MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Social conflict can best be defined as
   a. disagreements that exist among people of different socioeconomic classes.
   b. arguments that take place in messages transmitted via Facebook and other social media.
   c. arguments that occur between liberals and conservatives in social settings.
   d. disagreements among people in a society over what the society’s priorities should be.
   e. arguments between those who agree to enter into social contracts and those who refuse to do so.

   ANS: D        REF: 3

2. Resolving conflicts over what society’s priorities should be is the essence of
   a. progressivism.
   b. politics.
   c. authority.
   d. power.
   e. capitalism.

   ANS: B        REF: 3

3. ________ defined politics as the process of determining “who gets what, when, and how” in a society.
   a. President James Madison
   b. North Korean leader Kim Jong Un
   c. Political philosopher John Locke
   d. President Lyndon Johnson
   e. Political scientist Harold Lasswell

   ANS: E        REF: 3

4. Most formal definitions of politics assume that ________ is inevitable.
   a. economic competition
   b. chaos
   c. social conflict
   d. armed conflict
   e. cultural diversity

   ANS: C        REF: 3

5. ________ can best be defined as the individuals and institutions that make society’s rules and also possess the power and authority to enforce those rules.
   a. A republic
   b. Government
   c. Parliament
   d. Democracy
   e. Autocracy

   ANS: B        REF: 3

6. Generally, government serves at least three essential purposes: it resolves conflict, it defends the nation and its culture against by other nations, and it
a. directs the creation of critical infrastructure.
b. regulates industry.
c. enforces the law.
d. provides a national currency.
e. provides public services.

ANS: E
REF: 3 | 4

7. Authority refers to
   a. the ability to use power that is collectively recognized by society as legally and morally correct.
   b. the ability to resolve social conflict by force.
   c. power that stems from coercion.
   d. a set of political beliefs that include the advocacy of active government.
   e. the ability to influence the behavior of others.

ANS: A
REF: 4

8. Which of the following is not considered a public service?
   a. Building and maintaining roads
   b. Preserving national parks
   c. Establishing welfare programs
   d. Building houses
   e. Operating public schools

ANS: D
REF: 4

9. In a(n) _________, the power and authority of the government are in the hands of a single person.
   a. constitutional monarchy
   b. direct democracy
   c. plutocracy
   d. republic
   e. autocracy

ANS: E
REF: 7

10. The divine right theory
    a. held that God gave those of royal birth the unlimited right to govern other men and women.
    b. held that even God could be judged by those of royal birth.
    c. was used to justify the American presidency.
    d. required monarchs to obey the wishes of the people.
    e. held that the decisions of governmental rulers were divinely inspired.

ANS: A
REF: 7

11. Most modern monarchies are constitutional monarchies in which the monarch shares governmental power with
    a. the church.
    b. elected lawmakers.
    c. a deity.
    d. representatives of large corporations.
    e. members of old, noble families.

ANS: B
REF: 7
12. Most constitutional monarchs today serve  
   a. merely as ceremonial leaders of their nations.  
   b. four-year terms.  
   c. by divine right.  
   d. unchecked by any other government leaders or a bill of rights.  
   e. after being elected by parliament.  
   
   **ANS: A  REF: 7**

13. ________ has a constitutional monarch.  
   a. North Korea  
   b. The United States  
   c. China  
   d. The United Kingdom (Britain)  
   e. Iran  
   
   **ANS: D  REF: 7**

14. Undemocratic systems that are not supported by tradition are called  
   a. plutocracies.  
   b. dictatorships.  
   c. theocracies.  
   d. republics.  
   e. aristocracies.  
   
   **ANS: B  REF: 7**

15. A dictatorship can be ________, which means that a leader or group of leaders seeks to control  
   almost all aspects of social and economic life.  
   a. libertarian  
   b. totalitarian  
   c. multicultural  
   d. liberal  
   e. conservative  
   
   **ANS: B  REF: 7**

16. Kim Jong Un in North Korea is a contemporary example of a(n)  
   a. progressive.  
   b. libertarian.  
   c. totalitarian dictator.  
   d. social conservative.  
   e. absolute monarch.  
   
   **ANS: C  REF: 7**

17. The word democracy comes from the Greek demos, meaning ________, and kratia, meaning  
   __________.  
   a. “demonstrate”; “power”  
   b. “mob”; “rights”  
   c. “the people”; “rule”  
   d. “representative”; “Congress”  
   e. “direct”; “elections”  
   
   **ANS: C  REF: 7**
18. The founders of the United States believed that direct democracy
   a. would require too many elections.
   b. might lead to voter apathy.
   c. would deteriorate into mob rule.
   d. might cost too much to operate.
   e. would ignore the opinions of the majority.

   ANS: C  REF: 8

19. In a representative democracy,
   a. the people participate directly in government decision making.
   b. rulers acquire power through inheritance.
   c. Republicans have more power than Democrats.
   d. the will of the majority is expressed through groups of individuals elected by the people to
      act on their behalf.
   e. the wealthy exercise ruling power.

   ANS: D  REF: 8

20. In a(n) __________, the will of the majority is expressed through small groups of individuals elected by
    the people to act as their representatives.
   a. aristocracy
   b. theocracy
   c. direct democracy
   d. autocracy
   e. representative democracy

   ANS: E  REF: 8

21. A republic is essentially a(n)
   a. representative democracy in which the people are sovereign.
   b. direct democracy in which there is a king or queen.
   c. autocracy.
   d. plutocracy.
   e. aristocracy.

   ANS: A  REF: 8

22. In a presidential democracy,
   a. the lawmaking and law-enforcing branches of government are united.
   b. there is no lawmaking branch of government.
   c. the president is charged with the power to make laws.
   d. the prime minister and the cabinet are members of the legislature.
   e. the lawmaking and law-enforcing branches of government are separate but equal.

   ANS: E  REF: 9

23. A government that is run by members of old, noble families is referred to as a(n)
   a. aristocracy.
   b. absolute monarchy.
   c. republic.
   d. autocracy
   e. plutocracy.

   ANS: A  REF: 9
24. In Greek, the term *aristocracy* means
   a. “God rules.”
   b. “rule by the few.”
   c. “rule by the many.”
   d. “rule by the best.”
   e. “rule by the wealthy.”
   
   ANS: D  REF: 9

25. The term _________ typically refers to government systems in which the rich have a disproportionate influence.
   a. *plutocracy*
   b. *democracy*
   c. *theocracy*
   d. *autocracy*
   e. *aristocracy*
   
   ANS: A  REF: 9

26. The term *plutocracy* means
   a. “rule of law.”
   b. “rule by the best.”
   c. “government by the wealthy.”
   d. “rule by the deity.”
   e. “rule by God.”
   
   ANS: C  REF: 9

27. The term _________ is derived from the Greek words meaning “rule by the deity.”
   a. *plutocracy*
   b. *democracy*
   c. *theocracy*
   d. *aristocracy*
   e. *monarchy*
   
   ANS: C  REF: 9

28. The term *theocracy* means
   a. “rule by the people.”
   b. “rule by the best.”
   c. “government by the wealthy.”
   d. “rule of law.”
   e. “rule by the deity.”
   
   ANS: E  REF: 9

29. The system of government in Iran is best described as a(n)
   a. direct democracy.
   b. aristocracy.
   c. plutocracy.
   d. theocracy.
   e. constitutional monarchy.
   
   ANS: D  REF: 9
30. In writing the U.S. Constitution, the framers incorporated two basic principles of government that had evolved in England: representative government and
   a. limited government.
   b. separation of powers.
   c. libertarianism.
   d. conservatism.
   e. capitalism.

   ANS: A   REF: 10

31. The Magna Carta (1215) clearly established the principle of
   a. theocracy.
   b. a right to privacy.
   c. totalitarianism.
   d. limited government.
   e. divine right.

   ANS: D   REF: 10

32. The Magna Carta (1215)
   a. abolished trial by jury.
   b. forced the nobles to obtain the king’s approval of any taxes they imposed.
   c. signaled the end of the monarch’s absolute power.
   d. gave the English monarch virtually unrestricted powers.
   e. abolished the concept of due process of law.

   ANS: C   REF: 10

33. Which of the following was a provision in the English Bill of Rights (1689)?
   a. The king could abolish parliamentary elections.
   b. The queen did not have to have Parliament’s approval to levy taxes.
   c. The king or queen had to rule with the consent of the people’s representatives in Parliament.
   d. The queen could interfere with parliamentary elections.
   e. The king did not need Parliament’s approval to maintain an army.

   ANS: C   REF: 10

34. Which of the following best describes a social contract?
   a. An economic system based on the private ownership of wealth-producing property, free markets, and freedom of contract
   b. The freedom of individuals to believe, act, and express themselves as they choose so long as doing so does not infringe on the rights of other individuals in the society
   c. A voluntary agreement among individuals to create a government and to give that government adequate power to secure the mutual protection and welfare of all individuals
   d. A concept that holds, at a minimum, that all people are entitled to equal protection under the law
   e. The set of ideas, values, and attitudes about government and the political process held by a community or a nation

   ANS: C   REF: 10

35. Natural rights are
   a. created in a social contract.
   b. established by parliaments.
c. granted in constitutional provisions.
d. inherent within every man, woman, and child.
e. bestowed by the ruling elite.

ANS: D REF: 11

36. The philosopher John Locke argued that people are born with natural rights to
   a. life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
   b. prosperity, privacy, and freedom.
   c. life, liberty, and property.
   d. freedom, property, and safety.
   e. life, liberty, and privacy.

ANS: C REF: 11

37. The philosopher John Locke theorized that the purpose of government was to protect
   a. natural rights.
   b. political culture.
   c. equality.
   d. capitalism.
   e. multiculturalism.

ANS: A REF: 11

38. Which of the following is a fundamental principle on which American democracy is based?
   a. Equality in voting
   b. Individual privacy
   c. Economic equality
   d. Minority rule
   e. Freedom of contract

ANS: A REF: 11

39. Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution prohibits the government from granting titles of nobility. This
    reflects the goal of
   a. liberty.
   b. equality.
   c. the pursuit of happiness.
   d. freedom.
   e. private ownership of property.

ANS: B REF: 12

40. For Americans, ________ and the pursuit of happiness are closely related.
   a. liberty
   b. equality
   c. privacy
   d. property
   e. justice

ANS: D REF: 12

41. Capitalism is a(n)
   a. set of political beliefs that include the advocacy of active government.
   b. concept that holds, at a minimum, that all people are entitled to equal protection under
      the law.
c. set of beliefs that include a limited role for the national government in helping individuals and in the economic affairs of the nation.
d. economic system based on the private ownership of wealth-producing property, free markets, and freedom of contract.
e. more popular term for the set of political beliefs known as liberalism.

ANS: D  REF: 12

42. One of the outgrowths of the civil rights movement of the 1960s was an emphasis on _______, the belief that the many cultures that make up American society should remain distinct and be protected—and even encouraged—by our laws.
a. libertarianism
b. socialism
c. progressivism
d. capitalism
e. multiculturalism

ANS: E  REF: 14

43. In 2010, Hispanics constituted ________ of the U.S. population.
   a. 3 percent
   b. nearly 5 percent
   c. just over 12 percent
   d. about 16 percent
   e. nearly 30 percent

ANS: D  REF: 14

44. For the nation as a whole, it is estimated that non-Hispanic whites will be in the minority of the U.S. population by the year
   b. 2020.
   c. 2026.
   d. 2030.
   e. 2050.

ANS: E  REF: 14 | 15

45. When it comes to ideology, Americans are often placed in two broad political camps
   a. socialists and conservatives.
   b. progressives and liberals.
   c. conservatives and libertarians.
   d. liberals and conservatives.
   e. liberals and socialists.

ANS: D  REF: 15

46. ________ is best defined as a set of beliefs that include a limited role for the national government in helping individuals and in the economic affairs of the nation, and support for traditional values and lifestyles.
   a. Capitalism
   b. Conservatism
   c. Progressivism
   d. Liberalism
   e. Socialism
47. The conservative movement emerged as a major force in __________, when Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater won the Republican presidential nomination on a relatively radical platform.
   a. 1920
   b. 1932
   c. 1964
   d. 1972
   e. 1980

ANS: C  REF: 16

48. The conservative movement emerged as a major force in 1964, when __________ won the Republican presidential nomination on a relatively radical platform.
   a. Herbert Hoover
   b. Barry Goldwater
   c. Richard Nixon
   d. Gerald Ford
   e. Ronald Reagan

ANS: B  REF: 16

49. In 1980, Republican __________ became the first “movement conservative” to win the White House.
   a. Barry Goldwater
   b. Lyndon Johnson
   c. Richard Nixon
   d. Ronald Reagan
   e. George H.W. Bush

ANS: D  REF: 16

50. Conservatives
   a. value “big government.”
   b. strongly favor the separation of church and state.
   c. believe that the social and economic outcomes that exist in the absence of government action are frequently unfair.
   d. believe that government ought to guarantee that everyone can find a job.
   e. place a high value on the principle of order, on family values, and on patriotism.

ANS: E  REF: 16

51. Modern American liberalism can trace its roots to the New Deal programs of
   a. Andrew Jackson.
   b. Woodrow Wilson.
   c. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
   d. Harry Truman.
   e. Bill Clinton.

ANS: C  REF: 16

52. The ideology of American liberalism did not take its fully modern form until the
   a. 1930s, during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt.
   b. 1950s, during the administration of Dwight Eisenhower.
   c. 1960s, during the administration of Lyndon Johnson.
   d. 1990s, during the administration of Bill Clinton.

ANS:
53. Most politicians who might have called themselves ______ in the past have labeled their philosophy progressivism instead.
   a. socialists
   b. liberals
   c. libertarians
   d. conservatives
   e. Tea Partiers

   ANS: B  REF: 17

54. On the traditional political spectrum, ______ and ______ are on the left.
   a. libertarians; liberals
   b. conservatives; socialists
   c. progressives; conservatives
   d. socialists; libertarians
   e. liberals; socialists

   ANS: E  REF: 17

55. People whose views fall in the middle of the traditional political spectrum are generally called
   a. moderates.
   b. progressives.
   c. libertarians.
   d. liberals.
   e. conservatives.

   ANS: A  REF: 17

56. In much of the world, the main left-of-center party describes itself as
   a. conservative.
   b. progressive.
   c. libertarian.
   d. socialist.
   e. communist.

   ANS: D  REF: 18

57. ______ oppose almost all government regulation of the economy, and they oppose government involvement in issues of private morality.
   a. Libertarians
   b. Socialists
   c. Tea Party supporters
   d. Liberals
   e. Conservatives

   ANS: A  REF: 19

58. ______ is the belief that government should do as little as possible, not only in the economic sphere, but also in regulating morality and personal behavior.
   a. Conservatism
   b. Progressivism
   c. Libertarianism
59. Libertarians believe in
   a. economic equality and social liberty.
   b. social order and economic equality.
   c. socialism.
   d. social liberty and economic liberty.
   e. social order and economic liberty.
   ANS: D  REF: 19

60. Social conservatives/economic progressives believe in
   a. economic equality and social liberty.
   b. social order and economic equality.
   c. libertarianism.
   d. social liberty and economic liberty.
   e. social order and economic liberty.
   ANS: B  REF: 19

ESSAY

   ANS:
   Answers may vary.

2. What is an autocracy? What forms may autocracy take?
   ANS:
   Answers may vary.

3. Discuss the different systems of government. Who governs? Who has the power to make the rules and
   laws that all must obey?
   ANS:
   Answers may vary.

4. Describe how the beginnings of our form of government in the United States are linked to events that
   occurred centuries earlier in England. How important is the British legacy?
   ANS:
   Answers may vary.

5. American democracy is based on five fundamental principles. What are they? Why do these principles
   frequently lie at the heart of America’s political conflicts?
   ANS:
   Answers may vary.
6. What is political culture? What are the fundamental political values shared by most Americans? Does it matter that individual Americans often interpret the meanings of these values differently?

   ANSWERS:
   Answers may vary.

7. Discuss the development of modern American conservatism. What are the key elements in conservative thinking?

   ANSWERS:
   Answers may vary.

8. Discuss the development of modern American liberalism. What are the key elements in liberal thinking?

   ANSWERS:
   Answers may vary.

9. Draw the traditional political spectrum and describe the political ideologies you have placed on the spectrum.

   ANSWERS:
   Answers may vary.

10. Draw a two-dimensional political classification that illustrates the ideological positions Americans take on economic issues and social matters. Describe the various combinations of views that complicate the relationship between ideology and political party in the American electorate.

    ANSWERS:
    Answers may vary.