

CHAPTER 1

Introduction: The Citizen and Government

Main Heads

Government
Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation
The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time
America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy
Government Affects Our Lives Every Day

Learning Objectives

Define government and forms of government
Describe the role of the citizen in politics
Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values
Explore Americans' attitudes toward government

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Government is best defined as the
- a. institutions and procedures by which a territory and its people are ruled.
 - b. set of political principles and values that guide political life.
 - c. means by which wealth is redistributed.
 - d. invisible hand that turns private interests into public goods.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

2. A government that is not constrained by legal limits and also seeks to eliminate any challenges to its authority is known as a(n) _____ government.
- a. authoritarian
 - b. totalitarian
 - c. democratic
 - d. republican

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

3. The willingness to be restrained by the power of social institutions, but not political or legal institutions, is a hallmark of a(n) _____ regime.
- a. totalitarian
 - b. authoritarian
 - c. democratic
 - d. monarchic

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

4. A government that is formally limited by laws and rules is called
- a. democratic.
 - b. constitutional.
 - c. oligarchic.
 - d. totalitarian.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

5. Approximately _____ percent of the world’s population currently lives in a constitutional democracy.
- a. 95
 - b. 75
 - c. 60
 - d. 40

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

6. The _____ was the key group in Europe that pushed for limited government.
- a. bourgeoisie
 - b. gendarmes
 - c. peasantry
 - d. Socialist Party

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

7. Which of the following statements best characterizes the bourgeoisie's view of electoral and representative institutions?
- They were opponents of electoral and representative institutions and favored a government run by a single monarch.
 - They were opponents of electoral and representative institutions and favored a government run by a small group of aristocrats and clergy members.
 - They were advocates of electoral and representative institutions that allowed for universal participation among all adults.
 - They were advocates of electoral and representative institutions, but they favored limiting participation to the middle and upper classes.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Understanding

8. Having some share or say in the composition of a government's leadership, how it is organized, or what its policies are going to be is called
- government.
 - power.
 - autocracy.
 - federalism.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

9. Direct democracy is best defined as
- the system of government run by one person.
 - a system that allows citizens to vote directly for laws and policies.
 - the competition between interest groups for governmental power.
 - a system that allows citizens to elect representatives who play a significant role in governmental decision making.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

10. A representative democracy is a system of government that
- allows citizens to vote directly on laws and policies.
 - allows citizens to make, veto, or judge statutes personally.
 - gives citizens a regular opportunity to elect government officials.
 - gives citizens the ability to debate important constitutional decisions.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

11. Prior to the eighteenth century,
- governments were primarily democratic.
 - governments rarely sought the support of their people.
 - most governments were based on respect for the rule of law.
 - autocracies were extremely rare.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

12. The demand that there be “no taxation without representation” is a good example of what political reform of the eighteenth century?
- the decline of popular influence on government
 - more popular influence on government
 - the decline in citizenship
 - the spread of autocracy

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

13. What major legal and political changes led to the rise of constitutional government in the West?
- legal limits on government and the right of more people to vote
 - the right of revolution and the spread of socialism
 - debt relief for the poor and the right of average citizens to hold office
 - the growth in ethnic and religious diversity

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

14. After the Civil War, Republicans attempted to _____ in order to maintain Republican control over the defeated southern states.
- disenfranchise newly freed slaves
 - enfranchise newly freed slaves
 - disenfranchise all property-owning whites
 - enfranchise women

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

15. _____ described politics as “who gets what, when, and how.”
- James Madison
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - Harold Lasswell
 - John Locke

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

16. Politics can be defined as
- conflicts over the character, membership, and policies of government.
 - the informal, private organizations through which a land and its people are ruled.
 - a hierarchically structured organization that is designed to distribute labor among several different groups of people.
 - a line-and-staff organization that is designed to facilitate control over complex social arrangements.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

17. Although the United States is a(n) _____ at the federal level, there are provisions for _____ democracy at the state and local levels.
- a. direct democracy; representative
 - b. representative democracy; direct
 - c. oligarchic government; direct
 - d. oligarchic government; representative

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

18. Which of the following is an example of the process of direct democracy?
- a. citizens in a state approving the use of medical marijuana through a popular referendum
 - b. a citizen calling her representative to complain about potholes on local roads
 - c. a group of citizens coming together to debate the pros and cons of higher taxes
 - d. a citizen deciding to contribute money to his preferred presidential candidate

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Applying

19. Why did the Progressives support women’s suffrage in the early twentieth century?
- a. The Progressives were dominated by women.
 - b. The Progressives believed women would support their reform movement.
 - c. The Progressives needed to develop a voting bloc to check and limit upper-class northerners.
 - d. The Progressives needed to develop a voting bloc to check and limit lower-class southerners.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: CH01—Government
OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Understanding

20. Generally speaking, in order to be a good citizen in the United States, it is most critical to have
- a. a lot of corporate connections.
 - b. significant resources, such as money.
 - c. knowledge of the American political system.
 - d. strongly held convictions.

ANS: C DIF: Easy
REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation
OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

21. Citizenship refers to
- a. the process of providing passive consent for government’s activities.
 - b. the act of paying taxes to the government.
 - c. informed and active membership in a political community.
 - d. receiving benefits from government programs.

ANS: C DIF: Easy
REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation
OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Remembering

22. It is important for Americans to have political knowledge so that they will
- be able to determine who belongs and who does not belong.
 - be better able to assess their own interests when making political choices.
 - be better able to judge the legitimacy of other nations.
 - feel a stronger sense of patriotism.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

23. In 2017, what percentage of Americans did not know that “Obamacare” and the “Affordable Care Act” are the same thing?
- 5
 - 15
 - 33
 - 75

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Remembering

24. Democracy functions best when
- less than a majority of citizens vote in every election.
 - citizens are informed.
 - all candidates for office are highly educated.
 - all candidates for office are wealthy.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

25. “Digital citizenship” is
- the ability to participate in society online.
 - the constitutional right to vote in federal elections using the internet.
 - a new government program designed to deliver daily legislative updates to citizens via email.
 - the federal government’s recent initiative to allow immigrants to complete citizenship forms electronically.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Remembering

26. The belief that citizens can influence what government does is called
- political efficacy.
 - political saliency.
 - popular sovereignty.
 - autocracy.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Remembering

27. Americans' sense of political efficacy has
- remained relatively constant between 1960 and 2015.
 - increased dramatically between 1960 and 2015.
 - decreased dramatically between 1960 and 2015.
 - decreased between 1960 and 1975 but increased between 1975 and 2015.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Remembering

28. The decline in political efficacy in the United States is
- unlikely to matter at all for the functioning of American democracy because America's constitutional form of limited government is so well established.
 - likely to have negative effects on American democracy because it will lead to less citizen participation in government.
 - likely to have negative effects on American democracy because it will lead to more citizen participation in government.
 - likely to have positive effects on American democracy because it will lead to more citizen participation in government.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation

OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

29. The American population has grown from approximately _____ million people in 1790 to approximately _____ million people in 2018.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. 4; 327 | c. 15; 323 |
| b. 4; 150 | d. 15; 150 |

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

30. At the time of the founding of the republic, approximately _____ percent of non-Native American inhabitants of the 13 states were of European ancestry.
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 25 | c. 65 |
| b. 50 | d. 80 |

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

31. In 1900, residents who traced their origin to Latin America or Asia each accounted for
- less than 1 percent of the entire population.
 - approximately 10 percent of the entire population.
 - approximately 33 percent of the entire population.
 - approximately 50 percent of the entire population.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

32. The National Origins Quota System
- allowed a large quota of new immigrants from northern European countries but only a small quota of new immigrants from eastern and southern European countries.
 - allowed only a small quota of new immigrants from northern European countries but a large quota of immigrants from eastern and southern European countries.
 - allowed the same quota of new immigrants from every country around the world.
 - outlawed all immigration from European countries.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

33. The foreign-born population in the United States reached an all-time low of 5 percent in 1970 because the
- Constitution was amended to eliminate naturalization and provide citizenship only to people born within the United States.
 - federal government chose to deport nearly all foreign-born residents after World War II.
 - struggling American economy made the United States an unattractive destination for most immigrants.
 - National Origins Quota System placed strong restrictions on the number of immigrants who could enter the United States.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Understanding

34. Immigrants from Asian countries were
- allowed to enter the country in unlimited numbers by a 1924 Supreme Court decision.
 - not mentioned in any federal law prior to 1973.
 - strongly recruited to the United States by the federal government between 1882 and 1943.
 - largely prohibited from entering the United States prior to the 1940s.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

35. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Native Americans have always been recognized as citizens of the United States.
 - b. Native Americans became U.S. citizens in 1868.
 - c. Native Americans became U.S. citizens in 1924.
 - d. Native Americans have never become U.S. citizens under American constitutional law.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate
REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Remembering

36. Most Americans of African descent were not officially citizens in the United States until
- a. 1857, when the Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.
 - b. 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution conferred citizenship on the freed slaves.
 - c. 1896, when the Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - d. 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution allowed for universal suffrage.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate
REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Remembering

37. Which of the following statements best describes naturalization laws in the United States prior to 1870?
- a. All free people could become naturalized citizens after living in the country for at least five years.
 - b. Only free whites could become naturalized citizens.
 - c. Only freed African American slaves could become naturalized citizens.
 - d. Only Native Americans could become naturalized citizens.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate
REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Applying

38. A majority of the foreign-born population living in the United States today come from
- a. Africa.
 - b. Asia.
 - c. Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - d. Europe.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate
REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time
OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time
MSC: Remembering

39. Approximately what percentage of the American public is African American?
- a. 6
 - b. 13
 - c. 18
 - d. 24

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

40. About _____ percentage of the American adult population identifies with the Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish faiths?
- a. 12
 - b. 32
 - c. 52
 - d. 72

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

41. There are approximately _____ million people living in the United States without legal authorization and the majority of these people are from_____.
- a. 2; Mexico and Central America
 - b. 6; Mexico and Central America
 - c. 11; Mexico and Central America
 - d. 11; Asia and Africa

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

42. Since 1900, the percentage of Americans over the age of 65 has _____ while the percentage of Americans under the age of 18 has _____.
- a. increased; decreased
 - b. decreased; increased
 - c. increased; remained relatively constant
 - d. remained relatively constant; decreased

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

43. How does the U.S. Constitution create a system that underrepresents urban areas?
- a. It provides representation based on population in the U.S. House of Representatives.
 - b. It provides each state with two U.S. senators, regardless of population.
 - c. It requires federal officials to spend the same amount of money in rural and urban areas of the country.
 - d. It requires that federal officials impose higher taxes on people living in urban areas of the country.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Understanding

44. Which of the following statements about the United States Census is MOST accurate?
- a. The census has always counted every person living within the boundaries of the United States, regardless of race or ethnicity.
 - b. The census has always categorized people in one of five racial groups: Native Americans, Latino Americans, African Americans, Caucasian Americans, and Asian Americans.
 - c. Whom census officials count and how they are categorized by race and ethnicity have changed significantly throughout American history.
 - d. The current census does not allow a person to identify him- or herself as a member of more than one racial group.

ANS: C

DIF: Difficult

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Understanding

45. During the last 50 years, the American population has
- a. not experienced any regional shifts.
 - b. shifted as a result of people leaving the Northeast and Midwest and moving to the South and Southwest.
 - c. shifted as a result of people leaving the South and Southwest and moving to the Northeast and Midwest.
 - d. shifted as a result of people leaving urban areas and moving to rural areas.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

46. The incomes of middle class Americans have
- a. largely stagnated over the last 40 years.
 - b. increased significantly over the last 40 years.
 - c. decreased significantly over the last 40 years.
 - d. decreased significantly between 1976 and 1996 but have increased significantly since 1996.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Remembering

47. Which of the following best describes the history of income inequality in the United States?
- The New Deal of the 1930s created massive income inequality that dramatically increased the share of annual national income going to the top 1 percent.
 - Income inequality has remained relatively constant throughout American history, with the top 1 percent accounting for approximately 10 percent of national income.
 - In 1976, the top 1 percent accounted for less than 10 percent of annual national income.
 - The top 1 percent has never accounted for at least 10 percent of annual national income.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Applying

48. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between so-called “whiteness” and American citizenship throughout history?
- American citizenship has never been tied to “whiteness” and the meaning of “white” has remained constant over time.
 - American citizenship has never been tied to “whiteness” because the meaning of “white” has shifted considerably over time.
 - American citizenship has always been tied to “whiteness” even as the meaning of “white” shifted over time.
 - American citizenship has always been tied to “whiteness” and the meaning of “white” has remained constant over time.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: CH01—The Identity of Americans Has Changed over Time

OBJ: Show how the social composition of the American population has changed over time

MSC: Understanding

49. The Declaration of Independence defined which three inalienable rights?
- “Life, Liberty and Equality”
 - “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness”
 - “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”
 - “Life, Equality and the pursuit of Happiness”

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

50. The belief that political authority should rest with the people themselves is called
- political equality.
 - pluralism.
 - popular sovereignty.
 - federalism.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

51. The right of each citizen to vote is an example of
- a. equality of opportunity.
 - b. equality of result.
 - c. political equality.
 - d. educational opportunity.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

52. Throughout American history, the concept of liberty has been linked to the idea of
- a. privacy.
 - b. limited government.
 - c. unlimited government.
 - d. economic equality.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

53. The essential documents of the American founding are the _____ and the _____.
- a. Declaration of Independence; Constitution
 - b. Declaration of Independence; Magna Carta
 - c. Constitution; Magna Carta
 - d. Constitution; Mayflower Compact

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Remembering

54. “One person, one vote” reflects the principle of
- a. political equality.
 - b. equality of opportunity.
 - c. majority rule.
 - d. popular sovereignty.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Applying

55. _____ are the three core values in American politics.
- a. Liberty, equality, and democracy
 - b. Democracy, patriotism, and the rule of law
 - c. Equality, oligarchy, and free enterprise
 - d. Anarchy, equality, and patriotism

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

56. In American political culture, economic freedom is MOST closely linked to the idea of
- job security.
 - capitalism.
 - the absence of income taxes.
 - a government-controlled stock market.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

57. The existence of slavery in the United States is a good example of how
- American values are not always reflected in practice.
 - Americans have never valued liberty.
 - European ideals have influenced American political culture.
 - political needs are often placed above economic needs.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Applying

58. The Bill of Rights was designed to protect
- equality.
 - liberty.
 - democracy.
 - capitalism.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

59. Which of the following statements best describes how Americans currently feel about laissez-faire capitalism?
- Americans strongly support capitalism and economic liberty and reject all restrictions on economic freedom.
 - Americans strongly support capitalism and economic liberty but also endorse policies that are designed to guarantee economic equality among all citizens.
 - Americans strongly support capitalism and economic liberty but also endorse some restrictions on economic freedoms to protect the public.
 - Americans strongly oppose capitalism and economic liberty and endorse some restrictions on economic freedoms to protect the public.

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Applying

60. Individual political rights are a protection against
- pluralism.
 - the tyranny of the majority.
 - the tyranny of the minority.
 - socialism.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Applying

61. What is an important check on majority rule in the United States?
- popular sovereignty
 - the rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights
 - laissez-faire capitalism
 - “one person, one vote”

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

62. Which of the following statements best characterizes the relationship between government action, liberty, and equality?
- Both liberty and equality require very few limitations on the role of government and suggest that government has an obligation to act on behalf of the people.
 - Both liberty and equality require strict limits on the role of government and suggest that government has no obligation to act on behalf of the people.
 - In contrast to liberty, which requires limits on the role of government, equality implies an obligation of the government to act on behalf of the people.
 - In contrast to equality, which requires limits on the role of government, liberty implies an obligation of the government to act on behalf of the people.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

63. Which of the following statements concerning political values in the United States is MOST accurate?
- American values often conflict with each other in practice.
 - Because of their diversity, Americans do not share a similar set of core political values.
 - The origins of American political values are found in the 1960s.
 - American politics relies on its value neutrality.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Applying

64. The U.S. House of Representatives was designed to
- ensure minority rights.
 - ensure majority rule.
 - be the least democratic chamber of Congress.
 - protect the rights of citizens who belong to third parties.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

65. The power of the federal government began to expand after 1933 in response to
- the Supreme Court's ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - World War II.
 - the stock market crash of 1929, the Great Depression, and the run on banks of 1933.
 - the stock market boom of 1929 and the economic expansion of the "Roaring Twenties."

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government Affects Our Lives Every Day
OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

66. Today, the federal government is
- nonexistent in the lives of most Americans.
 - a small institution that creates a small number of programs affecting relatively few Americans.
 - an enormous institution that creates a large number of programs affecting virtually all Americans.
 - an enormous institution that creates a small number of programs affecting relatively few Americans.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government Affects Our Lives Every Day
OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Understanding

67. The federal government
- is not allowed to directly employ any Americans.
 - employs a very small number of Americans.
 - is the nation's fifth-largest employer.
 - is the nation's largest employer.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government Affects Our Lives Every Day
OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

68. Overall, Americans' trust in their government has _____ since the 1960s.
- remained stable
 - increased sharply
 - declined sharply
 - increased slightly

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: CH01—Government Affects Our Lives Every Day
OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

69. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the consequences of declining trust in government?
- Distrust makes people more willing to pay the taxes necessary for public activities.
 - Distrust makes it difficult for government to attract talented and effective workers to public service.
 - Distrust makes it easier for the government to help people in times of crisis.
 - Distrust strengthens the government's ability to defend our national interests in the world economy.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government Affects Our Lives Every Day
OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Understanding

70. According to surveys, most African Americans and Latinos
- express slightly greater levels of trust in government than whites.
 - express the same level of trust in government as whites.
 - express lower levels of trust in government than whites.
 - almost always express “no opinion” when asked whether they trust the government.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government Affects Our Lives Every Day

OBJ: Explore Americans’ attitudes toward government MSC: Remembering

ESSAY

1. There are many types of governments in the world today. What characteristics do political scientists use to distinguish between different types of government? What are the defining characteristics of a democracy? What are the defining characteristics of a constitutional government, an authoritarian government, and a totalitarian government?

ANS:

There are three components to this question.

- Distinguishing between types of governments: Two questions are of special importance in determining how governments differ: Who governs? And how much government control is permitted?
- Defining democracy: A democracy is a system of rule that permits citizens to play a significant part in the governmental process, usually through the election of key public officials.
- Defining constitutional, authoritarian, and totalitarian government: These forms of government relate to how much control is permitted. A constitutional government is a system of rule in which formal and effective limits are placed on the powers of the government. An authoritarian government is a system of rule in which the government recognizes no formal limits but may nevertheless be restrained by the power of other social institutions. A totalitarian government is a system of rule in which the government recognizes no formal limits on its power and seeks to absorb or eliminate other social institutions that might challenge it.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government

OBJ: Define government and forms of government MSC: Remembering

2. What does it mean to be a citizen today? How important is political knowledge to citizenship? In your answer, be sure to address the internet's influence on political knowledge and discuss the concepts of "digital citizenship" and the "digital divide."

ANS:

There are three components to this question.

- a. Defining citizenship: Citizenship means informed and active membership in a political community. This definition of citizenship derives from the ideal put forth by the ancient Greeks: enlightened political engagement.
- b. Importance of political knowledge: Citizens need political knowledge, which includes knowing the rules and strategies that govern political institutions and the principles on which they are based, to figure out how best to act in their own interests.
- c. Internet and political knowledge: As increasing numbers of our social, workplace, and educational activities have migrated online, so too have opportunities to obtain political knowledge. A 2015 Pew survey, for example, found that over the previous year, 65 percent of Americans had used the internet, including visiting local, state, or federal government websites, to find data or information about government. This should, in theory, make it easier for people to achieve "enlightened political engagement."
- d. Digital citizenship and the digital divide: Digital citizenship is the ability to participate in society online. Digital citizens are more likely to be interested in politics and to discuss politics with friends, family, and coworkers than individuals who do not use online political information. They are also more likely to vote and participate in other ways in elections. Individuals without internet access or the skills to participate in politics and the economy online are being left further behind. Exclusion from participation online is referred to as the "digital divide." Lower-income and less-educated Americans, racial and ethnic minorities, people living in rural areas, and the elderly are all less likely to have internet access. This divide raises serious concerns about the relationship between traditional and digital citizenship.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Citizenship Is Based on Political Knowledge and Participation
OBJ: Describe the role of the citizen in politics MSC: Understanding

3. Although equality is an essential element of American political culture, there is little agreement on exactly what it means and how to best achieve it. What are some of the different meanings of equality and why has it been hard for Americans to reach consensus on questions of equality?

ANS:

There are two components to this question.

- a. Different meanings of equality: Few Americans embrace the ideal of full equality of results, but most share the ideal of equality of opportunity: that is, the notion that each person should be given a fair chance to go as far as his or her talents will allow. Americans make clear distinctions between political equality and social or economic equality. Political equality means that members of the American political community have the right to participate in politics on equal terms (i.e., “one person, one vote”). Americans have always been less concerned about social or economic inequality and less supportive of government efforts to redress these kinds of inequalities than they are about inequality of opportunity.
- b. Difficulty of reaching consensus: It has been difficult for Americans to reach an agreement on what constitutes equality of opportunity. Must a group’s past inequalities be remedied in order to ensure equal opportunity in the present? Should inequalities in the legal, political, and economic spheres be given the same weight? In contrast to liberty, which requires limits on the role of government, equality implies an obligation of the government to the people.

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

4. No ideal is more central to American values than liberty. Discuss what Americans mean by liberty and some of the ways that this conception has changed over time.

ANS:

There are two components to this question.

- a. What Americans mean by liberty: For Americans, liberty means freedom from government control as well as economic freedom. Both are closely linked to the idea of limited government, meaning that powers are defined and limited by a constitution. The word “*liberty*” has come to mean many of the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights: freedom of speech, the right to assemble, and the right to practice religious beliefs without interference from the government.
- b. How liberty has changed over time: Over the course of American history, the scope of personal liberties has expanded as laws have become more tolerant and as individuals have successfully used the courts to challenge restrictions on their individual freedoms. Far fewer restrictions exist today on the press, political speech, and individual moral behavior than in the early years of the nation. Even so, conflicts persist over how personal liberties should be extended and when personal liberties violate community norms. In the first century of the Republic, support for economic liberty often meant support for the doctrine of *laissez-faire*, an economic system in which the means of production and distribution are privately owned and operated for profit with minimal or no government interference. *Laissez-faire* capitalism allowed very little room for the national government to regulate trade or restrict the use of private property, even in the public interest. Americans still strongly support capitalism and economic liberty, but they now also endorse some restrictions on economic freedoms to protect the public. Today, federal and state governments deploy a wide array of regulations in the name of public protection. These include health and safety laws, environmental rules, and workplace regulations.

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01—America Is Built on the Ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

OBJ: Analyze whether the U.S. system of government upholds American political values

MSC: Understanding

5. Political analysts have identified a significant change in the American public's trust in government and feeling of political efficacy over the last 50 years. Is there any reason to be worried about how much trust citizens have in their government or how much political efficacy they have? In your answer, be sure to define political efficacy.

ANS:

There are three components to this question.

- a. Defining political efficacy: Political efficacy is the belief that ordinary citizens can affect what government does.
- b. The direction of changes in trust and efficacy: The public's trust in government has declined dramatically over the last 50 years, from three-quarters of Americans saying they trust government in the 1960s to 18 percent of Americans expressing this view in 2017. Trust in government did increase momentarily, however, after the September 11 attacks, but fell to pre-attack levels within three years, and the trend continued its downward path. During the same period, Americans' sense of political efficacy declined. In 2015, 74 percent of Americans said that elected officials do not care what people like them think; in 1960, only 25 percent felt so shut out of government.
- c. Reasons to be worried about trust and efficacy: Low levels of trust can have negative consequences for the country, such as the public refusing to pay adequate taxes, the government having difficulty in attracting talented and effective workers to public service, and the country being unable to defend its economic and national security interests. Additionally, low levels of trust may shape election campaigns. The presidential primary elections of 2016, for example, saw a number of "outsider" candidates (most notably Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders, who were critical of government and eager to depart from business as usual in Washington) attract wide support. The declines in political efficacy are also bad news for American democracy. The belief that you can be effective is the first step needed to influence government. Without efforts to influence government, government decisions will be made by a smaller and smaller circle of powerful people.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01—Government Affects Our Lives Every Day

OBJ: Explore Americans' attitudes toward government MSC: Understanding