Chapter 1/Hobbes-Locke Quiz

1. Hobbes took his ideas about man in the state of nature from his experience in the
   a. Outback of Australia
   b. English Civil War
   c. Frontier in North America
   d. Hundred years war

2. Hobbes believes that this form of government would be best
   a. Democracy
   b. Republic
   c. Monarchy
   d. None

3. What is the most important function of government according to Hobbes?
   a. Preservation of property
   b. Taxing the wealthy
   c. Elimination of the elite
   d. Peace/Political Stability

4. Hobbes and Locke are considered to be what kind of political theorists?
   a. Evolutionary
   b. Force
   c. Divine Right
   d. Social Contract

5. Which political Philosopher said that life in a state of nature is “solitary, poore, nasty, brutish, and short.”
   a. Locke
   b. Hobbes
   c. Rousseau
   d. Montesquieu

6. One of Locke’s fundamental principles is:
   a. a major goal of government is the pursuit of happiness.
   b. governments are established to serve the elite.
   c. all persons should be treated equally by government.
   d. once established, governments cannot be dissolved.

7. In the state of nature described by John Locke:
   a. all persons are in a state of war with each other.
   b. life is nasty, brutish, and short.
   c. liberty is denied to all but the strongest.
   d. all persons possess liberty.

8. The execution of the law of nature is, in the state of nature:
   a. in the hands of the executive.
   b. in the hands of the legislature.
   c. in the hands of the judiciary.
   d. in every person’s hands.

9. Persons enter into political society and government because:
   a. they seek a higher authority to protect their rights against invasion by others.
   b. the pursuit of happiness can only be guaranteed by government.
   c. they seek equality with each other.
   d. the common defense requires a strong government.
10. According to John Locke, a primary end of government is:
   a. the preservation of equality among all citizens.
   b. to guarantee all citizens happiness.
   c. economic prosperity.
   d. the protection of private property.

11. Private property is, according to Locke, inadequately protected in a state of nature because:
   a. the law of nature is not plain and intelligible to all rational persons.
   b. persons do not agree that the protection of private property is a fundamental right.
   c. persons in a state of nature are constantly at war with each other.
   d. the state of nature lacks an impartial judge and an executive capable of upholding judicial decisions protecting property rights.

12. In a state of nature a person:
   a. has no power.
   b. exerts whatever powers are necessary to preserve himself, and to punish crimes committed against natural law.
   c. is in a state of war.
   d. has no respect for property rights.

13. According to Locke, the supreme power of the Commonwealth is:
   a. the executive.
   b. the judiciary.
   c. the bureaucracy.
   d. the legislature.

14. Locke argues that government can only be dissolved when:
   a. it fails to protect the Commonwealth against foreign attacks.
   b. laws are enacted that fail to protect private property.
   c. the judiciary assumes legislative authority.
   d. government acts without the consent of the people.

15. In John Locke’s model of government, the power that each individual gives to society when he or she enters into it:
   a. can never revert to the individuals again.
   b. cannot revert to the individuals as long as the society lasts.
   c. reverts to individuals only with the consent of the government.
   d. can be reclaimed by individuals only if the government fails to protect private property.

16. The Preamble to the Constitution begins
   a. Four score and seven years ago.
   b. We the People
   c. In order to form a more perfect Union.
   d. When in the course of human events.

17. A doctrine that society should be governed by certain ethical principles that are part of nature and can be understood by reason is called
   a. natural law.
   b. contract law.
   c. ethical law.
   d. Newton’s law.

18. The function of government is to
   a. establish justice.
   b. promote the general welfare.
   c. secure the blessings of liberty.
   d. all of the above
19. Attitudes toward the political system and its various parts are often called
   a. public opinion.
   b. collectivism.
   c. political character.
   d. political culture

20. A social contract theory of government was proposed by
   a. Newton and the separatists.
   b. Plato and Aristotle.
   c. Aquinas and Luther.
   d. Locke and Hobbes.

21. A direct democracy is a system in which
   a. the masses have certain rights, but decisions are made by a council.
   b. all members of the polity meet to discuss policy and make decisions.
   c. an elite makes decisions for the society.
   d. representatives meet to discuss policy and make decisions.

22. Indirect democracy is based on
   a. representation.
   b. majority rule.
   c. minority rule.
   d. consensus.

23. United States efforts to assist Afghanistan are intended to
   a. ensure individual freedom.
   b. provide for political equality.
   c. establish totalitarian rule.
   d. build a civil society.

24. The importance of political equality in the United States is a reflection of the importance of ______ in the United States.
   a. bureaucratics
   b. the individual
   c. the majority
   d. the collective

25. In general, the U.S. population is
   a. getting older.
   b. less affected by immigration than in earlier years.
   c. becoming less diverse.
   d. quite young.

26. The idea that governments draw legitimacy and power from the governed is often referred to as
   a. direct democracy.
   b. capitalism
   c. majority rule.
   d. popular consent.

27. The largest-growing segment of the American population is the
   a. white.
   b. Asian.
   c. black.
   d. Hispanic.

28. Conservatives believe that
   a. government should only provide for defense and little else.
   b. there should be less government.
   c. activist government is often necessary.
   d. government should guarantee individual rights.
29. The more or less consistent set of values that are reflected in the political, economic, social, and moral order of society are called
   a. dogma.
   b. political ideology.
   c. sociology.
   d. political theory.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'A' if the statement is true and 'B' if the statement is false.

30. The U.S. Constitution was written in 1776.

Answer in the Box:

Under what conditions can government be dissolved?