

# POLS1101Final Exam Practice

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) Which of the following health benefits was added to Medicare in 2003? 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) doctor visits
  - B) x-rays
  - C) dental coverage
  - D) prescription drugs
  - E) hospital stays over one day
  
- 2) The intentional course of action followed by government in dealing with problems or matters of concern is called 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) policy formulation.
  - B) social welfare policy.
  - C) public administration.
  - D) policy administration.
  - E) public policy.
  
- 3) The first step of the policy process is 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) agenda setting.
  - B) policy implementation.
  - C) policy evaluation.
  - D) policy formulation.
  - E) problem recognition and definition.
  
- 4) A set of issues to be discussed or given attention is called 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) an agenda.
  - B) a policy treatise.
  - C) the policy proclamation.
  - D) the playbill.
  - E) an entitlement.
  
- 5) The changing list of issues that governments believe they should address is called a(n) 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) global agenda.
  - B) governmental agenda.
  - C) legislative agenda.
  - D) executive agenda.
  - E) systematic agenda.
  
- 6) The crafting of appropriate and acceptable proposed courses of action to ameliorate or resolve public problems is called 6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) policy resolution.
  - B) agenda setting.
  - C) agenda dissolution.
  - D) policy formulation.
  - E) policy adoption.

- 7) Addressing a current problem by drawing on previous experiences with similar problems is called 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) routine formulation.  
B) analogous formulation.  
C) historical formulation.  
D) creative formulation.  
E) problem formulation.
- 8) Policy adoption 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) provides guidelines for legislative consideration of policy proposals.  
B) prohibits the implementation of policies approved by the legislature.  
C) gives policies judicial projection.  
D) occurs directly after the problem-recognition phase of the process.  
E) gives policies legal force.
- 9) Which of the following policies can be adopted without forming a majority coalition? 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) tax cuts  
B) a new prescription drug benefit for Medicare recipients  
C) a new health care benefit  
D) a military invasion  
E) school vouchers
- 10) Attempts to develop new or unprecedented proposals that represent a departure from existing practices are called what? 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) routine formulation  
B) departure formulation  
C) analogous formulation  
D) creative formulation  
E) unprecedented formulation
- 11) Most public policies are implemented by 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Senate.  
B) the courts.  
C) administrative agencies.  
D) the House of Representatives.  
E) Congress.
- 12) Product liability laws are usually enforced by 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) lawsuits.  
B) administrative agencies.  
C) the local police.  
D) the executive branch.  
E) voluntary compliance.
- 13) Encouraging charitable giving through the use of tax deductions is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ technique. 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) incentive  
B) free market  
C) capacity  
D) hortatory  
E) authoritative

- 14) Providing people with information, training, or resources that will enable them to undertake desired activities is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ techniques. 14) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) capacity
  - B) hortatory
  - C) authoritative
  - D) incentive
  - E) free market
- 15) Appealing to people's better instincts to encourage compliance with policy is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ technique. 15) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) incentive
  - B) instinctual
  - C) free market
  - D) hortatory
  - E) authoritative
- 16) One important evaluator of public policy is the 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) General Accountability Office.
  - B) Independent Regulatory Agency.
  - C) Central Intelligence Agency.
  - D) United Nations.
  - E) State Department.
- 17) State governments were initially responsible for social policy. When did the federal government take on a more active role in social policy? 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) after the Civil War
  - B) during the 1980s
  - C) during the Great Depression
  - D) during World War I
  - E) under the Articles of Confederation
- 18) The Great Depression occurred during the 18) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 1910s.
  - B) 1930s.
  - C) 1950s.
  - D) 1880s.
  - E) 1900s.
- 19) All of the following influence policy makers' evaluations of the effectiveness and necessity of policies EXCEPT 19) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) ideological beliefs of elected officials.
  - B) anecdotal evidence.
  - C) fragmentary evidence.
  - D) the partisanship of judges.
  - E) their political popularity.
- 20) Social Security was created by an act of Congress in the 20) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 1860s.
  - B) 1790s.
  - C) 1930s.
  - D) 1960s.
  - E) 1970s.

- 21) Health care policy in the U.S. began at the \_\_\_\_\_ with the establishment of public health departments. 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) individual level
  - B) state level
  - C) national level
  - D) same time at all levels of government
  - E) local level
- 22) Income security programs intended to assist persons whose income falls below a designated level are called 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Medicare and Medicaid.
  - B) security assistance laws.
  - C) non-means-based programs.
  - D) means-tested programs.
  - E) social insurance statutes.
- 23) An employee tax is levied on the first \$94,200 of wages to support which of the following programs? 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Medicare
  - B) G. I. Bill
  - C) Unemployment Insurance
  - D) Medicaid
  - E) Social Security
- 24) Most medical research is financed by 24) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) pharmaceutical companies.
  - B) the national government.
  - C) state governments.
  - D) private foundations.
  - E) research universities.
- 25) In 2006, \_\_\_\_\_ passed a law requiring every individual to purchase health care by July 1, 2007. 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Virginia
  - B) California
  - C) Arizona
  - D) Massachusetts
  - E) Oregon
- 26) Medicaid was designed to provide health care 26) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) for society's elites.
  - B) for the aged.
  - C) for everyone.
  - D) for the poor.
  - E) for the working class.
- 27) During our nation's first century, most economic regulation was done by the 27) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) federal bureaucrats.
  - B) states.
  - C) U.S. Congress.
  - D) national government.
  - E) courts.

- 28) The U.S. economic system is a \_\_\_\_\_  
A) pure laissez-faire system.  
B) pure capitalist system.  
C) mixed Marxist and socialist system.  
D) pure centralized economic system.  
E) mixed free-enterprise system.
- 29) In 1887, Congress adopted the Interstate Commerce Act, which was designed to \_\_\_\_\_  
A) regulate trucking between states.  
B) prohibit short hauling of goods.  
C) regulate railroads.  
D) facilitate business transactions among the states through simpler tariff and taxation rules.  
E) regulate interstate commerce of all sorts.
- 30) In 1890, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_, a law designed to prohibit monopolies. \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Hatch Act  
B) Sherman Anti-Trust Act  
C) Law on Mergers and Acquisitions  
D) Interstate Commerce Act  
E) Monopolies Act
- 31) The Sixteenth Amendment authorized the \_\_\_\_\_  
A) National Bank of the United States.  
B) Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statutes.  
C) marriage penalty.  
D) federal income tax.  
E) federal government to establish a uniform currency.
- 32) The Sixteenth Amendment \_\_\_\_\_  
A) gave women the right to vote.  
B) limited the president to two terms.  
C) gave freed slaves the right to vote.  
D) allowed for a tax on income.  
E) gave people age eighteen the right to vote.
- 33) The doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ holds that government involvement in the economy is wrong. \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the business cycle  
B) unitarism  
C) centralization  
D) laissez-faire  
E) noblesse oblige
- 34) The doctrine that government should take an active role in guiding and regulating the economy is called \_\_\_\_\_  
A) populism.  
B) interventionism.  
C) activism.  
D) institutionalism.  
E) progressivism.

- 35) A major New Deal banking law that created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was called the \_\_\_\_\_ 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
 the  
 A) Agricultural Adjustment Act.  
 B) Depression Reduction Act.  
 C) Glass-Steagall Act.  
 D) Federal Reserve Act.  
 E) Works Progress Administration.
- 36) The rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively come from the \_\_\_\_\_ 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Glass-Steagall Act.  
 B) Wagner Act.  
 C) Fair Labor Standards Act.  
 D) Townshend Act.  
 E) Organized Labor Act.
- 37) The Fair Labor Standard Act (FLSA) of 1938 established what? \_\_\_\_\_ 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) official descriptions of different types of jobs  
 B) the minimum age at which a person could work  
 C) unions  
 D) job classifications such as blue collar and white collar  
 E) a minimum wage
- 38) During the New Deal, Congress established all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the Motor Carrier Act.  
 B) the Civil Aeronautics Board.  
 C) the Consumer Product Safety Act  
 D) the National Labor Relations Board.  
 E) the Federal Communications Commission.
- 39) Through the 1950s, most regulatory programs enacted by the national government fell into the \_\_\_\_\_ 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
 category of \_\_\_\_\_ regulation.  
 A) social  
 B) preemptive  
 C) economic  
 D) monetary  
 E) adjudicative
- 40) During the 1960s and 1970s, most regulatory programs enacted by the national government fell \_\_\_\_\_ 40) \_\_\_\_\_  
 into the category of \_\_\_\_\_ regulation.  
 A) environmental protection  
 B) social  
 C) paper tiger  
 D) moral turpitude  
 E) due process
- 41) A criticism of government regulation is that it \_\_\_\_\_ 41) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) increases the profits of many firms.  
 B) can produce monopolistic exploitation.  
 C) lowers prices and the availability of services in some cases.  
 D) can be too popular.  
 E) is extremely unpopular with constituents.

- 42) Who signed legislation that deregulated commercial airlines, railroads, motor carriers, and financial institutions? 42) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Ronald Reagan
  - B) Jimmy Carter
  - C) Gerald Ford
  - D) Richard Nixon
  - E) Bill Clinton
- 43) The deregulation of the airlines has resulted in 43) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) an increase in the price of air travel.
  - B) much higher profits.
  - C) less service to small communities.
  - D) the continued success of all the established carriers.
  - E) an increase in the number of midair collisions.
- 44) A situation in which there is economic growth, rising national income, high unemployment, and steadiness in the general level of prices is known as 44) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Keynesianism.
  - B) inflation.
  - C) economic stability.
  - D) depression.
  - E) recession.
- 45) A short-term decline in the economy characterized by sagging investment, falling production, and increasing unemployment is called 45) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) stagnation.
  - B) a depression.
  - C) deflation.
  - D) a recession.
  - E) inflation.
- 46) The deliberate use of taxing and spending policies to improve the country's economic prospects is called 46) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) fiscal policy.
  - B) spending policy.
  - C) socioeconomic policy.
  - D) discretionary policy.
  - E) budgetary policy.
- 47) Congress created the Federal Reserve Board in 1913 to 47) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) encourage the production of domestic and offshore oil reserves.
  - B) wean the United States off the gold standard.
  - C) formulate and implement monetary policy.
  - D) create a six-month supply of currency backed by gold bullion and stored at Fort Knox.
  - E) ensure that the federal budget was balanced.

- 48) The federal government's policies on taxes, spending, and debt management are known as 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) monetary policy.  
B) tax policy.  
C) fiscal policy.  
D) debt policy.  
E) economic policy.
- 49) Of the following countries, which ranks highest in economic freedom? 49) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the United States  
B) Hong Kong  
C) Pakistan  
D) India  
E) Costa Rica
- 50) The portion of a bank's deposits that the bank must retain as backing for its loans is known as the 50) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) financial backing proportion.  
B) earnest money.  
C) reserve requirements.  
D) fiduciary responsibility.  
E) loan requirements.
- 51) Three days after the September 11, 2001 attacks, President Bush authorized 51) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the creation of the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba.  
B) the invasion of Afghanistan.  
C) the invasion of Iraq.  
D) warrantless eavesdropping on the telephone calls of some Americans.  
E) the designation of "enemy combatant."
- 52) Americans tend to be very proud of their ability to take advantage of a situation; this is called 52) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) unilateralism.  
B) isolation.  
C) moralism.  
D) manifest destiny.  
E) pragmatism.
- 53) The U.S. often avoided participation in foreign affairs through a foreign policy of 53) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) preemption.  
B) isolationism.  
C) multilateralism.  
D) going along to get along.  
E) globalism.
- 54) A fundamental weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that it 54) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) regulated interstate commerce.  
B) did not settle competing claims over ownership of western lands.  
C) made the central government too powerful.  
D) did not create an adequate national defense.  
E) established a uniform foreign policy.

- 55) The strategy of preventing the spread of communism was known as 55) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Powell doctrine.  
B) neocolonialism.  
C) isolationism.  
D) containment.  
E) preventionism.
- 56) The conflict in \_\_\_\_\_ caused Americans to question the policy of containment. 56) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Korea                      B) Iraq                      C) Israel                      D) Vietnam                      E) Panama
- 57) Which president initially engaged in a relaxation of tensions with the Soviets in the late 1960s? 57) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Lyndon Baines Johnson  
B) Ronald Reagan  
C) Richard Nixon  
D) Gerald Ford  
E) John F. Kennedy
- 58) The reduction of tensions and increased contact between the United States and the Soviet Union 58) \_\_\_\_\_  
beginning in the late 1960s was called  
A) the Khrushchev Thaw.  
B) the Nixon Doctrine.  
C) easement.  
D) engagement.  
E) détente.
- 59) The policy in which the United States would supply arms and equipment to countries but not send 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
American soldiers was called the  
A) Supply Engagement.  
B) War on Communism.  
C) Crisis Politics.  
D) Policy of Limited Engagement.  
E) Nixon Doctrine.
- 60) Which of the following was NOT an achievement of détente? 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) cultural exchanges  
B) a worldwide emphasis on human rights  
C) increased trade  
D) the Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty  
E) the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
- 61) Jimmy Carter actively pursued policies favoring 61) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) human rights.  
B) creating a missile defense shield.  
C) free trade.  
D) weak defense.  
E) friendly relations with North Korea.

- 62) The policy of détente finally died once and for all after 62) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Cuban Missile Crisis  
B) Sputnik.  
C) the war in Nicaragua.  
D) the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.  
E) the failure of a presidential summit in 1982.
- 63) The policy that the United States would provide military assistance to anti-communist groups 63) \_\_\_\_\_  
fighting against pro-Soviet governments was called the  
A) Reagan Doctrine.  
B) Bush Principle.  
C) Mutual Assistance Policy.  
D) Powell Doctrine.  
E) Carter Doctrine.
- 64) The Cold War ended when communist regimes in Eastern Europe collapsed in 64) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 1982. B) 1976. C) 1996. D) 1989. E) 1969.
- 65) In 1991, the U.S. military attacked 65) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Panama.  
B) Saudi Arabia.  
C) Korea.  
D) Iraq.  
E) Israel.
- 66) President Bill Clinton adopted a policy of active U.S. involvement in international affairs called 66) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) engagement.  
B) détente.  
C) constructive free trade.  
D) estrangement.  
E) active engagement.
- 67) Which of the following is a defense alliance established during the Cold War? 67) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) League of Nations  
B) North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
C) International Criminal Court  
D) Asian Security Cooperation Treaty  
E) United Nations
- 68) On September 11, 2001, who attacked the United States? 68) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Iraq  
B) al-Qaeda  
C) the Taliban  
D) al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades  
E) Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi

- 69) The policy of using preemptive military action against a perceived threat to U.S. interests is known as the \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Powell Doctrine.  
B) Bush Doctrine.  
C) Carter Doctrine.  
D) Scowcroft Doctrine.  
E) Reagan Doctrine.
- 70) Foreign and military policy is dominated by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the states.  
B) the Joint Chiefs of Staff.  
C) the Supreme Court.  
D) the Department of Foreign Policy and International Commerce.  
E) the president.
- 71) Which Cabinet department was created after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Department of Preemption  
B) the Department of Rendition  
C) the Department of Terrorism  
D) the Department of Homeland Security  
E) the Department of War
- 72) Who is the most supportive of the War Powers Act? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Department of Defense  
B) the states  
C) the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
D) the president  
E) Congress
- 73) What did Dwight D. Eisenhower warn the United States about? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a "red dawn"  
B) the influence of the mass media on military decisions.  
C) an "October surprise"  
D) the military-industrial complex  
E) the use of airplanes as missiles
- 74) What happened at Abu Ghraib? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) A Fox News journalist was captured and later decapitated.  
B) Bush declared "mission accomplished."  
C) Saddam Hussein was captured.  
D) Osama bin Laden was captured.  
E) American soldiers tortured Iraqi prisoners.
- 75) Of the following, who was most likely to pursue unilateral policies? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) George H. W. Bush  
B) Ronald Reagan  
C) Jimmy Carter  
D) George W. Bush  
E) Bill Clinton

- 76) According to President George W. Bush, \_\_\_\_\_ was the greatest advance in health care since 1965. 76) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) CHIPS
  - B) TANF
  - C) Medicaid
  - D) Medicare
  - E) the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act
- 77) Surveys about the new prescription drug benefit program show that American seniors 77) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) view the prescription drug benefits unfavorably.
  - B) appreciated how difficult it was to get meaningful change.
  - C) are very positive about this program.
  - D) find the new program easy to understand.
  - E) have slightly more favorable than unfavorable attitudes toward the program.
- 78) Social welfare policy includes all of the following issues EXCEPT 78) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) child health care.
  - B) adult health care.
  - C) public education.
  - D) the implications of war.
  - E) protection against poverty.
- 79) The intentional course of action followed by government in dealing with problems or matters of concern is called 79) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) public policy.
  - B) social welfare policy.
  - C) policy formulation.
  - D) policy administration.
  - E) public administration.
- 80) Problem recognition 80) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) is not necessarily critical to the policy-making process.
  - B) is the last stage of the policy-making process.
  - C) is the first stage of the policy-making process.
  - D) requires governmental intervention.
  - E) is a step that can occur during anytime of the policy-making process.
- 81) A set of problems to which policy makers believe they should be attentive is called 81) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) policy formulation.
  - B) programs.
  - C) the playbill.
  - D) an agenda.
  - E) entitlements.
- 82) The changing list of issues to which governmental officials believe they should address themselves is called a 82) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) policy agenda.
  - B) governmental agenda.
  - C) legislative agenda.
  - D) policy addendum.
  - E) systematic agenda.

- 83) The crafting of appropriate and acceptable proposed courses of action to ameliorate or resolve public problems is called 83) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) policy adoption.
  - B) policy formulation.
  - C) agenda setting.
  - D) public administration.
  - E) policy resolution.
- 84) Addressing a current problem by drawing on previous experiences with similar problems in the past is called 84) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) problem formulation.
  - B) creative formulation.
  - C) analogous formulation.
  - D) routine formulation.
  - E) historical formulation.
- 85) Policy adoption 85) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) occurs directly after the problem–recognition phase of the process.
  - B) provides guidelines for legislative consideration of policy proposals.
  - C) gives policies legal force.
  - D) gives policies judicial protection.
  - E) prohibits the implementation of policies approved by the legislature.
- 86) Most public policies are implemented by 86) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Congress.
  - B) the Senate.
  - C) the courts.
  - D) the House of Representatives.
  - E) administrative agencies.
- 87) Encouraging charitable giving through the use of tax deductions is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ technique. 87) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) hortatory
  - B) authoritative
  - C) incentive
  - D) free market
  - E) capacity
- 88) Providing people with information, training, or resources that will enable them to undertake desired activities is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ techniques. 88) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) hortatory
  - B) authoritative
  - C) free market
  - D) incentive
  - E) capacity
- 89) One important evaluator of public policy is the 89) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Independent Regulatory Agency.
  - B) Government Accountability Office.
  - C) United Nations.
  - D) Central Intelligence Agency.
  - E) Department of State.

- 90) State governments were initially responsible for social policy. When did the federal government take on a more active role in social policy? 90) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) immediately after the Civil War
  - B) during the 1980s
  - C) prior to the Civil War
  - D) during the late nineteenth century
  - E) under the Articles of Confederation
- 91) Social Security was created in the \_\_\_\_\_ 91) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 1790s.
  - B) 1860s.
  - C) 1930s.
  - D) 1970s.
  - E) 1960s.
- 92) The Social Security Act's core \_\_\_\_\_ 92) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) is its compulsory old-age insurance program funded jointly by the federal government and employer contributions.
  - B) is its compulsory old-age insurance program funded by both the federal and state governments.
  - C) is its compulsory old-age insurance program funded by the federal government.
  - D) provides income security for all Americans.
  - E) is its compulsory old-age insurance program funded jointly by the federal government and employer and employee contributions.
- 93) National health insurance initially \_\_\_\_\_ 93) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) has never been realistically considered in the United States.
  - B) was proposed as part of Johnson's Great Society program.
  - C) was adopted and then abandoned in the 1940s.
  - D) was adopted during the Clinton administration.
  - E) was considered at the same time as Social Security.
- 94) Health-care policy in the U.S. began formally first at the \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with the widows of seamen. 94) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) local level
  - B) state level
  - C) individual level
  - D) national level
  - E) same time at all levels of government
- 95) Medicaid was designed to provide health care \_\_\_\_\_ 95) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) for the aged and ill.
  - B) for the working class.
  - C) for children.
  - D) for the poor.
  - E) for everyone.
- 96) Income security programs intended to assist persons whose income falls below a designated level are called \_\_\_\_\_ 96) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) security assistance laws.
  - B) non-means-based programs.
  - C) means-tested programs.
  - D) social insurance statutes.
  - E) Medicare and Medicaid.

- 97) The costs of Social Security 97) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) have always led revenues collected.  
B) are expected to exceed revenues around 2017.  
C) are mandated to equal revenues collected by law.  
D) are expected to exceed revenues in 2050.  
E) are not expected to exceed revenues until 2085.
- 98) President George W. Bush's efforts to privatize Social Security 98) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) were supported by an independent panel of experts.  
B) were adopted by the Republican Congress before Democrats took control.  
C) were supported by AARP.  
D) were helped by the multiple recommendations of a panel of experts.  
E) never resonated well enough with the American public to support such dramatic change.
- 99) Unemployment insurance payments 99) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) vary based on unemployment rates.  
B) are subject to mandated minimums set by the federal government.  
C) are most generous in southern states.  
D) are available to all unemployed persons seeking work.  
E) vary dramatically by state.
- 100) All of the following are features of TANF EXCEPT: 100) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) single mothers with children over five must work within two years of receiving benefits.  
B) mothers must provide information on the fathers of their children to get benefits.  
C) a five-year lifetime limit for aid from block grants.  
D) unmarried mothers under the age of 18 must live with an adult and attend school.  
E) single, pregnant women must work through the ninth month of pregnancy.
- 101) The initial purpose of the food stamp program was to 101) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) reduce hunger and malnutrition in children.  
B) expand domestic markets for farm commodities.  
C) alleviate poverty during the Depression.  
D) alleviate poverty and hunger during the 1960s.  
E) provide special nutritional programs for poor women.
- 102) Most medical research is financed by 102) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) private foundations.  
B) pharmaceutical companies.  
C) the national government.  
D) state governments.  
E) research universities.
- 103) During our nation's first century, most economic regulation was done by the 103) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) national government.  
B) courts.  
C) federal bureaucrats.  
D) U.S. Congress.  
E) states.

- 104) The U.S. economic system is a \_\_\_\_\_ 104) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) pure centralized economic system.  
B) pure capitalist system.  
C) mixed free-enterprise system.  
D) mixed Marxist and socialist system.  
E) pure laissez-faire system.
- 105) In 1890, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_, a law designed to prohibit monopolies. 105) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Law on Mergers and Acquisitions  
B) Monopolies Act  
C) Sherman Anti-Trust Act  
D) Hatch Act  
E) Interstate Commerce Act
- 106) The Sixteenth Amendment 106) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) gave freed slaves the right to vote.  
B) gave people age 18 the right to vote.  
C) limited the president to two terms.  
D) allowed for a tax on income.  
E) gave women the right to vote.
- 107) The doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ holds that government involvement in the economy is wrong. 107) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the business cycle  
B) laissez-faire  
C) noblesse oblige  
D) unitarism  
E) centralization
- 108) The doctrine that government should take an active role in guiding and regulating the economy is called 108) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) progressivism.  
B) populism.  
C) activism.  
D) institutionalism.  
E) interventionism.
- 109) The rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively come from the 109) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Glass-Steagall Act.  
B) Wagner Act.  
C) Townshend Act.  
D) Organized Labor Act.  
E) Fair Labor Standards Act.
- 110) The program that established the national government as a major regulator of businesses and an agent for maintaining a stable economy was the 110) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Federal Relief Policy.  
B) War on Poverty.  
C) Great Society.  
D) New Deal.  
E) Fair Deal.

- 111) A major banking law of the New Deal was \_\_\_\_\_ 111) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Glass-Steagall Act.
  - B) Federal Reserve Act.
  - C) Depression Reduction Act.
  - D) Works Progress Administration.
  - E) Agricultural Adjustment Act.
- 112) \_\_\_\_\_ established the legitimacy and viability of national governmental intervention in the economy. 112) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
  - B) The Fair Labor Standard Act (FLSA)
  - C) The Wagner Act
  - D) World War II
  - E) The New Deal
- 113) The Fair Labor Standard Act (FLSA) of 1938 established what? 113) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) official descriptions of different types of jobs
  - B) the minimum age at which a person could work
  - C) a minimum wage
  - D) job classifications such as blue collar and white collar
  - E) unions
- 114) Through the 1950s, most regulatory programs enacted by the national government fell into the category of \_\_\_\_\_ regulation. 114) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) monetary
  - B) adjudicative
  - C) preemptive
  - D) economic
  - E) social
- 115) During the 1960s and 1970s, most regulatory programs enacted by the national government fell into the category of \_\_\_\_\_ regulation. 115) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) environmental protection
  - B) moral turpitude
  - C) paper tiger
  - D) social
  - E) due process
- 116) A criticism of government regulation is that it \_\_\_\_\_ 116) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) increases the profits of many firms.
  - B) lowers prices and the availability of services in some cases.
  - C) can produce monopolistic exploitation.
  - D) is extremely unpopular with constituents.
  - E) can be too popular.

- 117) Who signed legislation that deregulated commercial airlines, railroads, motor carriers, and financial institutions? 117) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Ronald Reagan
  - B) Gerald R. Ford
  - C) Bill Clinton
  - D) Richard M. Nixon
  - E) Jimmy Carter
- 118) The deregulation of the airlines has resulted in 118) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) less service to small communities.
  - B) much higher profits.
  - C) an increase in the price of air travel.
  - D) an increase in the number of midair collisions.
  - E) the continued success of all the established carriers.
- 119) A situation in which there is economic growth, rising national income, high unemployment, and steadiness in the general level of prices is known as 119) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) inflation.
  - B) economic stability.
  - C) depression.
  - D) Keynesianism.
  - E) recession.
- 120) A short-term decline in the economy characterized by sagging investment, falling production, and increasing unemployment is called 120) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) a depression.
  - B) inflation.
  - C) stagnation.
  - D) deflation.
  - E) a recession.
- 121) The deliberate use of taxing and spending policies to improve the country's economic prospects is called 121) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) socioeconomic policy.
  - B) budgetary policy.
  - C) fiscal policy.
  - D) discretionary policy.
  - E) spending policy.
- 122) The portion of a bank's deposits that the bank must retain as backing for its loans is known as the 122) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) fiduciary responsibility.
  - B) loan requirements.
  - C) financial backing proportion.
  - D) reserve requirements.
  - E) earnest money.

- 123) The federal government's policies on taxes, spending, and debt management are known as 123) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) economic policy.  
B) monetary policy.  
C) fiscal policy.  
D) debt policy.  
E) tax policy.
- 124) Three days after the September 11, 2001 attacks, President Bush authorized 124) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the invasion of Iraq.  
B) the designation of "enemy combatant".  
C) warrantless eavesdropping on the telephone calls of some Americans.  
D) the creation of the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba.  
E) the invasion of Afghanistan.
- 125) Americans tend to be very proud of their ability to take advantage of a situation; this is called 125) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) moralism.  
B) manifest destiny.  
C) pragmatism.  
D) unilateralism.  
E) isolation.
- 126) The U.S. often avoided participation in foreign affairs through a foreign policy of 126) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) globalism.  
B) going along to get along.  
C) preemption.  
D) isolationism.  
E) multilateralism.
- 127) The power to formulate foreign policy belongs to 127) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the national government.  
B) the Supreme Court.  
C) the states.  
D) the Joint Chiefs of Staff.  
E) the Department of Foreign Policy and International Commerce.
- 128) A fundamental weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that it 128) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) did not settle competing claims over ownership of western lands.  
B) regulated interstate commerce.  
C) did not create an adequate national defense.  
D) established a uniform foreign policy.  
E) made the central government too powerful.
- 129) The strategy of opposing Soviet expansion with military forces, economic assistance, and political 129) \_\_\_\_\_  
influence was known as  
A) alliance theory.  
B) containment.  
C) isolationism.  
D) preventionism.  
E) balancing power.

- 130) The conflict in \_\_\_\_\_ caused Americans to question the policy of containment. 130) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Israel                      B) Korea                      C) Panama                      D) Vietnam                      E) Iraq
- 131) Which president initially engaged in a relaxation of tensions with the Soviets in the late 1960s? 131) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Gerald Ford  
B) John F. Kennedy  
C) Ronald Reagan  
D) Lyndon Baines Johnson  
E) Richard Nixon
- 132) The policy in which the United States would supply arms and equipment to countries but not send American soldiers was called the 132) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Supply Engagement.  
B) War on Communism.  
C) Nixon Doctrine.  
D) Crisis Politics.  
E) Policy of Limited Engagement.
- 133) The reduction of tensions and increased contact between the United States and the Soviet Union beginning in the late 1960s was called 133) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) engagement.  
B) easement.  
C) the Khrushchev Thaw.  
D) the Nixon Doctrine.  
E) détente.
- 134) Jimmy Carter actively pursued policies favoring 134) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) creating a missile defense shield.  
B) weak defense.  
C) friendly relations with North Korea.  
D) free trade.  
E) human rights.
- 135) Which of the following was NOT an achievement of détente? 135) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT)  
B) increased trade  
C) the Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM)  
D) a worldwide emphasis on human rights  
E) cultural exchanges
- 136) The policy of détente finally died once and for all after 136) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the war in Nicaragua.  
B) the failure of a presidential summit in 1982.  
C) the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.  
D) Sputnik.  
E) the Cuban Missile Crisis.

- 137) The policy that the United States would provide military assistance to anti-communist groups fighting against pro-Soviet governments was called the \_\_\_\_\_ 137) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Carter Doctrine.  
B) Powell Doctrine.  
C) Bush Principle.  
D) Reagan Doctrine.  
E) Mutual Assistance Policy.
- 138) The Cold War ended when communist regimes in Eastern Europe collapsed in \_\_\_\_\_ 138) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 1969.                      B) 1976.                      C) 1982.                      D) 1989.                      E) 1996.
- 139) In 1991, the U.S. military attacked \_\_\_\_\_ 139) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Iraq.  
B) Korea.  
C) Israel.  
D) Panama.  
E) Saudi Arabia.
- 140) President Bill Clinton adopted a policy of active U.S. involvement in international affairs called \_\_\_\_\_ 140) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) constructive free trade.  
B) détente.  
C) active engagement.  
D) engagement.  
E) estrangement.
- 141) Which of the following is a defensive alliance established during the Cold War? \_\_\_\_\_ 141) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) International Criminal Court  
B) United Nations  
C) North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
D) League of Nations  
E) Asian Security Cooperation Treaty
- 142) On September 11, 2001, who attacked the United States? \_\_\_\_\_ 142) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades  
B) the Taliban  
C) Iraq  
D) al-Qaeda  
E) Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi
- 143) The policy of using preemptive military action against a perceived threat to U.S. interests is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ 143) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Bush Doctrine.  
B) Reagan Doctrine.  
C) Carter Doctrine.  
D) Powell Doctrine.  
E) Scrowcroft Doctrine

- 144) Foreign and military policy is dominated by 144) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the president.  
B) the states.  
C) the Joint Chiefs of Staff.  
D) the Department of Foreign Policy and International Commerce.  
E) the Supreme Court.
- 145) Which Cabinet department was created after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks? 145) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Department of War  
B) Department of Homeland Security  
C) Department of Rendition  
D) Department of Terrorism  
E) Department of Preemption
- 146) Who is the most supportive of the War Powers Act? 146) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Congress  
B) Department of Defense  
C) states  
D) Joint Chiefs of Staff  
E) president
- 147) What did Dwight D. Eisenhower warn the United States about? 147) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a "red dawn"  
B) the influence of the mass media on military decisions  
C) the military-industrial complex  
D) an "October surprise"  
E) the use of airplanes as missiles
- 148) Reworked after the Cold War, the UN's ground rules of peacekeeping state that the UN 148) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) must leave a country when asked by the government.  
B) may enter a country without an invitation by the government .  
C) must be invited into a country by the government in order to enter.  
D) must remain neutral at all times.  
E) must remain above conflicts.
- 149) President \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized "enlargement of democracy" through the promotion, militarily 149) \_\_\_\_\_  
and economically, of democratic governments around the world.  
A) Ronald Reagan  
B) Harry S Truman  
C) Franklin D. Roosevelt  
D) Bill Clinton  
E) Richard M. Nixon
- 150) An example of unilateralist approach is 150) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).  
B) the Nixon Doctrine of providing military aid to countries, but not do the fighting for them.  
C) the Bush administration's rejection of the Kyoto Protocol.  
D) the passage of the War Powers Act.  
E) the Reagan Doctrine of providing arms to anti-Soviet governments.

# Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

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|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) D<br>Page Ref: 389  | 24) B<br>Page Ref: 405  | 47) C<br>Page Ref: 413 | 70) E<br>Page Ref: 431 | 93) E<br>Page Ref: 399  |
| 2) E<br>Page Ref: 390  | 25) D<br>Page Ref: 406  | 48) C<br>Page Ref: 413 | 71) D<br>Page Ref: 433 | 94) D<br>Page Ref: 399  |
| 3) E<br>Page Ref: 392  | 26) D<br>Page Ref: 408  | 49) B<br>Page Ref: 416 | 72) E<br>Page Ref: 435 | 95) D<br>Page Ref: 399  |
| 4) A<br>Page Ref: 392  | 27) B<br>Page Ref: 408  | 50) C<br>Page Ref: 413 | 73) D<br>Page Ref: 435 | 96) C<br>Page Ref: 400  |
| 5) B<br>Page Ref: 392  | 28) E<br>Page Ref: 408  | 51) D<br>Page Ref: 419 | 74) E<br>Page Ref: 436 | 97) B<br>Page Ref: 401  |
| 6) D<br>Page Ref: 393  | 29) C<br>Page Ref: 408  | 52) E<br>Page Ref: 420 | 75) D<br>Page Ref: 439 | 98) E<br>Page Ref: 402  |
| 7) B<br>Page Ref: 394  | 30) B<br>Page Ref: 408  | 53) B<br>Page Ref: 420 | 76) E<br>Page Ref: 389 | 99) E<br>Page Ref: 402  |
| 8) E<br>Page Ref: 394  | 31) D<br>Page Ref: 409  | 54) D<br>Page Ref: 421 | 77) A<br>Page Ref: 390 | 100) E<br>Page Ref: 404 |
| 9) D<br>Page Ref: 394  | 32) D<br>Page Ref: 409  | 55) D<br>Page Ref: 422 | 78) D<br>Page Ref: 390 | 101) B<br>Page Ref: 404 |
| 10) D<br>Page Ref: 394 | 33) D<br>Page Ref: 410  | 56) D<br>Page Ref: 422 | 79) A<br>Page Ref: 390 | 102) C<br>Page Ref: 405 |
| 11) C<br>Page Ref: 395 | 34) B<br>Page Ref: 410  | 57) C<br>Page Ref: 423 | 80) C<br>Page Ref: 392 | 103) E<br>Page Ref: 408 |
| 12) A<br>Page Ref: 395 | 35) C<br>Page Ref: 410  | 58) E<br>Page Ref: 423 | 81) D<br>Page Ref: 392 | 104) C<br>Page Ref: 408 |
| 13) A<br>Page Ref: 396 | 36) B<br>Page Ref: 410  | 59) E<br>Page Ref: 423 | 82) B<br>Page Ref: 392 | 105) C<br>Page Ref: 408 |
| 14) A<br>Page Ref: 396 | 37) E<br>Page Ref: 411  | 60) B<br>Page Ref: 423 | 83) B<br>Page Ref: 393 | 106) D<br>Page Ref: 409 |
| 15) D<br>Page Ref: 396 | 38) C<br>Page Ref: 395, | 61) A<br>Page Ref: 423 | 84) C<br>Page Ref: 394 | 107) B<br>Page Ref: 410 |
| 16) A<br>Page Ref: 396 | 39) C<br>Page Ref: 411  | 62) D<br>Page Ref: 424 | 85) C<br>Page Ref: 394 | 108) E<br>Page Ref: 410 |
| 17) C<br>Page Ref: 397 | 40) B<br>Page Ref: 411  | 63) A<br>Page Ref: 424 | 86) E<br>Page Ref: 395 | 109) B<br>Page Ref: 410 |
| 18) B<br>Page Ref: 397 | 41) B<br>Page Ref: 411  | 64) D<br>Page Ref: 425 | 87) C<br>Page Ref:     | 110) D<br>Page Ref: 410 |
| 19) D<br>Page Ref: 397 | 42) B<br>Page Ref: 412  | 65) D<br>Page Ref: 425 | 88) E<br>Page Ref: 396 | 111) A<br>Page Ref: 410 |
| 20) C<br>Page Ref: 398 | 43) C<br>Page Ref: 412  | 66) A<br>Page Ref: 425 | 89) B<br>Page Ref: 396 | 112) E<br>Page Ref: 410 |
| 21) E<br>Page Ref: 399 | 44) C<br>Page Ref: 412  | 67) B<br>Page Ref: 426 | 90) D<br>Page Ref: 397 | 113) C<br>Page Ref: 411 |
| 22) D<br>Page Ref: 400 | 45) D<br>Page Ref: 412  | 68) B<br>Page Ref: 427 | 91) C<br>Page Ref: 398 | 114) D<br>Page Ref: 411 |
| 23) E<br>Page Ref: 400 | 46) A<br>Page Ref:      | 69) B<br>Page Ref: 428 | 92) E<br>Page Ref: 398 | 115) D<br>Page Ref: 411 |

# Answer Key

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| 116) C<br>Page Ref: 411 | 139) A<br>Page Ref: 425 |
| 117) E<br>Page Ref: 412 | 140) D<br>Page Ref: 425 |
| 118) A<br>Page Ref: 412 | 141) C<br>Page Ref: 426 |
| 119) B<br>Page Ref: 412 | 142) D<br>Page Ref: 427 |
| 120) E<br>Page Ref: 412 | 143) A<br>Page Ref: 428 |
| 121) C<br>Page Ref: 413 | 144) A<br>Page Ref: 431 |
| 122) D<br>Page Ref: 413 | 145) B<br>Page Ref: 433 |
| 123) C<br>Page Ref: 413 | 146) A<br>Page Ref: 435 |
| 124) C<br>Page Ref: 419 | 147) C<br>Page Ref: 435 |
| 125) C<br>Page Ref: 420 | 148) B<br>Page Ref: 438 |
| 126) D<br>Page Ref: 420 | 149) D<br>Page Ref: 439 |
| 127) A<br>Page Ref: 421 | 150) C<br>Page Ref: 439 |
| 128) C<br>Page Ref: 421 |                         |
| 129) B<br>Page Ref: 422 |                         |
| 130) D<br>Page Ref: 422 |                         |
| 131) E<br>Page Ref: 423 |                         |
| 132) C<br>Page Ref: 423 |                         |
| 133) E<br>Page Ref: 423 |                         |
| 134) E<br>Page Ref: 423 |                         |
| 135) D<br>Page Ref:     |                         |
| 136) C<br>Page Ref: 424 |                         |
| 137) D<br>Page Ref: 424 |                         |
| 138) D<br>Page Ref: 425 |                         |