Chapter 1: Power and Citizenship in American Politics

Test Bank

# Multiple Choice

1. According to the text, politics is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the ability to get others to do what you want

B. who gets what, when, and how

C. the way we organize and live our collective lives

D. the process by which societies resolve, reduce, or eliminate conflict

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

2. In the definition of politics, government rules can be thought of as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_” and power and resources can be thought of as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. where; how

B. how; where

C. how; what

D. what; where

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ can be described as a system or an organization for exercising authority over a body of people.

A. Political partisanship

B. Federalism

C. Power

D. Government

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

4. In the relationship between politics and government, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. politics is the system for exercising authority over people, whereas government is the process through which power is gained and lost

B. politics is the process or activity through which power is gained and lost, whereas government is a system for exercising authority over a body of people

C. politics is merely a narrow, self-interested activity, whereas government is solely an institution for serving the needs of the people

D. politics is democratic, whereas government is authoritarian

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Politics and Government

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

5. When those in government exercise power recognized by citizens as right and legitimate, they are exercising \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. authority

B. leadership

C. justice

D. status

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

6. How do rules fit into the concept of “who gets what, and how”?

A. Rules can be thought of as the what.

B. Rules are not relevant.

C. Rules can be thought of as the who.

D. Rules can be thought of as the how.

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Rules and Institutions

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

7. What are organizations called where government power is exercised and where political struggle takes place?

A. institutions

B. capitalist economies

C. monarchies

D. democracies

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Rules and Institutions

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 2 for American Government: Dissect the main institutions of American Government, including their roles and interrelationships.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a particular view of how we ought to organize and live our collective lives.

A. Authority

B. Politics

C. Social order

D. Authoritarianism

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

9. According to the text, power is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a type of totalitarianism

B. the ability to get other people to do what you want

C. the use of force to obtain desired goals

D. the essential quality of leadership

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

10. The market controls economic decisions in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ economy.

A. socialist

B. totalitarian

C. authoritarian

D. capitalist

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

11. Which of the following reflects the type of economic system found in the United States?

A. socialism, in which economic decisions are made by the government

B. regulated capitalism, in which business has substantial freedom from government interference, but the government does step in and regulate the economy to guarantee individual rights

C. pure capitalism, in which all means used to produce material resources are privately owned

D. pure laissez-faire capitalism, in which the government has no economic role at all

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

12. Government assurances that the rules will work smoothly and treat everyone fairly, with no promises of particular outcomes, are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. regulations

B. promises

C. procedural guarantees

D. the social contract

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

13. In socialist economies, control over economic decisions is exercised by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. consumer purchasing power

B. the market

C. the government

D. supply and demand forces

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

14. In a socialist economy, economic decisions are determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. individual decisions in the market

B. the presidents of leading corporations

C. vote of the people

D. political leaders on the basis of what society needs

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

15. The key difference between pure capitalist economies and pure socialist economies is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. politicians make economic decisions in capitalist economies, whereas the market controls economic decisions in socialist economies

B. the government plays a regulatory role only in socialist economies

C. the market controls economic decisions in capitalist economies, whereas politicians make economic decisions in socialist economies

D. capitalist economies are seldom democracies, whereas socialist economies frequently are democracies

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

16. Government assurances of particular outcomes or results are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. socialist

B. democratic

C. procedural guarantees

D. substantive guarantees

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

17. Some countries in Western Europe follow the theory of \_\_\_\_\_\_, which is a hybrid system combining a capitalist economy and a government that supports equality.

A. Jeffersonian democracy

B. Italian fascism

C. social democracy

D. Marxism

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

18. A political system in which the state holds all power over the social order is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. theocracy

B. republic

C. authoritarian government

D. social monarchy

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Authoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

19. In authoritarian systems, governments \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. empower individuals to shape society

B. have a robust welfare system

C. support free elections for judges and other lower level civil servants

D. make substantive decisions about how people ought to live their lives

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Authoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

20. In nonauthoritarian systems, governments \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. control the economy

B. are usually supplemented by a monarchy

C. guarantee fair rules for individuals to shape society

D. make substantive decisions about how people ought to live their lives

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

21. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ government combines an authoritarian government with a socialist economy.

A. totalitarian

B. monarchical

C. libertarian

D. anarchic

E. democratic

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Authoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

22. A society in which government allows people complete economic freedom but maintains stringent social regulations to limit noneconomic behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. authoritarian socialism

B. communist democracy

C. totalitarianism

D. authoritarian capitalism

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Authoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

23. In an authoritarian system, the people have \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rights but no obligations

B. obligations but no rights

C. rights and obligations

D. neither rights nor obligations

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Role of the People

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

24. What is the defining difference between authoritarian governments and democratic governments?

A. size of the executive branch and role of the judiciary

B. general level of wealth and prosperity of their publics

C. balance of power between government and citizens

D. frequency of voting and elections

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Authoritarian Systems | Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

25. Anarchists value \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. liberty over order and security

B. order over liberty

C. equality over liberty

D. equality over order

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

26. The absence of government and laws is a characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. totalitarianism

B. anarchy

C. authoritarianism

D. theocracy

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

27. Which of the following best describes the major difference between anarchy and democracy?

A. There is no government.

B. There are multiple governments.

C. The government controls the economy.

D. The government runs by consensus rather than majority rule.

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

28. A participatory democrat would be **most** likely to approve of which of the following ideas?

A. promoting interest groups as a strategy for greater political involvement

B. persuading politicians to engage in greater international economic and political integration

C. encouraging young people to become more active in their local governments

D. limiting voting rights to property holders

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

29. The major difference between the elitist, pluralist, and participatory theories of democracy is related to the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. role of the mass media

B. importance of the economy

C. role of the people in decision-making

D. importance of security as a goal of government

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

30. According to some elite theorists of democracy, low American voter turnout would be best illustrated by which of the following statements?

A. Elections are fraudulent and corrupt.

B. Laws concerning voting restrictions make it difficult for ordinary people to vote.

C. Decisions are made by a powerful few, so voter participation in elections does not matter.

D. Because Americans enjoy a high standard of living politics is not an important activity.

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

31. A theory of democracy that holds that citizens should actively and directly control all aspects of their lives is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. elite democracy

B. pluralist democracy

C. anarchy

D. participatory democracy

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

32. The role of citizens is limited to choosing among competing leaders in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of democracy.

A. pluralist

B. elite

C. participatory

D. economic

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

33. The key concept of the pluralist theory of democracy is that \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the key to political power.

A. money

B. frequent elections

C. legislative power

D. citizen membership in groups

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

34. Theories of democracy differ according to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how many people are defined as citizens

B. what role the people play in the system

C. whether there is any government and any rules at all

D. whether God or the state is the ultimate source of authority

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

35. According to the elite theory of democracy, the central democratic institution is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. grassroots organizing

B. the court system

C. the electoral process

D. the press

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 2 for American Government: Dissect the main institutions of American Government, including their roles and interrelationships.

36. Which of the following countries is an advanced industrial democracy?

A. North Korea

B. Iran

C. the United States

D. Singapore

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

37. Individuals who are obliged to submit to a government authority against which they have no rights are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. elitists

B. pluralists

C. citizens

D. subjects

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Role of the People

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

38. What is the key difference between a citizen and a subject?

A. Citizens have rights and obligations, whereas subjects have only rights.

B. Both can exist within an authoritarian system, whereas only citizens exist within democratic systems.

C. Citizens have no obligations, and subjects have only rights.

D. Citizens have rights as well as obligations, but subjects have only obligations.

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Role of the People

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

39. What is the most basic obligation of a citizen in a democracy?

A. obey the law

B. sit on a jury

C. pay taxes

D. voting

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Role of the People

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

40. The doctrine that society is based on an agreement between government and the governed in which people agree to give up some rights in exchange for the protection of others is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. elite democracy

B. pluralistic democracy

C. social democracy theory

D. social contract theory

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Role of the People

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

41. According to social contract theory, government requires a contractual agreement among citizens because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is harder for the propertied classes to dominate

B. lawyers control government through specialization and credentials

C. it is the easiest way to create a government and prevent anarchy and subsequent dictatorships

D. citizens are free and self-interested individuals who require a contract to regulate their collective lives

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Role of the People

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

42. According to the social contract, what is the source of government’s legitimacy?

A. religion

B. citizen consent

C. divine right of kings

D. government control of property

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Role of the People

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

43. The concept of “republican virtue” is what scholars such as Madison call the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ability of individuals to follow the Ten Commandments

B. basis of democracy according to Plato

C. virtue associated with a conservative ideology

D. ability of democratic man to put the community’s interests ahead of his own

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Evolution of American Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

44. The two competing views of citizenship that exist today in the United States see humans acting out of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. public interest versus public involvement

B. self-interest versus common good

C. curiosity versus self-analysis

D. public protection versus public promotion

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Evolution of American Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

45. The founders of the United States had \_\_\_\_\_\_ expectations for ordinary citizens.

A. low

B. neutral

C. high

D. harmful

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Evolution of American Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

46. James Madison thought that average citizens \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had great “republican virtue”

B. should participate in policy-making as much as possible

C. were not likely to put the community’s interests above their individual interests

D. performed responsibly under the Articles of Confederation and should be given more power

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Evolution of American Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

47. Government in which citizens choose members of a legislature to make policy, rather than making it themselves, was favored by Madison and included in the Constitution because the founders \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. were used to government by elites, so it did not occur to them to allow the people to govern themselves

B. did not think the states would accept direct public involvement in government

C. believed direct government was impractical and less likely to produce good public policy

D. believed it would be harder for the wealthy elites to dominate a legislature than to buy the support of citizens

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Dangers of Democracy

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

48. What are the competing views of citizenship explained in the text that exist today in the United States?

A. One view places faith in the citizen’s ability to act virtuously, whereas the other suggests that citizens should live in a more direct democracy.

B. One view holds that individual participation in government should be limited because human nature is overly self-interested, whereas the other view places faith in the citizen’s ability to act virtuously.

C. One view holds that individual participation in government should be unlimited because human nature is virtuous, whereas the other view places faith only in a citizen’s role in the economy.

D. One view holds that individual participation should be high in economics, whereas the other view holds that individual participation should be low in government.

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Evolution of American Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

49. The authors of the text argue that the two competing theories of citizenship can be reconciled through \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. deliberation

B. more direct democracy

C. bargaining and compromise

D. more direct control of government by elites

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Evolution of American Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

50. According to the text, why do some observers claim there is a crisis in American citizenship?

A. Self-interest is valued more than civic virtue.

B. Racial demographics are changing rapidly.

C. The gender ratio is skewed in favor of men 3 to 1.

D. The number of college-educated citizens is declining.

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Citizenship and Politics

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

51. Individuals born in the United States are American citizens, even if their parents are not, following the principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. free movement

B. children’s rights

C. jus prudence

D. jus soli

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Analyze the role of immigration and citizenship in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Who Is a Citizen and Who Is Not?

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

52. Jus soli is the legal principle that defines citizenship by the right of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. blood

B. law

C. free speech

D. the soil

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Analyze the role of immigration and citizenship in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Who Is a Citizen and Who Is Not?

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

53. Citizens or subjects of other countries who come to the United States to live or work are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. American emigrants

B. naturalized citizens

C. illegal aliens

D. immigrants

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Analyze the role of immigration and citizenship in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Who Is a Citizen and Who Is Not?

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

54. The legal process of acquiring citizenship for a person who was not born a U.S. citizen is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. immigration

B. jus soli

C. habeas corpus

D. naturalization

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Analyze the role of immigration and citizenship in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Who Is a Citizen and Who Is Not?

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

55. Individuals who come to the United States seeking asylum are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. illegal aliens

B. de facto citizens

C. refugees

D. immigrants

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Analyze the role of immigration and citizenship in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Who Is a Citizen and Who Is Not?

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

56. The federal agency that now oversees the naturalization process is the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Citizenship and Immigration Services

B. Customs and Border Protection Service

C. Federal Bureau of Investigations

D. Immigration and Naturalization Services

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Analyze the role of immigration and citizenship in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Who Is a Citizen and Who Is Not?

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 2 for American Government: Dissect the main institutions of American Government, including their roles and interrelationships.

57. The broad pattern of ideas, beliefs, and values about citizens and government held by a population is known as its \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. political culture

B. ideology

C. political philosophy

D. constitution

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: American Political Culture: Ideas That Unite Us

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

58. Americans’ belief in freedom is defined as freedom from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. restraint by the government

B. the limitations created by poverty

C. the limitations created by lack of knowledge

D. the power of corporations

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: American Political Culture: Ideas That Unite Us

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

59. A set of beliefs about politics and society that helps people make sense of their world is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. political attitude

B. ideology

C. public policy

D. public opinion

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

60. According to the text, “social liberals” are people who believe in the widespread use of government power for \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. maintaining order and protecting property

B. reducing economic inequality

C. increasing societal morality

D. overcoming the excesses of civil liberties

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

61. According to the text, “economic conservatives” are people who believe in the widespread use of government power for \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reducing economic inequality

B. increasing the protection of private property

C. increasing the protection of social equality

D. increasing the protection of civil liberties

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

62. Generally speaking, economic liberals believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. decisions on moral issues should be made by individuals and not the government

B. people who do not belong to the dominant ethnic group in their society have nothing to add to it

C. government institutions cannot be trusted to make good economic decisions

D. the government can ignore and violate the rights of noncitizens at will

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

63. An example of a policy that an economic liberal would most likely support is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. opposite-sex (traditional) marriage

B. privatization of governmental resources

C. devolution of power to the states

D. unemployment insurance

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

64. Which group would advocate for the least amount of government intervention in the economy?

A. communitarians

B. economic liberals

C. libertarians

D. social liberals

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

65. Given their desire to ameliorate the negative effects of modern social changes and technological progress on vulnerable individuals, social liberals would probably be in favor of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. strong environmental protections

B. total economic deregulation

C. abolishing gun control laws

D. tax breaks for large corporations

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

66. Social conservatives argue in favor of state intervention to uphold a traditional social order based on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. direct democracy and complete social equality

B. radical individualism and patriarchy

C. full economic equality and patriotism

D. certain religious values and a strong hierarchy

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

67. Barbour and Wright characterize the range of ideological debate in the United States as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. unchanging since the time of the American Revolution

B. wide, but shrinking as libertarians begin to fade from American politics

C. relatively narrow compared to many other democracies

D. narrower today than during the Cold War

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

68. Ideologies on the democratic left would likely advocate \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a large role for the government in regulating the economy

B. conservative policies based on popular sovereignty

C. that all individual political activity be in the service of the state

D. economic freedom but not political equality

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

69. An example of a policy proposal that clearly fits within the social order dimension would be one to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. give more resources to the military

B. ban pornography on religious grounds

C. guarantee all Americans a job

D. increase the punishment for a crime

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

70. Although a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ can help individuals perceive their political world more clearly, it can also often divide individuals within the same country along partisan lines.

A. opinion

B. ideology

C. political culture

D. value

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge | Comprehension

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

# True/False

1. Rules can be thought of as the “how” in the definition “who gets what and how.” They are directives that determine how resources are allocated, and they determine how we try to get the things we want.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role that politics plays in determining how power and resources, including control of information, are distributed in a society.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Rules and Institutions

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

2. The market controls economic decisions in a socialist economy.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

3. Procedural guarantees are government assurances that the rules will work smoothly and treat everyone fairly, with no promises of particular outcomes.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

4. In socialist economies, control over economic decisions is exercised by the people.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

5. Government assurances of particular outcomes or results are known as substantive guarantees.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

6. A totalitarian government combines an authoritarian government with a socialist economy.

Ans: T.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Authoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

7. A society in which government allows people complete economic freedom but maintains stringent social regulations to limit noneconomic behavior is referred to as totalitarian.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Authoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

8. In authoritarian systems, the people are subjects of their government. They possess no rights that protect them from their government.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Role of the People

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

9. The absence of government and laws is a characteristic of democracy.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Easy

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

10. Madison greatly feared the problem of factions in democratic governments.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Dangers of Democracy

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

# Short Answer

1. How does an information bubble work?

Ans: We can customize our social media to give us only news and information that confirms what we already think. We can live in an information bubble where everything we see and hear reinforces our narratives. That makes us more or less sitting ducks for whatever media narrative is directed our way, whether from inside an online media source or from a foreign power that weaponizes social media to influence an election as the Russians did in 2016.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Evolution of American Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the broad pattern of ideas, beliefs, and values about citizens and government held by a population.

Ans: Political culture

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: American Political Culture: Ideas That Unite Us

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

3. Provide an example of public-interested citizenship.

Ans: Public-interested citizenship is focused on the common good. Examples will vary. An example is Warren Buffet, a rich person, supporting economic policies that benefit the middle and lower classes.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Evolution of American Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

4. Describe the distinction between immigrants and refugees.

Ans: Refugees are individuals who flee an area or country because of persecution on the basis of race, nationality, religion, group membership, or political opinion. Immigrants are moving for personal reasons or economic opportunity.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Analyze the role of immigration and citizenship in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Who is a Citizen and Who is Not?

Difficulty Level: Medium

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

5. Define the term *social democracy*. Why is this referred to in Chapter 1 as a “hybrid” system?

Ans: Students should define social democracy as a hybrid system combining a capitalist economy and a government that supports equality. It is a hybrid because, though capitalist, it still promotes the values of equality in socialism, and it has more government control over the economy than other capitalist systems but less than socialist systems.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

# Essay

1. What are the key differences between authoritarian and nonauthoritarian political systems? What are the different forms of government within each of these systems? Finally, discuss the main distinction concerning the role of people in each type of government.

Ans: Students should begin by explaining that power is ultimately held by the government in authoritarian systems, whereas power over one’s life rests with the individual in nonauthoritarian systems. They should be able to list the forms of authoritarian systems-monarchy, theocracy, fascist government, and oligarchy-and highlight at least one key element of each. They also should be able to do the same for nonauthoritarian forms of anarchy and democracy but further differentiate theorists’ ideals about how democracy operates: elite, pluralist, and participatory democracy. Finally, the key to the answer involves distinguishing between a subject in an authoritarian system, who is obliged to submit to a government authority, and a citizen in a nonauthoritarian system, who has both rights and responsibilities in a democracy.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Political Systems and the Concept of Citizenship

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

2. Define and discuss the significance of the term *popular sovereignty.*

Ans: Students should first define the term. For example, “Popular sovereignty refers to the concept in which the citizens are the ultimate source of political power.” They should then link the concept to democracy, which is based on the principle of popular sovereignty. No democratic government would be considered legitimate unless the citizens consent to it.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

3. What is a republic, and what, according to Madison, was its benefit over a “pure democracy,” where all citizens would have direct power to control government?

Ans: Students should note that the republican form of government is a representative democracy. In particular, Madison argued that it was feasible in a large state and that it would be safer, because public passions would be checked by the system.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Describe the enduring tension in the United States between self-interested human nature and public-spirited government and the way that has been shaped in a mediated world.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Dangers of Democracy

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

4. Discuss the history of immigration and immigration policy in the United States. How has our immigration policy affected the flow of immigrants into the United States?

Ans: Students should discuss how immigration law encourages and discourages immigration. Our immigration policy has historically reflected our attitude toward immigration as an important American ideal-given that most Americans were immigrants at some point (not including Native American Indians or those brought here against their will as slaves), but it is not feasible to have unlimited immigration. Our past immigration quotas have sometimes been discriminatory, and often we have concentrated on accepting immigrants who provided a particular skill to better our society. A strong answer might mention the post–September 11 concerns with immigration.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Analyze the role of immigration and citizenship in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Who Is a Citizen and Who Is Not?

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

5. In American political culture, expectations focus on rules and procedures rather than results. Discuss how the focus on rules and procedures affects the definitions of American core values and what is expected of government.

Ans: Students should begin by introducing the concept of procedural guarantees and discussing their role in American culture. They should then provide the definitions of democracy, freedom, and equality and show how each is procedural in nature, as opposed to the substantive definitions the authors mention as alternatives. Students should show how the use of procedural definitions affect the types of policies that are acceptable and unacceptable in American politics.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: American Political Culture: Ideas That Unite Us

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 4 for American Government: Analyze the development and impact of important governmental policies.

6. Ideological differences were often thought to reflect Americans’ different views on the proper role of the government in the economy. Explain why the economy is not the only area in which people are divided on the role of government and what this means for American ideology.

Ans: Students should not only first highlight the difference between liberals and conservatives in the economic realm but should also state that because people have been able to meet their basic economic needs, the social dimension has become important as well. On the social dimension, people differ on the government’s role in protecting the social order versus protecting individuals’ freedoms. Students should note that those who agree on the proper role of the government in the economy may disagree strongly on the government’s role in regulating individuals’ private lives. Furthermore, if ideology divides us, these added ideological divisions divide us further.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe values that most Americans share, and the political debates that drive partisan divisions in American politics.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: American Ideologies: Ideas That Divide Us

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.

7. The text briefly explained certain modern political movements and/or uprisings. Define one such modern political movement or uprising and explain the factors that led to the creation of the movement.

Ans: By the time students have completed reading Chapter 1 and discussed the concepts in class, they should be able to identify one modern political movement, such as Occupy Wall Street and/or the Tea Party movement. Students should be able to point out the basic economic and political factors that led to these movements, such as the recession, the tight job market, the bailout of lending institutions, and the collapse of foreign governments.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Understand the essential reasons for approaching politics from a perspective of critical thinking, analysis, and evaluation.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Various Pages

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 3 for American Government: Debate the roles and relative importance of major entities and influences in American political life.

8. Is a United States an example of a pure capitalist economy? Why or why not?

Ans: The United States is not a pure capitalist economy because no such thing exists. In a pure capitalist economy, all the means that are used to produce material resources (industry, business, and land, for instance) are privately owned, and decisions about production and distribution are left to individuals operating through the free-market process. Capitalist economies rely on the market-the process of supply and demand-to decide how much of a given item to produce or how much to charge for it. In capitalist countries, people do not believe that the government is capable of making such judgments; they want to keep these decisions out of the hands of government and in the hands of individuals, who they believe know best about what they want. The most extreme philosophy that corresponds with this belief is called *laissez-faire capitalism*, from a French term that, loosely translated, means “let people do as they wish.” The government has no economic role at all in such a system. However, no economic system today maintains a purely unregulated form of capitalism, with the government completely uninvolved.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Politics and Economics

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 3 for American Government: Debate the roles and relative importance of major entities and influences in American political life.

9. Explain how the concept of popular sovereignty is the basis for democracy. Then, contrast the freedom of individuals in two types of democracy.

Ans: Democracies are based on the principle of **popular sovereignty**, that is, there is no power higher than the people and, in the United States, the document establishing their authority, the Constitution. The central idea here is that no government is considered legitimate unless the governed consent to it, and people are not truly free unless they live under a law of their own making. Democratic narratives vary, however, in how much active control they give to individuals: elite democracy, pluralist democracy, and participatory democracy.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Compare how power is distributed between citizens and government in different economic and political systems.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Democracy and Nonauthoritarian Systems

Difficulty Level: Hard

TOP: SAGE Learning Outcome 1 for American Government: Articulate the foundations of American Government, including its history, critical concepts, and important documents and achievements.