

## CHAPTER 1: Gateways to American Democracy

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The opening story about S. R. Sidarth illustrates
- the significance of race in politics.
  - the power of the individual in a democracy.
  - the significance of technology in elections.
  - gateways to participation in government.
  - All of the above are true.

ANS: E

REF: 3 | 4

NOT: Applied

2. What country has the oldest written constitution in the world?
- England
  - France
  - Greece
  - United States
  - Venezuela

ANS: D

REF: 5

NOT: Factual

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is rule by and for the people.
- Aristocracy
  - Democracy
  - Monarchy
  - Autocracy
  - Oligarchy

ANS: B

REF: 6

NOT: Conceptual

4. At the time of American independence, democracy was associated with
- equality.
  - freedom.
  - mob rule.
  - stability.
  - All of the above are true.

ANS: C

REF: 6

NOT: Conceptual

5. Which British philosopher and politician wrote that a “perfect democracy is...the most shameless thing in the world”?
- Edmund Burke
  - Harold Joseph Laski
  - John Cotton
  - John Adams
  - Adam Smith

ANS: A

REF: 6

NOT: Factual

6. John Adams and many others who would end up writing the founding documents of America believed in a system, which is known as a \_\_\_\_\_, where the people would set up and agree upon the basic rules and procedures that would govern them.
- minority right

- b. rule of law
- c. constitutional system
- d. social contract
- e. faction

ANS: C                      REF: 7                      NOT: Conceptual

7. What ancient British legal principle holds that all people are equal before the law, all are subject to it, and no one is above it?
- a. Rule of law
  - b. *Stare decisis*
  - c. Positivism
  - d. Human rights
  - e. *Habeas corpus*

ANS: A                      REF: 7                      NOT: Conceptual

8. The Framers drew on the ideas of the British political philosophers \_\_\_\_\_ in perceiving the relationship between government and the governed as a social contract.
- a. Charles Darwin and William Montague
  - b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Niccolò Machiavelli
  - c. Michel Foucault and Herbert Marcuse
  - d. Thomas Aquinas and Alexis de Tocqueville
  - e. Thomas Hobbes and John Locke

ANS: E                      REF: 8                      NOT: Conceptual

9. The right to life, liberty, and property, according to John Locke, are \_\_\_\_\_ rights, rights so fundamental that government cannot take them away.
- a. alienable
  - b. constitutional
  - c. human
  - d. natural
  - e. worldwide

ANS: D                      REF: 8                      NOT: Conceptual

10. At the time of American independence, the closest actual model for self-government was ancient \_\_\_\_\_, where the people had governed themselves in a direct democracy.
- a. Athens
  - b. Britain
  - c. Florence
  - d. Rome
  - e. Sparta

ANS: A                      REF: 8                      NOT: Factual

11. The new United States was an alliance of thirteen states—former colonies—with nearly \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- a. 500,000
  - b. 4 million
  - c. 20 million
  - d. 34 million
  - e. 100 million

ANS: B                      REF: 8                      NOT: Factual

12. The Constitution created a \_\_\_\_\_ in which the people elect others to govern in their name.
- dictatorship
  - direct democracy
  - representative democracy
  - socialist government
  - monarchy

ANS: C

REF: 8

NOT: Factual

13. A form of democracy in which political power is exercised directly by citizens is known as
- aristocracy.
  - representative democracy.
  - totalitarianism.
  - direct democracy.
  - egalitarianism.

ANS: D

REF: 8

NOT: Conceptual

14. The Framers called this arrangement a \_\_\_\_\_, to be a form of government in which the power would derive from the citizens but their representatives would make policy and govern them according to existing law.
- democracy
  - republic
  - totalitarian state
  - dictatorship
  - representative state

ANS: B

REF: 8

NOT: Conceptual

15. The Constitution divides power horizontally, into layers, between the national government and the state governments. This arrangement is known as
- confederalism.
  - constitutionalism.
  - federalism.
  - checks and balances.
  - statism.

ANS: C

REF: 9

NOT: Conceptual

16. People divide themselves into competing interests and into competing \_\_\_\_\_, groups organized to win elections.
- factions
  - interest groups
  - mobs
  - political parties
  - political actions committees

ANS: D

REF: 9

NOT: Conceptual

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which competing interests determine who gets what, when, and how.
- Competition
  - Conflict resolution
  - An election
  - Government

e. Politics

ANS: E

REF: 9

NOT: Conceptual

18. According to the U.S. Constitution, power is channeled into three different branches of government; they are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. executive; economic; legislature
  - b. legislature; executive; judiciary
  - c. judiciary; legislature; military
  - d. executive; federalism; legislature
  - e. judicial; executive; and liberal

ANS: B

REF: 9

NOT: Applied

19. When people have a fairly consistent set of views over a range of policy choices, they are said to have a(n)
- a. alliance.
  - b. faction.
  - c. political ideology.
  - d. political party.
  - e. democratic ideal.

ANS: C

REF: 10

NOT: Conceptual

20. \_\_\_\_\_, on the right end of the political spectrum, believe that lower taxes will prompt greater economic growth that will ultimately benefit everyone, including the poor.
- a. Conservatives
  - b. Liberals
  - c. Democrats
  - d. Anarchists
  - e. Moderates

ANS: A

REF: 10

NOT: Conceptual

21. With regard to political ideology, most Americans are
- a. conservatives.
  - b. liberals.
  - c. libertarians.
  - d. moderates.
  - e. populists.

ANS: D

REF: 10

NOT: Factual

22. When someone opposes concentrated wealth and adheres to traditional moral values, they are called
- a. conservative.
  - b. liberal.
  - c. libertarian.
  - d. moderate.
  - e. populist.

ANS: E

REF: 10

NOT: Conceptual

23. The United States tends to favor \_\_\_\_\_, an economic system in which business enterprises and key industries are privately owned.
- a. capitalism
  - b. communism

- c. libertarianism
- d. populism
- e. socialism

ANS: A                      REF: 10                      NOT: Conceptual

24. American political culture is founded upon
- a. individualism.
  - b. capitalism.
  - c. egalitarianism.
  - d. limited regulation of businesses.
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E                      REF: 10                      NOT: Factual

25. \_\_\_\_\_, on the left end of the political spectrum, favor(s) government efforts to increase equality, which includes higher taxes on the wealthy and greater provision of social benefits to support those in need.
- a. Political ideology
  - b. Political culture
  - c. Ideology
  - d. Conservatives
  - e. Liberals

ANS: E                      REF: 10                      NOT: Conceptual

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a partnership that is a psychological attachment to a particular party that relates to political ideology, yet it is more personal than philosophical.
- a. Political ideology
  - b. Party identification
  - c. Political culture
  - d. Political party
  - e. Political capitalism

ANS: B                      REF: 10                      NOT: Factual

27. A sizable number of Americans have described themselves as \_\_\_\_\_; i.e., they believe that the government should not interfere in economic or social matters.
- a. conservatives
  - b. moderates
  - c. libertarians
  - d. populists
  - e. liberals

ANS: C                      REF: 10                      NOT: Applied

28. A shared way of thinking about the community and government with a relationship between both of them is known as
- a. political ideology.
  - b. individualism.
  - c. capitalism.
  - d. political culture.
  - e. political parties.

ANS: D                      REF: 10                      NOT: Conceptual

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of beliefs that holds people, not the government, responsible for their own well-being.
- a. Pluralism
  - b. Populism
  - c. Majoritarianism
  - d. Libertarianism
  - e. Individualism

ANS: E                      REF: 10                      NOT: Conceptual

30. According to the table found in your textbook (p. 12), which of the following countries has the highest debt as a percentage of GDP?
- a. Japan
  - b. Greece
  - c. Germany
  - d. France
  - e. None of the above

ANS: A                      REF: 12                      NOT: Factual

31. According to the table found in your textbook (p. 12), what percentage of its budget does the United States spend on social welfare?
- a. 8.4
  - b. 16.2
  - c. 29.4
  - d. 35.4
  - e. 40.9

ANS: B                      REF: 12                      NOT: Factual

32. According to the table found in your textbook (p. 12), what country has the lowest economic freedom score?
- a. Britain
  - b. New Zealand
  - c. North Korea
  - d. Singapore
  - e. South Africa

ANS: C                      REF: 12                      NOT: Factual

33. According to the table found in your textbook (p. 12), which of the following countries has the lowest percentage of social welfare as of 2007?
- a. North Korea
  - b. Cuba
  - c. Mexico
  - d. Greece
  - e. Japan

ANS: C                      REF: 12                      NOT: Factual

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the intentional action by government to achieve a goal.
- a. Public policy
  - b. Party identification
  - c. Political party
  - d. Political ideology

e. Political culture

ANS: A

REF: 13

NOT: Factual

35. Following which stage in the policy-making process does the cycle begin again with new legislation to adjust the program to make it work better?
- a. Identification
  - b. Implementation
  - c. Policy enactment
  - d. Policy evaluation
  - e. Policy improvement

ANS: D

REF: 14

NOT: Factual

36. Problems that get on the policy agenda get the attention of
- a. Congress.
  - b. the president.
  - c. political parties.
  - d. interest groups.
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E

REF: 14

NOT: Conceptual

37. In the 1950s, the sociologist C. Wright Mills wrote of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, from corporations, government, and the military that controlled the gates and gateways to power.
- a. faction
  - b. pluralist group
  - c. narrow power elite
  - d. interest group
  - e. political party

ANS: C

REF: 14

NOT: Factual

38. In the 1960s, the political scientist Robert Dahl argued that policy making has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ basis, with authority held by different groups in different areas.
- a. democratic
  - b. diffused
  - c. elitist
  - d. majoritarian
  - e. pluralist

ANS: E

REF: 14

NOT: Factual

39. A policy-making process in which those with a numerical majority hold the authority is called
- a. diffused.
  - b. elitist.
  - c. majoritarian.
  - d. pluralist.
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: C

REF: 14

NOT: Conceptual

40. Groups of citizens who share a common interest by trying to influence public policy to benefit themselves are known as
- a. party identification groups.
  - b. interest groups.

- c. policy agenda groups.
- d. populists.
- e. moderates.

ANS: B

REF: 14

NOT: Conceptual

41. Over the decade, immigration reform has been attempted many times but has failed in one of the two houses; however in 2010 and 2011, \_\_\_\_\_ passed controversial laws regarding illegal aliens, and now these two states have suits against them by the Justice Department for overstepping state authority and intrusion on federal responsibility.
- a. Arizona and Alabama
  - b. Texas and Alabama
  - c. New Mexico and Arizona
  - d. Mississippi and Alabama
  - e. Texas and Arizona

ANS: A

REF: 15 | 16

NOT: Factual

42. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ a single person or a small elite rules society.
- a. autocracy
  - b. oligarchy
  - c. monarchy
  - d. Options a, b, and c are true.
  - e. None of the above is true.

ANS: D

REF: 16

NOT: Conceptual

43. The government has a stake in pursuing what economists call \_\_\_\_\_ goods; i. e., goods from which everyone benefits.
- a. common
  - b. general
  - c. public
  - d. private
  - e. taxable

ANS: C

REF: 17

NOT: Conceptual

44. If a citizen has a chance to have his or her voice heard, either by voting or participating in the political or public life, it is said that the ideas will form the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. political ideology
  - b. political equality
  - c. political opportunity
  - d. equality of outcome
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: B

REF: 17

NOT: Conceptual

45. \_\_\_\_\_ provide the most common way to remove elected officials and are the primary mechanisms for forging responsiveness.
- a. Elections
  - b. Impeachments
  - c. Interest groups
  - d. Political parties
  - e. The courts

ANS: A

REF: 17

NOT: Applied



46. \_\_\_\_\_ is the expectation that incomes will level out or that standards of living will be roughly the same for all citizens.
- a. Affirmative action
  - b. Equality of opportunity
  - c. Equality of outcome
  - d. Socioeconomic equality
  - e. Political equality

ANS: C                      REF: 18                      NOT: Conceptual

47. You are a citizen of the United States if you
- a. were born in the United States.
  - b. have been naturalized.
  - c. have worked in the United States.
  - d. Both options A and B are applicable.
  - e. Options A, B, and C are applicable.

ANS: D                      REF: 19                      NOT: Factual

48. \_\_\_\_\_ interest is the idea that citizens get involved in the political process because they want to be part of the voluntary organizations of civil society that enables communities to flourish.
- a. Civic
  - b. Civil
  - c. Political
  - d. Pluralist
  - e. Self-

ANS: A                      REF: 19                      NOT: Conceptual

49. If you were born between 1982 and 2003, you are the generation that social science researchers have identified as
- a. baby boomers.
  - b. Generation X.
  - c. Generation Y.
  - d. idealists.
  - e. the Millennials.

ANS: E                      REF: 19                      NOT: Factual

50. In 2010, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_, which ended the arrangement of student loans being administered by the banks, and would then make the federal government deal directly with students applying for financial assistance.
- a. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant
  - b. Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act (SAFRA)
  - c. Supplemental Loan for Students
  - d. State Student Incentive Grants
  - e. Student Loan Marketing Association

ANS: B                      REF: 21                      NOT: Factual

51. The United States has been considered as having the \_\_\_\_\_ highest national debt, as a proportion to the GDP, in the world.
- a. fifth
  - b. seventh

- c. eighth
- d. ninth
- e. tenth

ANS: B                      REF: 21                      NOT: Factual

52. A 2009 study by the Brookings Institution indicates that television, websites, and radio show a \_\_\_\_\_ percent coverage on education issues.

- a. 1.4
- b. 5.4
- c. 10.4
- d. 15.4
- e. 20.4

ANS: A                      REF: 21                      NOT: Factual

53. Seemingly, during the years 2010–2012, two opposition groups known as the \_\_\_\_\_, emerged to express their opinions by putting out there that the government was not being responsive to their interests.

- a. Constitution Party and Tea Party
- b. Green Party and Libertarian Party
- c. Republican and Democratic Liberals
- d. Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street
- e. Occupy Wall Street and Green Party

ANS: D                      REF: 23                      NOT: Factual

## PROBLEM

1. Make a connection between minority rights and democratic rule.

ANS:  
Answers may vary.

2. Define *social contract*.

ANS:  
Answers may vary.

3. Explain the importance of political ideology.

ANS:  
Answers may vary.

4. Name the key players in the policy-making process.

ANS:  
Answers may vary.

5. Explain the differences between equality of opportunity and equality of outcome.

ANS:  
Answers may vary.

6. Compare self-interest to civic interest.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

7. Describe public policies that encourage you to participate in American Democracy.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

## ESSAY

1. Discuss the criticisms of democracy.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

2. How does a rule of law protect minority rights?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

3. Explain the idea of government as a social contract.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

4. In *Federalist* 10, was Madison more concerned with majority or minority factions? Why?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

5. Discuss the differences between liberals and conservatives on social issues.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

6. Explain the public policy making process.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

7. Overall, has the United States government become more responsive to the needs of the people?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

8. Discuss the reasons why the founding fathers believed that the United States had to develop a new identity from that of Great Britain.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

9. What was Congress' reasoning for the creation of the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act that was passed in 2010?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

10. Compare and contrast American democracy with European democracies in regards to equality.

ANS:

Answers may vary.