

Test Bank

for

Politics in America

2014 Elections and Updates Edition

PEARSON

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Test Bank to accompany *Politics in America, 2014 Elections and Updates Edition* by Thomas R. Dye, Ronald Keith Gaddie

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How to Use This Test Bank

□ Overview

This test bank for *Politics in America* will help you assess a wide range of skill levels. It also measures this book's learning objectives using multiple-choice, true/false, fill-in-the-blank, short answer, and essay questions. Finally, this test bank is available in multiple formats to facilitate deployment in a variety of instructional contexts.

□ Skill Levels

This test bank utilizes four skill levels based on Blooms' taxonomy. Instructors can choose questions based on skill level if they wish to assess a variety of critical thinking skills. The four skill levels and their differences are reflected in the table below.

Skill Level	Explanation
Remember the Facts	This level is focused on the most basic understanding of the content. These questions are aimed at helping students to learn and remember the basic facts of American Government. These questions encourage students to define, duplicate, list, memorize, recall, repeat, reproduce, and state.
Understand the Concepts	This level emphasizes more than basic factual recall, and focuses on getting students to understand the concepts, as well as connections between concepts, policies, and current events. These questions encourage students to classify, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate, and paraphrase.
Apply What You Know	This level will focus on covering major applications in the textbook, but also to introduce new applications of the core concepts. These questions encourage students to choose, demonstrate, employ, illustrate, interpret, schedule, solve, and use.
Analyze It	This level will test student ability to analyze by deconstructing concepts and recognizing differences, similarities, and patterns. These questions encourage students to appraise, compare, contrast, differentiate, discriminate, distinguish, examine, experiment, and question.

□ Question Types

Multiple-Choice Questions: Each chapter comes with 60 multiple-choice questions testing every material from every A-head. Questions cover all skill levels.

True/False Questions: Every chapter comes with 15 true-false questions that cover Remember the Facts, Understand the Concepts, and Apply What You Know skill levels.

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions: Each chapter comes with 15 fill-in-the-blank questions that cover Remember the Facts, Understand the Concepts, and Apply What You Know skill levels.

Short Answer Questions: Each chapter comes with 10 short answer questions which cover the Understand the Concepts, Apply What You Know, and Analyze It skill levels. Each question comes with an ideal answer to help you with grading.

Essay Questions: Every chapter comes with 5 essay questions, which cover the Understand the Concepts, Apply What You Know, and Analyze It skill levels. Each question comes with an ideal answer to help you with grading.

□ Available Formats

Word: This test bank is available for download as a Word document on www.pearsonhighered.com. After signing up for an instructor account on the website, log in and search by the book ISBN, book title, or author last name. Under the resources tab for the book, download either the individual Word test bank chapters or the full Word test bank.

MyTest: This test bank is also available in Pearson MyTest. This powerful assessment generation program includes all of the questions in the test bank, which you can edit with “drag-and-drop” and simple Word-like controls. You can also sort questions by learning objective and difficulty level to help you quickly build your test. If you would like, you can also create and store your own questions. When you have finished creating your test, it can be saved online and easily printed out for classroom use.

To access the MyTest, please visit <http://www.pearsonhighered.com/mytest/> and register for instructor access. Once your account has been created, log in and search by book ISBN, book title, or author last name. After locating MyTest, hit “Select Testbank” to create your copy of the MyTest.

Blackboard: Do you use Blackboard? This test bank can be directly integrated into your learning management system. A Blackboard version of this test bank is available for download on www.pearsonhighered.com. Follow the same directions for downloading the Word version.

WebCT: Do you use WebCT? This test bank can be directly integrated into your learning management system. A WebCT version of this test bank is available for download on www.pearsonhighered.com. Follow the same directions for downloading the Word version.

Respondus: Do you use a learning management system like Angel, Desire2Learn, eCollege, Canvas, Moodle, or IMS QTI? To get a test bank that is compatible with these systems, use the Respondus 4.0 application. With the Respondus application, you can download a Respondus test bank that will work with one of these learning management systems. Search for this test bank by book title or author's last name on www.respondus.com/products/testbank/search.php. Once downloaded, you can ask your institution for assistance on uploading it to your learning management system.

▣ Using the Test Bank with Other Pearson Resources

MyPoliSciLab. MyPoliSciLab is an online homework, tutorial, and assessment product; it provides book-specific assessment that is *different* from the assessment in this test bank

You can also assign the MyTest version of this test bank to your students through MyPoliSciLab. Once logged in to MyPoliSciLab, please follow the following steps:

1. Display **MyTest** Folder in Course Materials Library. Select the option on the Preferences > **MyTest** page.
2. Click Course Materials > Add from Library.
3. From the Course Materials Library on the left, click to open the **My Tests Folder**.
4. Select the tests you want to use in your course. Note that you can add an entire folder or open the folder to add assets within a folder.
5. To add the items to an existing folder on the right, open the folder. To add items without specifying a folder, skip this step. If you want, you can cut and paste items into a folder later.
6. To add items after a specific item, select the item on the right. >Click **Add**.
7. The item is copied from the library on the left to your course materials on the right. The item is added as the last item. If **Hidden** displays below an item it means students cannot view the item. Only items that are **Shown** are visible to students.
8. **Note:** If the edit the test on the **Course Materials** pages, the test will no longer be displayed on the **MyTest** page. The behavior mode of the edited activity is basic/

1

Politics: Who Gets What, When, and How

□ Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What is political science?
 - a. the study of politics
 - b. the participation in politics
 - c. public policies
 - d. the political process

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.1.1

Objective: L.O. 1.1

Page Reference:4

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

2. Participants in politics are best defined as _____.
 - a. anyone taking part at any level
 - b. anyone working in Washington, D.C.
 - c. lobbyists
 - d. politicians

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.1.2

Objective: L.O. 1.1

Page Reference:4

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

3. What is the relationship between political science and politics?
- a. Politics are more important since they are the political reality.
 - b. Politics is the subject of political scientists.
 - c. Political science dictates the functioning of politics.
 - d. Political science is more important because it provides a theoretical basis.

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.1.3

Objective: L.O. 1.1

Page Reference:4

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

4. Deciding who gets what, when, and how is the best definition of _____.
- a. government
 - b. public policies
 - c. lobbying
 - d. politics

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.1.4

Objective: L.O. 1.1

Page Reference:4

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

5. Political science usually limits its attention to _____.
- a. foreign policy affairs
 - b. union politics
 - c. politics in government
 - d. domestic politics

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.1.5

Objective: L.O. 1.1
Page Reference:4
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

6. Which of the following is a component of the “when and how” of politics?
- a. the news media
 - b. law enforcement
 - c. labor unions
 - d. think tanks

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.1.1.6
Objective: L.O. 1.1
Page Reference:4
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

7. Political scientists are generally concerned with all of the following questions EXCEPT _____.
- a. *Who governs?*
 - b. *Where do people govern?*
 - c. *For what ends do people govern?*
 - d. *By what means do people govern?*

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.1.1.7
Objective: L.O. 1.1
Page Reference:4
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

8. Government differs from all other groups most importantly in what characteristic?
- a. buying power
 - b. media influence
 - c. scope
 - d. size

Answer: c
Question: TB_Q.1.2.1
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference:4

Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

9. A democratic government has a special claim to legitimacy because it is based on _____.
- a. elected officials
 - b. a constitution
 - c. the consent of the people
 - d. the judicial system

Answer: c
Question: TB_Q.1.2.2
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference: 6
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

10. What is a defining characteristic of government?
- a. It cannot make decisions extending to the whole of society.
 - b. It has a monopoly on the legitimate use of force.
 - c. It has powers extended to individual groups.
 - d. It resembles such institutions as the media in its makeup.

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.1.2.3
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference: 4
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

11. What is defined as the “widespread acceptance of something as necessary, rightful, and legally binding”?
- a. common consent
 - b. dissent
 - c. justice
 - d. legitimacy

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.1.2.4
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference: 6
Skill: Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

12. Government decisions extend to _____.

- a. legal adults
- b. citizens
- c. businesses
- d. all of society

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.2.5

Objective: L.O. 1.2

Page Reference:4

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

13. Ultimately, what protects liberty, property, and conscience in a society?

- a. laws
- b. social order
- c. government
- d. the fear of punishment

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.2.6

Objective: L.O. 1.2

Page Reference:6

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

14. Which of the following confer legitimacy on a government?

- a. the judicial system
- b. laws
- c. the media
- d. elections

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.2.7

Objective: L.O. 1.2

Page Reference:6

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Difficult

15. An organization extending to the whole of society that can legitimately use force to carry out its decisions is a _____.
- a. legislature
 - b. government
 - c. judicial system
 - d. corporation

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.2.8

Objective: L.O. 1.2

Page Reference:4

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

16. Schools and universities can punish or expel students for violating policy. Why then would a school or university NOT be considered a “government”?
- a. Teachers were not democratically elected to office.
 - b. Students do not have an opportunity to vote on school policy.
 - c. The school’s authority encompasses only part of society.
 - d. Individuals do not have a legal right to voluntarily withdraw from the organization.

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.2.9

Objective: L.O. 1.2

Page Reference:4

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

17. People living in a democracy have a greater moral obligation to obey the law than people living in a dictatorship because _____.
- a. they have the opportunity to change unjust laws by working within the system
 - b. the social contract prohibits demonstrating against unpopular laws
 - c. laws passed in a democracy are always right and just
 - d. laws in a democracy are passed by the majority, and majority rules

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.2.10

Objective: L.O. 1.2

Page Reference:6

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

18. If you agree to abide by the laws of your government in exchange for that government's protection, which of the following have you tacitly signed?
- a. a governmental agreement
 - b. a social contract
 - c. *writ of mandamus*
 - d. the Declaration of Independence

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.3.1

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

19. A factory in your community dumps waste products into a nearby river, polluting the water and killing fish. By so doing, the factory imposes a(n) _____ on you and your neighbors.
- a. disproportionate cost
 - b. tariff in the free market
 - c. external cost
 - d. income transfer

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.3.2

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

20. About how many new laws does Congress enact each year?
- a. 50
 - b. 100
 - c. 250
 - d. 500

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.3.3

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

21. Government might be thought of as a _____ among people who agree to allow themselves to be regulated and taxed in exchange for protection of their lives and property.
- a. gentlemen's agreement
 - b. philosophy
 - c. social contract
 - d. political culture

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.3.4

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

22. Americans pay federal, state, and local governments nearly _____ percent of every dollar they earn in taxes.
- a. 20
 - b. 40
 - c. 60
 - d. 80

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.3.5

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

23. What is the gross domestic product (GDP) of a nation?
- a. the dollar sum of all the goods and services produced in a nation in a year
 - b. the amount of goods and services that private markets cannot readily furnish in a year
 - c. the defense spending of a nation in a year
 - d. the taxes collected by a nation in a year

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.3.6

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

24. Which of the following is a tacit agreement between the governed and government?
- a. the Bill of Rights
 - b. the charter of liberties
 - c. the Declaration of Independence
 - d. the social contract

Answer:d

Question: TB_Q.1.3.7

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

25. The phrase “promote the general welfare” means that the American government should _____.
- a. be concerned with its citizens’ well-being
 - b. create a free market
 - c. provide social security
 - d. regulate all aspects of daily life

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.3.8

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8 – 9

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

26. Goods and services that cannot be readily provided by markets are called _____.
- a. consumer goods
 - b. public goods
 - c. market goods
 - d. social goods

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.3.9

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8 – 9

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

27. Government shifts of income from taxpayers to persons regarded as deserving are called _____.
- a. public goods
 - b. the social contract
 - c. income transfers
 - d. externalities

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.3.10

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

28. Governments raise armies in order to _____.
- a. provide for the common defense
 - b. promote the general welfare
 - c. secure the blessings of liberty
 - d. establish justice

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.3.11

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

29. Alejandro has lost his job. To help him make ends meet while he tries to find a new job, the government pays Alejandro unemployment benefits. Which governmental purpose is being fulfilled in this example?
- a. establishing justice
 - b. promoting the general welfare
 - c. providing for the common defense
 - d. securing the blessings of liberty

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.3.12

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

30. The American social contract is complicated by the agreement to limit the ability of government to _____.
- a. interfere with core liberties
 - b. enforce contracts
 - c. raise an army
 - d. insure domestic tranquility

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.3.13

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

31. What is a special, added responsibility for democratic governments toward their citizens?
- a. to care for those unable to fend for themselves
 - b. to maintain order
 - c. to protect national security
 - d. to protect individual liberty by ensuring that all people are treated equally before the law

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.3.14

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

32. Which of the following is an example of a public good?
- a. an apartment building
 - b. a grocery store
 - c. a highway
 - d. a CD player

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.3.15

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8 – 9

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

33. Annual government spending in the United States now amounts to about _____.
- a. \$50 billion
 - b. \$500 billion
 - c. \$5 trillion
 - d. \$15 trillion

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.3.16

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

34. What are externalities?
- a. voluntary economic exchanges among individuals
 - b. payments made by the government to citizens and businesses
 - c. taxes paid by people who cannot afford to pay them
 - d. costs imposed on people who are not direct participants in an activity

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.3.17

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

35. Which of the following are the largest income transfer programs in the United States?
- a. Social Security and Medicare
 - b. farm subsidies
 - c. veterans' benefits
 - d. welfare payments

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.3.18

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

36. An economic system in which prices are determined by unrestricted competition between privately owned businesses is a(n) _____.
- a. externality
 - b. socialist government
 - c. free market
 - d. closed system

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.3.19

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

37. What is one of the principles that make up the definition of democracy?
- a. decision making by tyranny of the majority
 - b. equal protection under the law for every individual
 - c. opportunity for chosen representatives to participate in public decisions
 - d. the promise of equal outcomes for all

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.4.1

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:11

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

38. According to the Heritage Foundation, what is the freest economy in the world?
- a. Switzerland
 - b. Brazil
 - c. the United States
 - d. Hong Kong

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.4.2

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:14

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

39. According to John Locke, what was the source of individual liberty?

- a. divine law
- b. natural law
- c. rebellion
- d. the government

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.4.3

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:13

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

40. True democracy will not necessarily result in _____.
- a. equal distribution of wealth
 - b. equal opportunities
 - c. individual dignity
 - d. equal protection under the law

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.4.4

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:13

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

41. What does majority rule mean?
- a. All persons have an equal say in decisions affecting them.
 - b. An equal protection of the law is extended to every individual.
 - c. People should not have decisions made *for* them, but *by* them.
 - d. The electorate must resist changing political preferences.

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.4.5

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:13

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

42. According to Freedom House, about what proportion of countries are free?
- a. one-quarter
 - b. one-third
 - c. one-half

d. three-quarters

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.4.6

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:14

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

43. A governing system in which the people govern themselves is called _____.

- a. oligarchy
- b. democracy
- c. monarchy
- d. a confederation

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.4.7

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:9

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

44. The underlying value of democracy is _____.

- a. the dignity of the individual
- b. a free-market economy
- c. a fair and honest judiciary
- d. a strong military

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.4.8

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:13

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

45. Which of the following is the BEST argument for democracy?

- a. People who make their own decisions will always choose wisely.
- b. Democracy guarantees equality of opportunity and outcome.
- c. People who cannot make their own decisions are not really free.
- d. Democracy guarantees a fair and just society for all.

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.4.9
Objective: L.O. 1.4
Page Reference:13
Skill:Analyze It
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

46. Individual dignity requires _____.
- a. economic equity
 - b. personal freedom
 - c. traditional values
 - d. collectivization

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.1.4.10
Objective: L.O. 1.4
Page Reference:13
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

47. The conservative Heritage Foundation bases its definition of “freedom” on _____.
- a. economic freedom
 - b. religious values
 - c. political freedom
 - d. equality of outcome

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.1.4.11
Objective: L.O. 1.4
Page Reference:14
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

48. According to the textbook, democracy means balancing majority rule with which of the following?
- a. America’s culture
 - b. collective decision making
 - c. free-market principles
 - d. individual freedom and dignity

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.1.5.1

Objective: L.O. 1.5
Page Reference:15
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

49. A government that is itself restrained by law is called _____.
- a. a limited government
 - b. totalitarianism
 - c. a direct democracy
 - d. authoritarianism

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.1.5.2
Objective: L.O. 1.5
Page Reference:16
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

50. Totalitarianism differs from authoritarianism in allowing no _____.
- a. elections
 - b. personal freedom
 - c. political parties
 - d. veto over legislation

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.1.5.3
Objective: L.O. 1.5
Page Reference:16 – 17
Skill:Analyze It
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

51. The principle means by which governmental powers are limited are _____.
- a. rules and regulations
 - b. constitutions
 - c. religious institutions
 - d. free elections

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.1.5.4
Objective: L.O. 1.5
Page Reference:17
Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

52. How is totalitarianism defined?
- a. a government limited by rule of law in its power over the liberties of individuals
 - b. monopoly of political power by an individual or small group that otherwise allows people to go about their private lives as they wish
 - c. the potential for conflict between individual freedom and majority rule
 - d. rule by an elite that exercises unlimited power over individuals in all aspects of life

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.5.5

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference:16

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

53. Which of the following is a key principle of a limited government?
- a. Majority rule must always triumph over individual liberty.
 - b. Civil rights belong to governments, not to individuals.
 - c. Political power is vested in the hands of a small group.
 - d. There are some personal liberties that even a majority cannot regulate.

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.5.6

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference:16

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

54. Which of the following is the BEST example of a totalitarian government?
- a. Nazi Germany
 - b. present-day Canada
 - c. colonial America
 - d. present-day South Korea

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.5.7

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference:16 – 17

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

55. The British constitutional monarchy is an example of which of the following?
- a. a direct democracy
 - b. a limited government
 - c. authoritarianism
 - d. totalitarianism

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.5.8

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference: 15 – 16

Skill: Apply What You Know

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

56. In *The Federalist Papers*, James Madison warned against _____.
- a. a limited government
 - b. totalitarianism
 - c. a direct democracy
 - d. authoritarianism

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.5.9

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference: 15

Skill: Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

57. The Founders established a limited government in order to avoid _____.
- a. the tyranny of the majority
 - b. federalism
 - c. representative democracy
 - d. authoritarianism

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.5.10

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference: 15 – 16

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

58. Which of the following governments has the MOST control over the everyday lives of its people?
- a. authoritarianism
 - b. totalitarianism
 - c. a monarchy
 - d. a limited government

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.5.11

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference:16

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

59. An authoritarian government monopolizes _____ power.
- a. social
 - b. economic
 - c. political
 - d. religious

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.5.12

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference:17

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

60. Which type of government is limited by rule of law in its power over the liberties of individuals?
- a. a monarchy
 - b. an authoritarian government
 - c. an oligarchy
 - d. a constitutional government

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.5.13

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference:17

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

61. In a(n) _____, every person participates actively in every public decision.

- a. oligarchy
- b. direct democracy
- c. constitutional monarchy
- d. representative democracy

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.6.1

Objective: L.O. 1.6

Page Reference:18

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

62. Which of the following is the closest approximation to direct democracy in the United States?
- a. members of Congress holding meetings in their districts
 - b. numerous presidential candidate debates
 - c. the president consulting with Congress
 - d. traditional New England town meetings

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.6.2

Objective: L.O. 1.6

Page Reference:18

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

63. In a(n) _____ democracy, individuals are elected by the people to decide issues on their behalf.
- a. direct
 - b. pure
 - c. representative
 - d. participatory

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.6.3

Objective: L.O. 1.6

Page Reference:18

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

64. What can be said about direct democracy?

- a. It is universally implemented in all free nations.
- b. Representatives of the people are elected by the people to decide issues on behalf of the people.
- c. It is rare.
- d. Elections are not open to competition.

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.6.4

Objective: L.O. 1.6

Page Reference:18

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

65. No government can claim to be a representative democracy unless _____.
- a. representatives are selected by vote of all the people
 - b. a substantial number of minorities are elected into office
 - c. an equal number of men and women serve as legislators
 - d. elections are held every year

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.6.5

Objective: L.O. 1.6

Page Reference:18

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

66. What can be said of representative democracy?
- a. It is universally implemented in all free nations.
 - b. Representatives of the people are elected by the people to decide issues on behalf of the people.
 - c. It is rare.
 - d. Elections are not open to competition.

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.6.6

Objective: L.O. 1.6

Page Reference:18

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

67. A pluralist would argue that _____.
- a. competition among large organized groups can serve as checks on elite power

- b. public policy always coincides with majority preferences
- c. only a small group of well-informed individuals should set policy
- d. there is no longer any inequity or discrimination in the United States

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.7.1

Objective: L.O. 1.7

Page Reference:21

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

68. What is a political approach focusing on the concentration of power in the hands of a few?
- a. elitism
 - b. egalitarianism
 - c. democracy
 - d. pluralism

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.1.7.2

Objective: L.O. 1.7

Page Reference:20

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

69. A pluralist would be most likely to encourage individuals to _____.
- a. refuse to vote in protest of elitism
 - b. join and support interest groups
 - c. run for office in order to become one of the elites
 - d. practice civil disobedience as often as possible

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.1.7.3

Objective: L.O. 1.7

Page Reference:21

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

70. What is a political approach focusing on competition, bargaining, and compromise among organized groups?
- a. elitism
 - b. egalitarianism

- c. democracy
- d. pluralism

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.7.4

Objective: L.O. 1.7

Page Reference:21

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

71. Which of the following is an example of an elite?

- a. an opponent of gun control
- b. an environmentalist
- c. a civil rights advocate
- d. a U.S. senator

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.1.7.5

Objective: L.O. 1.7

Page Reference:20

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

72. Which statement accurately characterizes elitism?

- a. Elites tend to be concerned, public-spirited decision makers.
- b. Elitism does not exist in a true democracy.
- c. Most communication flows downward from elites to the masses.
- d. Elites always exploit or oppress the masses.

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.1.7.6

Objective: L.O. 1.7

Page Reference:20

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

73. Pluralism is designed to _____.

- a. reduce the number of decision-makers
- b. make the theory of democracy more realistic
- c. achieve equality of opportunity and outcome
- d. ensure that majority preferences always prevail

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.1.7.7
Objective: L.O. 1.7
Page Reference:21
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

74. Which word best describes how a pluralist would view the way democracy should work?
- a. rigidity
 - b. disparity
 - c. balance
 - d. chaos

Answer: c
Question: TB_Q.1.7.8
Objective: L.O. 1.7
Page Reference:23
Skill:Analyze It
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Difficult

75. Which worldview raises the most serious concerns about whether or not democracy exists in the United States today?
- a. federalism
 - b. elitism
 - c. totalitarianism
 - d. pluralism

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.1.8.1
Objective: L.O. 1.8
Page Reference:23
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

True-False Questions

76. Political science is the study of government and political processes, systems, and individual human political behavior.

Answer: TRUE
Question: TB_Q.1.1.8
Objective: L.O. 1.1
Page Reference:4
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

77. Civil disobedience is never justified in a democracy.

Answer: FALSE
Question: TB_Q.1.2.11
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference:6
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Moderate

78. Governmental authority differs from that of churches in that one can leave a church.

Answer: TRUE
Question: TB_Q.1.2.12
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference:4
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

79. Only governments use force.

Answer: FALSE
Question: TB_Q.1.2.13
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference:4
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

80. Legitimacy in governing comes from popular consent.

Answer: TRUE
Question: TB_Q.1.2.14
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference:6
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

81. Americans acquire most of their goods and services on the free market.

Answer: TRUE

Question: TB_Q.1.3.20

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:9

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

82. The social contract is a concept that helps us understand why we tolerate government.

Answer: TRUE

Question: TB_Q.1.3.21

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

83. The first governments likely arose because of the desire for personal liberty.

Answer: FALSE

Question: TB_Q.1.3.22

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

84. Parks are generally public goods.

Answer: TRUE

Question: TB_Q.1.3.23

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8 – 9

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

85. Democracy means individual participation in the decisions that affect individuals' lives.

Answer: TRUE

Question: TB_Q.1.4.12

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:9

Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

86. In a democracy, the majority is always right.

Answer: FALSE
Question: TB_Q.1.4.13
Objective: L.O. 1.4
Page Reference: 13
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

87. Totalitarianism appears to be somewhat less oppressive than authoritarianism.

Answer: FALSE
Question: TB_Q.1.5.14
Objective: L.O. 1.5
Page Reference: 16 – 17
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

88. An “election” in which only one party is permitted to run candidates is not a democratic election.

Answer: TRUE
Question: TB_Q.1.6.7
Objective: L.O. 1.6
Page Reference: 18
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

89. In democracies, the masses are generally as well informed as the elites.

Answer: FALSE
Question: TB_Q.1.7.9
Objective: L.O. 1.7
Page Reference: 20
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

90. Some political scientists believe there is a contradiction between the democratic ideals of American society and the reality of American politics.

Answer: TRUE
Question: TB_Q.1.8.2
Objective: L.O. 1.8
Page Reference:23
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

□ Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

91. _____ is deciding who gets what, when, and how.

Answer:Politics
Question: TB_Q.1.1.9
Objective: L.O. 1.1
Page Reference:4
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

92. Only _____ decisions can extend to the whole society.

Answer:government
Question: TB_Q.1.2.15
Objective: L.O. 1.2
Page Reference:4
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

93. To promote general welfare, governments use _____ transfers from taxpayers to people who are regarded as deserving.

Answer:income
Question: TB_Q.1.3.24
Objective: L.O. 1.3
Page Reference:9
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

94. The underlying value of democracy is the _____ of the individual.

Answer:dignity

Question: TB_Q.1.4.14
Objective: L.O. 1.4
Page Reference:13
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

95. The meaning of the word _____ is “rule by the many.”

Answer:democracy
Question: TB_Q.1.4.15
Objective: L.O. 1.4
Page Reference:9
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

96. Majority _____ means that all persons have an equal say in decisions affecting them.

Answer:rule
Question: TB_Q.1.4.16
Objective: L.O. 1.4
Page Reference:13
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

97. The _____ of democracy is the potential for conflict between individual freedom and majority rule.

Answer:paradox
Question: TB_Q.1.5.15
Objective: L.O. 1.5
Page Reference:15
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

98. A limited _____ government is one that is itself restrained by law.

Answer:constitutional
Question: TB_Q.1.5.16
Objective: L.O. 1.5
Page Reference:18
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Introduction to American Government
Difficulty: Easy

99. No government can claim to be a(n) _____ unless elections are open to competition and winning candidates are selected by vote of all the people.

Answer: representative

Question: TB_Q.1.6.8

Objective: L.O. 1.6

Page Reference: 18

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

100. Adherents of the _____ perspective state that government is always government by the few, whether it is in the name of the few, the one, or the many.

Answer: elitist

Question: TB_Q.1.7.10

Objective: L.O. 1.7

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Remember the Facts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Easy

□ Essay Questions

101. Political science is the study of “who gets what, when, and how.” Briefly define the “who,” the “what,” and the “when and how” of political science.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Define the *who* as consisting of the participants in politics such as voters, politicians, interest groups, labor unions, and corporations.
2. Define the *what* as consisting of public policies or decisions regarding taxes, education, and health care.
3. Define the *when* and *how* as the political process.

Question: TB_Q.1.1.10

Objective: L.O. 1.1

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

102. Explain how ensuring liberty, promoting the general welfare, and providing for the common defense results in conflict in governing.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Note that the preamble to the Constitution discusses issues related to liberty, welfare, and defense.
2. Explain that people allow themselves to be regulated and taxed in exchange for protection of people and property.
3. Indicate that the American social contract requires balancing government interference with protecting core liberties.
4. Reveal that providing defense is a necessary function of government.
5. Review how promoting the general welfare involves promoting the public good. This restricts liberties of some individuals or firms in order to protect the common good.
6. Describe securing the blessings of liberty by ensuring that people are protected equally in front of the law. Government can be used to protect people's free speech rights, practice religion, form groups or parties, have personal privacy, or have rights if accused of a crime.
7. Discuss how people may disagree in balancing government's role in ensuring liberty, welfare, and defense.

Question: TB_Q.1.3.25

Objective: L.O. 1.3

Page Reference:8 – 9

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Difficult

103. What is meant by individual dignity in terms of democratic principles? What is required to ensure individual dignity?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Define individual dignity, which views individuals as human beings who are entitled to life, liberty, personal property, and equal protection under the law. John Locke argued that people were granted natural laws that guaranteed liberty. These include inalienable rights to life, liberty, and property. Thomas Jefferson echoed these sentiments in the Declaration of Independence.
2. Discuss how individual dignity requires personal freedom. Too much restriction by government would deny human beings individual dignity. Thus, democratic governments play a limited role in the lives of their citizens.

Question: TB_Q.1.4.17

Objective: L.O. 1.4

Page Reference:13

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

104. Why were the Founders so worried about establishing “pure democracy”?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Note that the Founders were concerned about tyranny of the majority.
 2. Explain the paradox of democracy, which involves conflict between majority rule and individual freedom.
 3. Discuss how the Bill of Rights was designed to protect the people.
- Further, the Founders were very concerned about limited government.

Question: TB_Q.1.5.17

Objective: L.O. 1.5

Page Reference:15 – 16

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Moderate

105. Which perspective—elitist or pluralist—should apply to America’s defense policy? What about the country’s education policy? Explain your answers.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Briefly explain/define the pluralist and elitist perspectives.
2. Argue which perspective might apply to defense. Defense is an arena that likely does not have a diversity of interests vying for power and access to decision makers. Defense policy is likely influenced by a few elite interests such as defense contractors and well-informed military related interests, thus an elitist perspective is appropriate.
3. Argue which perspective might apply to education policy. Education policy is likely influenced by a variety of interests. Most adults either have children in schools, had them at one time, or will have them in the future. Accordingly, it is a policy arena that directly affects many people. Thus, many people and interests likely weigh in in this policy arena. Therefore pluralism may be the appropriate perspective here.

Question: TB_Q.1.7.11

Objective: L.O. 1.7

Page Reference:20 – 23

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Introduction to American Government

Difficulty: Difficult

2

Political Culture: Ideas in Conflict

□ Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The term *political culture* primarily refers to _____.
 - a. commonly practiced norms of behavior
 - b. general values and beliefs regarding the political system
 - c. public opinion
 - d. unifying symbols and traditions

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.1.1

Objective: L.O. 2.1

Page Reference:30

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

2. How does the text define *values*?
 - a. Values are the same as public opinion.
 - b. Values are shared ideas about what is true.
 - c. Values are shared ideas about what is good and desirable.
 - d. Values are strongly tied to religious beliefs.

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.1.2

Objective: L.O. 2.1

Page Reference:30
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

3. How does the text define *beliefs*?
- Beliefs are common ideas about what is good and desirable.
 - Beliefs are shared ideas about what is true.
 - Beliefs are the equivalent of social truths.
 - Beliefs are unifying symbols and traditions.

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.2.1.3
Objective: L.O. 2.1
Page Reference:30
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

4. How does the text define *subcultures*?
- Subcultures are created when political conflict arises.
 - Subcultures are groups that form outside of the public limelight.
 - Subcultures are expressions of the American Dream.
 - Subcultures are variations on the prevailing values and beliefs in a society.

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.1.4
Objective: L.O. 2.1
Page Reference:30
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

5. Which of the following is an example of a contradiction between professed national beliefs and actual conditions in America?
- widespread newspaper readership
 - private property ownership
 - the public school system
 - racial discrimination

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.1.5
Objective: L.O. 2.1
Page Reference:30
Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

6. How can the contradiction between American values and actual conditions be seen in a positive light?
- It cannot be seen in a positive light because it only functions to divide the political culture.
 - The existence of the gap between values and behavior becomes a motivation for change.
 - The contradiction forces individuals to speak out and participate in elections.
 - The media prefers to report on controversy, which has a positive effect on the economy.

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.1.6

Objective: L.O. 2.1

Page Reference:30

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

7. Can political conflict exist in American society? That is, if Americans hold views that are widely shared—about who should govern, for what ends, and by what means—can there really be conflict?
- No, there cannot be conflict, because otherwise there would be no such thing as an American culture.
 - Political conflict exists only between political subcultures and religious factions.
 - Yes, there can be political conflict, and much of politics involves conflict over very fundamental values.
 - Yes, political conflict exists, but the Civil War was the time it had any effect on the United States.

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.1.7

Objective: L.O. 2.1

Page Reference:30

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

8. Which of the following embodies variations in a political culture?
- the U.S. Constitution
 - the judiciary system
 - the Declaration of Independence
 - political parties

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.1.8
Objective: L.O. 2.1
Page Reference:30
Skill:Apply What You Know
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

9. Variations within in a political culture are manifested in _____.
- a. beliefs
 - b. goals
 - c. traditions
 - d. subcultures

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.1.9
Objective: L.O. 2.1
Page Reference:30
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

10. Classical liberalism is based on _____.
- a. the idea that a large government is the best government
 - b. the inability of the masses to govern themselves
 - c. a laissez-fair economic approach
 - d. optimism about the potential of individuals

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.2.1
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

11. Capitalism is a system that may be seen as the economic equivalent of _____.
- a. federalism
 - b. classical liberalism
 - c. communism
 - d. socialism

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.2.2.2

Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

12. _____ was the most influential political ideology in the founding of the United States.
- a. Classical liberalism
 - b. Conservatism
 - c. Populism
 - d. Socialism

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.2.2.3
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

13. How does natural law influence the working of the U.S. Constitution?
- a. Assumptions about natural law underlie the U.S. Constitution.
 - b. The details of natural law are enumerated in the U.S. Constitution.
 - c. Natural law is the body of law in the U.S. Constitution.
 - d. Reaction against the idea of natural law formed the U.S. Constitution.

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.2.2.4
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Apply What You Know
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

14. Which of the following concepts is shared by classical liberalism and capitalism?
- a. the freedom to make contracts
 - b. the idea that natural law is above government law
 - c. the right to own property
 - d. the right to trade in a free market

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.2.2.5
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31

Skill:Analyze It
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

15. Capitalism may be said to assume _____.
- a. freedom of speech
 - b. free markets
 - c. a free press
 - d. the right to life

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.2.2.6
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Analyze It
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

16. Rules governing human behavior that are morally superior to laws made by government is the basis for _____.
- a. natural law
 - b. federalism
 - c. socialism
 - d. oligarchies

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.2.2.7
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

17. Which of these philosophers had the greatest impact on the Founding Fathers?
- a. Arthur Schopenhauer
 - b. Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. John Locke

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.2.8
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

18. Only _____ competes with liberty as the most honored value in the American political culture.
- a. wealth
 - b. loyalty
 - c. equality
 - d. bravery

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.2.9

Objective: L.O. 2.2

Page Reference:31

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

19. Under classical liberalism, the only restriction on an individual is not to _____.
- a. interfere with the liberties of others
 - b. take a job for which one is not qualified
 - c. marry until age 18
 - d. make a contract with another person

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.2.2.10

Objective: L.O. 2.2

Page Reference:31

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

20. How does the textbook define *equality of results*?
- a. the belief that every person's vote counts equally
 - b. the belief that the laws should apply equally to all persons
 - c. the elimination of artificial barriers to success in life
 - d. the equal sharing of income and material rewards

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.3.1

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:33

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

21. Equality of opportunity may be seen as giving every citizen _____.
- a. a guarantee of a minimum standard of living
 - b. a level playing ground
 - c. a promise of equal pay
 - d. a promise of social security

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.3.2

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:32

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

22. What aspect of American society was most striking to Alexis de Tocqueville?
- a. class distinctions
 - b. commerce
 - c. egalitarianism
 - d. poverty

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.3.3

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:32

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

23. Which of the following was part of the gap between legal and political equality in 1787?
- a. the distribution of wealth
 - b. the extension of voting rights
 - c. relations with Great Britain
 - d. the right to make contracts

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.3.4

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:32

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

24. Which of the following is a necessary condition for political equality?

- a. a basic education
- b. property ownership
- c. full-time employment
- d. the right to vote

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.3.5

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:32

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

25. Which of the following is an example of equality of results?
- a. making sure all those who retire have the same income
 - b. making sure disabled children are accommodated in public schools
 - c. providing assistance for those injured in war
 - d. providing federal grants for scholarships

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.2.3.6

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:33

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

26. A tax deduction for home mortgage interest promotes which value?
- a. employment
 - b. basic education
 - c. political equality
 - d. home ownership

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.3.7

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:33

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

27. Which of the following would ensure that everyone in society ended his or her life in the same conditions?
- a. economic opportunity
 - b. equality of opportunity

- c. equality of results
- d. guaranteed jobs

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.3.8

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:33

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

28. What is the current trend in income distribution in the United States?

- a. evenly distributed
- b. heavily weighted to the center
- c. increasingly equal
- d. increasingly unequal

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.4.1

Objective: L.O. 2.4

Page Reference:35

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

29. A statistician divides American households into fifths by income and then compares the highest and lowest fifths. What can the statistician measure with this comparison?

- a. distribution of income
- b. equality of outcome
- c. maximum income
- d. minimum income

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.2.4.2

Objective: L.O. 2.4

Page Reference:35

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

30. Class consciousness can be eroded by _____.

- a. class conflict
- b. economic stratification
- c. political parties

d. social mobility

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.4.3

Objective: L.O. 2.4

Page Reference:37 – 38

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

31. If you wanted to measure the well-being of a nation, which of these would be most useful?

- a. average age of retirement
- b. average income
- c. distribution of income
- d. gross domestic product

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.4.4

Objective: L.O. 2.4

Page Reference:35

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

32. Given greater social mobility, which of these would tend to decrease?

- a. affluence
- b. class conflict
- c. equality of opportunity
- d. income

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.4.5

Objective: L.O. 2.4

Page Reference:37 – 38

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

33. Although Andrew grew up wealthy, as an adult he has become homeless and impoverished. Andrew's experience can be said to demonstrate _____.

- a. class conflict
- b. equality of opportunity
- c. income inequality
- d. income mobility

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.4.6
Objective: L.O. 2.4
Page Reference:37
Skill:Apply What You Know
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

34. Income equality is one way to measure _____.
- a. the ability of the uneducated to earn a living
 - b. the distribution of well-being in a society
 - c. the gross domestic product per capita
 - d. the political equality in a society

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.2.4.7
Objective: L.O. 2.4
Page Reference:35
Skill:Analyze It
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

35. If class consciousness increased, how would you expect class conflict to respond?
- a. It would decrease.
 - b. It would disappear.
 - c. It would increase.
 - d. It would remain the same.

Answer: c
Question: TB_Q.2.4.8
Objective: L.O. 2.4
Page Reference:38
Skill:Analyze It
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

36. Which of the following statements correctly categorizes the current situation in the United States?
- a. America is experiencing decreased income inequality but considerable income mobility.
 - b. America is experiencing increased income inequality but less income mobility.
 - c. America is experiencing decreased income inequality and less income mobility.
 - d. America is experiencing increased income inequality but considerable income mobility.

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.4.9
Objective: L.O. 2.4
Page Reference:35, 37
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

37. Which of the following best describes the ability of a citizen to change his or her income or status?
- a. class conflict
 - b. downward mobility
 - c. geographic mobility
 - d. social mobility

Answer: d
Question: TB_Q.2.4.10
Objective: L.O. 2.4
Page Reference:37 – 38
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

38. Which of the following groups is the currently the largest minority in the United States?
- a. African Americans
 - b. Asians
 - c. Hispanics
 - d. Native Americans

Answer: c
Question: TB_Q.2.5.1
Objective: L.O. 2.5
Page Reference:40
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

39. *Aliens* are described as being foreigners who are _____.
- a. preparing to become citizens
 - b. in the country illegally
 - c. not citizens
 - d. non-English speaking

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.5.2

Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:42

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

40. What defines the group labeled *Hispanic*?
- a. country of origin
 - b. immigration status
 - c. ancestry and culture
 - d. political affiliation

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.5.3

Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:40

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

41. Where in the United States have most Hispanics traditionally lived?
- a. the Midwest
 - b. the Northeast
 - c. the Pacific Northwest
 - d. the Southwest

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.5.4

Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:40, 41

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

42. What is meant when *amnesty* is granted?
- a. Citizenship is granted.
 - b. A crime is forgiven.
 - c. Immigration status is changed.
 - d. Legal protections are revoked.

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.5.5

Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:42
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

43. Using Figure 2.4, how would you describe the general trend in immigration to the United States between the 1970s and today?
- a. Immigration decreased slightly.
 - b. Immigration increased sharply.
 - c. Immigration increased slightly.
 - d. Immigration remained about the same.

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.2.5.6
Objective: L.O. 2.5
Page Reference:42
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

44. Which of the following has been the biggest legal check on wholesale attempts to round up and deport illegal immigrants?
- a. citizen rights
 - b. due process
 - c. refugee status
 - d. the right to a trial by jury

Answer: b
Question: TB_Q.2.5.7
Objective: L.O. 2.5
Page Reference:43
Skill:Analyze It
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

45. LeBron is an American citizen from Ohio. He wishes to visit Germany. Which of the following would give LeBron a visa to allow him to enter Germany?
- a. the German government
 - b. the United States government
 - c. the Ohio state government
 - d. the United Nations

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.2.5.8
Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:46
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

46. One of the largest internal migrations in American history has been the migration of _____.
- a. African Americans from the rural South to the urban North
 - b. Native Americans from the Great Plains to the Southeast
 - c. Hispanic Americans from the Midwest to the Southwest
 - d. Asian Americans from the Northeast to the Pacific Northwest

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.2.5.9
Objective: L.O. 2.5
Page Reference:40
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

47. What is the largest Hispanic subculture in the United States?
- a. Venezuelans
 - b. Puerto Ricans
 - c. Mexican Americans
 - d. Cuban Americans

Answer: c
Question: TB_Q.2.5.10
Objective: L.O. 2.5
Page Reference:40
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

48. American immigration policy is a responsibility of the _____.
- a. individual county governments
 - b. United Nations
 - c. national government
 - d. international community

Answer: c
Question: TB_Q.2.5.11
Objective: L.O. 2.5
Page Reference:42
Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

49. The Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965 abolished _____ quotas for immigration.
- a. gender
 - b. national origin
 - c. faith-based
 - d. employment

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.5.12

Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:42

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

50. Why do many employers oppose immigration reform in the United States?
- a. Employers can frequently pay immigrants much less than other workers.
 - b. Most business owners are themselves first- or second-generation immigrants.
 - c. Immigrants are much harder workers than American citizens.
 - d. Hiring immigrants makes it easier for employers to export their goods overseas.

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.2.5.13

Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:44

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

51. A _____ is a document issued by a foreign country that allows a citizen of one nation to visit another.
- a. birth certificate
 - b. passport
 - c. green card
 - d. visa

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.5.14

Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:46

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

52. How does the text define *secularism*?
- a. animosity for religious leaders in political life
 - b. animosity toward religion
 - c. the rejection of religion and its manifestations in public affairs
 - d. support for religion in both public and private life

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.6.1

Objective: L.O. 2.6

Page Reference:47

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

53. In politics, secularists are likely to be affiliated with which of these?
- a. classical conservatism
 - b. classical liberalism
 - c. modern conservatism
 - d. modern liberalism

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.6.2

Objective: L.O. 2.6

Page Reference:48

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

54. According to Figure 2.5, which of the following is the largest of the Christian religious affiliations of Americans?
- a. Mormon
 - b. Catholic
 - c. evangelical Protestant
 - d. mainline Protestant

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.6.3

Objective: L.O. 2.6

Page Reference:47

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

55. According to Figure 2.5, which of the following is the largest of the non-Christian religious affiliations of Americans?
- a. Buddhist
 - b. Hindu
 - c. Jewish
 - d. Muslim

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.6.4

Objective: L.O. 2.6

Page Reference:47

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

56. Which of the following is required by secular politics?
- a. a ban on all public displays of religion
 - b. greater cooperation between religion and government
 - c. a hands-off approach toward religion
 - d. a sharp divide between religion and government

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.6.5

Objective: L.O. 2.6

Page Reference:47

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

57. Which of the following is most likely to dictate an American's attitude toward the relationship of religion to politics?
- a. intensity of religious commitment
 - b. ethnicity
 - c. gender
 - d. age

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.2.6.6

Objective: L.O. 2.6

Page Reference:48

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

58. Use Figure 2.6 to determine which of the following statements best represents how Americans described themselves in political terms in 2010.
- a. Americans are more likely to describe themselves as moderates or liberals.
 - b. Americans are less likely to describe themselves as conservative.
 - c. Most Americans describe themselves as conservative.
 - d. Most Americans describe themselves as liberals.

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.7.1

Objective: L.O. 2.7

Page Reference:49

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

59. Use Figure 2.7 to determine which of the following statements is true concerning ideology among professors.
- a. The greatest percentage of professors describing themselves as conservative are in the physical and biological sciences.
 - b. The greatest percentage of professors describing themselves as “middle of the road” are in the fields of engineering and computer science.
 - c. The majority of professors in the health sciences describe themselves as conservative.
 - d. More professors in the humanities describe themselves as liberal than in any other discipline.

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.7.2

Objective: L.O. 2.7

Page Reference:51

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

60. How does the text define *ideology*?
- a. a consistent and integrated set of political values and beliefs
 - b. a consistent and integrated system of ideas, values, and beliefs
 - c. the political culture that is characteristic of a given society
 - d. a set of beliefs based on religious affiliation

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.7.3

Objective: L.O. 2.7

Page Reference:48

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

61. Which of the following would support less government in both economic and social affairs?
- a. libertarians
 - b. modern conservatives
 - c. modern liberals
 - d. socialists

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.2.7.4

Objective: L.O. 2.7

Page Reference:50

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

62. Which of the following would support more government in social affairs and less government in economic affairs?
- a. libertarians
 - b. modern conservatives
 - c. modern liberals
 - d. socialists

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.7.5

Objective: L.O. 2.7

Page Reference:49

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

63. Adele believes in a strong government that provides secure economic conditions and civil protections for the whole population. However, she does not think that government should “legislate morality.” Which ideology best describes her views?
- a. conservative
 - b. radical
 - c. libertarian
 - d. modern liberal

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.7.6

Objective: L.O. 2.7

Page Reference:50

Skill:Apply What You Know
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

64. Which of the following would support more government in the economy but not in social affairs?
- a. libertarians
 - b. modern conservatives
 - c. modern liberals
 - d. socialists

Answer: c
Question: TB_Q.2.7.7
Objective: L.O. 2.7
Page Reference:50
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

65. A populist would most likely favor _____.
- a. more government in both economic and social affairs
 - b. more government in economic affairs but less in social affairs
 - c. more government in social affairs but less in economic affairs
 - d. less government in both economic and social affairs

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.2.7.8
Objective: L.O. 2.7
Page Reference:50
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

66. Your friend Connie tells you that she is a libertarian. You can fairly safely bet that she _____.
- a. supports the decriminalization of marijuana
 - b. wants abortion to be illegal in all cases
 - c. favors government-sponsored health insurance
 - d. believes defense spending should be increased

Answer: a
Question: TB_Q.2.7.9
Objective: L.O. 2.7
Page Reference:50 – 51
Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

67. Who of the following is MOST likely to have liberal political views?
- a. Stanley, a 75-year-old retiree
 - b. Bethany, a 22-year-old college senior
 - c. Anna, a 55-year-old registered nurse
 - d. Michael, a 60-year-old bus driver

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.7.10

Objective: L.O. 2.7

Page Reference:51

Skill:Apply What You Know

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

68. Currently, Marxism concentrates on _____.
- a. advocacy of violent overthrow of the government
 - b. attacks on socialism
 - c. a critique of capitalism
 - d. the proletariat uprising

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.8.1

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference:53

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

69. Which of the following groups is on the political right?
- a. fascists
 - b. liberals
 - c. Marxists
 - d. socialists

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.2.8.2

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference:52

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

70. In *fascism*, who is given supreme power?

- a. business interests
- b. the individual
- c. political parties
- d. the state

Answer: d

Question: TB_Q.2.8.3

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference:53

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

71. The political _____ generally refers to socialists and communists.

- a. right
- b. left
- c. mainstream
- d. majority

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.8.4

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference:52

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

72. In what way does socialism differ from communism?

- a. Unlike communists, socialists are committed to democracy.
- b. Unlike communists, socialists are not troubled by income inequality.
- c. Unlike communists, socialists embrace revolution as a way to replace capitalism.
- d. Unlike communists, socialists assume the state is supreme over individuals.

Answer: a

Question: TB_Q.2.8.5

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference:54

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Difficult

73. The term “end of history” refers generally to the _____.

- a. utter failure of capitalism to halt the rising growth of income inequity around the world
- b. rise of religious fundamentalism and terror to advance extreme beliefs
- c. collapse of communism and the worldwide movement toward free markets and political democracy
- d. relative lack of interest most people have in current events and politics

Answer: c

Question: TB_Q.2.8.6

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference:56

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

74. Increasingly, the trend in the mass media is to view America as a_____.
- a. melting pot of cultures
 - b. mosaic of distinct cultures
 - c. uniform and stable culture
 - d. relatively monolithic culture

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.8.7

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference:58

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

75. Political sociologist Seymour Martin Lipset would disagree that _____ is a key component of American civic culture.
- a. individual liberty
 - b. equality of result
 - c. free enterprise
 - d. egalitarianism

Answer: b

Question: TB_Q.2.8.8

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference:57

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

□ True-False Questions

76. Values are widely shared views about who should govern, for what ends, and by what means.

Answer: FALSE

Question: TB_Q.2.1.10

Objective: L.O. 2.1

Page Reference:30

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

77. Political assassinations and the forced resignation of a president are examples of conflict over fundamental values in America.

Answer: TRUE

Question: TB_Q.2.1.11

Objective: L.O. 2.1

Page Reference:30

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

78. The idea of natural law is diametrically opposed to the idea of capitalism.

Answer: FALSE

Question: TB_Q.2.2.11

Objective: L.O. 2.2

Page Reference:31

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

79. Classical liberalism and capitalism overlap in one major area: the right to property.

Answer: TRUE

Question: TB_Q.2.2.12

Objective: L.O. 2.2

Page Reference:31

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

80. Classical liberal economics are centered on the freedom of an individual to pursue political interests.

Answer: FALSE
Question: TB_Q.2.2.13
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

81. Both liberals and classical liberals aim at equality of results.

Answer: FALSE
Question: TB_Q.2.3.9
Objective: L.O. 2.3
Page Reference:33
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

82. In general, Americans support equality of results over equality of opportunity.

Answer: FALSE
Question: TB_Q.2.3.10
Objective: L.O. 2.3
Page Reference:32 – 33
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

83. Legal equality does not guarantee political equality.

Answer: TRUE
Question: TB_Q.2.3.11
Objective: L.O. 2.3
Page Reference:32
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

84. Great income inequality would be typified by a large percentage of all households in the highest and lowest income brackets.

Answer: TRUE
Question: TB_Q.2.4.11
Objective: L.O. 2.4
Page Reference:35
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

85. Great social mobility would tend to increase class conflict.

Answer: FALSE

Question: TB_Q.2.4.12

Objective: L.O. 2.4

Page Reference:37 – 38

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

86. Compared with other Western nations, the United States has a high amount of average wealth, but that wealth is unevenly distributed.

Answer: TRUE

Question: TB_Q.2.4.13

Objective: L.O. 2.4

Page Reference:38

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

87. Today, about 90 percent of all African Americans live in the South.

Answer: FALSE

Question: TB_Q.2.5.15

Objective: L.O. 2.5

Page Reference:40

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

88. The divide between religion and politics has been static since 1787.

Answer: FALSE

Question: TB_Q.2.6.7

Objective: L.O. 2.6

Page Reference:47

Skill:Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

89. Modern liberals contend that individual dignity and equality of opportunity depend in some measure on the reduction of absolute inequality in society.

Answer: TRUE

Question: TB_Q.2.7.11

Objective: L.O. 2.7
Page Reference:50
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

90. Politically correct thinking views American society as racist, sexist, and homophobic.

Answer: TRUE
Question: TB_Q.2.8.9
Objective: L.O. 2.8
Page Reference:56
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

□ Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

91. Shared ideas about what is good and desirable are called _____.

Answer: values
Question: TB_Q.2.1.12
Objective: L.O.2.1
Page Reference:30
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

92. _____ is an economic system asserting an individual's right to own private property and to buy, sell, rent, and trade that property in a free market.

Answer: Capitalism
Question: TB_Q.2.2.14
Objective: L.O. 2.2
Page Reference:31
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

93. The term “equality of _____” refers to the equal sharing of income and material rewards.

Answer: results

Question: TB_Q.2.3.12
Objective: L.O. 2.3
Page Reference:33
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

94. Class conflict is not widespread in America because of a general belief in social _____.

Answer: mobility
Question: TB_Q.2.4.14
Objective: L.O. 2.4
Page Reference:37 – 38
Skill:Understand the Concepts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

95. The awareness of one's class position and the feeling of political solidarity with others in the same class in opposition to other classes is called _____.

Answer: class consciousness
Question: TB_Q.2.4.15
Objective: L.O. 2.4
Page Reference:38
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Easy

96. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 granted _____ to illegal aliens who had lived in the United States since 1982.

Answer: amnesty
Question: TB_Q.2.5.16
Objective: L.O. 2.5
Page Reference:42
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture
Difficulty: Moderate

97. Secular politics would not allow _____ in public life.

Answer: religion
Question: TB_Q.2.6.8
Objective: L.O. 2.6
Page Reference:47
Skill:Remember the Facts
Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

98. _____ is a consistent and integrated system of ideas, values, and beliefs.

Answer: Ideology

Question: TB_Q.2.7.12

Objective: L.O. 2.7

Page Reference: 48

Skill: Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

99. One of the theories of _____ is that advanced capitalist countries turned toward war and colonialism to make their own workers relatively prosperous.

Answer: Leninism

Question: TB_Q.2.8.10

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference: 53

Skill: Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

100. _____ is a system of government in which a single totalitarian party controls all means of production and distribution of goods and services.

Answer: Communism

Question: TB_Q.2.8.11

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference: 53

Skill: Remember the Facts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Easy

□ Essay Questions

101. The text states that “the idea of political culture does not mean an absence of conflict over values and beliefs.” Identify four key elements of the American political culture, and describe how these are challenged by different subcultures.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Define political culture as widely shared views about who should govern, for what ends, and by what means. Define subcultures as variations on the prevailing values and beliefs in a society.
2. Highlight four elements of American political culture, such as political liberty, economic freedom, property rights, and legal equality.

3. Discuss how or why differences exist over these elements between subcultures. For example, subcultures may view the role of government differently regarding protection of civil rights or equality of opportunity.

Question: TB_Q.2.1.13

Objective: L.O. 2.1; L.O. 2.2; L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:30 – 32

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Difficult

102. Does the concept of natural law underlie the tenets of capitalism? Explain.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Define natural law as rules governing human behavior that are morally superior to laws made by government, and define capitalism as an economic system asserting the individual's right to own private property and a free market.
2. Explain how natural law underlies capitalism because of its emphasis on individualism, the private–public distinction, and freedom from government.

Question: TB_Q.2.2.15

Objective: L.O. 2.2

Page Reference:31

Skill:Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Moderate

103. Give examples of domestic policies that tend to support equality of opportunity and examples of policies aiming at equality of results. What ideologies may explain support for these two different goals?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Define equality of opportunity as the elimination of artificial barriers to opportunities, and define equality of results as equal sharing of income and material goods.
2. Highlight one example of a policy supporting equality of opportunity, such as desegregation, and one example of a policy supporting equality of results, such as progressive income taxes.
3. Explain how and why conservative and liberal ideologies would either support or oppose each example.

Question: TB_Q.2.3.13

Objective: L.O. 2.3

Page Reference:32 – 33

Skill:Analyze It

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Difficult

104. Provide two statistics that support the idea that the U.S. is a religious society. Give two examples of challenges to the presence of religion in public life and why they are being debated.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Provide two statistics such as 90 percent of Americans report believing in a God and 80 percent of Americans have a religious affiliation.
2. Provide examples of challenges to religion in public life such as challenges to remove “Under God” from the Pledge of Allegiance or to remove Christmas displays from public areas.
3. Explain that groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) support a separation of church and state, citing the First Amendment’s “no establishment of religion” clause. Also explain that these challenges are typically resisted by religious groups.

Question: TB_Q.2.6.9

Objective: L.O. 2.6

Page Reference: 46 – 47

Skill: Analyze It

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Difficult

105. Why has the collapse of communism been called the “end of history”?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Explain that the collapse of communism symbolized a movement toward free markets and democracy throughout the world.
2. Discuss how the “end of history” refers to a new world order that is not determined by the ideological struggles among democracy, fascism, and communism. This may include a discussion about the clash of civilizations in the twenty-first century or an elaboration on how the “end of history” changes international relations.

Question: TB_Q.2.8.12

Objective: L.O. 2.8

Page Reference: 56

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Topic: Political Culture

Difficulty: Difficult