

## CHAPTER 1: The Democratic Republic

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Bill of Rights includes the following rights for criminal defendants
  - a. the right to speedy and public trial.
  - b. the right to silence.
  - c. the right to due process.
  - d. the right to a lawyer.
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E

REF: 4

NOT: Applied

2. If the U.S. Constitution had no Bill of Rights
  - a. rights would be dependent on the political process.
  - b. unpopular rights would be in danger.
  - c. popular rights would be safe.
  - d. some rights would be protected by state constitutions.
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E

REF: 4

NOT: Conceptual

3. According to the Sixth Amendment, the accused
  - a. have a right to a speedy trial.
  - b. can be compelled to be a witness against himself.
  - c. have a right to a private trial.
  - d. have no right to due process.
  - e. Options B and C are true.

ANS: A

REF: 4

NOT: Factual

4. Politics is
  - a. a process that resolves conflict within a society.
  - b. a struggle over power or influence within organizations or informal groups.
  - c. a type of anti-social behavior by individuals.
  - d. fundamentally irrelevant.
  - e. Options A and B are true.

ANS: E

REF: 5

NOT: Conceptual

5. Harold Lasswell defined politics as
  - a. the allocation of benefits in society.
  - b. the way conflict in society is solved.
  - c. who gets what, when, and how.
  - d. promoting equality among citizens.
  - e. None of the above is true.

ANS: C

REF: 5

NOT: Factual

6. As an institution, a government is unique in that
  - a. it has a life separate from the lives of the individuals who are part of it at any given moment in time.
  - b. it has the ultimate authority for making decisions and establishing political values.

- c. it performs certain functions for society.
- d. it is an ongoing organization, rather than an intermittent organization.
- e. All of the above are true.

ANS: B                      REF: 5                      NOT: Conceptual

7. Politics

- a. is the process of resolving conflicts.
- b. is the struggle for power in organizations.
- c. is the process of deciding who gets what, when, and how.
- d. is involved in all levels of government.
- e. All the above are true.

ANS: E                      REF: 5                      NOT: Applied

8. Politics exists

- a. only in government institutions.
- b. in every community that makes decisions.
- c. in schools, social groups, and organized groups of individuals.
- d. only in formal settings.
- e. Options B and C are true.

ANS: E                      REF: 5                      NOT: Applied

9. Government is necessary because

- a. groups compete for power in society.
- b. there needs to be a means to maintain order in society.
- c. a central authority is necessary to provide for the common defense.
- d. a central authority is necessary to promote economic development.
- e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E                      REF: 7                      NOT: Applied

10. Government strives to protect members of society from

- a. violence.
- b. criminal activity.
- c. instability.
- d. insecurity.
- e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E                      REF: 7                      NOT: Factual

11. The total collapse of government

- a. is a common event.
- b. is a cyclical event.
- c. is an uncommon event.
- d. is accompanies every revolution.
- e. None of the above is true.

ANS: C                      REF: 8                      NOT: Factual

12. Liberty is

- a. freedom to do whatever you want.
- b. available only in the United States of America.

- c. the greatest freedom of the individual consistent with the freedom of other individuals.
- d. incompatible with government authority.
- e. a uniquely American value.

ANS: C

REF: 8

NOT: Factual

13. Governments have authority
- a. because of special norms.
  - b. because people always obey the law.
  - c. because they control the media.
  - d. because people accept the government's right to establish rules and laws.
  - e. Options A and D are true.

ANS: E

REF: 8

NOT: Conceptual

14. Legitimacy is
- a. the condition of having too much government.
  - b. popular acceptance of the right and power of a government or other entity to exercise liberty.
  - c. popular acceptance of the right and power of a government or other entity to exercise authority.
  - d. only needed in times of emergency.
  - e. possible with a narrow base of support.

ANS: C

REF: 9

NOT: Applied

15. To say that authority has legitimacy is to
- a. say that authority is recognized by a few.
  - b. say that authority is broadly accepted.
  - c. imply that the ruler has not always been perceived as the legal power.
  - d. suggest that decisions are of little practical value.
  - e. imply that those in power do not have the good of the public in mind when making important decisions.

ANS: B

REF: 9

NOT: Applied

16. Totalitarianism as a concept means
- a. that the government controls all aspects of the political, social, and economic life of a nation.
  - b. the condition of having no government and no laws.
  - c. the ultimate political authority is vested in the people.
  - d. a limited republic where people elect officials to make decisions for them for a specific period of time.
  - e. a unified government.

ANS: A

REF: 9

NOT: Factual

17. In authoritarian governments
- a. freedom of speech is usually allowed.
  - b. the leaders may be voted out of office.
  - c. the right to a fair trial is considered a fundamental right.
  - d. government is fully controlled by a ruler.
  - e. All the above are true.

ANS: D

REF: 9

NOT: Conceptual

18. Aristocracy means rule by
- the majority.
  - wealthy families.
  - highly qualified people.
  - those who can read and write.
  - religious leaders.

ANS: B

REF: 9

NOT: Applied

19. Consent of the people means
- governments and laws derive their legitimacy from the consent of the governed.
  - the people must consent to everything the government does.
  - government must get consent of the people before it can go to war.
  - pure democracy.
  - direct democracy.

ANS: A

REF: 10

NOT: Conceptual

20. The most important feature of Athenian democracy was that
- everyone could vote.
  - elected delegates made the important decisions.
  - it was an aristocracy.
  - the legislature was composed of all the citizens.
  - women had the right to vote.

ANS: D

REF: 10

NOT: Factual

21. The initiative is
- a way to remove a public official from office before the end of his or her elected term.
  - the same thing as a referendum.
  - provided for in the Bill of Rights.
  - a constitutional mechanism that takes place after a recall.
  - a procedure whereby voters can propose a law or constitutional amendment within a state.

ANS: E

REF: 10

NOT: Factual

22. A referendum takes place when
- Congress rejects a law passed by a state legislature.
  - the United States Supreme Court rejects a law because it violates the U.S. Constitution.
  - the president refers his or her budget plan to the Congress before the start of a fiscal year.
  - a state legislature refers an act of legislation to the voters for approval or disapproval.
  - voters choose the candidates that will represent their political party.

ANS: D

REF: 10

NOT: Factual

23. A procedure allowing the people to vote to dismiss an elected official from state office before his or her term has expired is called
- a referendum.
  - direct democracy.
  - a recall.
  - an initiative.
  - popular sovereignty.

ANS: C

REF: 10

NOT: Factual

24. The Founders were wary of direct democracy because
- a. the masses were considered too uneducated to self govern.
  - b. too prone to the influence of demagogues.
  - c. too likely to subordinate minority rights for majority rights.
  - d. might resort to mob rule.
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E

REF: 10

NOT: Factual

25. The type of government the United States has is
- a. a direct democracy.
  - b. a representative democracy.
  - c. a confederation.
  - d. a constitutional monarchy.
  - e. an anarchy.

ANS: B

REF: 11

NOT: Factual

26. The concept of universal suffrage refers to
- a. the right of all adults to vote for a representative in government.
  - b. the right of all citizens to run for office.
  - c. the right of universal healthcare for all.
  - d. the belief that all persons deserve a fair trial.
  - e. a system of relationships between the states.

ANS: A

REF: 11

NOT: Conceptual

27. A democratic republic is different from a representative democracy in that
- a. there is no king.
  - b. the people are the only sovereign.
  - c. there is a king.
  - d. there is an authoritarian ruler.
  - e. Options A and B are true.

ANS: E

REF: 11

NOT: Conceptual

28. A majority vote means the support of
- a. two-thirds of the voters.
  - b. the plurality of the voters.
  - c. three-fifths of the voters.
  - d. more than 50 percent of the voters.
  - e. the voters from the major ethnic group.

ANS: D

REF: 11

NOT: Factual

29. Popular sovereignty means
- a. that the sovereign is popular.
  - b. that the sovereign is supported by the people.
  - c. that ultimate political authority is based on the will of the people.
  - d. only one sovereign can serve at a time.
  - e. the sovereign can serve only two terms.

ANS: C

REF: 11

NOT: Factual

30. All of the following are principles of democratic governments **except**
- universal suffrage.
  - majority rule and protection of minority rights.
  - free, competitive elections.
  - limited government.
  - limited suffrage.

ANS: E

REF: 11 | 12

NOT: Applied

31. The right to vote for all citizens has
- always been out of reach.
  - expanded over time.
  - been championed by the rich.
  - has always included undocumented immigrants.
  - has always included women.

ANS: B

REF: 11 | 12

NOT: Applied

32. To ensure that majority rule does not become oppressive, modern democracies
- limit political participation to individuals who are properly educated.
  - guarantee the rights of minorities.
  - embrace the concept of majority rule.
  - apply term limits to elected officials.
  - require two-thirds support of the legislature before a law can be enacted.

ANS: B

REF: 11 | 12

NOT: Conceptual

33. The political theory that states that in a democracy, the government ought to do what the majority of the people want is called
- elite theory.
  - majoritarianism.
  - pluralism.
  - direct democracy.
  - limited government.

ANS: B

REF: 12

NOT: Factual

34. Versions of elite theory suggest that
- elites rely on the input from interest groups within society.
  - a small elite class makes most of the important decisions.
  - society is ruled by elites who exercise power for self-interest.
  - children who are not part of the elite class can never enter it.
  - Options B and C are true.

ANS: E

REF: 12

NOT: Conceptual

35. Elite theory
- implies that the president must come from the party that holds the majority in Congress.
  - emphasizes governmental control over economic policy, but not social institutions.
  - is viewed by political scientists as a theory that works well as a description of both how democracies should function and how democracies actually do function.
  - indicates that a single ruler controls all aspects of the government but not economic and

social institutions.

- e. is the perspective that society is ruled by a small number of people who exercise power to further their self-interests.

ANS: E

REF: 12

NOT: Conceptual

36. Theorists describe pluralism as
- the struggle between the poor and wealthy classes.
  - the struggle among groups to gain benefits for their members.
  - a theory of how democracy should not function.
  - a way to settle disputes by armed conflict.
  - a way for one group to dominate the political process.

ANS: B

REF: 13

NOT: Conceptual

37. The practical limitations of pluralism theory include
- the wealthy are overrepresented.
  - one group may dominate the political process.
  - conflict may divide the United States into hostile camps.
  - individuals have more than one self-interest.
  - All of the above are true.

ANS: A

REF: 13

NOT: Applied

38. A political culture is a
- written set of codes that dictate political action.
  - process that transmits value to immigrants and children..
  - major problem for rulers of stable forms of government.
  - patterned set of ideas, values, and ways of thinking about government and politics.
  - manifestation of pluralism.

ANS: D

REF: 13

NOT: Conceptual

39. The concept of political socialization refers to
- the process by which beliefs and values are transmitted to new immigrants and to our children.
  - political movements in support of Socialism.
  - the process by which religious values are transmitted only through the media.
  - the gradual development of social programs within our national government.
  - the government taking over the economic sector of the country.

ANS: A

REF: 13

NOT: Conceptual

40. The theory that politics involves conflict among interest groups using bargaining and compromise is known as
- pluralism.
  - elite theory.
  - liberalism.
  - majoritarianism.
  - libertarianism.

ANS: A

REF: 13

NOT: Conceptual

41. The two most important sources of political socialization are

- a. the Republican Party and the Democratic Party.
- b. the rapid growth of unemployment and uncontrolled immigration.
- c. the family and the educational system.
- d. television and the Internet.
- e. the Declaration of Independence and the U. S. Constitution.

ANS: C                      REF: 13 | 14                      NOT: Applied

42. All of the following are fundamental values of American political culture **except**
- a. economic and personal liberty.
  - b. private property.
  - c. equality of race, gender and religion.
  - d. radical egalitarian beliefs.
  - e. market based capitalism.

ANS: D                      REF: 13–17                      NOT: Factual

43. In the United States, basic guarantees of liberty are found in
- a. the Declaration of Independence.
  - b. the annual Congressional budget report.
  - c. the Bill of Rights.
  - d. the statement of Rights and Responsibilities.
  - e. National Rights Foundation.

ANS: C                      REF: 14                      NOT: Factual

44. The concept that all people are of equal worth
- a. was fixed at the time of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.
  - b. expanded in the nineteenth century but narrowed in the twentieth century.
  - c. was extended and elaborated over time.
  - d. has been limited in recent years.
  - e. was extended only in the last twenty years.

ANS: C                      REF: 15                      NOT: Applied

45. Capitalism is
- a. a political theory developed by Karl Marx.
  - b. an economic system marked by the private ownership of wealth-creating assets, free markets, and freedom of contract.
  - c. incompatible with property rights as a wealth-creating mechanism.
  - d. Named for the centralization of economic power in the capitol city.
  - e. unpopular in the United States.

ANS: B                      REF: 16                      NOT: Factual

46. The right to own property is all of the following **except**
- a. a widespread desire in America.
  - b. likely to provide power and liberty to those who own it.
  - c. a source of economic instability.
  - d. fundamental to the capitalist system.
  - e. promotes economic equality.

ANS: E                      REF: 16 | 17                      NOT: Conceptual



47. Evidence that the gap between rich and poor has grown includes
- a. salaries have stagnated in the last ten years.
  - b. the number of millionaires and billionaires has grown.
  - c. it is harder to advance in the United States as compared to other developed nations.
  - d. the income of the top 5 percent has grown faster than other sectors.
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E                      REF: 17                      NOT: Applied

48. Opposition to big government is in conflict with citizens' desire for
- a. quality schools.
  - b. safety and security.
  - c. programs for the elderly.
  - d. lower taxes.
  - e. All of the above are true.

ANS: E                      REF: 17 | 18                      NOT: Applied

49. Tension over the size of government dates back to
- a. before the American Revolution.
  - b. the Civil War.
  - c. the Reagan Administration.
  - d. the Bush Administration.
  - e. the Great Depression.

ANS: A                      REF: 17 | 18                      NOT: Applied

50. A comprehensive set of beliefs about the nature of people and the role of government is called
- a. a political culture.
  - b. a dogma.
  - c. an ideology.
  - d. the political spectrum.
  - e. political science.

ANS: C                      REF: 19                      NOT: Factual

51. Conservatives endorse all of the following **except**
- a. a limited role for the national government in helping individuals.
  - b. government action to support traditional values.
  - c. patriotism.
  - d. redistribution of income.
  - e. the belief that the individual is responsible for his or her own well-being.

ANS: D                      REF: 19 | 20                      NOT: Conceptual

52. The following statement would be compatible with \_\_\_\_\_ ideology. "The government should have no role in providing health care for the country. People should provide their own health care."
- a. liberal
  - b. conservative
  - c. communist
  - d. socialist
  - e. extreme liberal

ANS: B                      REF: 19–23                      NOT: Applied

53. Liberals endorse all of the following **except**
- a. civil rights.
  - b. improving the welfare of individuals.
  - c. a limited role for the government in helping individuals.
  - d. government regulation of the economy.
  - e. tolerance for political and social change.

ANS: C                      REF: 20 | 21                      NOT: Conceptual

54. The word liberalism stems from the word liberty. Liberals in the nineteenth century
- a. were in favor of governmental solutions to social problems.
  - b. were skeptical of government and in favor of traditional opinions.
  - c. were in favor of organized labor and assistance to the poor.
  - d. embraced religious influence in politics.
  - e. were in favor of government spending in times of economic difficulty.

ANS: B                      REF: 20 | 21                      NOT: Conceptual

55. The following statement would be compatible with \_\_\_\_\_ ideology. “The government should act to create jobs during an economic crisis.”
- a. liberal
  - b. conservative
  - c. anarchist
  - d. libertarian
  - e. extreme conservative

ANS: A                      REF: 20–23                      NOT: Applied

56. The following statement would be compatible with \_\_\_\_\_ ideology. “The government should only provide security and an environment conducive to capitalism.”
- a. liberal
  - b. conservative
  - c. communist
  - d. socialist
  - e. libertarian

ANS: E                      REF: 20–23                      NOT: Applied

57. Which political ideology would support active government control over major economic sectors?
- a. Liberalism
  - b. Conservatism
  - c. Socialism
  - d. Libertarianism
  - e. Laissez-faire capitalism

ANS: C                      REF: 21                      NOT: Applied

58. Unlike liberals or conservatives, socialists advocate
- a. personal liberties.
  - b. private property rights.
  - c. market capitalism.
  - d. private investment in governmental systems.
  - e. replacing investor ownership of businesses by government ownership.

ANS: E

REF: 21 | 22

NOT: Conceptual

59. All of the following are true of libertarians **except**
- libertarians support personal civil liberties.
  - libertarians advocate redistribution of income.
  - libertarians support laissez-faire capitalism.
  - libertarians oppose most government activities.
  - libertarians more strongly support property rights.

ANS: B

REF: 21–23

NOT: Applied

60. Political gridlock
- is a consequence of divided government.
  - is caused by political polarization.
  - is caused by increased discipline in the two parties.
  - has caused political rhetoric to rise in media outlets.
  - All of the above are true.

ANS: E

REF: 23

NOT: Conceptual

## ESSAY

1. Describe the consequence to the daily life of an average citizen in a country without the Bill of Rights.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

2. Draw a diagram depicting the political spectrum in the United States incorporating information from the four major ideologies.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

3. Do you believe that pluralism or elite theory is the more accurate description of American politics? Why?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

4. Why does the mandate of equal treatment for all groups of Americans sometimes come into conflict with the concept of liberty?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

5. Describe the origins of inequality in America today. How might inequality be addressed through governmental policies?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

6. Why do you think that socialism has made little headway in America, despite its popularity in other parts of the world?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

7. Describe the different viewpoints on the role of government in society as promoted by liberals and conservatives.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

8. Compare and contrast direct democracy to representative democracy. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each? In what situations might a direct democracy work? When is a representative democracy more feasible?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

9. Describe the problem of healthcare in the U.S. and how the two main ideologies would attempt to solve the problem..

ANS:

Answers may vary.

10. Describe the origins of the Tea Party and the Occupy Together movements and explain their divergent viewpoints on important issues.

ANS:

Answers may vary.