

CHAPTER 1: Freedom, Order, or Equality?

Student: _____

1. *Please define the following term.*

globalization

2. *Please define the following term.*

government

3. *Please define the following term.*

national sovereignty

4. *Please define the following term.*

order

5. *Please define the following term.*

liberalism

6. *Please define the following term.*

communism

7. *Please define the following term.*

public goods

8. *Please define the following term.*

freedom of

9. *Please define the following term.*

freedom from

10. *Please define the following term.*

police power

11. *Please define the following term.*

political equality

12. *Please define the following term.*

social equality

13. *Please define the following term.*

equality of opportunity

14. *Please define the following term.*

equality of outcome

15. *Please define the following term.*

rights

16. *Please define the following term.*

political ideology

17. *Please define the following term.*

totalitarianism

18. *Please define the following term.*

socialism

19. *Please define the following term.*

democratic socialism

20. *Please define the following term.*

capitalism

21. *Please define the following term.*

libertarianism

22. *Please define the following term.*

libertarians

23. *Please define the following term.*

laissez faire

24. *Please define the following term.*

anarchism

25. *Please define the following term.*

conservatives

26. *Please define the following term.*

liberals

27. *Please define the following term.*

communitarians

28. In 2006, _____ became the first state to require its citizens to buy health insurance or face a penalty.

- A. Texas
- B. New York
- C. Massachusetts
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- E. California

29. In 2010, Congress passed the Affordable Health Care Act that
- A. required nearly all Americans to buy health coverage or pay a penalty.
 - B. nationalized health care into a government-run model.
 - C. gave uninsured Americans a \$10,000 voucher to help purchase private health insurance.
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 - E. mandated that no private health plan cost more than \$20,000.

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- A. the restriction of human freedom in the name of national sovereignty.
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31. When the authors say that we live in an era of “globalization,” they mean that citizens and nations are increasingly
- A. peace loving.
 - B. industrialized.
 - C. commercialized.
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- A. commercial activity.
 - B. national sovereignty.
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38. The oldest objective of government is
- A. preserving the state of nature.
 - B. supporting economic growth.
 - C. maintaining order.
 - D. promoting social equality.
 - E. guaranteeing the security of citizens.

39. According to Thomas Hobbes, author of *Leviathan*, the proper objective of government is to ensure

- A. freedom.
- B. order.
- C. a functioning economy.
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40. The *state of nature* refers to

- A. order without equality.
- B. regulation without leadership.
- C. order without conflict.
- D. government without values.
- E. society without government.

41. Thomas Hobbes's ideal form of government was

- A. a representative democracy.
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42. John Locke's views on government are expressed in

- A. *Leviathan*.
- B. *The Social Contract*.
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- E. *Utopia*.

43. According to John Locke, the fundamental purpose of government is the protection of

- A. life.
- B. liberty.
- C. property.
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44. Which political philosopher inspired the phrase “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” in the Declaration of Independence?

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Adam Smith
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Boris Yeltsin
- E. John Locke

45. In communist political systems, property is

- A. not a concern of the government.
- B. in private hands and not actively protected by the state.
- C. held privately but protected by government authority.
- D. held by the state in the name of the people.
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46. Two nations with deep ties to the principle of communism that have moved in the direction of more private property are

- A. Brazil and Argentina.
- B. Japan and South Korea.
- C. Germany and France.
- D. Russia and China.
- E. South Africa and Ethiopia.

47. Examples of public goods are

- A. social welfare programs.
- B. nonprofit organization programs.
- C. police protection.
- D. education, sanitation, and parks.
- E. the armed forces.

48. Services that benefit all citizens and are *not* likely to be produced by the voluntary acts of individuals are known as

- A. public goods.
- B. communism.
- C. social welfare.
- D. private benefits.
- E. volunteered materials.

49. Public goods can *best* be described as benefits and services

- A. provided by a particular segment of society for its own benefit.
- B. provided by government to benefit all citizens.
- C. voluntarily performed by citizens for the benefit of all.
- D. produced by a free-market economic system.
- E. created through public taxation.

50. Who said that the ultimate principle of the state should be, “from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs”?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. Karl Marx
- C. John Locke
- D. Jean Jacques Rousseau
- E. Milton Friedman

51. During the early nineteenth century administration of James Monroe, Americans disagreed whether it was a proper function of government to

- A. provide universal health care.
- B. maintain a navy.
- C. tax private goods.
- D. build interstate roads.
- E. ban abortion.

52. _____ became a major objective of government after industrialization and urbanization.

- A. Freedom
- B. Unity
- C. Order
- D. Relative disparity
- E. Equality

53. Of the following major objectives of government, the *most* recent one is

- A. providing public goods.
- B. maintaining order.
- C. defending order.
- D. maintaining defense against external enemies.
- E. promoting equality.

54. Government policies aimed at redistributing wealth

- A. are strongly favored by communists.
- B. are still considered a radical idea for most governments.
- C. are associated with the philosopher John Locke.
- D. are generally applauded by people of all ideological persuasions.
- E. are generally associated with libertarianism.

55. An example of a government policy that promotes social equality without redistributing income is

- A. Vermont's civil unions.
- B. raising the minimum wage.
- C. redefining the welfare eligibility cut-off income.
- D. defense spending.
- E. financial aid determination.

56. The government's role in redistributing income to promote economic equality has been a major source of debate in the United States ever since

- A. the Constitution.
- B. the Great Depression.
- C. the Civil War.
- D. the 1960s.
- E. World War I.

57. Franklin Roosevelt's four freedoms included all of the following *except*

- A. freedom of speech.
- B. freedom from fear.
- C. freedom from inequality.
- D. freedom of religion.
- E. freedom from want.

58. According to the text, the concept of *order* encompasses

- A. preserving life.
- B. protecting property.
- C. maintaining patterns of social relationships.
- D. Options A, B, and C are true.
- E. None of the above is true.

59. *Social order* is usually defined as

- A. the degree of equality in society.
- B. the methods by which government enforces its authority.
- C. the pattern of economic ownership.
- D. established patterns of authority and traditional modes of behavior.
- E. mechanisms for disagreement with government.

60. Government's authority to maintain order is known as its _____ power.

- A. police
- B. residual
- C. implied
- D. absolute
- E. reserved

61. Compared to citizens in other nations, Americans are more likely to

- A. value freedom of speech less than order.
- B. value freedom of speech less than equality of outcome.
- C. value equality of outcome more than order.
- D. value freedom of speech more than order.
- E. value governmental responsiveness less than order.

62. The national government under the U.S. Constitution

- A. does not need to trace its actions to a constitutionally delegated power.
- B. has fewer delegated powers than the state governments.
- C. can only pass laws affecting states, not individual citizens of the states.
- D. lacks a general police power.
- E. can regulate individuals in the name of equality, but not order.

63. After the underwear bomber was thwarted from blowing up an airliner on Christmas Day, 2009, airports began using

- A. armed secret agents on planes.
- B. no fly lists.
- C. full-body scanners to probe through clothing.
- D. only round trip tickets.
- E. bomb sniffing dogs.

64. Each citizen having one vote demonstrates

- A. equality of opportunity.
- B. social equality.
- C. a republic.
- D. mandated freedoms.
- E. political equality.

65. When one person has the same chance to succeed in life as another, this is called

- A. equality of outcome.
- B. political equality.
- C. equality of opportunity.
- D. social order.
- E. equality of results.

66. The notion that American public schools are open to all, is an example of

- A. affirmative action.
- B. social equality.
- C. equality of outcome.
- D. equality of opportunity.
- E. political equality.

67. If universities increase funding for women's sports so that they receive comparable funding to men's, that is an example of

- A. equality of outcome.
- B. equality of opportunity.
- C. equal protection under the law.
- D. social equality.
- E. economic fairness.

68. Equality of outcome is often said to be similar to the concept of

- A. civil liberties.
- B. "freedom of."
- C. government-supported rights.
- D. social order.
- E. political equality.

69. Government's "original dilemma" is how *best* to balance

- A. order and equality.
- B. equality and freedom.
- C. freedom and order.
- D. equality of opportunity and equality of outcome.
- E. chaos and structure.

70. Who said that to devise a proper government is "to find a form of association which will defend and protect with the whole common force the person and goods of each associate, and in which each, while uniting himself with all, may still obey himself alone, and remain free as before"?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Kofi Annan
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- E. Joseph Kahn

71. Communist regimes that gave their police great powers to arrest and imprison suspicious people raised a conflict between

- A. equality of opportunity and equality of outcome.
- B. freedom and order.
- C. order and equality.
- D. freedom and equality.
- E. public and private interests.

72. An underlying assumption of the text is that perfect freedom, order, and equality can *never* be achieved because

- A. no government structure is perfectly designed.
- B. some political officials will always be corrupt or incompetent.
- C. these two values are inherently in conflict and cannot be provided simultaneously.
- D. these three terms refer essentially to the same thing.
- E. upper-class citizens do not want parity with lower-class citizens.

73. With the collapse of Communism came the end of strict social order, and respondents of a 2009 survey in nine former Communist countries in Eastern Europe said that _____ were among their top national problems.

- A. too much police power
- B. a capitalist economic system
- C. allowing more freedom
- D. restricting individual freedom
- E. crime and illegal drugs

74. In a 2011 national survey, _____ of Americans said they were “afraid to walk alone at night” in areas within a mile of their home.
- A. about 10 percent
 - B. about 25 percent
 - C. about 40 percent
 - D. about 50 percent
 - E. about 75 percent
75. During the 1990s, Congress prohibited private businesses from discriminating in employment, public services, and public accommodations on the basis of physical or mental disabilities. This act creates a clash between
- A. freedom and order.
 - B. equality and order.
 - C. liberty and justice.
 - D. freedom and equality.
 - E. equal opportunity and equal outcomes.
76. Compared with people in other Western countries, Americans are _____ to choose equality over freedom.
- A. more likely
 - B. less likely
 - C. about equally likely
 - D. very unlikely
 - E. unable
77. A consistent set of values and beliefs about the proper purpose and scope of government is a(n)
- A. political ideology.
 - B. public good.
 - C. original dilemma.
 - D. system of government.
 - E. political attitude.
78. In a totalitarian regime, there is a general desire for the government to control
- A. business.
 - B. labor.
 - C. education.
 - D. religion.
 - E. All of the above are true.

79. An example of a totalitarian government is the government of

- A. Canada.
- B. Brazil.
- C. the Soviet Union under Stalin.
- D. Ghana.
- E. India.

80. Using a one-dimensional model, arranged from the most government to the least government, which of the following is the correct ordering of political theories?

- A. Anarchism, libertarianism, liberalism, totalitarianism
- B. Socialism, totalitarianism, anarchism, libertarianism
- C. Totalitarianism, socialism, libertarianism, anarchism
- D. Libertarianism, anarchism, totalitarianism, socialism
- E. Socialism, libertarianism, anarchism, totalitarianism

81. Which of the following philosophers is usually associated with socialism?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Montesquieu
- C. John Locke
- D. Milton Friedman
- E. Albert Einstein

82. A person who favors government ownership of some basic industries and a strong government role in directing the economy would *best* be labeled a

- A. socialist.
- B. capitalist.
- C. totalitarian.
- D. libertarian.
- E. moderate.

83. Western Europe's experience with democratic socialism demonstrates that

- A. government control of the economy is incompatible with freedom and participation.
- B. socialism and freedom can be combined in theory but not in practice.
- C. socialism can be practiced along with personal freedoms and democratic participation.
- D. socialism can exist only where it is imposed by military force.
- E. equality of opportunity cannot be realized.

84. A good contemporary example of a socialist government is found in

- A. Austria.
- B. Sweden.
- C. the United States.
- D. Brazil.
- E. Iraq.

85. Capitalism is *best* described as a(n)

- A. economic system in which the means of production are owned by the state.
- B. system that guarantees rights of speech and political participation.
- C. system in which the use of property is controlled by majority will.
- D. economic system in which production and property are privately owned, with a minimum of government interference.
- E. good idea in theory but not practically applicable.

86. The economist who argued that free enterprise is a necessary condition for democracy is

- A. Karl Marx.
- B. Milton Friedman.
- C. Lord Keynes.
- D. Options A, B, and C are true.
- E. None of the above is true.

87. Although the United States is a capitalist country, the government does intervene in the economic arena, primarily through

- A. central planning for industry.
- B. ensuring equal access to wealth.
- C. government ownership of some key industries.
- D. controlling public access to goods and services.
- E. regulating private businesses.

88. In general, libertarianism

- A. opposes all government action except that which protects life and property.
- B. supports government action to protect public morals.
- C. supports a strong government role in the economy.
- D. encourages government-initiated programs to help the needy.
- E. seeks to destroy inequities in government programs.

89. A libertarian is likely to believe

- A. laws should not define the minimum drinking age.
- B. marijuana should not be criminalized.
- C. helping the needy should be a matter of individual choice.
- D. government should not own and control industry.
- E. All of the above are true.

90. The New Hampshire state motto, “Live Free or Die,” under a two-dimensional model of ideology, is best represented by the views of

- A. communitarians.
- B. liberals.
- C. libertarians.
- D. conservatives.
- E. socialists.

91. According to your text, the difference between *libertarianism* and John Locke-inspired *liberalism* is

- A. libertarianism has come to mean something closer to *generous*.
- B. liberalism is focused on equality of outcome, while libertarianism focuses on social equality.
- C. liberalism rejects the need for public goods.
- D. libertarianism puts a greater emphasis on individual freedom.
- E. diminishing over time and the two terms now largely mean the same thing.

92. A government pursuing laissez-faire policies would

- A. regulate economic competition to ensure basic fairness.
- B. promote fairness for the least-advantaged members of society.
- C. take a hands-off attitude toward the economy.
- D. regulate the economy in the interest of efficiency and equality.
- E. write new legislation creating requirements for businesses.

93. Anarchists have gained some visibility in recent years as a result of protests related to

- A. the United Nations.
- B. NATO.
- C. the World Trade Organization.
- D. NAFTA.
- E. Both options A and B are true.

94. In 2012, more than 150 people ran for Congress as candidates of the Libertarian Party and

- A. 20 won.
- B. 10 won.
- C. 5 won.
- D. 2 won.
- E. no one won.

95. Conservatives strongly favor

- A. firm police action and swift punishment for criminals.
- B. traditional patterns of social relations.
- C. less government regulation of business.
- D. Options A, B, and C are true.
- E. None of the above is true.

96. Liberals are more likely to favor generous government support for

- A. education.
- B. housing.
- C. public transportation.
- D. a whole range of social programs.
- E. All of the above are true.

97. Using a two-dimensional model of political ideology, conservatives are more likely to support

- A. freedom over order and equality over freedom.
- B. order over freedom and equality over freedom.
- C. equality over order and equality over freedom.
- D. order over equality and equality over freedom.
- E. order over freedom and freedom over equality.

98. An American who supports the creation of election districts that are likely to vote for minority candidates for public office, but wants more restrictions on business owners' hiring decisions, is likely to be a

- A. libertarian.
- B. conservative.
- C. liberal.
- D. totalitarian.
- E. capitalist.

99. School uniforms are sometimes held up as policies that promote both equality and order more than freedom; equality because they minimize differences in income, and order because they minimize conflicts and distractions. In this way, school uniforms might be *especially* favored by

- A. liberals.
- B. libertarians.
- C. conservatives.
- D. communitarians.
- E. capitalists.

100. In order to understand political ideology, we must look at both the scope of governmental action and

- A. the size of the republic.
- B. its purpose.
- C. its relation to other governments.
- D. related bureaucracies.
- E. elite attitudes.

101. _____ value both equality and order more than freedom, and its members support both affirmative action and laws that restrict pornography.

- A. Communists
- B. Libertarians
- C. Socialists
- D. Communitarians
- E. Capitalists

102. People often seem inconsistent in their political beliefs because

- A. they refuse to think about politics because it is too boring.
- B. they tend to think Communism is a better system, and so recognize the inconsistency of the current system.
- C. politics generally is not a valid topic of discussion for most people.
- D. they may favor government action to promote one value but not another.
- E. of their general lack of political knowledge.

103. Explain why differences between state Constitutions and the U.S. Constitution made it more controversial for the national government to require all citizens to buy health insurance.

104. Explain the tension between globalization and national sovereignty. Give an example of how the United States has been affected by globalization.

105. Summarize the views of Thomas Hobbes with respect to the state of nature and the purpose and role of government.

106. Compare and contrast the views of John Locke and Karl Marx with respect to property and the role of government.

107. Explain what Franklin Roosevelt referred to as the “four freedoms.”

108. Explain why a libertarian would support two of Franklin Roosevelt's four freedoms, but might oppose the other two.

109. Discuss how the crisis over AIDS has added new twists to the dilemma of freedom versus order.

110. Provide some examples of how Congress, the courts, and state legislatures have attempted to promote equality since the 1960s.

111. Explain the difference between socialism and totalitarianism.

112. Explain the difference between the ideologies of liberals and libertarians.

113. Explain in turn how a liberal, a libertarian, a conservative and a communitarian would respond to a government program used to promote traditional moral values.

114. Discuss why contemporary political ideologies can be better explained by analyzing them on two dimensions rather than one.

115. Describe the political views of communitarians.

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- D.** held by the state in the name of the people.
- E. subject to government seizure at any time.

46. Two nations with deep ties to the principle of communism that have moved in the direction of more private property are

- A. Brazil and Argentina.
- B. Japan and South Korea.
- C. Germany and France.
- D.** Russia and China.
- E. South Africa and Ethiopia.

47. Examples of public goods are

- A. social welfare programs.
- B. nonprofit organization programs.
- C. police protection.
- D.** education, sanitation, and parks.
- E. the armed forces.

48. Services that benefit all citizens and are *not* likely to be produced by the voluntary acts of individuals are known as

- A.** public goods.
- B. communism.
- C. social welfare.
- D. private benefits.
- E. volunteered materials.

49. Public goods can *best* be described as benefits and services

- A. provided by a particular segment of society for its own benefit.
- B.** provided by government to benefit all citizens.
- C. voluntarily performed by citizens for the benefit of all.
- D. produced by a free-market economic system.
- E. created through public taxation.

50. Who said that the ultimate principle of the state should be, “from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs”?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B.** Karl Marx
- C. John Locke
- D. Jean Jacques Rousseau
- E. Milton Friedman

51. During the early nineteenth century administration of James Monroe, Americans disagreed whether it was a proper function of government to

- A. provide universal health care.
- B. maintain a navy.
- C. tax private goods.
- D.** build interstate roads.
- E. ban abortion.

52. _____ became a major objective of government after industrialization and urbanization.

- A. Freedom
- B. Unity
- C. Order
- D. Relative disparity
- E.** Equality

53. Of the following major objectives of government, the *most* recent one is

- A. providing public goods.
- B. maintaining order.
- C. defending order.
- D. maintaining defense against external enemies.
- E.** promoting equality.

54. Government policies aimed at redistributing wealth

- A.** are strongly favored by communists.
- B. are still considered a radical idea for most governments.
- C. are associated with the philosopher John Locke.
- D. are generally applauded by people of all ideological persuasions.
- E. are generally associated with libertarianism.

55. An example of a government policy that promotes social equality without redistributing income is

- A.** Vermont's civil unions.
- B. raising the minimum wage.
- C. redefining the welfare eligibility cut-off income.
- D. defense spending.
- E. financial aid determination.

56. The government's role in redistributing income to promote economic equality has been a major source of debate in the United States ever since

- A. the Constitution.
- B.** the Great Depression.
- C. the Civil War.
- D. the 1960s.
- E. World War I.

57. Franklin Roosevelt's four freedoms included all of the following *except*

- A. freedom of speech.
- B. freedom from fear.
- C.** freedom from inequality.
- D. freedom of religion.
- E. freedom from want.

58. According to the text, the concept of *order* encompasses

- A. preserving life.
- B. protecting property.
- C. maintaining patterns of social relationships.
- D.** Options A, B, and C are true.
- E. None of the above is true.

59. *Social order* is usually defined as

- A. the degree of equality in society.
- B. the methods by which government enforces its authority.
- C. the pattern of economic ownership.
- D.** established patterns of authority and traditional modes of behavior.
- E. mechanisms for disagreement with government.

60. Government's authority to maintain order is known as its _____ power.

- A. police
- B. residual
- C. implied
- D. absolute
- E. reserved

61. Compared to citizens in other nations, Americans are more likely to

- A. value freedom of speech less than order.
- B. value freedom of speech less than equality of outcome.
- C. value equality of outcome more than order.
- D. value freedom of speech more than order.
- E. value governmental responsiveness less than order.

62. The national government under the U.S. Constitution

- A. does not need to trace its actions to a constitutionally delegated power.
- B. has fewer delegated powers than the state governments.
- C. can only pass laws affecting states, not individual citizens of the states.
- D. lacks a general police power.
- E. can regulate individuals in the name of equality, but not order.

63. After the underwear bomber was thwarted from blowing up an airliner on Christmas Day, 2009, airports began using

- A. armed secret agents on planes.
- B. no fly lists.
- C. full-body scanners to probe through clothing.
- D. only round trip tickets.
- E. bomb sniffing dogs.

64. Each citizen having one vote demonstrates

- A. equality of opportunity.
- B. social equality.
- C. a republic.
- D. mandated freedoms.
- E. political equality.

65. When one person has the same chance to succeed in life as another, this is called

- A. equality of outcome.
- B. political equality.
- C. equality of opportunity.**
- D. social order.
- E. equality of results.

66. The notion that American public schools are open to all, is an example of

- A. affirmative action.
- B. social equality.
- C. equality of outcome.
- D. equality of opportunity.**
- E. political equality.

67. If universities increase funding for women's sports so that they receive comparable funding to men's, that is an example of

- A. equality of outcome.**
- B. equality of opportunity.
- C. equal protection under the law.
- D. social equality.
- E. economic fairness.

68. Equality of outcome is often said to be similar to the concept of

- A. civil liberties.
- B. "freedom of."
- C. government-supported rights.**
- D. social order.
- E. political equality.

69. Government's "original dilemma" is how *best* to balance

- A. order and equality.
- B. equality and freedom.**
- C. freedom and order.
- D. equality of opportunity and equality of outcome.
- E. chaos and structure.

70. Who said that to devise a proper government is “to find a form of association which will defend and protect with the whole common force the person and goods of each associate, and in which each, while uniting himself with all, may still obey himself alone, and remain free as before”?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Kofi Annan
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau**
- E. Joseph Kahn

71. Communist regimes that gave their police great powers to arrest and imprison suspicious people raised a conflict between

- A. equality of opportunity and equality of outcome.
- B. freedom and order.**
- C. order and equality.
- D. freedom and equality.
- E. public and private interests.

72. An underlying assumption of the text is that perfect freedom, order, and equality can *never* be achieved because

- A. no government structure is perfectly designed.
- B. some political officials will always be corrupt or incompetent.
- C. these two values are inherently in conflict and cannot be provided simultaneously.**
- D. these three terms refer essentially to the same thing.
- E. upper-class citizens do not want parity with lower-class citizens.

73. With the collapse of Communism came the end of strict social order, and respondents of a 2009 survey in nine former Communist countries in Eastern Europe said that _____ were among their top national problems.

- A. too much police power
- B. a capitalist economic system
- C. allowing more freedom
- D. restricting individual freedom
- E. crime and illegal drugs**

74. In a 2011 national survey, _____ of Americans said they were “afraid to walk alone at night” in areas within a mile of their home.

- A. about 10 percent
- B. about 25 percent
- C. about 40 percent**
- D. about 50 percent
- E. about 75 percent

75. During the 1990s, Congress prohibited private businesses from discriminating in employment, public services, and public accommodations on the basis of physical or mental disabilities. This act creates a clash between

- A. freedom and order.
- B. equality and order.
- C. liberty and justice.
- D.** freedom and equality.
- E. equal opportunity and equal outcomes.

76. Compared with people in other Western countries, Americans are _____ to choose equality over freedom.

- A. more likely
- B.** less likely
- C. about equally likely
- D. very unlikely
- E. unable

77. A consistent set of values and beliefs about the proper purpose and scope of government is a(n)

- A.** political ideology.
- B. public good.
- C. original dilemma.
- D. system of government.
- E. political attitude.

78. In a totalitarian regime, there is a general desire for the government to control

- A. business.
- B. labor.
- C. education.
- D. religion.
- E.** All of the above are true.

79. An example of a totalitarian government is the government of

- A. Canada.
- B. Brazil.
- C.** the Soviet Union under Stalin.
- D. Ghana.
- E. India.

80. Using a one-dimensional model, arranged from the most government to the least government, which of the following is the correct ordering of political theories?

- A. Anarchism, libertarianism, liberalism, totalitarianism
- B. Socialism, totalitarianism, anarchism, libertarianism
- C. Totalitarianism, socialism, libertarianism, anarchism
- D. Libertarianism, anarchism, totalitarianism, socialism
- E. Socialism, libertarianism, anarchism, totalitarianism

81. Which of the following philosophers is usually associated with socialism?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Montesquieu
- C. John Locke
- D. Milton Friedman
- E. Albert Einstein

82. A person who favors government ownership of some basic industries and a strong government role in directing the economy would *best* be labeled a

- A. socialist.
- B. capitalist.
- C. totalitarian.
- D. libertarian.
- E. moderate.

83. Western Europe's experience with democratic socialism demonstrates that

- A. government control of the economy is incompatible with freedom and participation.
- B. socialism and freedom can be combined in theory but not in practice.
- C. socialism can be practiced along with personal freedoms and democratic participation.
- D. socialism can exist only where it is imposed by military force.
- E. equality of opportunity cannot be realized.

84. A good contemporary example of a socialist government is found in

- A. Austria.
- B. Sweden.
- C. the United States.
- D. Brazil.
- E. Iraq.

85. Capitalism is *best* described as a(n)

- A. economic system in which the means of production are owned by the state.
- B. system that guarantees rights of speech and political participation.
- C. system in which the use of property is controlled by majority will.
- D.** economic system in which production and property are privately owned, with a minimum of government interference.
- E. good idea in theory but not practically applicable.

86. The economist who argued that free enterprise is a necessary condition for democracy is

- A. Karl Marx.
- B.** Milton Friedman.
- C. Lord Keynes.
- D. Options A, B, and C are true.
- E. None of the above is true.

87. Although the United States is a capitalist country, the government does intervene in the economic arena, primarily through

- A. central planning for industry.
- B. ensuring equal access to wealth.
- C. government ownership of some key industries.
- D. controlling public access to goods and services.
- E.** regulating private businesses.

88. In general, libertarianism

- A.** opposes all government action except that which protects life and property.
- B. supports government action to protect public morals.
- C. supports a strong government role in the economy.
- D. encourages government-initiated programs to help the needy.
- E. seeks to destroy inequities in government programs.

89. A libertarian is likely to believe

- A. laws should not define the minimum drinking age.
- B. marijuana should not be criminalized.
- C. helping the needy should be a matter of individual choice.
- D. government should not own and control industry.
- E.** All of the above are true.

90. The New Hampshire state motto, “Live Free or Die,” under a two-dimensional model of ideology, is best represented by the views of

- A. communitarians.
- B. liberals.
- C. libertarians.**
- D. conservatives.
- E. socialists.

91. According to your text, the difference between *libertarianism* and John Locke-inspired *liberalism* is

- A. libertarianism has come to mean something closer to *generous*.
- B. liberalism is focused on equality of outcome, while libertarianism focuses on social equality.
- C. liberalism rejects the need for public goods.
- D. libertarianism puts a greater emphasis on individual freedom.**
- E. diminishing over time and the two terms now largely mean the same thing.

92. A government pursuing laissez-faire policies would

- A. regulate economic competition to ensure basic fairness.
- B. promote fairness for the least-advantaged members of society.
- C. take a hands-off attitude toward the economy.**
- D. regulate the economy in the interest of efficiency and equality.
- E. write new legislation creating requirements for businesses.

93. Anarchists have gained some visibility in recent years as a result of protests related to

- A. the United Nations.
- B. NATO.
- C. the World Trade Organization.**
- D. NAFTA.
- E. Both options A and B are true.

94. In 2012, more than 150 people ran for Congress as candidates of the Libertarian Party and

- A. 20 won.
- B. 10 won.
- C. 5 won.
- D. 2 won.
- E. no one won.**

95. Conservatives strongly favor

- A. firm police action and swift punishment for criminals.
- B. traditional patterns of social relations.
- C. less government regulation of business.
- D.** Options A, B, and C are true.
- E. None of the above is true.

96. Liberals are more likely to favor generous government support for

- A. education.
- B. housing.
- C. public transportation.
- D. a whole range of social programs.
- E.** All of the above are true.

97. Using a two-dimensional model of political ideology, conservatives are more likely to support

- A. freedom over order and equality over freedom.
- B. order over freedom and equality over freedom.
- C. equality over order and equality over freedom.
- D. order over equality and equality over freedom.
- E.** order over freedom and freedom over equality.

98. An American who supports the creation of election districts that are likely to vote for minority candidates for public office, but wants more restrictions on business owners' hiring decisions, is likely to be a

- A. libertarian.
- B. conservative.
- C.** liberal.
- D. totalitarian.
- E. capitalist.

99. School uniforms are sometimes held up as policies that promote both equality and order more than freedom; equality because they minimize differences in income, and order because they minimize conflicts and distractions. In this way, school uniforms might be *especially* favored by

- A. liberals.
- B. libertarians.
- C. conservatives.
- D.** communitarians.
- E. capitalists.

100. In order to understand political ideology, we must look at both the scope of governmental action and

A. the size of the republic.

B. its purpose.

C. its relation to other governments.

D. related bureaucracies.

E. elite attitudes.

101. _____ value both equality and order more than freedom, and its members support both affirmative action and laws that restrict pornography.

A. Communists

B. Libertarians

C. Socialists

D. Communitarians

E. Capitalists

102. People often seem inconsistent in their political beliefs because

A. they refuse to think about politics because it is too boring.

B. they tend to think Communism is a better system, and so recognize the inconsistency of the current system.

C. politics generally is not a valid topic of discussion for most people.

D. they may favor government action to promote one value but not another.

E. of their general lack of political knowledge.

103. Explain why differences between state Constitutions and the U.S. Constitution made it more controversial for the national government to require all citizens to buy health insurance.

Answers will vary.

104. Explain the tension between globalization and national sovereignty. Give an example of how the United States has been affected by globalization.

Answers will vary.

105. Summarize the views of Thomas Hobbes with respect to the state of nature and the purpose and role of government.

Answers will vary.

106. Compare and contrast the views of John Locke and Karl Marx with respect to property and the role of government.

Answers will vary.

107. Explain what Franklin Roosevelt referred to as the “four freedoms.”

Answers will vary.

108. Explain why a libertarian would support two of Franklin Roosevelt’s four freedoms, but might oppose the other two.

Answers will vary.

109. Discuss how the crisis over AIDS has added new twists to the dilemma of freedom versus order.

Answers will vary.

110. Provide some examples of how Congress, the courts, and state legislatures have attempted to promote equality since the 1960s.

Answers will vary.

111. Explain the difference between socialism and totalitarianism.

Answers will vary.

112. Explain the difference between the ideologies of liberals and libertarians.

Answers will vary.

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113. Explain in turn how a liberal, a libertarian, a conservative and a communitarian would respond to a government program used to promote traditional moral values.

Answers will vary.

114. Discuss why contemporary political ideologies can be better explained by analyzing them on two dimensions rather than one.

Answers will vary.

115. Describe the political views of communitarians.

Answers will vary.