**final exam review**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**MAIN IDEAS**

\_\_\_\_ 1. The theory underlying modern democracies was developed to challenge the idea that

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| a. | those of royal birth have absolute authority to rule. |
| b. | the people as a whole are the sole source of political power. |
| c. | the head of a family, clan, or tribe has the natural right to govern. |
| d. | the strongest person or group has the right to control others by force. |

\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following statements is NOT true of parliamentary government?

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| a. | The executive is chosen by the legislature. |
| b. | The legislature is subject to the direct control of the executive. |
| c. | The prime minister and cabinet are part of the legislative branch. |
| d. | The prime minister and cabinet must resign if they lose the support of a majority of the legislature. |

\_\_\_\_ 3. In a democracy, the will of the majority

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| a. | cannot be changed or improved upon. |
| b. | is not open to compromise. |
| c. | rarely leads to satisfactory policy decisions. |
| d. | cannot be used to deprive rights to a member of a minority group. |

\_\_\_\_ 4. Which statement about the social contract theory is NOT true?

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| a. | The state was created voluntarily by a free people. |
| b. | The state is a natural extension of people's family structure. |
| c. | Governmental powers are granted by the people. |
| d. | Governmental powers may be limited by the people. |

\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following statements about the inauguration of George Washington as the first U.S. president is NOT true?

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| a. | It followed his unanimous election in the Electoral College. |
| b. | It took place in New York City, the country's temporary capital. |
| c. | It came after the ratification of the Constitution. |
| d. | It followed Washington's appointment of James Madison as the first Vice President. |

\_\_\_\_ 6. *The Federalist* was written to

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| a. | win support for the Constitution in New York. |
| b. | expose the lack of civil liberties protected in the Constitution. |
| c. | urge ratification of the Constitution in Virginia. |
| d. | condemn the Constitution for the absence of any mention of God. |

\_\_\_\_ 7. By the mid-1700s, British rule in the colonies was marked by

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| a. | allowing a certain degree of self-rule to the colonists. |
| b. | imposing harsh and restrictive trade practices. |
| c. | passing increasingly high taxes. |
| d. | forcing the colonies to attack other colonial powers. |

\_\_\_\_ 8. Delegates met at Mount Vernon and Annapolis to

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| a. | recommend a federal plan for regulating commerce. |
| b. | recommend a way to start a national army. |
| c. | recommend ways to end slavery. |
| d. | attend a social gathering in honor of George Washington. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. Which statement about the Bill of Rights is NOT true?

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| a. | The amendments arose from the controversy over ratification of the Constitution. |
| b. | The amendments were ratified at the same time as the Constitution. |
| c. | The amendments guarantee such basis rights as freedom of expression and fair and equal treatment before the law. |
| d. | The amendments are the first ten of the Constitution. |

\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following best describes the concept of limited government?

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| a. | Powers are divided among three independent branches of government. |
| b. | All political power belongs to the people. |
| c. | Government must operate within certain bounds set by the people. |
| d. | The people must behave according to rules set by the government. |

\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following is NOT true of the use of executive agreement?

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| a. | It extends the President's power through the informal amendment process. |
| b. | It carries the same legal force as a treaty. |
| c. | It can be used to avoid the lengthy treaty-making process. |
| d. | It is among the executive powers listed in Article II of the Constitution. |

\_\_\_\_ 12. The legislative branch can check the judicial branch by its power to

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| a. | name federal judges. |
| b. | remove judges through impeachment. |
| c. | declare executive actions unconstitutional. |
| d. | override a presidential veto. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of the following is mentioned by the Constitution and its amendments?

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| a. | succession of Vice President to presidency |
| b. | political parties |
| c. | custom of senatorial courtesy |
| d. | the President's Cabinet |

\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is NOT an example of the checks and balances system?

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| a. | The President makes an executive agreement. |
| b. | The Supreme Court declares a law passed by Congress to be unconstitutional. |
| c. | The President vetoes a bill. |
| d. | The Senate approves the President's nominee for Supreme Court justice. |

\_\_\_\_ 15. Each of the four methods of formal amendment

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| a. | can proceed only with the approval of the President. |
| b. | demonstrates the principle of federalism. |
| c. | involves unwritten changes in the interpretation of the Constitution. |
| d. | is undertaken jointly by the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. |

\_\_\_\_ 16. The system of federalism provides for all of the following EXCEPT

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| a. | local action in matters of local concern. |
| b. | a dual system of government. |
| c. | uniform laws among the States. |
| d. | strength through unity. |

\_\_\_\_ 17. States must honor the legality of one another's civil laws because of the

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| a. | Necessary and Proper Clause. | c. | Supremacy Clause. |
| b. | Full Faith and Credit Clause. | d. | Interstate Compacts Clause. |

\_\_\_\_ 18. The power of the National Government to coin money is

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| a. | an implied power. | c. | an expressed power. |
| b. | an inherent power. | d. | a concurrent power. |

\_\_\_\_ 19. From the States' point of view, what advantage did revenue sharing have over federal grants-in-aid programs?

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| a. | establishment of land-grant colleges |
| b. | few restrictions on how money could be spent |
| c. | federal control over policy matters |
| d. | FBI expertise and assistance |

\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of federalism?

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| a. | It divides power between a National Government and State governments. |
| b. | It gives most power to the National Government. |
| c. | It gives most power to local units of government. |
| d. | It encourages citizen participation in government. |

\_\_\_\_ 21. Which of the following is NOT a major function of either of the two major parties in the United States?

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| a. | To keep the general public informed about key issues. |
| b. | To monitor the conduct of its candidates in office. |
| c. | To assure the qualifications of candidates for office. |
| d. | To unite people and concentrate solely on one public policy matter. |

\_\_\_\_ 22. Parties that hold a particular set of beliefs and have often supported Marxist thinking are known as

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| a. | ideological parties. | c. | splinter parties. |
| b. | single-issue parties. | d. | economic protest parties. |

\_\_\_\_ 23. The two-party system developed in the United States mainly because

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| a. | the Constitution established a democratic government. |
| b. | conflicts about the Constitution created opposing viewpoints. |
| c. | leaders and voters agreed on the existence of two parties. |
| d. | it was voted on and approved by both houses of Congress. |

\_\_\_\_ 24. The era of one-party domination that began in 1968 was different from past eras of one-party domination because

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| a. | the Republican party gained no new members in Congress. |
| b. | the Democratic party gained no new members in Congress. |
| c. | one party controlled Congress while the other controlled the presidency. |
| d. | minor parties interfered with the power of the Republican party. |

\_\_\_\_ 25. A one-party system

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| a. | is what the United States has today. |
| b. | creates an unstable government. |
| c. | exists in nearly all dictatorships today. |
| d. | results in democracy. |

\_\_\_\_ 26. The provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and its amendments of 1970, 1975, and 1982 apply to

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| a. | all national, State, and local elections. |
| b. | federal elections only. |
| c. | State and local elections only. |
| d. | all federal and State elections, but not to all local elections. |

\_\_\_\_ 27. A person who votes in the presidential election but does not vote for a congressional candidate in the same election is known as

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| a. | a "cannot-voter." | c. | an independent voter. |
| b. | a "nonvoting voter." | d. | an actual nonvoter. |

\_\_\_\_ 28. Why are voting machines used?

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| a. | to eliminate the election process |
| b. | to increase the number of persons needed to administer elections |
| c. | to minimize vote-counting errors |
| d. | to encourage manual vote counting |

\_\_\_\_ 29. The purpose of poll watchers is to

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| a. | make sure that only qualified people vote. |
| b. | kept supporters of opposing candidates from voting. |
| c. | allow only their party's supporters to vote. |
| d. | allow everyone to vote. |

\_\_\_\_ 30. The most costly items in a typical campaign budget today are

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| a. | newspaper and magazine advertisements. |
| b. | pamphlets and posters. |
| c. | travel and entertainment. |
| d. | television advertisements. |

\_\_\_\_ 31. The biggest drawback of the need for large amounts of money to campaign is that

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| a. | people who cannot raise the money are denied a chance to be elected. |
| b. | getting money from PACs and temporary organizations is a very difficult process. |
| c. | candidates must use much of their own money to finance their campaigns. |
| d. | political action committees have a hard time raising needed funds. |

\_\_\_\_ 32. The most expensive item in a typical campaign budget is

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| a. | travel. | c. | television advertisements. |
| b. | print advertisements. | d. | professional campaign managers. |

\_\_\_\_ 33. Which form of mass media is now the principle source of political information for about 80 percent of the population of the United States?

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| a. | radio | c. | newspapers |
| b. | television | d. | magazines |

\_\_\_\_ 34. Politicians want to have accurate information about public opinion because they can

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| a. | plan better campaigns if they know what is important to the people. |
| b. | work to discredit public opinion that differs from the views of their political party. |
| c. | evaluate whether public opinion on an issue is right or wrong. |
| d. | withdraw from a race rather than face defeat for holding an unpopular opinion. |

\_\_\_\_ 35. One way interest groups become involved in the election process is by

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| a. | providing campaign funds. |
| b. | changing into a labor union. |
| c. | having members secretly join political parties. |
| d. | nominating candidates for office. |

\_\_\_\_ 36. Single-interest groups try to affect elections based on

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| a. | which party is in power at the time. |
| b. | each candidate's stand, in regard to the groups' interests. |
| c. | the candidate's party affiliation. |
| d. | the broad views of all the candidates. |

\_\_\_\_ 37. Lobbyists today are people who generally

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| a. | work within the governmental process to affect policies. |
| b. | work illegally to get their group's needs met. |
| c. | use unfair propaganda to get a group's point across. |
| d. | are hired by the government to support certain policies. |

\_\_\_\_ 38. A public-interest group is different from any other interest group because it

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| a. | hides its activities and beliefs from the public. |
| b. | works to benefit many or all people, regardless of their affiliations. |
| c. | focuses on the roles that make Americans different from one another. |
| d. | chooses to work for more specific goals rather than broader goals. |

\_\_\_\_ 39. Common Cause and the League of Women Voters are examples of

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| a. | religious organizations. | c. | groups that promote causes. |
| b. | public-interest groups. | d. | trade associations. |

\_\_\_\_ 40. Lobbying is the process by which group pressures are applied to

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| a. | legislative bodies. |
| b. | executive agencies. |
| c. | judicial courts. |
| d. | all aspects of the public policy-making process. |

\_\_\_\_ 41. Pressure groups operate

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| a. | only at the national level of government. |
| b. | at the State and local levels. |
| c. | only within the legislative branch. |
| d. | at all levels of government. |

\_\_\_\_ 42. Propaganda techniques aim to be

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| a. | persuasive. | c. | unethical. |
| b. | objective. | d. | immoral. |

\_\_\_\_ 43. Compensation for senators is

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| a. | set by the Constitution. | c. | set by the President. |
| b. | higher than for representatives. | d. | the same as for representatives. |

\_\_\_\_ 44. Which of the following is true of the House of Representatives?

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| a. | It currently has 100 members. |
| b. | The total number of seats in the House is fixed by the Constitution. |
| c. | The number of terms a representative may serve is fixed by the Constitution. |
| d. | Every State is represented by at least one member. |

\_\_\_\_ 45. Which group has generally used its power to gerrymander congressional districts?

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| a. | the House of Representatives | c. | State legislatures |
| b. | Congress | d. | the Census Bureau |

\_\_\_\_ 46. When must congressional elections be held?

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| a. | the first Tuesday of every November. |
| b. | the second day of January in odd years. |
| c. | the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year. |
| d. | the Monday after the first Tuesday in November of each odd-numbered year. |

\_\_\_\_ 47. Which of the following is a qualification for senators?

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| a. | must have been born in the State from which elected |
| b. | must have a degree in law |
| c. | must have been a citizen for at least nine years |
| d. | must be at least 40 years old |

\_\_\_\_ 48. All of the following are differences between the House of Representatives and the Senate EXCEPT

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| a. | size of the membership. | c. | method of election. |
| b. | length of term. | d. | size of constituency. |

\_\_\_\_ 49. The powers of Congress are affected by all of the following EXCEPT what the

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| a. | Constitution expressly says Congress may do. |
| b. | Constitution says only the States may do. |
| c. | States’ constitutions say Congress may do. |
| d. | Constitution is silent about. |

\_\_\_\_ 50. For what purpose does the Constitution give Congress the power to regulate bankruptcy?

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| a. | to finance projects that current revenues cannot cover |
| b. | to establish uniform procedures for dealing with insolvent debtors |
| c. | to coin money and regulate its value |
| d. | to act on matters affecting the nation's security |

\_\_\_\_ 51. In order to bring charges against the President or Vice President for misconduct in office, the House of Representatives is given

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| a. | executive powers. | c. | the power to convict. |
| b. | the power to impeach. | d. | electoral duties. |

\_\_\_\_ 52. Bills are introduced in the Senate by

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| a. | the Rules Committee. | c. | investigative committees. |
| b. | individual senators. | d. | the majority floor leader. |

\_\_\_\_ 53. The House Rules Committee may do all of the following EXCEPT

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| a. | set conditions for considering a bill. | c. | prevent consideration of a bill. |
| b. | speed up consideration of a bill. | d. | attach amendments to a bill. |

\_\_\_\_ 54. Conference committees act as a "third house of Congress" when they

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| a. | use investigative powers similar to those of the House and Senate. |
| b. | screen, debate, and vote on bills. |
| c. | appoint presiding officers. |
| d. | produce a compromise bill that both the House and Senate will accept. |

\_\_\_\_ 55. The electoral system broke down in the election of 1800 because of the

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| a. | rise of political parties. |
| b. | 12th Amendment. |
| c. | use of the national convention as a nominating device. |
| d. | appearance of a presidential primary. |

\_\_\_\_ 56. Most presidential caucuses differ from Statewide presidential primaries in all of the following ways EXCEPT the

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| a. | number of States that hold caucuses. |
| b. | ways in which delegates to the national convention are chosen. |
| c. | main purpose for which the delegates are chosen. |
| d. | number of steps taken in choosing delegates to the national convention. |

\_\_\_\_ 57. Which of the following is NOT a formal qualification for the presidency?

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| a. | must be at least 35 years old |
| b. | must be a "natural born Citizen" of the United States |
| c. | must have extensive prior political experience |
| d. | must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years |

\_\_\_\_ 58. Which of the following has NOT worked to strengthen the powers of the presidency?

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| a. | the influence of strong Presidents |
| b. | the demands of the American people for strong leadership |
| c. | the constitutional system of checks and balances |
| d. | the need for decisive action during national emergencies |

\_\_\_\_ 59. Treaties can be

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| a. | declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. |
| b. | made with the Senate's consent. |
| c. | repealed by Congress. |
| d. | all of the above. |

\_\_\_\_ 60. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the growth of executive power?

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| a. | demands for limits on Federal Government roles |
| b. | the passage of thousands of laws by Congress |
| c. | mass media expansion |
| d. | the nation's complex economic life |

\_\_\_\_ 61. The Federal Government is considered a bureaucracy primarily because it

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| a. | was established according to the practice and traditions set by past Presidents as they fulfilled their executive functions. |
| b. | consists of many agencies that do not function very efficiently in the performance of their duties. |
| c. | is a complex system of organization based on certain principles. |
| d. | is headed by the President, who represents the main bureau, or office. |

\_\_\_\_ 62. Which one of the following does NOT contribute to the Federal Government's classification as a bureaucracy?

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| a. | The government has three branches with checks and balances. |
| b. | Each government worker has defined responsibilities. |
| c. | The government has formal rules for operation. |
| d. | Government officials at the top control those in the middle. |

\_\_\_\_ 63. The first reform that successfully laid the foundation for the present civil service system was

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| a. | President Jefferson's policy of political acceptability. |
| b. | the establishment of the Civil Service Commission in 1871. |
| c. | the Pendleton Act. |
| d. | the setting up of the Office of Personnel Management. |

\_\_\_\_ 64. Which statement about staff and line agencies is TRUE?

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| a. | Line agencies perform tasks and administer programs, while staff agencies furnish advice and give assistance. |
| b. | Although line agencies serve primarily in a support capacity, they may also have groups that perform the agencies' designated tasks. |
| c. | Although staff agencies serve primarily to operate public programs, they may have line units to help them operate. |
| d. | The functions of staff agencies and line agencies do not overlap. |

\_\_\_\_ 65. The MAIN purpose of the National Security Council is to

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| a. | advise the President on all domestic, foreign, and military aspects of the nation's security. |
| b. | carry out secret operations in other countries to further the nation's security. |
| c. | provide support staff for the work of agencies like the FBI. |
| d. | report on security threats made against the White House. |

\_\_\_\_ 66. Which one of the following agencies is a part of the Executive Office of the President?

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| a. | Social Security Administration |
| b. | Office of Management and Budget |
| c. | Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| d. | Nuclear Regulatory Commission |

\_\_\_\_ 67. President William Howard Taft thought the Cabinet's role should be

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| a. | entirely dependent upon the will of the President and his view of the Cabinet. |
| b. | an important but not deciding factor in the President's decision making. |
| c. | eliminated from the governmental structure. |
| d. | the crucial factor in the President's decision making. |

\_\_\_\_ 68. The largest source of federal revenue from taxes comes from

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| a. | income taxes. | c. | estate taxes. |
| b. | excise taxes. | d. | custom duties. |

\_\_\_\_ 69. The power to borrow money, historically, was seen as a way for the United States to

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| a. | get the money needed to operate on a day-to-day basis. |
| b. | meet the costs of both long and short term crisis situations. |
| c. | demonstrate its financial power to other countries of the world. |
| d. | finance projects that could just as easily have been supported by taxes. |

\_\_\_\_ 70. The Federal Government is able to borrow money at lower interest rates than private borrowers because

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| a. | its securities are considered the safest possible investment. |
| b. | interest rates are set by Congress. |
| c. | it borrows over long periods of time. |
| d. | it borrows mostly from State governments. |

\_\_\_\_ 71. Today, more than one in every five dollars spent by the Federal Government pays for

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| a. | interest on the national debt. |
| b. | money allocated for military equipment. |
| c. | money allocated to the various departments. |
| d. | money needed to complete the federal budget. |

\_\_\_\_ 72. A person with a low income from an importing business, who receives large gifts of money from friends and has no wealthy relatives, would prefer

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| a. | a regressive income tax, low custom duties, high estate taxes, and low gift taxes. |
| b. | a progressive income tax, high custom duties, low estate taxes, and low gift taxes. |
| c. | a regressive income tax, high custom duties, low estate taxes, and high gift taxes. |
| d. | a progressive income tax, low custom duties, high estate taxes, and low gift taxes. |

\_\_\_\_ 73. Canal tolls and fees for passports and patents are categorized as

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | custom duties. | c. | seigniorage. |
| b. | excise taxes. | d. | nontax revenues. |

\_\_\_\_ 74. In developing the budget, the President's budget plan is referred to the

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| a. | Office of Management and Budget for clarification. |
| b. | Congressional Budget Office for implementation. |
| c. | separate agencies for revision. |
| d. | Budget Committee in each house of Congress for study. |

\_\_\_\_ 75. Since the end of the cold war, American foreign policy has recognized that

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| a. | the world has entered a new phase of peace and stability. |
| b. | the United States no longer needs to be the world's policeman. |
| c. | there are several new threats to world security. |
| d. | the primary threat to world peace is world poverty. |

\_\_\_\_ 76. Five member nations hold the veto power in the United Nations

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| a. | Security Council. | c. | Trusteeship Council. |
| b. | International Court of Justice. | d. | General Assembly. |

\_\_\_\_ 77. For the first part of the country's history, American foreign policy could be described most accurately as

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| a. | a continued involvement in all aspects of world affairs. |
| b. | a pursuit of numerous economic and diplomatic ties abroad. |
| c. | a desire for noninvolvement. |
| d. | maintaining world leadership. |

\_\_\_\_ 78. A federal court has jurisdiction over a case if

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| a. | a citizen of one State is suing a citizen from another State. |
| b. | a State is suing a resident of another State. |
| c. | a State is suing another State. |
| d. | all of the above. |

\_\_\_\_ 79. Judges of the constitutional courts are appointed

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| a. | for terms varying from four to eight years. |
| b. | for 12-year terms. |
| c. | for 15-year terms. |
| d. | for life |

\_\_\_\_ 80. Without freedom of expression,

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| a. | Congress would have too much power. |
| b. | democracy could not exist. |
| c. | all kinds of unpopular ideas would become popular. |
| d. | States would have too much power. |

\_\_\_\_ 81. Under the Establishment Clause, the government still has the power to do all of the following EXCEPT

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| a. | use tax money to pay for busing students to parochial schools. |
| b. | provide public funds for some uses in church-related schools. |
| c. | establish an acceptable voluntary prayer for use in public schools. |
| d. | exercise control over public, seasonal displays. |

\_\_\_\_ 82. The Free Exercise Clause gives people the right to

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| a. | assemble on private property. |
| b. | hold any religious beliefs. |
| c. | offend public morals. |
| d. | violate criminal law in the name of religion. |

\_\_\_\_ 83. The main reason that there is no exact definition of the due process guarantees is that the

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| a. | Constitution is too specific. |
| b. | guarantees protect citizens against unfair processes, but not unfair laws. |
| c. | The Supreme Court only defines the guarantees on a case-by-case basis. |
| d. | courts do not want to give away too much specific information to potential lawbreakers. |

\_\_\_\_ 84. Under the 2nd Amendment,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | there is no limitation on the free flow of guns within the United States. |
| b. | the States cannot limit a person's right to own a gun. |
| c. | each State has the right to have a militia. |
| d. | no citizen may own a gun. |

\_\_\_\_ 85. To have a fair trial, a person is guaranteed all of the following EXCEPT

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | trial within a reasonable time. | c. | adequate defense. |
| b. | trial by a jury. | d. | media coverage if demanded. |

\_\_\_\_ 86. The main reason the Constitution dealt specifically with the crime of treason was that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | treason was not considered a serious crime before the Constitution was written. |
| b. | treason is a crime against the country, not against individuals. |
| c. | the Framers knew the charge of treason can be used for political reasons. |
| d. | the Framers wanted to prevent all treason in order to protect the democracy. |

\_\_\_\_ 87. Which of the following statements about the 4th Amendment is TRUE?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It applies only to the States. |
| b. | It prohibits all arrests made without a warrant. |
| c. | It has been of little importance in our history. |
| d. | It forbids unreasonable searches and seizures. |

\_\_\_\_ 88. For an arrest to be lawful, police must have either a warrant or

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | a bill of attainder. | c. | a writ of habeas corpus. |
| b. | probable cause. | d. | a grand jury indictment. |

\_\_\_\_ 89. In regard to the issue of equality, the Constitution states that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | all people are equal in all ways. |
| b. | slaves should be equal to free people. |
| c. | no person can be denied equal protection of the laws. |
| d. | government cannot draw distinctions between persons and groups. |

\_\_\_\_ 90. The first major Supreme Court case that challenged affirmative action was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | *University of California* v*. Bakke.* |
| b. | *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka.* |
| c. | *Plessy* v. *Ferguson.* |
| d. | *Hoyt* v. *Florida.* |

**Matching**

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Anti-Federalists |
| b. | boycott |
| c. | Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise |
| d. | Connecticut Compromise |
| e. | English Bill of Rights |
| f. | Federalists |
| g. | Magna Carta |
| h. | separation of powers |
| i. | representative government |
| j. | Virginia Plan |
| k. | Petition of Right |
| l. | charter colonies |
| m. | Articles of Confederation |
| n. | proprietary colonies |

\_\_\_\_ 91. \_\_\_\_ called for representation in Congress by population or by the amount of money given to the central government

\_\_\_\_ 92. \_\_\_\_ idea that government should serve the will of the people

\_\_\_\_ 93. \_\_\_\_ agreement that, in Congress, States be represented equally in the Senate and by population in the House

\_\_\_\_ 94. \_\_\_\_ those for whom the Constitution represented a too-powerful central government

\_\_\_\_ 95. \_\_\_\_ first English charter of liberties which included such fundamental rights as trial by jury and due process of law

\_\_\_\_ 96. \_\_\_\_ organized action to change opponents' behavior by refusing to buy or sell their goods

\_\_\_\_ 97. \_\_\_\_ statement that Parliament forced the king to sign, declaring that even a monarch must obey the law of the land

\_\_\_\_ 98. \_\_\_\_ organized by people to whom the king had made a grant of land available and could be settled and governed in whatever manner they saw fit

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | amendment |
| b. | Bill of Rights |
| c. | checks and balances |
| d. | constitutionalism |
| e. | article |
| f. | rule of law |
| g. | separation of powers |

\_\_\_\_ 99. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a way to change the Constitution.

\_\_\_\_ 100. The government and its officers must obey the \_\_\_\_, which is another way of describing the concept of limited government.

\_\_\_\_ 101. The system of \_\_\_\_ helps keep one branch of government from dominating the actions of the others.

\_\_\_\_ 102. The Constitution provides for the \_\_\_\_ by creating three distinct branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | coalition |
| b. | political party |
| c. | major parties |
| d. | minor party |
| e. | split-ticket voting |
| f. | precinct |
| g. | pluralistic society |

\_\_\_\_ 103. \_\_\_\_ the smallest unit of election administration

\_\_\_\_ 104. \_\_\_\_ a group of people joined together on the basis of common principles, who seek to control government and public policy

\_\_\_\_ 105. \_\_\_\_ consisting of several distinct cultures and groups

\_\_\_\_ 106. \_\_\_\_ the dominant political parties in the United States

\_\_\_\_ 107. \_\_\_\_ casting ballots for candidates from different parties for different offices in the same election

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ward |
| b. | electorate |
| c. | minor party |
| d. | plurality |
| e. | political party |
| f. | split-ticket voting |
| g. | splinter parties |
| h. | major parties |
| i. | bipartisan |

\_\_\_\_ 108. \_\_\_\_ a unit into which cities are divided for the election of city council members

\_\_\_\_ 109. \_\_\_\_ parties that have broken off from one of the major parties

\_\_\_\_ 110. \_\_\_\_ the greatest number of votes cast for a single office

\_\_\_\_ 111. \_\_\_\_ the people eligible to vote in any given election

\_\_\_\_ 112. \_\_\_\_ group that seeks to control government by winning elections and holding public office

\_\_\_\_ 113. \_\_\_\_ the two major parties acting together and cooperating when making decisions

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | electorate |
| b. | poll tax |
| c. | literacy |
| d. | preclearance |
| e. | political efficacy |
| f. | independent |
| g. | gerrymandering |
| h. | split-ticket voting |

\_\_\_\_ 114. \_\_\_\_, a person's ability to read or write, is no longer used to qualify voters.

\_\_\_\_ 115. Dividing electoral districts to limit the voting strength of a particular group is known as \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 116. \_\_\_\_ is the term regularly used to describe those people who have no specific major party affiliation.

\_\_\_\_ 117. In the United States, the \_\_\_\_, or the potential voting population, is made up of nearly 200 million people.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | party identification |
| b. | straight-ticket voting |
| c. | franchise |
| d. | preclearance |
| e. | literacy |
| f. | transients |
| g. | split-ticket voting |
| h. | political socialization |

\_\_\_\_ 118. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 declared that no new election laws could be enacted in any State without \_\_\_\_ from the Department of Justice.

\_\_\_\_ 119. \_\_\_\_ is the practice of voting for candidates of more than one party in any one election.

\_\_\_\_ 120. People who are strongly loyal to a given party have strong \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 121. Persons living in a State for a short period of time are sometimes called \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 122. The right to vote is known as suffrage, or \_\_\_\_.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | random sample |
| b. | medium |
| c. | sample |
| d. | straw vote |
| e. | quota sample |
| f. | interest group |
| g. | mass media |
| h. | sound bite |

\_\_\_\_ 123. \_\_\_\_ a means of communication that transmits some kind of information

\_\_\_\_ 124. \_\_\_\_ private organization that works to affect public policy in order to benefit its members' concerns

\_\_\_\_ 125. \_\_\_\_ portion of a population that can represent the whole population

\_\_\_\_ 126. \_\_\_\_ a sharply focused, short report that can be aired in roughly 30 to 40 seconds

\_\_\_\_ 127. \_\_\_\_ a poll that tries to assess opinion simply by asking the same question to a large number of people

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | public opinion poll |
| b. | opinion leader |
| c. | public opinion |
| d. | quota sample |
| e. | random sample |
| f. | mandate |
| g. | mass media |
| h. | sound bite |

\_\_\_\_ 128. \_\_\_\_ governmental or political attitudes held by a significant number of people

\_\_\_\_ 129. \_\_\_\_ a sample in which each member of the universe has an equal chance of being included

\_\_\_\_ 130. \_\_\_\_ a sample constructed to represent the major characteristics of the universe

\_\_\_\_ 131. \_\_\_\_ means of communication that reach widely dispersed audiences at the same time

\_\_\_\_ 132. \_\_\_\_ the instructions voters give to their elected officers

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | mandate |
| b. | public opinion |
| c. | public opinion poll |
| d. | quota sample |
| e. | mass media |
| f. | sample |
| g. | opinion leader |
| h. | interest group |

\_\_\_\_ 133. In a(n) \_\_\_\_, people are polled based on percentages that are set to reflect the makeup of the overall group.

\_\_\_\_ 134. Because so many people were listening to the poet's political verses, he had become a(n) \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 135. In American politics a(n) \_\_\_\_ refers to the instructions or demands a constituency gives to its elected officials.

\_\_\_\_ 136. The President hoped to sway \_\_\_\_ by asking people to reconsider the issue based on new information that had been revealed.

\_\_\_\_ 137. The \_\_\_\_, including television and radio, have a huge effect on the formation of public opinion.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | public opinion poll |
| b. | public opinion |
| c. | quota sample |
| d. | peer groups |
| e. | mass media |
| f. | public agenda |
| g. | public affairs |
| h. | opinion leader |

\_\_\_\_ 138. The senator decided to check the results of a(n) \_\_\_\_ to obtain a sound indicator of how her constituency felt about the issue.

\_\_\_\_ 139. \_\_\_\_ are made up of the people with whom one regularly associates, including friends, classmates, neighbors, and co-workers.

\_\_\_\_ 140. Public opinion includes only those views that relate to \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 141. The societal problems that political leaders and citizens agree need government attention is known as the \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 142. A \_\_\_\_ is a person who has more than the average influence on public opinion.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | successor |
| b. | commerce power |
| c. | deficit financing |
| d. | liberal constructionist |
| e. | Necessary and Proper Clause |
| f. | strict constructionist |

\_\_\_\_ 143. The implied powers are based on the \_\_\_\_, giving Congress the ability to carry out its expressed powers.

\_\_\_\_ 144. The \_\_\_\_ authorizes Congress to regulate all commercial interactions between the States.

\_\_\_\_ 145. Under the 25th Amendment, the President nominates a(n) \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 146. The Federal Government has often relied on \_\_\_\_ to pay for wars or social programs.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | direct tax |
| b. | impeach |
| c. | legal tender |
| d. | liberal constructionist |
| e. | strict constructionist |
| f. | indirect tax |
| g. | subpoena |

\_\_\_\_ 147. A(n) \_\_\_\_ favors a broad interpretation of the Constitution, which would extend the powers of Congress.

\_\_\_\_ 148. Some country doctors once accepted livestock as payment for medical bills, but most creditors today demand to be paid in \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 149. The power to \_\_\_\_ provides a way of bringing charges against the President for any high crimes and misdemeanors committed while in office.

\_\_\_\_ 150. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a monetary sum first paid by one person and then passed on to another.

\_\_\_\_ 151. A court order for a person to appear in court or produce documents is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | resolution |
| b. | rider |
| c. | discharge petition |
| d. | quorum |
| e. | party caucus |
| f. | filibuster |

\_\_\_\_ 152. \_\_\_\_ voted on by either house, but has no force of law

\_\_\_\_ 153. \_\_\_\_ closed meeting of the members of each party in the House

\_\_\_\_ 154. \_\_\_\_ provision attached to an important bill

\_\_\_\_ 155. \_\_\_\_ majority of the full membership of either house

\_\_\_\_ 156. \_\_\_\_ enables members to force a bill that has been in committee for 30 days onto the floor for consideration

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | electoral college |
| b. | chief citizen |
| c. | chief of state |
| d. | chief executive |
| e. | chief administrator |
| f. | chief legislator |
| g. | presidential primary |
| h. | balance the ticket |
| i. | winner-take-all |
| j. | keynote address |

\_\_\_\_ 157. The President is the nation's \_\_\_\_, heading a large government organization.

\_\_\_\_ 158. Under the \_\_\_\_ system, a candidate who wins the preference vote in a primary automatically wins the support of all the delegates chosen in the primary.

\_\_\_\_ 159. Presidential candidates often choose a running mate who can \_\_\_\_ by virtue of certain characteristics.

\_\_\_\_ 160. As \_\_\_\_, the President holds broad power in domestic and foreign affairs.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | pardon |
| b. | *persona non grata* |
| c. | Executive Article |
| d. | executive agreement |
| e. | treaty |
| f. | commutation |
| g. | reprieve |

\_\_\_\_ 161. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is an international agreement that requires senate approval.

\_\_\_\_ 162. Since a full pardon was not granted, the criminal asked for a(n) \_\_\_\_ to lessen her sentence.

\_\_\_\_ 163. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a pact between the President and a foreign state that does not require Senate approval.

\_\_\_\_ 164. The \_\_\_\_ outlines the powers of the presidency.

\_\_\_\_ 165. A \_\_\_\_ postpones the execution of a sentence, but in itself does not change the sentence.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | UN Security Council |
| b. | regional security alliance |
| c. | diplomatic immunity |
| d. | draft |
| e. | containment |
| f. | foreign policy |
| g. | domestic affairs |
| h. | collective security |

\_\_\_\_ 166. The Selective Service System or \_\_\_\_, requires that certain citizens serve in the military.

\_\_\_\_ 167. Ambassadors are regularly granted \_\_\_\_, which means that they are not subject to the laws of the state in which they serve.

\_\_\_\_ 168. The 15 members of the \_\_\_\_ work to maintain international peace.

\_\_\_\_ 169. In the early part of United States history, the American people were chiefly interested in \_\_\_\_, or what was happening at home.

\_\_\_\_ 170. The principle of \_\_\_\_ works to keep international peace and order by uniting most world nations.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | UN Security Council |
| b. | espionage |
| c. | foreign policy |
| d. | diplomatic immunity |
| e. | foreign aid |
| f. | right of legation |
| g. | cold war |
| h. | deterrence |

\_\_\_\_ 171. The \_\_\_\_ allows nations to send and receive diplomatic representatives.

\_\_\_\_ 172. The CIA's covert activities are known collectively as the practice of \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 173. Making a country seem too powerful to be attacked is known as \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 174. The \_\_\_\_ was a period of more than 40 years during which relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were tense and often hostile.

\_\_\_\_ 175. The policy of giving economic and military assistance to other countries is known as \_\_\_\_.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | civil rights |
| b. | civil liberties |
| c. | guarantee of association |
| d. | treason |
| e. | slander |
| f. | Free Exercise Clause |
| g. | libel |
| h. | symbolic speech |

\_\_\_\_ 176. \_\_\_\_ positive acts of government that seek to make constitutional guarantees a reality for all

\_\_\_\_ 177. \_\_\_\_ the right to gather with others to promote political, economic, and social causes

\_\_\_\_ 178. \_\_\_\_ false and malicious use of the printed word

\_\_\_\_ 179. \_\_\_\_ expression by conduct such as carrying a sign or wearing an armband

\_\_\_\_ 180. \_\_\_\_ protects the right to hold one's own religious beliefs

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | alien |
| b. | Bill of Rights |
| c. | picketing |
| d. | guarantee of association |
| e. | libel |
| f. | Due Process Clause |
| g. | Establishment Clause |
| h. | sedition |

\_\_\_\_ 181. \_\_\_\_ the first ten amendments to the Constitution

\_\_\_\_ 182. \_\_\_\_ foreign-born, noncitizen

\_\_\_\_ 183. \_\_\_\_ the right to assemble and petition with others to promote political, economic, and social causes

\_\_\_\_ 184. \_\_\_\_ patrolling of a business site by workers on strike

\_\_\_\_ 185. \_\_\_\_ crime of attempting to overthrow the government by force

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | content neutral |
| b. | assemble |
| c. | seditious speech |
| d. | alien |
| e. | symbolic speech |
| f. | libel |
| g. | prior restraint |
| h. | parochial |

\_\_\_\_ 186. The government's rules must be \_\_\_\_, meaning that while the government can regulate assemblies on the basis of time, place, and manner, it cannot regulate assemblies on the basis of what may be expressed.

\_\_\_\_ 187. The right of people to gather together to express their views on public matters is known as the right to \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ 188. Private schools that are church-related are known as \_\_\_\_ schools.

\_\_\_\_ 189. \_\_\_\_ is the advocating of conduct intended to disrupt the lawful acts of the government with violence.

\_\_\_\_ 190. Government action seeking to curb ideas before they are expressed is called \_\_\_\_.