Americans could become naturalized citizens.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Applying

53. In 2000, the United States Census

- a. added a new category for people who identify as Hispanic or Latino.
- b. removed a previously used category for people who identify as Hispanic or Latino.
- c. added a new category for people who identify as “two or more races.”

d. removed a previously used category for people who identify as “two or more races.”

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Remembering

54. A majority of the foreign-born population living in the United States today come from
- Africa.
 - Asia.
 - Latin America.
 - Europe.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Remembering

55. About _____ percent of the American adult population identifies with the Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish faiths.
- 12
 - 32
 - 52
 - 72

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Remembering

56. There are approximately _____ million people living in the United States without legal authorization, and the majority of these people are from _____.
- 2; Mexico and Central America
 - 6; Mexico and Central America
 - 11; Mexico and Central America
 - 11; Asia and Africa

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Remembering

57. Congressional law and Supreme Court decisions have ruled that undocumented immigrants are
- entitled to both education and emergency health care in the United States.
 - prohibited from accessing both education and emergency health care in the United States.
 - entitled to education but not emergency health care in the United States.
 - entitled to emergency health care but not education in the United States.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Remembering

58. Which of the following statements best characterizes the United States’ population relative to that of other industrialized countries?
- Much like other industrialized countries, the age profile of the United States’ population has remained fairly constant over time.
 - The United States’ population is aging and has always been older than citizens of most industrialized countries.
 - Although the population of the United States is becoming younger, Americans tend to be older than citizens of most industrialized countries.
 - Although the population of the United States is aging, Americans tend to be younger than citizens of most industrialized countries.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Understanding

59. The U.S. Constitution creates a system that underrepresents urban areas by
- providing representation based on population in the U.S. House of Representatives.
 - providing each state with two U.S. senators regardless of population.
 - requiring federal officials to spend the same amount of money in rural and urban areas of the country.
 - requiring that federal officials impose higher taxes on people living in urban areas of the country.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Understanding

60. Which of the following statements about the United States Census is MOST accurate?
- The census has always counted every person living within the boundaries of the United States

regardless of race or ethnicity.

- b. The census has always categorized people in one of five racial groups: Native Americans, Latino Americans, African Americans, Caucasian Americans, and Asian Americans.
- c. Who census officials count and how they are categorized by race and ethnicity have changed significantly throughout American history.
- d. The current census does not allow a person to identify himself or herself as a member of more than one racial group.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Understanding

61. During the last 50 years, the American population has
- a. not experienced any regional shifts.
 - b. shifted as a result of people leaving the Northeast and Midwest and moving to the South and Southwest.
 - c. shifted as a result of people leaving the South and Southwest and moving to the Northeast and Midwest.
 - d. shifted as a result of people leaving urban areas and moving to rural areas.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

62. The incomes of middle-class Americans
- a. have largely stagnated over the last 40 years.
 - b. have increased significantly over the last 40 years.
 - c. have decreased significantly over the last 40 years.
 - d. decreased significantly between 1976 and 1996 but have increased significantly since 1996.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

63. Which of the following best describes the history of income inequality in the United States?
- a. The New Deal of the 1930s created massive income inequality that dramatically increased the share of annual national income going to the top 1 percent.
 - b. Income inequality has remained relatively constant throughout American history, with the top 1 percent accounting for approximately 10 percent of national income.
 - c. In 1976, the top 1 percent accounted for less than 10 percent of annual national income.
 - d. The top 1 percent has never accounted for at least 10 percent of annual national income.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Applying

64. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between so-called whiteness and American citizenship throughout history?
- a. American citizenship has never been tied to whiteness, and the meaning of *white* has remained constant over time.
 - b. American citizenship has never been tied to whiteness because the meaning of *white* has shifted considerably over time.
 - c. American citizenship has always been tied to whiteness, even as the meaning of *white* shifted over time.
 - d. American citizenship has always been tied to whiteness, and the meaning of *white* has remained constant over time.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—Who Are Americans?

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Understanding

65. Political culture refers to the
- a. way artists, musicians, filmmakers, and cultural critics use their messages to influence political decision-making.
 - b. shared values, beliefs, and attitudes that serve to hold a nation and its people together.
 - c. system of organizing politically, which is defined historically in the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union.
 - d. formal rules that govern the interaction between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

66. In the Declaration of Independence, which rights were declared inalienable?
- “Life, Liberty and Equality.”
 - “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”
 - “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.”
 - “Life, Equality and the pursuit of Happiness.”

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

67. The belief that political authority should rest with the people themselves is called
- political equality.
 - pluralism.
 - popular sovereignty.
 - federalism.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

68. Throughout American history, the concept of liberty has been linked to the idea of
- privacy.
 - limited government.
 - unlimited government.
 - economic equality.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

69. The essential documents of the American founding are the _____ and the _____.
- Declaration of Independence; Constitution
 - Declaration of Independence; Magna Carta
 - Constitution; Magna Carta
 - Constitution; Mayflower Compact

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

70. The controversy over city governments’ passage of so-called sit-lie ordinances is an example of the ongoing conflict in the United States over
- the Fourteenth Amendment’s equal protection clause.
 - perjury punishments in grand jury hearings.
 - how to educate children.
 - what to do when personal liberties violate community norms.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Applying

71. In 2014, the Supreme Court ruled that family businesses
- could be exempted from the Affordable Care Act’s requirement to cover contraception on the basis of religious objections.
 - could discriminate in their hiring practices on the basis of an applicant’s religious affiliation.
 - would not have to provide any health insurance coverage to their employees.
 - could not opt out of providing contraceptive care under the Affordable Care Act, even if they raised religious objections.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

72. The Affordable Care Act required businesses with more than _____ employees to provide health coverage to their employees.
- 50
 - 500
 - 5,000
 - 50,000

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

73. The Affordable Care Act was controversial partly because it
- expanded economic freedom by cutting taxes on any business that chose to provide health insurance coverage for its employees.
 - limited economic freedom by creating a government-run health insurance program funded entirely by taxes on corporate profits.
 - expanded economic freedom by allowing businesses to choose which health services would be covered under the insurance plans provided to their employees.
 - limited economic freedom by requiring businesses to provide health coverage for their employees and establishing standards about which health services should be covered by the insurance.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

74. Edward Snowden was a significant figure in 2013 because he
- started a successful ballot initiative to legalize recreational marijuana use in Colorado.
 - was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Barack Obama.
 - led the Occupy Wall Street protests against income inequality.
 - leaked top secret documents from the National Security Administration (NSA) to the press.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

75. Which of the following statements about the 2013 leaks related to the National Security Administration (NSA) is NOT accurate?
- The leaks revealed that the NSA had created the “Stuxnet” computer worm in order to damage Iran’s nuclear weapons program.
 - The leaks revealed that the NSA had been using “metadata” to track the connections among American citizens for more than three years.
 - The leaks revealed that the American government was listening in on the private communications of foreign governments, including many American allies, such as Germany and Brazil.
 - The leaks revealed that the NSA had access to Americans’ Facebook, Google, Apple, and Yahoo! accounts, among many other electronic data sources.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

76. The separate but equal doctrine was created in
- Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896).
 - McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819).
 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, KS* (1954).
 - Marbury v. Madison* (1803).

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

77. “One person, one vote” reflects the principle of
- political equality.
 - equality of opportunity.
 - majority rule.
 - popular sovereignty.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Applying

78. Which of the following statements about property restrictions on the right to vote in the United States is true?
- They are explicitly forbidden in the Constitution and have never been instituted.
 - They were in effect early in the country’s history but were eliminated by 1828.
 - They were instituted in 1828 and are still in effect in many states.
 - They were in effect early in the country’s history but were eliminated with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

79. The original goal of strict registration requirements and scheduling of elections was to
- reduce the influence of the electoral college in selecting the president.
 - eliminate the role of money in politics.
 - rid politics of corruption.
 - limit voting to property-owning white males.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

80. Women were granted the right to vote in
- 1863.
 - 1870.
 - 1920.
 - 1965.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

81. In _____, the _____ secured the right to vote for African Americans.
- 1870; Civil Rights Act
 - 1920; Fifteenth Amendment
 - 1965; Fifteenth Amendment
 - 1965; Voting Rights Act

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

82. _____ are the three core values in American politics.
- Liberty, equality, and democracy
 - Democracy, patriotism, and the rule of law
 - Equality, oligarchy, and free enterprise
 - Anarchy, equality, and patriotism

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

83. In American political culture, economic freedom is MOST closely linked to the idea of
- job security.
 - capitalism.
 - the absence of income taxes.
 - a government-controlled stock market.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

84. The existence of slavery in the United States is a good example of how
- American values are not always reflected in practice.
 - Americans have never valued liberty.
 - European ideals have influenced American political culture.
 - political needs are often placed above economic needs.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Applying

85. The fact that the tax code in the United States is more advantageous to wealthy citizens than that of almost any other Western nation supports the claim that Americans
- strongly reject the ideal of popular sovereignty.
 - strongly endorse the ideal of equality of opportunity.
 - generally tolerate economic inequality.
 - believe in majority rule with minority rights.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

86. The Bill of Rights was designed to protect
- equality.
 - liberty.
 - democracy.
 - capitalism.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

87. Which of the following statements best describes how Americans currently feel about laissez-faire capitalism?
- Americans strongly support capitalism and economic liberty and reject all restrictions on economic freedom.
 - Americans strongly support capitalism and economic liberty, but they also endorse policies that are designed to guarantee economic equality among all citizens.
 - Americans strongly support capitalism and economic liberty, but they also endorse some restrictions on economic freedoms to protect the public.
 - Americans strongly oppose capitalism and economic liberty and endorse some restrictions on economic freedoms to protect the public.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Applying

88. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) and *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) reveal two different visions of the political value of
- individual privacy.
 - laissez-faire capitalism.
 - equality of access to public institutions.
 - economic fairness.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Applying

89. The federal courts have
- ruled that the unequal financing of public schools in cities, suburbs, and rural districts is a violation of the constitutional right to equal education.
 - ruled that the unequal financing of public schools in cities, suburbs, and rural districts is not a constitutional matter.
 - never been presented with a case about whether the unequal financing of public schools in cities, suburbs, and rural districts is a violation of the constitutional right to equal education.
 - been granted the power by a 1986 congressional law to unilaterally increase public school funding if there is any difference between the amount spent in cities, suburbs, and rural districts.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

90. What is the MOST important check on majority rule in the United States?
- popular sovereignty
 - the rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights
 - laissez-faire capitalism
 - “one person, one vote”

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

91. The United States has a
- smaller gap in income between its poorest and richest citizens than any other developed nation.
 - gap in income between its poorest and richest citizens that is slightly below the average for developed nations.
 - gap in income between its poorest and richest citizens that is slightly above the average for developed nations.
 - larger gap in income between its poorest and richest citizens than any other developed nation.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

92. Americans have generally tolerated great differences among rich and poor citizens because
- the Constitution explicitly prohibits government action to redress economic inequality.
 - the Declaration of Independence claimed that economic inequality is the inevitable by-product of liberty.
 - they believe that mobility is possible and that economic success is the product of individual effort.

d. they strongly reject the principles of laissez-faire capitalism.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

93. What do the Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments have in common?

- a. They all granted the right to vote to a previously disenfranchised group of Americans.
- b. They all protected the rights of people accused of a crime.
- c. They all focused on protecting religious liberty from government action.
- d. They all addressed government discrimination on the basis of race.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

94. Voter turnout

- a. decreased to its lowest point since 1980 in 2008 but increased to higher levels in 2012 and 2016.
- b. increased to its highest point since 1980 in 2008 but declined to lower levels in 2012 and 2016.
- c. has reached at least 80 percent in every election since 2008.
- d. has remained below 40 percent in every election since 2008.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Remembering

95. Which of the following statements concerning political values in the United States is MOST accurate?

- a. American values often conflict with each other in practice.
- b. Because of their diversity, Americans do not share a similar set of core political values.
- c. The origins of American political values are found in the 1960s.
- d. American politics relies on its value neutrality.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Applying

96. Disputes over affirmative action demonstrate that

- a. Americans disagree over the public's legitimate role in ensuring the equality of opportunity.
- b. Americans are generally supportive of equality of results.
- c. economic liberties are more important than democracy.
- d. Americans do not value democracy as much as they used to.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

97. Affirmative action is controversial because

- a. Americans argue about whether it promotes or restrains equality.
- b. the unemployment rate for Caucasian males has tripled since the 1970s.
- c. it is a legacy of the Jim Crow era.
- d. some argue that it undermines popular sovereignty.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

98. The U.S. House of Representatives was designed to

- a. ensure minority rights.
- b. ensure majority rule.
- c. be the least democratic chamber of Congress.
- d. protect the rights of citizens who belong to third parties.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—American Political Culture
OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
MSC: Understanding

99. The power of the federal government began to expand after 1933 in response to

- a. the Supreme Court's ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- b. World War II.
- c. the stock market crash of 1929, the Great Depression, and the run on banks of 1933.
- d. the stock market boom of 1929 and the economic expansion of the Roaring Twenties.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government
 OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

100. Overall, Americans' trust in their government has _____ since the 1960s.

- a. remained stable
- b. increased sharply
- c. declined sharply
- d. completely dissolved

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government
 OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

101. Today, the federal government is

- a. nonexistent in the lives of most Americans.
- b. a small institution that creates a small number of programs affecting relatively few Americans.
- c. an enormous institution that creates a large number of programs affecting virtually all Americans.
- d. an enormous institution that creates a small number of programs affecting relatively few Americans.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government
 OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Understanding

102. The federal government

- a. is not allowed to directly employ any Americans.
- b. employs a very small number of Americans.
- c. is the nation's fifth-largest employer.
- d. is the nation's largest employer.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government
 OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

103. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the consequences of declining trust in government?

- a. Distrust makes people less willing to pay the taxes necessary for public activities.
- b. Distrust motivates people to participate in politics through voting, volunteering for political campaigns, and running for office.
- c. Distrust makes it easier for the government to help people in times of crisis.
- d. Distrust strengthens the government's ability to defend our national interests in the world economy.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government
 OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Understanding

104. According to surveys, most African Americans and Latinos

- a. express slightly greater levels of trust in government than whites.
- b. express the same level of trust in government as whites.
- c. express lower levels of trust in government than whites.
- d. almost always express "no opinion" when asked whether they trust the government.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government
 OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

105. The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks _____ Americans' trust in government.

- a. temporarily increased
- b. temporarily reduced
- c. permanently reduced
- d. had no effect on

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government
 OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

106. What does it mean to say that Americans are "abstract conservatives" and "operational liberals"?

- a. Americans espouse strongly held moral beliefs in public but often act immorally in private.
- b. Americans want a strong wall between church and state but are very religious in their personal lives.
- c. Americans prefer large government in the abstract but very much dislike what government does in some specific issue areas.
- d. Americans prefer small government in the abstract but very much like what government does in some specific issue areas.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government
 OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Understanding

ESSAY

1. What does it mean to be a citizen and how has our ideal of citizenship been influenced by the ancient Greeks? Do most Americans seem to live up to this ideal of citizenship? In your answer, be sure to discuss how political knowledge is important and whether most Americans have the requisite amount of political knowledge to live up to our ideals.

ANS:

There are three components to this question:

- a. Defining citizenship: Citizenship means informed and active membership in a political community. As understood by the ancient Greeks, citizenship goes beyond voting. A good citizen must be politically engaged and have the knowledge needed to participate in political debate. Put differently, in the contemporary United States and in ancient Greece, citizenship means enlightened political engagement.
- b. Importance of political knowledge: Citizens need political knowledge in order to identify and assess their political interests. They also need knowledge in order to know when and how to act on their interests. Finally, citizens need political knowledge to ascertain what they cannot or should not ask of government.
- c. Americans' level of political knowledge: The state of political knowledge in the United States today is spotty. Most Americans know little about current issues or debates or even the basics of how government works. Most Americans know little about current issues or debates. Numerous surveys indicate that the majority of Americans have significant gaps in their political knowledge. In other words, most Americans do not live up to the ideal of citizenship discussed earlier.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Citizenship: Participation, Knowledge, and Efficacy

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

2. There are many types of governments in the world today. What characteristics do political scientists use to distinguish between different types of government? What are the defining characteristics of an autocracy, an oligarchy, and a democracy? What are the defining characteristics of a constitutional government, an authoritarian government, and a totalitarian government?

ANS:

There are three components to this question:

- a. Distinguishing between types of governments: Two questions are of special importance in determining how governments differ: Who governs? And how much government control is permitted?
- b. Defining autocracy, oligarchy, and democracy: These forms of government relate to who governs. Autocracy is a form of government in which a single individual rules. An oligarchy is a form of government in which a small group controls most of the governing decisions. A democracy is a system of rule that permits citizens to play a significant part in the governmental process, usually through the election of key public officials.
- c. Defining constitutional, authoritarian, and totalitarian government: These forms of government relate to how much control is permitted. A constitutional government is a system of rule in which formal and effective limits are placed on the powers of the government. An authoritarian government is a system of rule in which the government recognizes no formal limits but may nevertheless be restrained by the power of other social institutions. A totalitarian government is a system of rule in which the government recognizes no formal limits on its power and seeks to absorb or eliminate other social institutions that might challenge it.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

3. Although equality is an essential element of American political culture, there is little agreement on exactly what it means and how to best achieve it. What are some of the different meanings of equality, and how have these different meanings produced conflict over the public's role in addressing inequality? In your answer, be sure to discuss at least two specific controversies involving government action and equality.

ANS:

There are two components to this question:

- a. Different meanings of equality: Few Americans embrace the ideal of full equality of results, but most share the ideal of equality of opportunity—that is, the notion that each person should be given a fair chance to go as far as his or her talents will allow. Americans make clear distinctions between political equality and social or economic equality. Political equality means that members of the American political community have the right to participate in politics on equal terms (that is, “one person, one vote”). Americans have always been less concerned about social or economic inequality and less supportive of government efforts to redress these kinds of inequalities.
- b. Controversies over equality: Americans have engaged in three kinds of controversies about the public role in addressing inequality. The first is determining what constitutes equality of access to public institutions (for example, *Plessy v. Ferguson* and *Brown v. Board of Education*). A second debate concerns the public role in ensuring equality of opportunity in private life (for example, affirmative action). A third debate about equality concerns differences in income and wealth (for example, discussions of tax policy and income inequality).

DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

4. No ideal is more central to American values than liberty. Discuss what Americans mean by liberty and some of the ways that this conception has changed over time. In your answer, be sure to discuss how liberty has influenced recent debates about health care reform.

ANS:

There are three components to this question:

- a. What Americans mean by liberty: For Americans, liberty means personal freedom and economic freedom. Both are linked to the idea of limited government, and the word *liberty* has come to mean many of the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights—freedom of speech, the right to assemble, and the right to practice religious beliefs without interference from the government.
- b. How liberty has changed over time: The central historical conflict regarding liberty in the United States was about the enslavement of blacks. Over the course of American history, the scope of personal liberties has expanded. Far fewer restrictions exist today on the press, political speech, and individual moral behavior than in the early years of the nation.
- c. Health care reform: As of 2016, the Affordable Care Act requires businesses with more than 50 employees to provide health coverage for their employees and that insurers pay for access to contraceptive care. Many businesses opposed the law's requirements as a violation of their fundamental liberties to run their businesses as they see fit. In 2014, the Supreme Court ruled that family firms could be exempted from the contraceptive requirement on the basis of religious objections.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—American Political Culture

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

5. Political analysts have concluded that Americans generally distrust the government and have contradictory feelings about its role. Discuss these aspects of Americans' attitudes toward government by explaining how levels of political trust in the United States have changed in recent years and why Americans are often described as "abstract conservatives" and "operational liberals." Is there any reason to be worried about how much trust citizens have in their government?

ANS:

There are three components to this question:

- a. Levels of political trust: The public's trust in government has declined dramatically over the last 50 years, from three-quarters of Americans saying they trust government in the 1960s to 18 percent of Americans expressing this view in 2017. Trust in government did increase momentarily, however, after the September 11, 2001, attacks.
- b. Abstract conservatives and operational liberals: When asked questions about the role of government in general, the majority of Americans give answers on the conservative side of the political spectrum. At the same time, however, when asked about specific government programs, majorities offer strong support. In other words, many Americans prefer small government in the abstract but very much like what government does in some specific issue areas.
- c. Reasons to be worried about trust in government: Low levels of trust can have negative consequences for the country, such as the public refusing to pay adequate taxes, the government having difficulty in attracting talented and effective workers to public service, and the country being unable to defend its economic and national security interests.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—What Americans Think about Government

OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government

MSC: Understanding