

Name: _____ Class: POS 002 Date: _____

Take your time, you got this!

1. The broad, basic definition of government given by the text is

- a. the use of force to benefit elite.
- b. legitimate use of force within specified geographic boundaries to control human behavior.
- c. citizens participating in community decisions.
- d. taking from each according to his or her ability and giving to each according to need.
- e. leaders controlling power and authority.

2. Using a two-dimensional model of political ideology, conservatives are more likely to support

- a. freedom over order and equality over freedom.
- b. order over freedom and equality over freedom.
- c. equality over order and equality over freedom.
- d. order over equality and equality over freedom.
- e. order over freedom and freedom over equality.

3. The procedural view of democracy is most concerned with

- a. the level of popular participation in decision making.
- b. the equality of government decisions.
- c. minority protections.
- d. the impact of government decisions.
- e. how government decisions are made.

4. Why do most democracies give power to representatives rather than directly to citizens?

- a. Bringing large numbers of citizens together for discussions and votes is difficult.
- b. Decisions may require specialized knowledge not possessed by the average citizen.
- c. Discussion of political issues consumes more time than most people are willing to spend.
- d. Bringing large numbers of citizens together for discussions and votes is difficult, decisions may require specialized knowledge not possessed by the average citizen, and discussion of political issues consumes more time than most people are willing to spend.
- e. None of these choices is true.

5. An organized group that seeks to influence government policy is called a(n)

- a. interest group.
- b. pluralist group.
- c. elite group.
- d. oligarchy.
- e. substantive group.

- 6. Which document proclaimed, “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights?”**
- a. Locke’s Second Treatise of Government
 - b. The Treaty of Lisbon
 - c. The Declaration of Independence
 - d. The Articles of Confederation
 - e. The Constitution
- 7. A confederation can best be described as**
- a. a loose association of independent states.
 - b. a government without a monarch.
 - c. a government ruled by a dictator.
 - d. a form of socialism.
 - e. smaller units of government controlled by a larger government unit.
- 8. The judicial branch fulfills the role of implementing laws, while the legislative branch writes the laws, and the executive branch interprets the laws.**
True (A), or False (B)
- 9. The Great Compromise provided for**
- a. a two-chamber legislature with equal representation for all states.
 - b. a two-chamber legislature with equal representation for all states in one chamber and population-based representation in the other.
 - c. a one-chamber legislature with representation based on population.
 - d. a two-chamber legislature with representation based on population.
 - e. upper-house members elected separately from lower-house members.
- 10. The Supreme Court’s Power of Judicial Review, the ability to rule laws unconstitutional, makes it a powerful check on the legislative and executive branches.**
True (A) or False (B)
- 11. The US Constitution is written in a language that is**
- a. Clear and precise to avoid misinterpretations
 - b. Deliberately vague as a result of compromise and to allow flexibility

12. The basic premise of federalism is that

- a. supreme executive power derives from a mandate from the masses.
- b. two or more governments share power and authority over the same land and people.
- c. supreme political authority remains with the states.
- d. a national government has sole ultimate sovereignty over a country's land and people.
- e. state and local governments may not exercise powers of their own that are independent of the national government.

13. Which metaphor best describes dual federalism?

- a. A sponge cake
- b. A layer cake
- c. A fruitcake
- d. A marble cake
- e. A pineapple upside-down cake

14. Which metaphor best describes cooperative federalism?

- a. A layer cake
- b. A sponge cake
- c. A fruitcake
- d. A marble cake
- e. A bundt cake

15. Explain the concept of dual federalism and its essential premises.

16. Identify the key elements of cooperative federalism.

17. Political Socialization is a complex and highly individualized process, by which people shape their political views.

True (A) or False (B)

18. List the five major agents of socialization.

19. Political opinions rarely change over time. In other words, public opinion is not volatile.

True (A) or False (B)

20. One reason to read a local newspaper is that news network television, cable news channels, and public broadcasting is aimed at a _____.

- a. Local audience
- b. West coast audience
- c. Bunch of hippies
- d. National Audience

21. The basic definition of public opinion is

- a. the collective attitudes of citizens on a given issue or question.
- b. the underlying attitude of citizens toward their government.
- c. journalists' reports about what the public thinks.
- d. support for or opposition to candidates or proposals.
- e. polling and survey results of the population.

22. Generally, the first agent of political socialization that people are exposed to is

- a. school.
- b. their peers.
- c. family.
- d. television.
- e. the Internet.

23. The major agents of early socialization in the United States are

- a. religion and social class.
- b. family, religion, and political party.
- c. family, school, community, and peers.
- d. school and social class.
- e. economics, television, and the Internet.

24. Lack of political knowledge among individual Americans makes the _____ model more difficult to sustain.

- a. communitarian
- b. pluralist
- c. majoritarian
- d. substantive
- e. procedural

25. Select 2 of the following short answer questions.

- How are race, ethnicity, and gender related to political beliefs and opinion?
- Based on the ideological typology described in the text, explain how liberals and conservatives differ in America.
- Explain how the self-interest principle impacts Americans' political attitudes.
- Describe two of the earliest sources of political socialization and another source that grows in importance as Americans reach adulthood.
- Discuss the relative strengths and weaknesses of the majoritarian and pluralist models of democracy.

Short Answer Selection 1:

Short Answer Selection 2: