

The Supreme Court traditionally seats _____ justices.

- a. 7
- b. 8
- *c. 9
- d. 13

Congress had an approval rating of _____ in 2016.

- a. 7 percent
- *b. 16 percent
- c. 11 percent
- d. 13 percent

Your book addresses four questions throughout: _____

- *a. Who governs? How does American politics work? What does American government do? Who are we?
- b. Who governs? Why does American politics work? What does American government do? Who are we?
- c. Who governs? How does American politics work? What does American government do? Where are we headed?
- d. Who governs? How does American politics work? How does government work? Who are we?

Many states deny _____ the right to vote.

- *a. convicted felons
- b. accused felons
- c. citizens who are over 85
- d. none of the above

According to pluralist theory, _____ influence the government.

- a. religious groups
- *b. interest groups
- c. political groups
- d. unions

Elite theory claims power is located in _____.

- a. the government, the judicial branch, and the military
- b. college institutions, business, and the Central Intelligence Agency
- c. unions, corporations, and banks
- *d. a small number of wealthy and powerful individuals

_____ theory argues that real control lies with the millions of men and women who carry out the day-to-day operations of modern government while establishing policy without the input of most Americans.

- a. Pluralist
- b. Elite
- *c. Bureaucratic
- d. Social movement

_____ theory holds that all political outcomes—elections, the passage of a law, even mass rallies—are the aggregate of the public’s individual interests.

- a. Political-choice
- *b. Rational-choice
- c. Bureaucratic
- d. Social movement

According to social movement theory, the real power in American politics lies in _____.

- a. federal government employee uprisings/movements
- b. economic interest group uprisings/movements
- *c. citizen uprisings/movements
- d. state government employee uprisings/movements

A democracy is a system of government that rests governing power in _____.

- *a. its people, who may rule directly or via representatives
- b. the educated and wealthy elite
- c. a single individual
- d. the bureaucrats who carry out the day-to-day operations of government

On _____ occasions, Americans have inaugurated presidential candidates who did not win the popular vote.

- *a. five
- b. four
- c. three
- d. two

Who gets what, when, and how is a classic definition of _____.

- a. rational-choice theory
- b. elite theory
- c. positive liberty
- *d. politics

The principle of _____ ensures that each branch of government has the authority to block the other branches.

- a. equilibrium
- b. judicial review
- c. compromise
- *d. checks and balances

The Constitution was written in _____.

- a. 1676
- b. 1812
- c. 1878
- *d. 1787

_____ are the four most expensive programs funded by the federal government.

- a. Education, human services, Social Security, and Medicare
- *b. The military, Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid
- c. Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and education
- d. The military, education, Medicare, and Medicaid

Compared to previous generations, millennials show less interest in _____.

- a. government service
- b. trusting national leaders
- c. following political news
- *d. all of the above

One typical poll showed that nearly _____ of the respondents agreed that Congress was “out of touch with average Americans,” yet a year later more than _____ of House and Senate incumbents won reelection, most by large majorities.

- a. 60 percent; 70 percent
- *b. 80 percent; 90 percent
- c. 70 percent; 80 percent
- d. 90 percent; 70 percent

Hobbes took his ideas about man in the state of nature from his experience in the

- a. Outback of Australia
- *b. Glorious Revolution
- c. Frontier in North America
- d. Hundred years war

Hobbes believes that this form of government would be best

- a. Democracy
- b. Republic
- *c. Dictatorship
- d. None

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. Political Stability/Peace

Hobbes and Locke are considered to be what kind of political theorists?

- a. Evolutionary
- b. Force
- c. Divine Right
- *d. Social Contract

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

Locke’s preferred Form of government would be

- *a. A democracy
- b. Monarchy
- c. Oligarchy
- d. None

Locke would describe that man in the state of nature has _____ while Hobbes believes man in the state of nature has _____

- *a. Perfect freedom/Conflict
- b. Conflict/Perfect freedom
- c. No property/perfect protection
- d. Perfect protection/no property

Hobbes believes that governmental powers should be

- *a. Unified in one institution
- b. Divided into two branches
- c. Divided into tree branches
- d. Eliminated and man should revert to the state of nature.

Which philosopher’s writings most closely resemble United States’ political writings?

- a. Hobbes
- *b. Locke
- c. Aristotle
- d. Plato

According to Locke, the reason for men to leave the state of nature is for

- a. Preservation of life
- b. Preservation of liberty
- *c. Preservation of property
- d. Preservation of all three

Locke believes the powers of government should be

- *a. Divided
- b. Unified
- c. Eliminated
- d. Skewed to the elite

Laws, according to Locke, should

- i. apply equally to all
 - ii. be for the good of society
 - iii. not raise taxes without the consent of the governed
 - iv. not transfer power to another w/o the consent of the governed
- a. i only
 - b. i & ii
 - c. i, ii, and iv
 - *d. i,ii,iii,iv

According to Locke, If the government is not doing what society says it should, i.e. preserving life, liberty etc. the people have the right to

- a. Petition the absolute monarch
- *b. Overthrow it
- c. Complain
- d. Do nothing

Locke believes people base their decisions on

- *a. Reason
- b. Passion
- c. Fear
- d. Instinct

Locke says this is the first and fundamental act of society

- a. Punishment of criminals
- *b. Constitution
- c. Taxation of wealth
- d. Declaration of Independence

What is the correct order of the Political Spectrum

- a. Radical, Reactionary Liberal, Conservative, Moderate
- b. Reactionary, Liberal, Moderate, Conservative, Radical
- c. Radical, Conservative, Moderate, Liberal, Reactionary
- *d. Radical, Liberal, Moderate, Conservative, Reactionary