**Chapter 1 Introducing Government in America**

1) Government is defined as the

A) organization that brings problems to the attention of public officials.

B) body that is concerned with economic problems while leaving social problems to other institutions of society.

C) agency that implements policies that have been enacted by other institutions of the political system

D) executive branch and its agencies.

E) institutions and processes through which public policies are made for society.

2) The policymaking institutions of the American national government include all of the

following EXCEPT

A) the Supreme Court.

B) the presidency.

C) political parties.

D) Congress.

E) the Senate.

E) none of the above

3) Governments in the modern world, whether democratic or not, are similar in doing all of the

following EXCEPT

A) protecting citizensʹ civil liberties.

B) maintaining a national defense.

C) providing public goods.

D) collecting taxes.

E) providing public services.

4) An example of public policymaking would be

A) Congress and the president deciding not to act on the AIDS crisis.

B) a majority of the public supporting the idea of government dealing with unemployment.

C) the president meeting with the heads of oil companies.

D) the press creating public concern about racial discrimination.

E) all of the above

5) Which of the following statements about a governmentʹ s policy agenda is FALSE?

A) When you vote, you are partly looking at whether a candidate shares your agenda or not

B) Bad news gets an issue on the policy agenda more quickly than good news.

C) When people confront government officials with problems to be solved, they are trying to influence the government agenda.

D) A governmentʹ s policy agenda tends to remain constant over time.

E) None of the above; all are true.

6) Which of the following is NOT a linkage institution?

A) political parties

B) the media

C) interest groups

D) Congress

E) All of these are linkage institutions.

7) Public policy is defined as a

A) policy directed at more than one person.

B) course of action to solve a problem.

C) set of rules and regulations issued by a government agency.

D) course of action by a political party.

E) choice that government makes in response to an issue.

8) Two of the most important principles of democratic theory are majority rule and

A) the plurality rule.

B) judicial review.

C) minority rights.

D) majority restraint.

E) Robertsʹ Rules of Order.

9) A system in which many groups make themselves heard and felt somewhere in the policy

process is

A) pluralistic.

B) direct democracy.

C) hyperpluralistic.

D) elitist.

E) bureaucratic.

10) Elite and class theory holds that

A) all societies are divided along class lines and that an upper- class elite will rule.

B) power is dispersed among many institutions.

C) in a democracy the majority class must overthrow the government and rule by the control of the rich.

D) there is little consensus in policymaking among elites.

E) politics is the basis of elite power

11) In evaluating American democracy, hyperpluralists

A) claim that competing groups vying for power make for generally efficient, honest government.

B) claim that society is governed solely by an upper- class elite.

C) claim that too many influential groups cripple governmentʹ s ability to govern.

D) believe that the public interest is nearly always translated into public policy in the United States.

12) People who worry about PACs are most especially concerned about

A) the decline in American voter turnout.

B) the close connection between money and politics.

C) too much democracy being dangerous to social stability.

D) the role Party Affairs Councils play in elections.

E) single- issue voters.

13) According to the text, the diversity of political interests in America is resulting in

A) a decrease in political participation.

B) policy gridlock.

C) the breakdown of the educational system.

D) an increase in political participation.

E) a cultural renaissance.

**Chapter 2 The Constitution**

1) The Declaration of Independence was a

A) valid legal document under British law.

B) bitter attack against the British king for abuses said to have been done to the colonists over a long period of time.

C) proclamation from King George III granting the American colonists the right to form their own nation.

D) thoughtful, cautious explanation of why independence might be a good idea if certain demands were not met.

E) last effort by the American colonists to get back on good terms with England, while only threatening independence.

2) The sole purpose of government, according to John Locke, was to

A) promote the common good.

B) prevent anarchy.

C) educate its people.

D) protect individuals from violence.

E) protect natural rights.

3) Which of the following is FALSE about the United States government under the Articles of

Confederation?

A) Each state had only one vote in Congress.

B) Most authority rested with the United States Congress rather than the state governments.

C) The Congress had only one house.

D) There was no president.

E) All of these are false.

4) What was the original, sole, and express purpose of the convention in Philadelphia?

A) to revise the Articles of Confederation

B) to choose the first president

C) to negotiate the peace treaty with Great Britain

D) to abolish the Articles of Confederation

E) to grant women the right to vote

5) The Founding Fathers believed that a major source of political conflict was the

A) governmentʹ s attempt to preserve private property.

B) absence of majority rule.

C) unequal distribution of property.

D) religious differences in society.

E) Indian tribes.

6) Which of these was NOT one of the big three disagreements at the Constitutional Convention?

A) what to do about slavery

B) who should have the right to vote

C) whether or not the states should have an equal number of votes in Congress

D) whether the courts should have the power of judicial review

E) issues of equality

7) Regarding the right to vote in national elections, the framers of the Constitution

A) required that all free, adult males with property worth at least $50 be allowed to vote.

B) decided to leave it up to the individual states to determine voter qualifications in their own states.

C) finally granted women the right to vote.

D) included a requirement that all free, adult males be allowed to vote.

E) provided that free men and women over the age of 20 be allowed to vote.

8) Two key elements of the Madisonian model were to

A) keep most of the government beyond the control of a popular majority and separate the powers of different institutions.

B) promote state power while separating the powers of different national institutions.

C) keep as much of the government as possible beyond the control of a popular majority and extend the right to vote to everyone.

D) combine the powers of different institutions and create a powerful presidency.

E) require a system of checks and balances and extend democracy.

9) The Federalist Papers were

A) essays in support of ratification of the constitution.

B) essays written that were critical of the constitution.

C) newspapers which backed the Federalist party in early United States elections.

D) the original name of the constitution written by the Constitutional Convention.

E) the notes that George Washington took at the Constitutional Convention.

10) The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution

A) during the ratification process, before final ratification of the constitution.

B) during the Constitutional Convention, at the insistence of Thomas Jefferson.

C) after the ratification process was complete, and partly to fulfill a promise to those who supported ratification.

D) in 1865 after the union victory in the Civil War.

E) piece by piece during the first hundred years of its operation.

11) To propose a formal amendment to the Constitution, one needs to have a

A) three- quarters vote in Congress.

B) national convention requested by half of the states.

C) majority vote of the Supreme Court.

D) two- thirds vote in Congress.

E) the presidentʹ s approval.

12) How has the electoral college changed from the original intent of the framers?

A) Affirmative action programs have made the student body much more diverse, although standards have also been lowered.

B) The president must now be elected by two- thirds vote of the Electoral College rather than a simple majority.

C) The number of electors has decreased dramatically.

D) Almost all electors now vote for the presidential candidate who wins the most popular votes in their state.

E) Today, the electors vote for whom they personally feel would make the best president.

13) Informal changes to the Constitution have reflected changes in all of the following EXCEPT

A) technology.

B) political practice.

C) judicial interpretation.

D) constitutional amendments.

E) none of the above

**Chapter 3 Federalism**  
1) Federalism is

A) a system of shared power by the state and national governments.

B) the same as unitary government.

C) sole government authority in the national government.

D) sole government authority in the states.

E) a three- branch government with a system of checks and balances.

2) Laws that directly regulate abortion, drinking ages, marriage and divorce, or sexual behavior

are policy prerogatives that belong to

A) the bureaucracy.

B) the states.

C) Congress.

D) local governments.

E) federal courts.

3) The Constitutionʹ s supremacy clause

A) does not apply to state and local matters.

B) gives the states superiority over the national governmentʹ s Constitution and laws.

C) made the Constitution, the laws of the national government, and the national governmentʹ s treaties the supreme law of the land.

D) is vague about which level of government should prevail in a dispute involving federalism.

E) makes the president supreme in any constitutional conflicts with the other two branches.

4) In the Constitution, the powers to coin money, to enter into treaties, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states were given to

A) neither the individual states nor the national government.

B) the national government.

C) the individual states.

D) the Senate only.

E) both the individual states and the national government.

5) The Tenth Amendment

A) declares that the national government is superior to the states in every concern.

B) establishes the Constitution, laws of the national government as the supreme law of the land.

C) establishes the Supreme Court as the final arbiter in all civil and criminal disputes.

D) establishes the number of electoral votes each state can cast in the electoral college.

E) states that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by the states, are reserved for the states.

6) The principle that the national government has certain implied powers that go beyond its enumerated powers was first elaborated in the Supreme Courtʹ s decision in

A) United States v. the States.

B) Gibbons v. Ogden.

C) Miranda v. Arizona.

D) McCulloch v. Maryland.

E) Marbury v. Madison.

7) The Constitutionʹ s provision that Congress has the right to ʺ make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into executionʺ its powers is often referred to as the

A) enumerated powers.

B) heart of fiscal federalism.

C) Unwritten Amendment.

D) elastic clause.

E) privileges and immunities.

8) Enumerated powers are those that are

A) reserved for the states.

B) stated in the Constitution.

C) implied in the Constitution.

D) involving money matters.

E) granted specifically to the president.

9) A marriage license issued in one state is valid in all states under the constitutional provision of

A) separation of powers.

B) full faith and credit.

C) national supremacy.

D) national licensure.

E) privileges and immunities.

10) Extradition is the requirement that states

A) provide sanctuary for federal criminals.

B) cannot discriminate against citizens of other states.

C) recognize each others public acts, records, and civil judicial proceedings.

D) must return a person charged with a crime in another state to that state for trial or imprisonment.

E) enforce federal law within their state.

11) In cooperative federalism,

A) states and the national government each remain supreme within their own spheres.

B) responsibilities are mingled and distinctions are blurred between the levels of government.

C) powers and policy assignments of the layers of government are distinct.

D) states are supreme over the national government.

E) both A and B

12) The main instrument the national government uses to influence state governments is

A) grants- in- aid.

B) mandates.

C) judicial review.

D) the Tenth Amendment.

13) The pattern of spending, taxing, and providing grants in the federal system is called

A) economic federalism.

B) dual federalism.

C) cooperative federalism.

D) fiscal federalism.

E) monetary federalism.

14) The requirement of a drinking age provision before states can receive federal highway aid is an example of

A) a string attached to categorical grants.

B) an important element of the ʺ formulaʺ used to calculate formula grants.

C) a project grant supported by the interest groups.

D) the efforts of state agencies to get federal funds.

E) an unfunded mandate.

**Chapter 6 Public Opinion and Political Action**

1) The most valuable method for understanding demographic changes in America is the

A) Statistical Abstract of the United States.

B) public opinion poll.

C) census.

D) turnout in presidential elections.

E) Internal Revenue Service statistical tax abstracts.

2) Demographic changes in the United States population could translate to political consequences through the process of

A) political socialization.

B) political acculturation.

C) reapportionment.

D) political assimilation

E) none of the above

3) The process through which an individual acquires his or her particular political orientations, including his or her knowledge, feelings, and evaluations regarding his or her political world, is known as

A) political orientation.

B) demography.

C) political socialization.

D) political ideology.

E) political indoctrination.

4) Because it would be prohibitively expensive to ask every citizen his or her opinion on a whole

range of issues, polls rely on what is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population.

A) extraction

B) sample

C) census

D) slice

E) demography

5) Which of the following is NOT a criticism of modern polling?

A) Careful attention to polls is unwise, as polls only reflect the passive attitudes of voters.

B) Politicians use polls to follow the crowd rather than to assert bold leadership.

C) Polls can distort the election process by creating a bandwagon effect, where people want to follow the crowd.

D) Polls are subject to very wide margins of error, yet are treated as accurate measurements of public opinion.

E) all of the above

6) For \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, voting places are randomly selected around the country, and interviewers ask

every tenth person how they voted.

A) absentee balloting

B) a referendum

C) preventing voting fraud

D) reapportionment

E) an exit poll

7) Since the 1960s, Americansʹ trust in government has

A) increased.

B) decreased.

C) stayed the same.

D) been erratic.

E) disappeared.

8) Which of the following is TRUE about most liberals in American politics?

A) They favor keeping taxes and government spending low.

B) They believe we should guard carefully the rights of defendants in criminal cases.

C) They are supportive of prayer in public schools.

D) They oppose abortion.

E) none of the above

9) Which of the following is TRUE of most conservatives in American politics?

A) They favor free market solutions to problems rather than looking to the government for regulating business.

B) They believe we should spend much less on the military budget.

C) They are in favor of affirmative action programs.

D) They are opposed to prayer in public schools.

E) They oppose high levels of foreign aid.

10) The term gender gap refers to

A) greater success of men than women when running for office.

B) greater poverty of women than of men.

C) stable pattern where women tend to be more likely than men to vote Democratic.

D) higher political contributions made by women than of men.

E) none of the above

11) Which of the following groups would be LEAST likely to vote in a typical election?

A) middle- class minority voters

B) poor white voters

C) rich white voters

D) poor minority voters

E) rich minority voters

12) The most common form of political participation in the United States is

A) voting in presidential elections.

B) voting in local elections.

C) belonging to a political party.

D) writing letters to public officials.

E) working on a political campaign.

13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is consciously breaking a law that is thought to be unjust.

A) Civil disobedience

B) Protest

C) Rebellion

D) Boycotting

E) Illegal politics

**Chapter 7 The Mass Media and the Political Agenda**

1) A media event is

A) a news event deemed of such importance to break into regular programming on television and radio.

B) a gathering of people working in the media industry, often an awards ceremony.

C) some newsworthy occurrence covered by reporters of the various media.

D) staged primarily for the purpose of being covered by the press.

E) a setup by the media to ambush or embarrass a prominent person.

2) The cozy relationship between politicians and the press in the twentieth century lasted until

A) the Iranian Hostage Crisis.

B) World War II.

C) the commercialization of television.

D) the beginning of Franklin Rooseveltʹ s presidency.

E) the Vietnam War and Watergate.

3) Individuals aged 29 and under are

A) more likely than older individuals to spend time getting news.

B) less likely than older individuals to use the Internet for news.

C) more likely to rely on newspapers than on television as a news source.

D) less likely than older individuals to learn about the presidential campaign from a daily newspaper.

E) more likely than older individuals to use newsmagazines as a news source.

4) A trial balloon is a

A) method used by the media to force a politician or public official to admit to lying to a reporter.

B) piece of information leaked to politicians from a reporter in order to confirm another source.

C) sensational criminal trial that attracts inflated media coverage.

D) directive by judges to deny access to reporters in certain sensitive cases.

E) method used by public figures of leaking certain stories to reporters to see what the political reaction will be.

5) Television news coverage characteristically

A) has little impact on shaping political opinions.

B) lacks in- depth analysis.

C) emphasizes policy issues.

D) focuses on Congressional politics more than presidential politics.

E) focuses on what elites think is important.

6) Sound bites are

A) short clips of a political speech lasting fifteen seconds or less.

B) leaks by official sources used to test the political waters.

C) negative news coverage received by a public figure. They hurt!

D) a form of censorship widely used in Great Britain.

E) negative political advertisements that offer quick attacks on oneʹ s opponent.

7) Which of the following is LEAST likely to fascinate television news viewers?

A) violence

B) scandal

C) disaster

D) a talking head

E) a breaking crime story

8) Agenda- setting effects on public opinion are an example of how

A) the media influence individualʹ s vote choices.

B) the media have a bias in favor of the status quo.

C) the media cue individuals about what political issues are important to think about.

D) the media have a liberal bias.

E) the media have no bias.

9) The watchdog orientation of the press helps to

A) increase confidence in government.

B) restrict politicians.

C) de- emphasize individualism.

D) educate the mass public.

E) assist politicians in leading the mass public.

10) People who invest their political ʺ capitalʺ in a particular issue are often called

A) talking heads.

B) policy wonks.

C) policy entrepreneurs.

D) political investors.

E) policy specialists.

11) Which of the following statements about television news is FALSE?

A) The only highly regarded in- depth news shows on television are watched by very few viewers.

B) Studies have shown that television gives only skimpy attention to the issues during a presidential campaign.

C) The complex issues of today are difficult to treat in a short news clip.

D) Television analysis of news events has been rapidly increasing.

E) Television news is less detailed than that presented in newspapers

**Chapter 10 Interest Groups**

1) The term interest group can be generally defined as

A) an organization that seeks a collective good, the achievement of which will not specifically or materially benefit the membership or activists of the organization.

B) a group that has a narrow interest, dislikes compromise, and single- mindedly pursues its goal.

C) all people who share some common interest regardless of whether they join an organization promoting that interest.

D) an organization of people with similar policy goals entering the political process to try to achieve those aims.

E) an organization of people who share a common interest who run candidates in elections sympathetic to that interest.

2) Which of the following is NOT typical of American interest groups?

A) They frequently look to the bureaucracy or the judicial process to achieve their policy goals.

B) They run their own slate of candidates for office in many parts of the country.

C) Most have a handful of key policies to push, and are policy experts in those areas.

D) Unlike political parties, they are not faced with the constraint of trying to appeal to everyone.

E) They mostly represent diffuse, non- economic interests.

3) American political parties differ from interest groups in that parties

A) are policy specialists.

B) are policy generalists.

C) are policy- driven.

D) do not take positions on policy issues.

E) have a narrower scope than interest groups.

4) The successes of civil rights and womenʹ s rights groups in redirecting the course of public policy, once they were organized, is pointed to as evidence to support the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory that American politics is open and not a problem.

A) pluralist

B) hyperpluralist

C) elite

D) hyperelitist

E) free market

5) The idea that too many groups are getting too much of what they want is associated with

A) elite theory.

B) pluralist theory.

C) hyperpluralist theory.

D) democratic theory.

E) proliferation theory.

6) The free- rider problem refers to

A) unrelated amendments being added to a piece of legislation in order to bypass usual procedures.

B) potential members of a group failing to join the actual group, as they know they will receive the same benefits whether they are active members or not.

C) legislators who face no election opponents, and thus are automatically reelected.

D) mass transit scofflaws who endanger government aid to subways, buses, and commuter

trains by not being officially counted.

E) welfare fraud and the costs it imposes on government and taxpayers.

7) An advantage for small groups is that

A) free- riders can be forced out of the organization, creating more unity.

B) it is easier to reconcile divergent interests in small groups.

C) there is more at stake for each member, making it easier to organize and activate all members.

D) collective goods do not have to share with the big interests.

E) they are able to ʺ hideʺ in the political process so that opposing groups are not able to organize against them.

8) Single- issue group politics has been especially emotional over the issue of

A) consumerism.

B) equality.

C) abortion.

D) foreign policy.

E) affirmative action.

9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a communication by someone other than a citizen acting on his or her own behalf, directed to a government decision maker, particularly in the legislative and executive branch, with the hope of influencing his or her decision.

A) Electioneering

B) An amicus curiae brief

C) Lobbying

D) Litigation

E) Campaigning

10) Lobbyists provide members of Congress all of the following EXCEPT

A) help with accomplishing their legislative goals.

B) information.

C) campaign strategy and organizational help.

D) ideas and innovations.

E) None of the above; lobbyists provide all of the above to members of Congress.

11) Most PAC money goes overwhelmingly to incumbents because incumbents

A) need more money due to the restraints of being in office.

B) have already been ʺ bought offʺ by interest groups.

C) have already become friends and supporters of lobbyists.

D) are the most likely to be able to return the investment.

E) have the need for large amounts of money to maintain themselves in power.

12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are written arguments submitted to the courts in support of one side of a case.

A) Class action lawsuits

B) Litigations

C) Amicus curiae briefs

D) Public interest lobbies

E) Opening arguments

13) The most successful tactic that civil rights and environmental groups have used to influence

policy is

A) litigation.

B) electioneering.

C) lobbying.

D) media advertising.

E) protest demonstrations.

**Chapter 8 Political Parties**

1) A political party is

A) less interested in winning elections than in particular public policy.

B) a group of people who agree on everything and organize annually to win elections.

C) a narrow interest group seeking advantage through elections.

D) a team of men and women with similar beliefs seeking legitimate control of the government by through elections.

E) an organization devoted to implementing policy in the public interest.

2) Ticket- splitting is best understood as

A) voting with one party for one office and another for other offices.

B) voting for Democratic candidates for president and Republican candidates for Congress.

C) a tactic used to commit voter fraud, which enables a voter to cast multiple ballots.

D) staying with the same party in an election, voting down the partyʹ s line for every race.

E) voting for Republican candidates for president and Democratic candidates for Congress.

3) Compared to 1952, recent polls on party identification have shown that

A) more people today identify themselves as Democrats.

B) there are more independents than there are Democrats or Republicans.

C) the percentage of Democrats has increased only slightly, while the percentage of Republicans has declined.

D) both the percentages of both Democrats and Republicans in the country have increased.

E) none of the above

4) Most Americans are

A) liberal.

B) moderate- liberals.

C) moderate.

D) conservative.

E) non- ideological.

5) Every political party depends upon what the text calls a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , meaning a set of individuals or groups supporting it.

A) system of patronage

B) coalition

C) set of super delegates

D) power base

E) linkage institution

6) A party era begins, or is made more certain, with

A) the defeat of an incumbent president.

B) a critical election.

C) the founding of a new major party.

D) party competition.

E) a congressional election.

7) Party realignments in the United States

A) occur when a party makes dramatic changes in its positions on issues.

B) involve the death of one party and the birth of a brand new one.

C) are slight adjustments of political allegiance among voters in at least one region of the country.

D) happen after most presidential elections, and occasionally in- between.

E) are rare events in the United States, usually associated with a major national crisis or trauma, in which one partyʹ s majority domination is replaced with anotherʹ s.

8) The Depression of the 1930s gave rise to what is called

A) econo- politics.

B) party competition.

C) the Era of Divided Government.

D) the New Deal coalition.

E) the Republican resurgence.

9) People gradually moving away from both parties is referred to as

A) partisan drift.

B) coalition politics.

C) realignment.

D) dealignment.

E) alignment.

10) Which of the following is TRUE about most third- party campaigns in American history?

A) They almost never win office.

B) They occasionally succeed.

C) They usually become major political parties over time.

D) They have been most successful at promoting party dealignment.

E) They frequently are successful.

11) Party eras in American politics are periods of time in which

A) partisan identification is at high levels and political party nominees win most elections rather than independent candidates who are unaffiliated with a party.

B) party organizations grow very strong, are able to control the policy positions of their candidates, and win votes by providing jobs and government services to loyal party supporters.

C) political dominance frequently shifts from one party to the other.

D) one party dominates.

12) The first party system in the United States consisted of the

A) Democrats and Whigs.

B) Federalists and Whigs.

C) Democrats and Republicans.

D) Federalists and Democratic- Republicans.

E) Democratic- Republicans and Whigs.

13) The supreme power within each of the parties is

A) the state party organizations.

B) the president.

C) the Supreme Party Court.

D) the national convention.

E) the national committee.

14) Closed primaries

A) depress voter turnout.

B) encourage party loyalty.

C) discourage party loyalty.

D) cost less than open primaries.

E) have fewer undercounts.

**Chapter 9 Nominations and Campaigns**

1) The way in which candidates attempt to manipulate money, the media, and momentum to achieve the nomination is through

A) campaign strategy.

B) primaries.

C) charisma.

D) propaganda.

E) party support.

2) The first presidential caucus of the campaign season is traditionally held in

A) Delaware.

B) California.

C) Minnesota.

D) New Hampshire.

E) Iowa.

3) In states with caucuses,

A) supporters of candidates try to get elected as delegates through a pyramid of meetings.

B) the state legislature selects the stateʹ s delegates to the national conventions.

C) party leaders select delegates according to their own candidate preferences.

D) candidates appoint supporters to serve as delegates.

E) delegates are chosen through general election of a candidate.

4) The McGovern- Fraser Commission made the delegate selection process more democratic by

A) giving the power of selecting delegates to party officials.

B) increasing the number of delegates chosen.

C) weakening the power of party leaders to choose convention delegates.

D) encouraging the use of presidential caucuses rather than primaries.

E) none of the above

5) The New Hampshire primary is important because

A) New Hampshire has a very large number of delegates.

B) New Hampshire is a particularly typical state.

C) it is the primary held closest to the time of the convention.

D) it is the first primary.

E) it involves the first caucuses.

6) The rules determining the way in which the primaries are set up and the delegates are allocated are made by

A) the electoral college.

B) the Constitution.

C) Congress.

D) the Federal Election Commission.

E) state legislatures and state parties.

7) Critics of the primary and caucus system point to the fact that

A) disproportionate attention goes to the later caucuses and primaries.

B) no precedent for them is written into the Constitution.

C) only the best known candidates have a chance of winning the primaries and caucuses.

D) participation in primaries and caucuses is unrepresentative of the public at large.

E) none of the above

8) News coverage of presidential campaigns tends to emphasize

A) campaign strategies and poll results.

B) the candidatesʹ positions on the issues.

C) the voting and performance records of the candidates in their current offices.

D) fair coverage of all the candidates.

E) debates between the candidates.

9) The administration of the campaign finance laws and the enforcement of compliance with their requirements is handled by the

A) Fair Political Practices Commission.

B) Campaign Finance Bureau of the Department of the Treasury.

C) Department of Justice.

D) Federal Election Commission.

E) Government Accounting Office

10) The selective perception of most voters means that they

A) are susceptible to having their minds changed fairly easily by effective campaigns.

B) make rational choices about the purposive benefits to themselves of voting for a particular candidate.

C) keep a fairly open mind regarding the candidates during the election campaign, and choose based on rational analysis.

D) pay most attention to things they already agree with, and interpret events according to their own predispositions.

E) are skeptical of all candidates and view all campaigning as suspect.

11) Political efficacy refers to the belief that

A) the costs of voting outweigh the benefits.

B) significant policy differences exist between the parties.

C) one should always support democratic government.

D) ordinary people can influence the government.

E) government is very inefficient and needs to be streamlined.

12) Which of these would be most likely to vote?

A) a well- educated, middle- aged government worker

B) a young southerner without a high school diploma

C) a well- educated senior citizen who used to work for a big corporation

D) a young southern high school teacher

E) a middle- aged professor at a private university

13) The Motor Voter Act of 1993

A) requires states to provide transportation for citizens who are unable to get to the polls on their own efforts.

B) requires states to mail voter registration forms to all individuals holding driverʹ s licenses.

C) requires states to register individuals to vote when they apply for, or renew, their driverʹ s license.

D) established drive- in polling places to make voting more convenient and increase voter turnout.

E) requires the federal government to register individuals to vote when they apply for or renew their driverʹ s license.

14) Except in Maine and Nebraska, the electoral college system operates in each state on the

principle of allocating electoral votes on the basis of

A) winner- take- all.

B) proportional representation.

C) allocating electoral votes based on the winner in each congressional district.

D) a mixture of winner- take- all and proportional representation.

E) majority rule

**Chapter 11 Congress**

1. The United States House of Representatives has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members.
   1. 638
   2. 100
   3. 435
   4. 80
   5. 535
2. Which of the following is TRUE about the minimum age requirements for members of Congress?
3. One must be at least 21 years of age to serve in the House of Representatives.
4. One must be at least 30 years of age to serve in the Senate.
5. One must be at least 35 years of age to serve in either the House or the Senate.
6. There are no age requirements for members of Congress.
7. The age requirements are the same for the House and the Senate.
8. The income and occupations of members of Congress
9. typically reflect the pluralistic nature of American society.
10. are very close to the average found among their constituency.
11. would, for the most part, make them members of the elite in American society.
12. have no real impact on public policymaking.
13. places over 90 percent of them in the millionaire businessperson class.
14. An example of casework by a member of Congress is
    1. writing a newsletter to send out to constituents.
    2. helping a constituent gain citizenship.
    3. voting for a bill desired by constituents.
    4. working with a caucus on a public policy that affects his or her constituents.
    5. all of the above
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the list of federal projects, grants, and contracts available to cities, businesses, colleges, and institutions which members of Congress seek to locate in their district to promote the interests of their constituency.
    1. Casework
    2. pork barrel
    3. frank
    4. junket
    5. lobbying
16. Reasons that incumbent senators have greater competition than incumbent members of the House include all of the following EXCEPT
17. an entire state is more diverse than a congressional district, providing more of a base for opposition.
18. senators have less personal contact with their constituencies.
19. voters are less likely to know the issue positions of their senators than their representatives.
20. senators tend to draw more visible challengers.
21. Senate challengers are better funded than House challengers.
22. Which of the following statements about the role of money in congressional elections is FALSE?
    1. Outspending your opponent by a large margin is no guarantee of success.
    2. The more challengers spend, the more votes they receive.
    3. Challengers usually outspend incumbents.
    4. In open seats, the candidate who spends the most usually wins.
    5. Incumbents benefit less from campaign spending than challengers.
23. According to the Constitution, once impeached, federal officials are then tried in the
    1. Supreme Court.
    2. House.
    3. Senate.
    4. Department of Justice.
    5. United States District Court for the District of Columbia.
24. Which of the following is TRUE about the Senate as compared to the House?
    1. more centralized with stronger leadership
    2. seniority more important in determining power
    3. more influential on the budget
    4. more influential in foreign affairs
    5. smaller in number, less powerful and less prestigious
25. The Constitution gives the House of Representatives the power to
    1. initiate all revenue bills.
    2. ratify all treaties.
    3. confirm presidential nominations.
    4. try impeached officials.
    5. all of the above
26. The Speaker of the House plays a role in all of the following tasks EXCEPT:
    1. appointing the party’s legislative leaders
    2. making committee assignments
    3. recommending which members should be expelled from the House for failure to support certain bills
    4. presiding over the House when it is in session
    5. assigning most bills to committees
27. Members of Congress who informally band together in groups to promote and protect mutual interests are called
    1. junkets.
    2. subcommittees.
    3. committees.
    4. caucuses.
    5. interest groups.
28. All of the following happened as a result of the Great Compromise agreed to at the Constitutional Convention EXCEPT
    1. Congress was made into a bicameral institution
    2. There had to be a minimum of two congressmen for each state
    3. Each state’s representation in the House would be determined by population
    4. Each state was guaranteed two senators
    5. Senators would be elected directly by the people
29. Most congressional activity is done
    1. in meetings of standing committees and their subcommittees.
    2. on the House floor.
    3. on the Senate floor.
    4. in the White House.
    5. on legislators’ visits to their home districts.
30. House and Senate committees
    1. must have their membership approved by the president.
    2. are non-partisan, and thus some committees are nearly all Democrats and others nearly all Republicans.
    3. are populated by the hired staff members of Congress, freeing the elected members for more important work.
    4. all have a majority of members from the majority party in that chamber.
    5. all have an equal number of Republicans and Democrats.
31. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committee is one appointed for a limited, specific purpose, such as that set up to investigate the Watergate scandal.
    1. Standing
    2. Select
    3. Conference
    4. Joint
    5. Special
32. Appropriations, Judiciary, and Armed Forces are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committees.
    1. Standing
    2. Select
    3. Conference
    4. Joint
    5. Rule
33. When the House and the Senate pass different versions of the same bill
    1. the House bill is changed to conform with the Senate Bill.
    2. the presidency may select which bill to enact into law.
    3. the Senate bill is changed to conform with the House bill.
    4. a select committee is appointed to resolve differences.
    5. a conference committee is appointed to resolve differences.
34. The filibuster is a technique used in the
    1. House to allow more time to debate controversial policies.
    2. House to delay legislation until a full House can convene.
    3. Senate to bypass committees in voting on controversial issues.
    4. Senate to prolong debate in order to kill a bill.
    5. House and Senate to prevent a vote on a bill.
35. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is next in line after the vice president to succeed a president who resigns, dies in office, or is impeached.
    1. Senate majority leader
    2. Senate minority leader
    3. House majority leader
    4. Speaker of the House
    5. Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
36. Which of the following statements about the majority leader of the House of Representatives is FALSE?
    1. The majority leader exercises substantial control over which bills get assigned to which committees.
    2. The majority leader is the main steppingstone to the job of Speaker of the House.
    3. The majority leader is responsible for scheduling bills in the House.
    4. The majority leader is responsible for rounding up votes on behalf of the partyʹs position on legislation.
    5. He or she is the principal ally of the Speaker.
37. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the job of presiding over the Senate, breaking ties when necessary.
    1. majority leader
    2. majority whip
    3. minority leader
    4. vice president
    5. Speaker
38. The most powerful person in the Senate is the
    1. majority leader.
    2. vice president of the United States
    3. chair of the Rules Committee.
    4. Speaker.
    5. president of the United States.
39. When members of Congress hold a hearing to question a cabinet member on how a law is being carried out, they are engaging in
    1. agenda-setting.
    2. filibustering.
    3. legislative oversight.
    4. casework.
    5. congressional administration.

Chapter 13 The Congress, The President, and the Budget

1. A policy document allocating burdens and benefits is known as

1. a budget.
2. tax regulations.
3. a revenue statement.
4. an expenditure list.
5. a rate of interest.
6. A budget deficit occurs when expenditures exceed
   1. revenues.
   2. borrowing.
   3. appropriations.
   4. inflation.
   5. authorizations.
7. Which of the following is not one of the major sources of federal revenues?
8. Personal income taxes
9. Corporate income taxes
10. Social insurance taxes
11. Sales taxes
12. Borrowing
13. Congress was officially given the power to levy an income tax through the
14. Sixteenth Amendment.
15. *Pollock v. Farmer’s Loan and Trust Co*.
16. Internal Revenue Act.
17. Balanced Budget Amendment.
18. revenue clause of the Constitution.
19. All of the money borrowed by the federal government over the years that still needs to be paid back is known as
20. the federal deficit.
21. government bonds.
22. the Social Security Trust Fund.
23. the federal debt.
24. the revenue gap.
25. What is the largest social policy of the federal government?
26. Early childhood education
27. Children’s health insurance
28. College loans
29. Social Security
30. Job training programs
31. In 1965, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was added to the Social Security program to provide health care coverage to the elderly.
32. Medicare
33. Medicaid
34. Obamacare
35. unemployment insurance
36. Progressive Tax
37. Tax expenditures are
    1. sales taxes paid when goods and services are purchased.
    2. money spent by the IRS collecting taxes.
    3. rebates provided to individuals who have overpaid federal taxes.
    4. revenue losses that result from special exemptions, exclusions, or deductions on federal tax law.
    5. income that is taxable by the federal government
38. An appropriations bill
39. allocates funding for particular programs.
40. revises spending proposals in order to achieve required savings.
41. allows agencies to spend at the level of the previous year.
42. establishes, continues, or changes a discretionary government program or an entitlement.
43. establishes new taxes, or sources of borrowed revenue, to pay for programs.
44. Social Security payments are an example of a(n)
    1. Increment
    2. Indexing
    3. Apportionment
    4. controllable expenditure.
    5. Entitlement
45. The heads of executive agencies send their budget requests to the
    1. Office of Management and Budget.
    2. president.
    3. Treasury Department.
    4. House Ways and Means Committee.
    5. National Securities Agency
46. An example of incremental budgeting is
    1. reviewing an agencyʹ s budget to establish a lower base.
    2. Carterʹ s zero- based budgeting.
    3. reducing an agencyʹ s budget a little each year.
    4. giving an agency a little more than it had last year.
    5. breaking a budget into its component parts and reviewing each part individually.
47. From the mid- 1960s to the early 1980s, the biggest change in government spending was the
    1. ratification and implementation of the Twenty- eighth Amendment, the Balanced Budget Amendment.
    2. abandonment of the gold standard and the creation of the Federal Reserve System.
    3. growth of new budgeting techniques such as zero- based budgeting.
    4. increase in social service expenditures and decline in defense spending.
    5. elimination of tax expenditures

**Chapter 12 The Presidency**

1. The Constitution framers
   1. were unanimous in wanting a single president to lead the country.
   2. were united in wanting a strong chief executive.
   3. were united in wanting a chief executive similar to the prime minister of Great Britain.
   4. generally wanted a president with limited authority and responsibilities.
   5. hoped to create a monarchy in the United States.
2. The principal reason that presidents have trouble getting things done is that
   1. most are weak and indecisive and do not try to do much.
   2. they are often upstaged or undermined by their own vice presidents.
   3. other policymakers with whom they deal have their own agendas, interests, and sources of power.
   4. they are frequently overruled by the Supreme Court.
   5. the presidency is mostly a ceremonial job and the president is not expected to do much.
3. Americans want a strong president,
   1. but do not like a concentration of power
   2. and do not care whether the strength is used for good or for ill.
   3. and would like to abolish all checks on presidential power.
   4. but do not expect much from any president.
   5. but want an even stronger Congress.
4. Which amendment limits presidents to two terms?
   1. Nineteenth
   2. Twentieth
   3. Twenty-first
   4. Twenty-second
   5. Twenty-third
5. The first step in order to impeach a president is
   1. unanimous vote of the Supreme Court.
   2. two-thirds vote in the Senate.
   3. majority vote in the House of Representatives.
   4. two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives.
   5. majority vote in the Senate.
6. The scandal surrounding Richard Nixon’s administration that led to impeachment hearings was known as
   1. Iran-Contra.
   2. the Camp David Affair.
   3. Watergate.
   4. Checkers.
   5. Teapot Dome.
7. All of the following are formal constitutional powers of the president EXCEPT
   1. appoint federal judges with the advice and consent of majority of the Senate
   2. sign or veto legislation passed by Congress
   3. issue an executive order
   4. serve as Commander in Chief of the armed forces
   5. pardon those convicted of crimes
8. The Twenty-fifth Amendment, ratified in 1967,
   1. created a means for selecting a new vice president when the office became vacant.
   2. granted 18-year-olds the right to vote.
   3. limited the president to two terms in office.
   4. specifically forced Richard Nixon from office.
   5. provided for the direct election of the president by the people.
9. Which of these is NOT one of the four generally held points regarding impeachable offenses?
   1. An impeachable offense must be against a specific article of the Constitution.
   2. Impeachable behavior does not have to be a crime.
   3. The offense should be grave for it to be impeachable.
   4. A matter of policy disagreement is not grounds for impeachment.
   5. Impeachment is an inherently political process.
10. The executive power is discussed in which part of the Constitution?
    1. Article I
    2. Article II
    3. Article III
    4. Article IV
    5. Tenth Amendment
11. A presidential veto of legislation passed by Congress
    1. can be overturned only by majority vote of the Supreme Court.
    2. can be overturned by a two-thirds vote of either the House or the Senate to override the veto.
    3. cannot be overturned.
    4. can be overturned by a two-thirds vote of both the House and the Senate to override the veto.
    5. can be overturned by a majority vote of both the House and the Senate to override the veto.
12. Which of the following is a member of the cabinet?
    1. Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
    2. Speaker of the House
    3. Secretary of the Navy
    4. White House chief of staff
    5. Attorney General
13. The National Security Council
    1. links the president’s key foreign and military policy advisors.
    2. is composed of the heads of the three branches of the armed services and makes recommendations to the president on combat strategy.
    3. was established by President Roosevelt to manage foreign and domestic intelligence operations.
    4. was created by legislation to keep the president informed on foreign affairs.
    5. helps the president make policy on such matters as inflation and unemployment.
14. The OMB, the National Security Council, and the Council of Economic Advisors are
    1. members of the White House staff.
    2. advisory bodies of the Department of State.
    3. policymaking bodies of the Executive Office of the President.
    4. part of the president’s cabinet.
    5. the key liaison agencies between the president and Congress.
15. A constitutional duty of the vice president is to
    1. preside over the Senate and cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.
    2. attend the funerals of foreign leaders on behalf of the president.
    3. preside over the House and cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.
    4. raise funds for party candidates.
    5. all of the above
16. The constitutional power of the president to send a bill back to Congress with reasons for objecting to it is the
    1. veto.
    2. pocket veto.
    3. overdraft power.
    4. legislative veto.
    5. power to persuade.
17. A midterm election is
    1. one in which the incumbent is running for reelection.
    2. a congressional election that is not accompanied by a presidential election.
    3. held every two years.
    4. a special election that may remove an official from office in the middle of the term.
    5. a presidential election that occurs during a session of Congress.
18. Among recent presidents, the average approval ratings in public opinion polls have been
    1. higher at the end of the president’s term than at the beginning.
    2. over 75 percent.
    3. higher at the beginning of the president’s term than at the end.
    4. below 40 percent.
    5. slowly rising over the course of a president’s term(s).
19. The War Powers Resolution
    1. established the code protocols that launch nuclear missiles in order to prevent accidental or unauthorized missile launches.
    2. prohibited the president power from committing American troops without congressional approval.
    3. gave the president the formal power to declare war in the case of nuclear attack.
    4. established the chain of command of the armed forces in the event the president is incapacitated.
    5. mandated the withdrawal of forces after sixty days unless Congress declared war or granted an extension.
20. Presidents generally prefer to work in this area because they have more power.
21. Foreign affairs
22. Domestic affairs
23. Setting the budget
24. Appointing top government officials
25. Chief of Party
26. One of the longest lasting legacies of a president is
27. Their domestic agenda
28. Their accomplishments in the area of education
29. The treaties they sign with other countries
30. Their executive orders
    1. The judges they appoint
31. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
    1. For over 10 percent of history, the presidency has been occupied by an individual not elected.
    2. In the twentieth century, almost one- third of our presidents were ʺ accidental Presidents.ʺ
    3. About one in five presidents got the job because they were vice president when the incumbent president died or resigned.
    4. Most presidents have served two or more full terms.
    5. Most presidential elections are decided by Congress.
32. The principal intermediary between the president and the public is the
    1. Congress.
    2. vice president.
    3. media.
    4. First Lady.
    5. Executive Office of the President.

**Chapter 18 National Security Policymaking**

1. After the president, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered the nationʹ s foremost diplomat in the United States.

* 1. National Security Adviser
  2. Secretary of State
  3. Secretary of Defense
  4. United States Ambassador to the United Nations
  5. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

1. The presidentʹ s principal civilian adviser on the military is the
   1. National Security Adviser.
   2. Secretary of State.
   3. Secretary of Defense.
   4. chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
   5. director of the Central Intelligence Agency.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is officially composed of the president, the vice president, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State
   1. National Security Agency
   2. Pentagon
   3. Joint Chiefs of Staff
   4. National Security Council
   5. Trilateral Commission
3. Which of the following is NOT a power of Congress in foreign and defense policy?
   1. to declare war
   2. to ratify treaties
   3. to appoint ambassadors
   4. to confirm presidential nominees to head the State Department and Department of Defense
   5. to provide oversight of the CIA
4. Throughout most of its history up to the early twentieth century, the United States followed a foreign policy course of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, particularly with regard to Europe
   1. Isolationism
   2. internationalis
   3. intervention
   4. collective security
   5. laissez faire
5. Americaʹ s principal foreign policy strategy toward the Soviet Union throughout the Cold War was
   1. isolationism.
   2. containment.
   3. peaceful coexistence.
   4. covert operations.
   5. laissez faire .
6. By the mid- 1950s, defense expenditures
   1. declined below World War II levels.
   2. gave way to expenditures on social- welfare policies.
   3. grew to be the largest component of the federal budget.
   4. reduced the profits of defense contractors.
   5. shifted to the Middle East to protect American oil supplies.
7. International economic policies today tend to emphasize
   1. high tariffs and protectionism.
   2. central planning and policymaking.
   3. lower tariffs and freer trade.
   4. heavy reliance on international economic organizations.
   5. free trade and protectionism.

**Chapter 14 The Federal Bureaucracy**

1. *Patronage* refers to

a system in which jobs and promotions are awarded for political reasons.

* 1. a system in which jobs and promotions are awarded on the basis of desert.
  2. a system of hiring and firing based on the merit principle.
  3. the schedule for federal employees, ranging from GS 1 to GS 18, by which salaries can be keyed to rating and experience.
  4. an elite cadre of about 9,000 federal government managers at the top of the civil service system

1. The parts of the federal bureaucracy with responsibility for different sectors of the economy, and making and enforcing rules designed to protect the public interest, are the
   1. independent executive agencies.
   2. independent regulatory agencies.
   3. commercial ministries.
   4. government corporations.
   5. Cabinet departments
2. The General Services Administration and the National Aeronautical and Space Administration are examples of
   1. government corporations.
   2. independent regulatory agencies.
   3. Cabinet departments.
   4. presidential administrative agencies.
   5. independent executive agencies.
3. Government corporations
   1. operate an airline, manufacture steel, and provide health insurance
   2. provide services and charge for them
   3. tend to be captured by interest groups.
   4. are independent regulatory agencies.
   5. sell stock and pay dividends
4. An obstacle to the successful implementation of public policy is
   1. the failure of Congress to pass authorizing legislation
   2. the over- specialization of civil service employees.
   3. competition between the private and public sectors.
   4. unclear policy goals and poorly designed policies.
   5. all of the above
5. Vigorous disputes over the implementation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in regard to funding for womenʹ s athletic programs arose primarily due to
   1. faulty program design.
   2. lack of clarity in the original policy decision
   3. adherence to administrative routine.
   4. fragmentation of responsibilities.
   5. all of the above
6. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
   1. was very difficult to implement because of the fragmentation of responsibility for implementing it.
   2. was successfully implemented thanks to its clear goal, its clear methods to achieve the goal, and its lack of bureaucratic fragmentation.
   3. failed to achieve its policy goals because of the outright hostility of street- level bureaucrats.
   4. was impossible to implement because of a lack of clarity in the legislation.
   5. All but D are true.
7. *Regulation* refers to
   1. procedures for everyday decision making that bring efficiency and uniformity to the complex organizations.
   2. the authority of administrative actors to select among various responses to a given problem.
   3. the use of government authority to control or change some practice in the private sector.
   4. the stage of policymaking between the establishment of a policy and the consequences of the policy for the people
   5. translating the goals and objectives of a policy into an operating, ongoing program.
8. Which of the following statements about bureaucracies is FALSE?
9. Bureaucratic power extends to every corner of American economic and social life.
10. Bureaucracies are scarcely hinted at in the Constitution.
11. Nothing better illustrates the complexity of modern government than its massive bureaucracies.
12. Each bureaucratic agency is created by the president.
13. How to manage and control bureaucracies is a central problem of democratic government.
14. The main job of federal bureaucrats is to
15. advise the president and cabinet on internal affairs.
16. countervail the power of private corporations, especially monopolies.
17. compete with the private sector for monopoly power.
18. protect the interests of their constituencies.
19. implement and regulate government policies.
20. The heads of executive agencies send their budget requests to the
    1. Office of Management and Budget.
    2. president.
    3. Congressional Budget Office.
    4. Congressional tax committees.
    5. Treasury Department.
21. The authority of administrative actors to select among various responses to a given problem is called
    1. policy implementation.
    2. administrative discretion.
    3. the merit principle.
    4. the definition of alternatives.
    5. selective management.
22. Which of the following statements about bureaucracies is FALSE?
    1. Nothing better illustrates the complexity of modern government than its massive bureaucracies.
    2. Bureaucracies are scarcely hinted at in the Constitution.
    3. How to manage and control bureaucracies is a central problem of democratic government.
    4. Each bureaucratic agency is created by the president.
    5. Bureaucratic power extends to every corner of American economic and social life.
23. Congress tries to control the bureaucracy through each of the following EXCEPT
    1. rewriting legislation.
    2. influencing the appointment of agency heads
    3. holding hearings.
    4. issuing congressional orders.
    5. both A and B
24. Which of the following is NOT a method a president can use to control the bureaucracy?
    1. issue executive orders or more informal requests
    2. rewrite statutes to make instructions clearer as to how policies are intended
    3. appoint people to head an agency who share the presidentʹ s goals and strategies
    4. tinker with an agencyʹ s recommended budget
    5. request a congressional oversight hearing

**Chapter 15 The Federal Courts**

1. The requirement that plaintiffs have a serious interest in a case, depending on whether they have sustained or are likely to sustain a direct and substantial injury from another party or from an action of government, is called
   1. standing to sue.
   2. a justiciable dispute.
   3. original jurisdiction.
   4. appellate jurisdiction.
   5. stare decisis.
2. Courts with appellate jurisdiction
   * 1. determine the facts about a case.
     2. review the legal issues involved in a case.
     3. hear only criminal cases.
     4. have no original jurisdiction.
     5. hear only civil cases
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ justices on the Supreme Court.
   1. 5
   2. 7
   3. 9
   4. 11
   5. 13
4. The unwritten tradition whereby nominations for state-level federal judicial posts are usually not confirmed if opposed by a senator of the president’s party from the state in which the nominee will serve is called
   1. senatorial courtesy.
   2. senatorial ratification.
   3. habeas corpus.
   4. writ of certiorari.
   5. judicial review.
5. An opinion written to stress a different constitutional or legal basis for the judgment is called a(n)
   1. concurring opinion.
   2. dissenting opinion.
   3. amending opinion.
   4. majority opinion.
   5. minority opinion.
6. All courts rely heavily upon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the way similar cases were handled in the past, as a guide to current decisions.
   1. *writs of certiorari*
   2. *writs of* *mandamus*
   3. precedent
   4. original intent
   5. *amicus* *curiae*
7. In the immediate aftermath of the Supreme Court’s famous *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, the president and Congress
   1. refused to enforce speedy compliance with the ruling, thus severely weakening implementation over the next decade.
   2. celebrated the fact that the Supreme Court had now joined them in supporting swift compliance with a new federal law.
   3. overruled the Supreme Court in a rare instance of judicial review.
   4. worked quickly to implement the decision nationwide.
   5. proposed a constitutional amendment to overturn the Court’s decision
8. The power of courts to determine whether acts of Congress and the executive are constitutional is the power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, first articulated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. *stare decisis; Marbury v. Madison*
   2. *writ of certiorari*; *United States v. Nixon*
   3. judicial review; *Brown v. Board of Education*
   4. judicial review; *Marbury v. Madison*
   5. judicial activism; *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States*
9. Which of these is NOT associated with the theory of judicial restraint?
   1. Judges should chart new constitutional ground given their power of judicial review.
   2. Federal courts are the least democratic branch of government.
   3. Observers question the qualifications of judges for making policy decisions and balancing interests.
   4. Decisions such as those on abortion and school prayer in public schools go well beyond the “referee” role that judges are supposed to play.
   5. Policymaking should be left strictly to the legislature.
10. Lower federal courts of general jurisdiction were established by
    1. President George Washington.
    2. the Judiciary Act of 1789.
    3. the Eleventh Amendment.
    4. the Constitution.
    5. the Supreme Court.
11. The most common way for the Supreme Court to put a case on its docket is by issuing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a formal document that calls up a case which deals with a Constitutional question or in which state laws are claimed to violate federal law.
    1. writ of mandamus
    2. stare decisis
    3. amicus curiae brief
    4. writ of certiorari
12. The functions of the Supreme Court include each of the following EXCEPT
    1. maintaining national supremacy in the law.
    2. resolving conflicts among the states.
    3. reviewing the evidence in cases involving crimes committed by public officials.
    4. ensuring uniformity in the interpretation of national laws.
    5. rule on cases accepted from lower courts.
13. The most important factors influencing the presidentʹ s selection of judges and justices appears to be
    1. ideology and partisanship.
    2. race and gender
    3. judicial and elective experience.
    4. geography and religion.
    5. their law school rank.
14. The vast majority of cases reaching the federal courts are settled on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning that an earlier ruling should hold for the case being considered.
    1. historical authority
    2. stare decisis
    3. amicus curiae
    4. per curiam decision
    5. certiorari

**Chapter 4 and 5 Civil Rights and Liberties**

1. Americansʹ civil liberties are set down in

a. the Declaration of Independence.

b. the Bill of Rights.

c. Article I of the Constitution.

d. no written document or law.

e. the Preamble to the Constitution

1. Beginning with the case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1925, the Supreme Court began to rule that the Bill of Rights applied directly to the states, as well as to the national government.
   1. United States v. Bill of Rights
   2. Miranda v. Arizona
   3. Engel v. Vitale
   4. Barron v. Baltimore
   5. Gitlow v. New York
2. In deciding to incorporate parts of the Bill of Rights into state laws, the Supreme Court has relied on the due process clause in
   1. First Amendment.
   2. Twenty- sixth Amendment.
   3. Fourteenth Amendment.
   4. Fifth Amendment.
   5. Eighteenth Amendment.
3. The abridgment of citizensʹ freedom to worship, or not to worship, as they please is prohibited by the
   1. due process clause.
   2. establishment clause.
   3. free exercise clause.
   4. freedom of religion.
   5. Second Amendment.
4. In the Lemon v. Kurtzman decision of 1971, the Supreme Court ruled that
   1. any aid of any sort to church- related schools is not constitutional, because it violates church- state separation.
   2. aid to church- related schools is fully constitutional, and can be used for any purposes needed by the schools.
   3. spoken prayers in public schools were unconstitutional.
   4. aid to church- related schools must be for secular purposes only, and cannot be used to advance or inhibit religion.
   5. devotional Bible- reading in public schools was unconstitutional.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a governmentʹ s censorship of material before it is published.
   1. The exclusionary rule
   2. Probable cause
   3. Equal protection
   4. Prior restraint
   5. Just cause
6. In Schenck v. United States (1919), Justice Holmes said that speech can be restricted when it
   1. is uttered by government officials in an effort to establish a religion.
   2. provokes ʺ a clear and present dangerʺ to people.
   3. advocates the violent overthrow of the United States.
   4. is spoken rather than non- verbal or symbolic.
   5. is expressed on private property
7. Unreasonable searches and seizures are specifically forbidden in the
   1. Sixteenth Amendment.
   2. Fifth Amendment.
   3. Second Amendment.
   4. Tenth Amendment.
   5. Fourth Amendment.
8. Ever since 1914, the courts have used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent illegally seized evidence from being introduced into the courtroom.
   1. prior restraint
   2. the Miranda rule
   3. probable cause
   4. search warrants
   5. an exclusionary rule
9. The Fifth Amendment forbids
   1. cruel and unusual punishment.
   2. forced self- incrimination.
   3. illegal searches and seizures.
   4. the government establishment of a national religion.
   5. all of the above except D
10. Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden by the
    1. self- incrimination clause.
    2. Sixth Amendment.
    3. Eighth Amendment.
    4. exclusionary clause.
    5. Fifth Amendment.
11. The idea that the Constitution guarantees a right to privacy was first enunciated in
    1. Griswold v. Connecticut .
    2. Marbury v. Madison .
    3. Roe v. Wade .
    4. Webster v. Reproductive Health Services .
    5. Planned Parenthood v. Casey .
12. Policies that extend basic rights to groups historically subject to discrimination are known as
    1. civil rights.
    2. civil liberties.
    3. human rights.
    4. suffrage.
    5. affirmative action.
13. The Fourteenth Amendment specifically forbids the states from denying to anyone
    1. freedom on the basis of race.
    2. freedom of privacy.
    3. the right to vote on the basis of race.
    4. equal protection of the laws.
    5. the right to vote on the basis of sex.
14. In Brown v. Board of Education (1954), the Supreme Court
    1. ordered the Topeka school district to spend more money on black schools.
    2. enunciated the principle of equal but separate.
    3. ruled that the visible signs of education were substantially equal between black schools and white ones.
    4. enunciated the principle of separate but equal.
    5. ruled that school segregation was inherently unequal.
15. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
    1. made racial discrimination illegal in places of public accommodation.
    2. forbade discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or gender.
    3. prohibited gender discrimination in the work place.
    4. both A and B
    5. neither A nor B
16. The Twenty- fourth Amendment, ratified in 1964,
    1. prohibited discrimination in employment or public accommodations based on race.
    2. granted Negroes the right to vote.
    3. outlawed the use of literacy tests in order to register to vote.
    4. outlawed the grandfather clause and the white primary.
    5. prohibited the use of poll taxes in federal elections.
17. In the case of Korematsu v. United States , the Supreme Court
    1. ruled that the removal of Japanese Americans placement in internment camps during World War II was barbaric
    2. ruled just prior to World War II that Japanese Americans living in the United States had to be repatriated to Japan
    3. upheld the constitutionality of the United States atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
    4. upheld the constitutionality of the removal of Japanese Americans from the west coast and their placement in internment camps during World War II.
    5. ruled that restrictions on Japanese ownership of land in the United States were unconstitutional.
18. The Supreme Court ruled against some of the basic principles of affirmative action in which of the following cases?
    1. Metro Broadcasting Inc. v. Federal Communications Commission
    2. Fullilove v. Klutznick
    3. Regents of the University of California v. Bakke
    4. United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO v. Weber
    5. all of the above

ANSWERS

**Chapter 1**

1. E
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. E
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. B

**Chapter 2**

1. B
2. E
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. D

**Chapter 3**

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. E
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. D
11. B
12. A
13. D
14. A

**Chapter 6**

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. E
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. A

**Chapter 7**

1. D
2. E
3. D
4. E
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. C
11. D

**Chapter 10**

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. E
11. D
12. C
13. A

**Chapter 8**

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. E
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. B

**Chapter 9**

1. A
2. E
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. E
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. D
11. D
12. A
13. C
14. A

**Unit 4**

**Chapter 11**

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. D
13. E
14. A
15. D
16. B
17. A
18. E
19. D
20. D
21. A
22. D
23. A
24. C

**Chapter 13**

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. E
11. A
12. D
13. D

Unit 5

Chapter 12

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. E
13. A
14. C
15. A
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. E
20. A
21. A
22. E
23. C

Chapter 18

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. C

Chapter 14

1. A
2. B
3. E
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. E
11. A
12. B
13. D
14. D
15. B

Unit 6

Chapter 15

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. B

Chapter 4

1. B
2. E
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. B
8. E
9. E
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. A
14. D
15. E
16. D
17. E
18. D

C