An autocracy is a political system ruled by

- one individual.
- a few powerful, wealthy individuals.
- the military.
- a majority.
- a few.

The concept of democracy was initially defined centuries ago in ancient

- Egypt.
- Syria.
- **Greece**.
- India.
- Rome.

The idea that all adults within the boundaries of a political community should be allowed to vote is known as

- majority rule.
- plurality rule.
- political equality.
- suffrage.
- **universal participation**.

A country abiding by the principle "one man, one vote" is practicing

- representative democracy.
- a "free and fair" election system.
- **political equality**.
- substantive democracy.
- equal suffrage.

Whereas majority rule is defined as decision making by 50 percent plus one person, _______ is defined as decision making by most participants.

- rule by the people
- acquiescence
- political equality
- **plurality rule**
- universal participation

In a system of participatory democracy,

- state governments always defer to the national government.
- neighborhoods are the basic units of political engagement.
- **citizens govern themselves, without electing representatives.**
- the national government always defers to state governments.
- representatives are required to interact regularly with citizens.
Why do most democracies give power to representatives rather than directly to citizens?

Discussion of political issues consumes more time than most people are willing to spend. Bringing large numbers of citizens together for discussions and votes is difficult, decisions may require specialized knowledge not possessed by the average citizen, and discussion of political issues consumes more time than most people are willing to spend. Bringing large numbers of citizens together for discussions and votes is difficult. Decisions may require specialized knowledge not possessed by the average citizen. None of these choices is true.

The basic standard of substantive democracy is that government must guarantee

- economic rights.
- civil rights and liberties.
- social equality.
- economic rights, civil rights and liberties, and social equality.

None of these choices is true.

According to the __________ view of democracy, anti-gay marriage laws are democratic.

- procedural
- Greek
- oligarchic
- substantive
- authoritarian

An important problem with the procedural view of democracy is that it can clash with

- democratic government.
- the majoritarian view.
- political parties.
- minority rights.
- voting rights.

Question 11
Suppose a majority of Congress passes a law to permit organized prayer in public schools and the Supreme Court declares that the Constitution forbids this rule; this would be an example of

- constitutional democracy.
- participatory democracy.
- the majoritarian model.
- substantive democracy.
- procedural democracy.
Which of the following can be considered an institutional mechanism in politics?

- Interest groups
- Political parties
- Legislatures
- Elections

**All of these choices may be considered institutional mechanisms in politics.**

A popular election is the primary mechanism for democratic government in which model?

- Procedural democracy
- The majoritarian model
- The pluralist model
- Substantive democracy
- The integrated model

A citizen’s group gathers enough signatures on a petition to force a popular vote on a statewide lottery proposal. This proposal would represent a(n)

- initiative.
- citizen’s proposal.
- popular law.
- recall election.
- referendum.

An election on a public policy issue is called a(n)

- primary.
- procedure.
- initiative.
- recall.
- **referendum.**

What rules govern the use of referenda at the federal level?

- They require a two-thirds vote of all Americans.
- They must be approved by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

**No provisions exist for the use of referenda at the federal level.**

- They can only be used to propose constitutional amendments.
- They can only be used for a declaration of war.

An organized group that seeks to influence government policy is called a(n)

- elite group.
- **interest group.**
- pluralist group.
- substantive group.
- oligarchy.
Suppose that top government jobs for both political parties are filled only from an inner circle of top corporate leaders. This would be evidence for

- elite theory.
- pluralist theory.
- substantive democracy.
- the interest group model.
- aristocracy.

According to the text, in the past few years, there has been _______ in the number of democracies around the world.

- no real change
- a large increase
- a slight increase
- a slight decline
- a large decline

The text suggests that the United States fulfills the _______ model quite well.

- majoritarian
- egalitarian
- pluralist
- authoritarian
- totalitarian