

7 The question of what makes a voter vote a certain way is

- a. of major concern to journalists and media consultants
- b. of major concern to party politicians and lobbyists
- c. often ignored by politicians
- d. often ignored by political strategists

8 Political socialization can be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT

- a. family and friends
- b. peers
- c. physicians and psychologists
- d. religion

9 Political conservatives believe that government should

- a. work to end social inequities
- b. enhance entitlement programs
- c. play a minimal role in the economy
- d. control the criminal justice system

10 In the field of political science, the term *colonialism* refers to

- a. the Pilgrims' settlement and subsequent colonization of New England
- b. European nations exploring and settling large areas of the world
- c. 19th century missionaries spreading Christianity throughout Africa and Asia
- d. multinational corporations establishing commercial entities in various locations

11 What is the basic unit of political power in a modern democratic system?

- a. Political organizations
- b. Interest groups
- c. Citizens
- d. Voters

12 _____ are the democratic way to translate mass preferences into public policy.

- a. Opinion polls
- b. Citizen initiatives
- c. Elections
- d. Amendments

13 What is the basic unit of political power in a totalitarian form of government?

- a. A tyrannical ruler
- b. A centralized one-party system
- c. Propaganda and censorship
- d. Secret police

14. In a parliamentary democracy, Parliament chooses the

- a. district representatives
- b. magistrates and judges
- c. House of Commons
- d. Prime Minister

15. Of the following, who is eligible to vote in a U.S. election in all fifty states?

- a. A member of the military who is stationed overseas
- b. A non-citizen who has paid federal income tax for more than 10 years
- c. A convicted felon who is a registered voter
- d. A former politician with senile dementia

16. The vote of citizens for a particular policy is called a(n)

- a. public opinion poll
- ☒ b. referendum
- c. caucus
- d. voter preference

17. Since the mid-1970's, American political advertising campaigns have become

- a. less personalized
- b. less emotional
- c. increasingly negative
- d. increasingly substantive

18. Lobbying and _____ are examples of tactics commonly used by interest groups.

- a. litigation
- b. electing their members to office
- c. representation
- d. negotiating with foreign politicians

19. What are lobbies?

- a. Interest groups that operate in Washington D.C.
- b. Associations aimed at promoting the general good
- c. Organizations that represent public interests
- d. Broad-scope groups that support special interests

20. Elitist theories of democracy assert that interest group lobbying harms the political process because it

- a. spreads political power among too many groups
- b. benefits a few at the expense of many
- c. ignores unpopular but meaningful interests
- d. distracts elected officials from focusing on their constituents

21. John Locke's political theory stated that

- a. sovereigns had absolute power
- b. the state of nature in which men live is intolerable
- c. politics is marked by conflict
- d. all people have a natural right to freedom

22. The Anti-Federalists who opposed the adoption of the U.S. Constitution in 1787 were generally AGAINST

- a. state's rights
- b. free money
- c. centralized government
- d. interstate commerce controls

23. Karl Marx is the philosopher most responsible for the comprehensive critique of

- a. fascism
- b. capitalism
- c. socialism
- d. communism

24. Plato's *Republic*

- a. compares the constitutions of Greek city-states
- b. argues for the rule of philosophers
- c. defends monarchy
- d. calls for rule by elected representatives

25. What was the main idea expressed in Montesquieu's work, *The Spirit of the Laws*?

- a. The need to respect local traditions and culture
- b. The supremacy of the judicial branch
- c. The importance of a written constitution
- d. The rights of all citizens to own land and vote

26. The idea that man must give up some personal sovereignty for his own good and society's good is attributed to

- a. John Locke
- b. Thomas Hobbes
- c. Thucydides
- d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

27. The "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" is a concept associated with the writing of

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. Nicola Machiavelli
- c. Thomas Hobbes
- d. Karl Marx

28. The doctrine of popular sovereignty is best exemplified by the

- a. charter of the United Nations
- b. U.S. Declaration of Independence
- c. Magna Carta
- d. European Union Charter on Human Rights

29. What was the main idea expressed in Alexis de Tocqueville's work, *Democracy in America*?

- a. The principle of majority rule
- b. The dominance of American elites
- c. The relative absence of voluntary associations
- d. The continuity of European and American culture

30. What is the goal of the ruling elite in a totalitarian system?

- a. To control all aspects of society
- b. To improve the lives of all citizens
- c. To build up the military so it supports political domination
- d. To monopolize the economy in order to maintain government control

31. Which of the following writers is associated with the concept that the ends justify the means?

- a. John Stuart Mill
- b. V. I. Lenin
- c. Nicola Machiavelli
- d. Karl Marx

32. What political theory stresses the absolute right of the individual to think and do what he or she pleases?

- a. Libertarianism
- b. Socialism
- c. Capitalism
- d. Liberalism

33. Which of the following is a legislative organization?

- a. The British Home Office
- b. The British Parliament
- c. The U.S. Supreme Court
- d. The U.S. State Department

34. A federal system of government

- a. is divided into central and state governments
- b. is required to have a written constitution
- c. must have elected representatives
- d. must have more than one political party

35. What term describes a single legislative body that performs all legislative functions?
- a. Unipolar
 - b. Multipolar
 - c. Unicameral
 - d. Bicameral
36. The power of courts to overturn legislation deemed unconstitutional is known as
- a. habeas corpus
 - b. common law
 - c. judicial review
 - d. judicial supremacy
37. An agreement among a number of political parties to create a government is called a(n)
- a. ideology
 - b. polyarchy
 - c. coalition
 - d. special interest
38. What is one main difference between parliamentary systems of government, such as that of the United Kingdom, and presidential systems, such as that of the United States?
- a. The relationship between the executive branch and the judicial branch
 - b. The size of the government
 - c. The relationship between the executive branch and the legislative branch
 - d. The authority of the executive branch
39. Which of the following is a characteristic of bureaucracy?
- a. A formal hierarchical structure
 - b. Promotion by merit rather than seniority
 - c. Flexible policies and regulations
 - d. Undefined norms and rules
40. The United Kingdom has a _____ form of government.
- a. consensus oligarchy
 - b. consensus democracy
 - c. constitutional monarchy
 - d. non-constitutional democracy
41. What is the main role of the legislature regarding policy?
- a. To initiate policy
 - b. To implement policy
 - c. To adjudicate policy
 - d. To approve or veto policy

42. The U.S. Supreme Court acquired the power of judicial review as a result of the

- a. Brown v. Board of Education ruling
- b. Marbury v. Madison ruling
- c. Judiciary Act of 1789
- d. Constitution

43. Which of the following is a prominent NGO?

- a. Arab League
- b. World Bank
- c. Urban League
- d. Center for Disease Control

44. The U.S. Department of _____ has the largest budget and highest number of employees.

- a. State
- b. Defense
- c. Energy
- d. Justice

45. The discipline of political science focuses on

- a. the political history and development of nation-states
- b. the political aspects of executive, judicial, and legislative structures
- c. political institutions and behavior
- d. political psychology and actions

46. Which of the following is a public interest group?

- a. American Association of Retired Persons
- b. Sierra Club
- c. Italian-American Foundation
- d. National Association of Manufacturers

47. The civil service system was designed to promote

- a. special interests
- b. merit
- c. patronage
- d. nepotism

48. "Checks and balances" refers to the

- a. relative powers and terms of offices of public officials
- b. system of official weights and measures
- c. mutual oppositions among contending nation-states
- d. alliances created among various special interests

49. Which of the following describes the political system in the United States?

- a. One party dominant system
- b. One party competitive system
- c. Multiparty system
- d. Two party system

50. The American democratic constitutional system places sovereignty in the

- a. president
- b. Declaration of Independence
- c. people
- d. Congress

51. When lost, a _____ will usually bring down a government in a parliamentary system.

- a. motion to adjourn
- b. motion of no confidence
- c. bill of attainder
- d. bill of indictment

52. In parliamentary systems, the largest party out of power is called the

- a. party of principle
- b. loyal opposition
- c. secondary party
- d. watchdog party

53. Two-party systems

- a. only exist in North America
- b. tend to encourage political stability
- c. are far more common than multi-party systems
- d. are legally and constitutionally limited to two parties

54. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom has the power to

- a. invalidate approved legislation
- b. suspend elections until specific legislation is passed
- c. request the monarch to dissolve Parliament and hold elections
- d. appoint members to the House of Lords

55. Shadow governments are most likely to exist in a _____ system.

- a. presidential
- b. parliamentary
- c. totalitarian
- d. communist

56. In what type of democracy does every person actually participate to the same degree as every other person?

- a. Federal democracy
- b. Pragmatic democracy
- c. Socialist democracy
- d. Direct democracy

57. What is the most important activity of a political party from the standpoint of democratic government?

- a. To nominate political candidates
- b. To educate the general public
- c. To represent certain constituencies
- d. To monitor governmental activities

58. In a constitutional democracy

- a. majority rule is limited
- b. minorities must join to have power equal to the majority
- c. minorities must have their own representation in the legislature
- d. majority rule is unlimited

59. Which of the following best summarizes the essence of authoritarianism?

- a. Suppression of workers by the elite
- b. Weak application of regulatory powers
- c. High degree of individual freedom
- d. Arbitrary rules that are strictly enforced

60. What is a junta?

- a. A military dictatorial elite
- b. A Latin American political party
- c. An alliance between left and right in socialist systems
- d. A left-wing revolution

61. Right-wing dictatorships typically

- a. attempt to redistribute wealth to the poor
- b. seek to ensure universal literacy and education
- c. are anti-capitalist
- d. suppress individual freedom

62. Which of the following was the central focus of the German National Socialist Party?

- a. Racism
- b. Communism
- c. Egalitarianism
- d. Libertarianism

63. An oligarchy or aristocracy implies a government that is

- a. weak
- b. strong
- c. vested in a few persons
- d. vested in land-owners

64. Denial of democratic rights is a key aspect of the principle of

- a. communism
- b. socialism
- c. fascism
- d. limited monarchy

65. When the government controls every aspect of the national economy it is known as a _____ economy.

- a. market
- b. command
- c. socialist
- d. mixed

66. The political thinking of Karl Marx was greatly influenced by

- a. the deplorable nineteenth century working conditions
- b. the idea that science was the key to improving the human condition
- c. Lenin's scathing critique of the oppressive regimes of the czars
- d. Plato's social criticism of existing society

67. In a purely capitalist economy _____ ownership is allowed.

- a. private
- b. state
- c. mixed
- d. private with state-regulated

68. Modern democratic conservatives support

- a. increased government expenditures for social welfare programs
- b. increased collective control over the market
- c. decreased collective regulation of business
- d. decreased government expenditures for agricultural subsidies

69. A positive balance of trade

- a. has no real effect on a country
- b. is a danger sign
- c. is not very important
- d. is a measure of success

70. Idealism is directly opposed to

- a. materialism
- b. nationalism
- c. spiritualism
- d. colonialism

71. A theocracy is a government

- a. whose leaders must be practicing members of any religion
- b. with a specific religion as its basis
- c. that bans members of organized religion
- d. that permits religious toleration

72. The term _____ is used to describe the situation in which a country is forced to obey international laws through non-violent coercion.

- a. sanction
- b. edict
- c. mandate
- d. veto

73. What political theory is most closely associated with the desire to return to a previous political state of society?

- a. Reactionism
- b. Conservatism
- c. Radicalism
- d. Liberalism

74. Scholars who study political development often concentrate on the role played by

- a. political parties
- b. interest groups
- c. institutions
- d. the military

75. The separation of church and state is an example of

- a. secularism
- b. rationalism
- c. pragmatism
- d. conservatism

76. The belief that social structures should be changed in fundamental ways through revolutionary means is known as

- a. fascism
- b. authoritarianism
- c. radicalism
- d. conservatism

77. International cooperation is most effective in combating terrorism when it is done

- a. through direct military action
- b. through a combination of financial, security, and criminal justice measures
- c. it includes widespread bilateral electronic surveillance
- d. it includes covert intelligence operations

78. What writer defended the legitimacy of popular revolution?

- a. Thomas Paine
- b. Francis Bacon
- c. John Stuart Mill
- d. David Hume

79. Oligarchy is rule by

- a. majorities limited by constitutional law
- b. disorganized masses
- c. a democratically-elected minority
- d. a self-perpetuating small clique

80. Sedition is an act designed to

- a. incite revolution
- b. introduce a bill in Congress
- c. establish a new regulatory agency
- d. institute new court procedures

81. What United States policy supports free peoples who resist attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures?

- a. Monroe Doctrine
- b. Truman Doctrine
- c. Marshall Plan
- d. Chamberlain Plan

82. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany agreed to

- a. relinquish their overseas colonies
- b. correct human rights abuses
- c. take control of Alsace-Lorraine
- d. pay reparations

83. Which of the following is an example of a developing nation?

- a. Greece
- b. South Korea
- c. Brazil
- d. United Arab Emirates

84. One of OPEC's major purposes is to

- a. provide economic support to member nations
- b. allocate equitable controls among member nations
- c. improve the living conditions in member nations
- d. unify and coordinate the petroleum policies of member nations

85. One nation's control over the resources of another nation characterizes

- a. imperialism
- b. communism
- c. fascism
- d. authoritarianism

86. What is the world's most populous parliamentary democracy?

- a. China
- b. United States
- c. India
- d. Brazil

87. Two important indicators of a transitional developing nation are legal reforms and

- a. national healthcare
- b. restrictions on private property
- c. reductions in tariffs
- d. large-scale privatization

88. The Geneva and Hague Conventions set rules of

- a. trade
- b. international shipping
- c. warfare
- d. arms control

89. Which of the following drove Iraq out of Kuwait in 1991?

- a. NATO
- b. European Union
- c. Organization of Arab States
- d. U.S.-led coalition

90. What is the ultimate goal of the United Nations?

- a. To reaffirm faith in the nation-state
- b. To provide a system of international law
- c. To supervise international relations and world governments
- d. To prevent war and encourage fundamental human rights

91. What organization was created after World War II to prevent future wars?

- a. League of Nations
- b. United Nations
- c. NATO
- d. UNESCO

92. What is the largest and most successful regional confederation in history?

- a. European Union
- b. North American Free Trade Agreement
- c. International Trade Union Association
- d. World Trade Organization

93. NAFTA eliminated most trade barriers between the United States, Canada, and

- a. Western European nations
- b. Mexico
- c. South American nations
- d. China

94. What European Union member has NOT adopted the Euro as its currency?

- a. Germany
- b. France
- c. The Netherlands
- d. United Kingdom

95. The "just war" concept suggests

- a. a standard for measuring moral responsibility that transcends national interest
- b. the sentiment of "my country, right or wrong" despite the situation
- c. that under no circumstances is war justified
- d. that war can be "good" in the sense of being intrinsically desirable

96. Which international relations theory asserts that conflict is inevitable?

- a. Post modernism
- b. Constructivism
- c. Realism
- d. Idealism

97. Political realism theory states that

- a. a struggle for power between states must occur for a nation to become a super-power
- b. collaboration occurs to prevent constant wars between nations
- c. rivalry exists when two nations want the same territory
- d. nations act on the basis of interests, not ideals

98. Which of the following dominated international politics from the 1940s to the late 1980s?

- a. Economic competition
- b. Social disorganization
- c. The Cold War
- d. The Marshall Plan

99. The art of managing international relations, chiefly by negotiations, refers to

- a. equilibrium
- b. diplomacy
- c. balance of power
- d. foreign policy

100. Which of the following is a primary non-state actor in the area of international relations?

- a. Developing nation-states
- b. Terrorist organizations
- c. The Catholic Church
- d. Multinational corporations

