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