

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

- 1) The current Speaker of the House is 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Joe Cannon.
  - B) Nancy Pelosi.
  - C) Bill Frist.
  - D) Dennis Hastert.
  - E) Newt Gingrich.
  
- 2) The Great Compromise resulted in 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) a weakened executive branch.
  - B) an Electoral College based on representation.
  - C) legalization of slavery.
  - D) a two-house legislature.
  - E) a single-house legislature.
  
- 3) In general, Congress has experienced \_\_\_\_\_ in/of its authority over time. 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) no change
  - B) growth
  - C) decline
  - D) redefinition
  - E) a near obliteration
  
- 4) Any legislature with two houses is referred to as 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) bimodal.
  - B) Congress.
  - C) bifurcated.
  - D) bipolar.
  - E) bicameral.
  
- 5) The process of allotting seats in the House of Representatives is called 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) proportionality.
  - B) census.
  - C) gerrymandering.
  - D) redistricting.
  - E) apportionment.
  
- 6) The Constitution stipulates that members of the House of Representatives are elected directly by the people for \_\_\_\_\_-year terms. 6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) four
  - B) eight
  - C) two
  - D) twelve
  - E) six

- 7) State legislatures lost their control over the selection of senators when the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment was ratified in 1913. 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Seventeenth
  - B) Fifteenth
  - C) Twenty-First
  - D) Nineteenth
  - E) Twenty-Third
- 8) The most important power Congress has is the power to 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) lay and collect taxes.
  - B) make laws.
  - C) coin money.
  - D) declare war.
  - E) regulate commerce.
- 9) The House of Representatives has the sole power to 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) approve treaties.
  - B) initiate revenue bills.
  - C) declare war.
  - D) make agreements with the executive.
  - E) try impeached officials.
- 10) The Senate has the sole power to 10) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. declare war.
  - II. advise and consent on major presidential appointments.
  - III. oversee the governance of the District of Columbia.
  - IV. issue patents and copyrights.
- A) II and IV      B) II and II      C) I      D) II      E) III
- 11) The Senate must approve treaties by a \_\_\_\_\_ vote. 11) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) two-thirds (after a two-thirds vote in the House).
  - B) simple majority
  - C) two-thirds
  - D) three-quarters
  - E) seven-eighths
- 12) A new Congress is seated every \_\_\_\_\_ years. 12) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) two      B) six      C) four      D) three      E) eight
- 13) The main organizational vehicle in the House and Senate is/are 13) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the subcommittees.
  - B) strong party leaders.
  - C) the way seats are configured on the floor of both houses.
  - D) the two major political parties plus the Independents.
  - E) the two political parties.

- 14) Individual senators can exercise tremendous power by filibustering 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) unless a majority of the Senate votes to cut her or him off from speaking.  
B) unless three-fifths of the senators vote to cut her or him off.  
C) unless three-quarters of the senators vote to cut him or her off.  
D) unless two-thirds of the senators vote to cut her or him off.  
E) unless the party leader tells him or her to stop.
- 15) The presiding officer of the Senate who can vote only in the case of a tie is 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Speaker.  
B) the head of the majority party's campaign committee.  
C) the president pro tempore.  
D) the vice president of the United States.  
E) the majority leader.
- 16) The most powerful position in the House of Representatives is called the 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Speaker of the House.  
B) party whip.  
C) president of the House.  
D) majority leader.  
E) president pro tempore.
- 17) Members of Congress often seek committee assignments based upon 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
I. their own interests or expertise.  
II. their need to curry favor with political leaders.  
III. reelection incentives.  
IV. opportunities for "pork."  
A) II and III  
B) I, III, and IV  
C) III  
D) II, III, and IV  
E) I and II
- 18) Committee chairs in the House are 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) selected by House leaders in the majority party.  
B) voted on by committee members from both the House minority and majority parties.  
C) selected in House caucuses by majority party vote.  
D) always the most senior members of committees in the majority party.  
E) usually in their first term of office.
- 19) In the 1980s, incumbent members of Congress won reelection in about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of all races. 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 87                      B) 95                      C) 80                      D) 90                      E) 92
- 20) In most parliamentary systems, the head of government is chosen 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) by governing parties or coalitions.  
B) by members of the Cabinet.  
C) by a system closely resembling the U.S. Electoral College.  
D) by opposition parties.  
E) directly by a majority of the people's votes.

- 21) In general, Congress is \_\_\_\_\_ than the rest of the United States. 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. more liberal
  - II. better educated
  - III. older and whiter
  - IV. more male and richer
- A) I and II
  - B) II, III, and IV
  - C) II and III
  - D) I, II, and III
  - E) I and IV
- 22) Members of Congress who trade votes on bills that are of little interest to legislators are engaging in 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) role-playing.
  - B) ice fishing.
  - C) logrolling.
  - D) filibustering.
  - E) rain dancing.
- 23) The English political philosopher who articulated a sophisticated theory of representation was 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) John Locke.
  - B) Edmund Burke.
  - C) Jeremy Bentham.
  - D) Thomas Hobbes.
  - E) Tony Blair.
- 24) Among some of the advantages of incumbency are 24) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. guaranteed reelection.
  - II. name recognition.
  - III. access to the media.
  - IV. easier fund-raising.
- A) II and III
  - B) I and IV
  - C) II, III, and IV
  - D) I, II, and III
  - E) I and II
- 25) A good way for members of Congress to curry the favor of other members who are running for president is to 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) invoke cloture.
  - B) contribute to their campaigns.
  - C) support their legislation.
  - D) ask to be their running mate.
  - E) practice earmarking.
- 26) Congressional caucuses 26) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) are funded in the House and Senate operations bills.
  - B) usually establish budgetary priorities in both houses of Congress.
  - C) are a part of the House and Senate's formal organization.
  - D) provide the opportunity for members of similar interests to meet.
  - E) provide the opportunity for members of similar interests within each party to meet.

- 27) \_\_\_\_\_ most likely maximize/s the opportunities on both sides of an issue to air their views. 27) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Party caucuses
  - B) Floor speeches
  - C) The Committee of the Whole
  - D) Markups
  - E) Subcommittee meetings
- 28) All bills must be introduced by 28) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the president.
  - B) the president's Cabinet.
  - C) staffers.
  - D) interest groups.
  - E) members of Congress.
- 29) There is only one way to end a filibuster. It is called 29) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) cloture.
  - B) a veto.
  - C) a hold.
  - D) a pocket veto.
  - E) a discharge petition.
- 30) The practice that allows for unlimited debate in the Senate is called 30) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) holding.
  - B) grandstanding.
  - C) a filibuster.
  - D) invoking cloture.
  - E) senatorial courtesy.
- 31) The War Powers Act provides for all of the following EXCEPT 31) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) presidents obtaining congressional approval before committing troops abroad.
  - B) requiring presidents to notify Congress within forty-eight hours of deploying troops.
  - C) requiring the president to withdraw troops after sixty days unless Congress declares war.
  - D) allowing a president 30 days to implement a withdrawal of troops.
  - E) giving Congress the right to declare war.
- 32) Under the Articles of Confederation, 32) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Thomas Jefferson served briefly as president.
  - B) there were eighteen presidents with significant authority.
  - C) there was no executive branch.
  - D) George Washington served temporarily as president.
  - E) there were three branches of government.
- 33) Under the Constitution, the qualifications for president include that the president must be 33) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) an American citizen and a resident for at least fourteen years.
  - B) over 35 years old, a natural-born citizen, and a resident for fourteen years.
  - C) over 30 years old and a citizen.
  - D) over 45 years of age, a naturalized citizen, and a resident for fifteen years.
  - E) born a U.S. citizen and a citizen for at least fifteen years.

- 34) The Cabinet system was established by 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) tradition.  
B) John Adams.  
C) three of the Articles in the Constitution.  
D) Article II.  
E) Thomas Jefferson.
- 35) White House staffers 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) derive their power from personal relationships with the president.  
B) number fewer than 50.  
C) possess independent legal authority.  
D) are confirmed by the Senate, like all presidential appointments.  
E) number over 1,000.
- 36) Historically, vice presidents were selected as presidential running mates to 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) become close advisers to the president.  
B) provide for an excellent successor should the president die.  
C) serve as an "equal partner" with the president in running the nation.  
D) balance the ticket.  
E) provide the president with expertise he did not enjoy.
- 37) The main purpose of the War Powers Act was to 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) show support for the troops.  
B) reassert Congress's budgetary authority over the financing of wars.  
C) strengthen the president's powers as commander-in-chief.  
D) restrict the war powers of the president.  
E) overrule a decision of the Supreme Court enhancing the president's ability to conduct war.
- 38) Presidents have relied on their inherent powers to 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) conduct wars.  
B) circumvent the Constitution in times of war or crisis.  
C) declare wars.  
D) enter into treaties.  
E) show the electorate how powerful they are.
- 39) The process of bringing charges against the president or vice president is called 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) recall.  
B) initiative.  
C) a preliminary conviction.  
D) removal.  
E) impeachment.
- 40) The president's fundamental authority over the military comes from 40) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) *Marbury v. Madison*.  
B) treaty powers.  
C) the War Powers Act.  
D) Congress.  
E) being commander in chief.

- 41) Agreements that the president enters into with foreign nations that do not require the advice and consent of the Senate are called 41) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) executive agreements.
  - B) executive orders.
  - C) covenants.
  - D) executive protocols.
  - E) treaties.
- 42) Under Article II, the president's power to make treaties is limited by 42) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the House Foreign Relations Committee.
  - B) the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate.
  - C) a majority vote in the Senate.
  - D) the advice and consent of two-thirds of both the House and Senate.
  - E) State Department rules.
- 43) The president has the power to appoint 43) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) all federal employees.
  - B) all legislative branch employees.
  - C) over 10,000 political appointees.
  - D) no federal officials, except potential Supreme Court justices.
  - E) his Cabinet.
- 44) In *U.S. v. Nixon*, the U.S. Supreme Court 44) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) decided that presidential papers must be open to the public.
  - B) upheld the House's articles of impeachment against the president.
  - C) found that the president and his aides were not immune from lawsuits.
  - D) ruled that the concept of executive privilege was inherently unconstitutional.
  - E) ruled that the rights of criminal defendants overrode the president's general claim of executive privilege.
- 45) Executive privilege 45) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. has been defined narrowly by the Supreme Court.
  - II. is an express power granted to the president in Article II of the Constitution.
  - III. refers to the entire collection of rights enjoyed by the president.
  - IV. allows presidents to break the law with impunity.
- A) I and II      B) II and IV      C) I      D) I and III      E) II and III
- 46) Presidents may be removed from office by 46) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) a trial held in the Department of Justice.
  - B) a majority vote of "no confidence" in both the House and Senate.
  - C) state referenda.
  - D) being found guilty of any crime by either the House and Senate.
  - E) impeachment in the House and trial/conviction in the Senate.
- 47) Removal of the president from office requires 47) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress.
  - B) a three-fourths vote in the Senate.
  - C) a two-thirds vote in the House.
  - D) a two-thirds vote in the Senate.
  - E) a simple majority in the House.

- 48) A president can best set national policy and priorities through 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the line-item veto.  
B) executive messages.  
C) the introduction of bills in Congress.  
D) personal charm.  
E) his budget proposals and continued insistence on their congressional passage.
- 49) The first president to send a legislative package to Congress was 49) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) George Washington.  
B) Abraham Lincoln.  
C) Franklin D. Roosevelt.  
D) Harry S Truman.  
E) Woodrow Wilson.
- 50) The responsibilities of the Office of Management and Budget include/s 50) \_\_\_\_\_  
I. preparing the president's budget program.  
II. reviewing the budget proposals of executive departments.  
III. supplying economic forecasts.  
IV. acting as a liaison with Congress and the federal judiciary.  
A) I and II  
B) I  
C) I, II, and III  
D) I, II, and IV  
E) II
- 51) According to political scientist Richard Neustadt, the president's power to persuade is crucial to his 51) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) charisma.  
B) unrestrained ideological entrepreneurship.  
C) exercise of ultra-constitutional powers.  
D) reelection prospects.  
E) political leadership.
- 52) An executive order of the president 52) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) may be directly contrary to a law passed by Congress.  
B) has the power to create policy.  
C) is a rule or regulation rarely considered by presidents.  
D) is the same as an executive agreement.  
E) has no legal consequence.
- 53) Surges in presidential popularity often occur due to 53) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) midterm elections.  
B) the actions of the vice president.  
C) international crises.  
D) administration scandals.  
E) economic crises.

- 54) Presidential popularity generally 54) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) increases throughout a term.  
B) responds only to crises.  
C) drops at the very beginning of a first term.  
D) stays constant.  
E) follows a cyclical pattern.
- 55) The "national plan for action" regarding a possible avian flu epidemic 55) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) anticipates deaths of 200,000 million Americans.  
B) places tremendous responsibilities on state and local government.  
C) anticipates most major problems that could occur.  
D) has been praised by city and county officials.  
E) bypasses state and local governments to consolidate federal authority.
- 56) Under the Articles of Confederation, the bureaucracy consisted of 56) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) two departments: Domestic and Foreign Affairs.  
B) a handful of individuals without any formal staffs.  
C) two departments: War and Treasury.  
D) four departments: War, Treasury, Foreign Affairs, and Justice.  
E) three departments: Foreign Affairs, War, and Treasury.
- 57) The nature of the federal bureaucracy was permanently changed by 57) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Abraham Lincoln.  
B) George Washington.  
C) Andrew Jackson.  
D) James Monroe.  
E) Thomas Jefferson.
- 58) The Civil War 58) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) ended with the Department of Agriculture being given full Cabinet status.  
B) prompted President Lincoln to call on Congress to double the size of the bureaucracy.  
C) permanently changed the nature of the bureaucracy.  
D) facilitated making the Attorney General part of the Cabinet.  
E) led to a contraction in the size of the bureaucracy.
- 59) The firing of public-office holders of a defeated political party, and their replacement with loyalists of the victorious political party, is called the 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) civil service.  
B) merit system.  
C) replacement doctrine.  
D) nepotism system.  
E) spoils system.
- 60) The civil service system, established in 1883, 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) eventually covered 10 percent of all federal employees.  
B) initially covered only about a third of federal workers.  
C) was governed by a partisan board appointed by the president.  
D) eventually was replaced by executive order.  
E) was eventually expanded to cover most federal appointees in what was called a merit system.

- 61) The first independent regulatory commission was the \_\_\_\_\_ 61) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Securities and Exchange Commission.  
B) Federal Elections Commission.  
C) Interstate Commerce Commission.  
D) Equal Opportunity Employment Commission.  
E) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- 62) In 1914, Congress, at the request of the Wilson administration, created the \_\_\_\_\_ to protect small business and the public from unfair business practices and competition. 62) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Anti-Monopoly and Trust Commission  
B) Interstate Commerce Commission  
C) Federal Trade Commission  
D) Department of Economic Affairs  
E) Department of Commerce
- 63) The Works Progress Administration was \_\_\_\_\_ 63) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a part of President Harry S. Truman's "Fair Deal" policy.  
B) created by President Theodore Roosevelt to help stabilize the economy.  
C) a program supported by President Herbert Hoover to provide economic relief during the Depression.  
D) used to hire thousands of out of work employees to complete numerous public works projects.  
E) a part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society Program.
- 64) How agencies execute congressional wishes is most accurately called policy \_\_\_\_\_ 64) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) performance.  
B) implementation.  
C) sequestration.  
D) management.  
E) execution.
- 65) President Lyndon B. Johnson's War on Poverty \_\_\_\_\_ 65) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) was unrelated to fighting discrimination.  
B) was a part of the Great Society Program, equal in scope to President Theodore Roosevelt's expansion of the federal bureaucracy.  
C) was a way for him to curry favor with southern legislators.  
D) did produce additional growth in the bureaucracy.  
E) was an unprecedented expansion of the federal government and its bureaucracy.
- 66) Hispanics are \_\_\_\_\_ 66) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) far better represented than whites in the federal bureaucracy.  
B) dramatically underrepresented in the federal workforce.  
C) not as well represented as Asians/Pacific Islanders in the federal bureaucracy.  
D) as well represented as African Americans in the federal bureaucracy as employees.  
E) not as well represented as Native Americans in the federal bureaucracy.

- 67) Among the federal responses to the graying of the bureaucracy have been 67) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. changing retirement ages.
  - II. to look to Presidential Management Fellows.
  - III. reliance on White House Fellows.
  - IV. using outside, private contractors.
- A) II and III
  - B) II and IV
  - C) I and III
  - D) IV only
  - E) I, II, and III
- 68) Many members of the Constitutional Convention 68) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) wanted to prevent the president from having a council of advisers like the British King.
  - B) voted to make explicit mention of the Cabinet in the Constitution.
  - C) believed the Cabinet should be able to veto a presidential decision.
  - D) wanted members from the Senate to rotate into the Cabinet.
  - E) concluded that the president should have the authority to require written opinions from executive department officers.
- 69) All Cabinet departments are headed by a secretary except for the Department of 69) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) State.
  - B) Justice.
  - C) Commerce.
  - D) Veterans Affairs.
  - E) Defense.
- 70) A business established by government that performs functions that could be provided by private 70) \_\_\_\_\_  
business is called a/an
- A) clientele agency.
  - B) independent corporation.
  - C) independent regulatory commission.
  - D) executive agency.
  - E) government corporation.
- 71) The Environmental Protection Agency is a/an 71) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) independent regulatory agency.
  - B) agency recently abolished due to violations of the Hatch Act.
  - C) government corporation.
  - D) Cabinet department.
  - E) independent executive agency.
- 72) Newer regulatory boards often 72) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. are more political than boards created earlier.
  - II. are more concerned with public health and safety.
  - III. enjoy autonomy from political pressures.
  - IV. are headed by a board.
- A) I and II
  - B) II and IV
  - C) II and III
  - D) III and IV
  - E) I and IV

- 73) In exercising its oversight function, it is not unusual for Congress to 73) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) override a president's veto.  
B) hold hearings.  
C) conduct impeachment hearings.  
D) go to court to get executive documents.  
E) issue executive orders.
- 74) The Department of Labor's Employment of Standards Administration's failure to draft guidelines to enforce President Lyndon B. Johnson's executive order prohibiting discrimination based on gender for several years is an example of 74) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the unpopularity of gender equality.  
B) the uselessness of executive orders.  
C) how ineffective the president was.  
D) the critical role bureaucrats play in the execution of policy directives.  
E) the need to eliminate the bureaucracy altogether.
- 75) The Senate's checks on the bureaucracy include 75) \_\_\_\_\_  
I. the power to confirm presidential appointees.  
II. its investigatory powers.  
III. its ability to remove presidential appointees for any reason.  
IV. congressional review.  
A) I, III, and IV  
B) II and IV  
C) I, II, and IV  
D) I and II  
E) II, III, and IV
- 76) Title IX provides a good example of how 76) \_\_\_\_\_  
I. various administrations can affect how laws passed by Congress can be interpreted and implemented.  
II. a law and its enforcement can result in full equality for women.  
III. interest groups believe they must mobilize to make sure laws are enforced properly by the bureaucracy.  
IV. the administration can direct the bureaucracy not to enforce laws passed by Congress fully.  
A) I and II  
B) I and III  
C) I, II, and IV  
D) I, III, and IV  
E) II, III, and IV
- 77) Congress passed Title IX to ensure more equal treatment for women students. But it was largely unenforceable until the Office of Civil Rights 77) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) issued a policy interpretation of the act devoting significant coverage to how football was to be treated.  
B) decided that women and men must be treated equally in all aspects of athletics.  
C) issued regulations specifying how the act was to be interpreted.  
D) convinced Congress to pass a new, less ambiguous Title IX law.  
E) began to enforce the act.

- 78) A quasi-legislative process in which a bureaucratic agency settles disputes between two parties is called: 78) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) discretion.
  - B) rule making.
  - C) justice.
  - D) dispute resolution.
  - E) bureaucratic arbitration.
- 79) Most bureaucrats have some leeway in their ability to make choices regarding the best way to implement congressional intentions. This is called 79) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) selective implementation.
  - B) administrative discretion.
  - C) rule making.
  - D) the formal hearing procedure.
  - E) adjudication.
- 80) The increasing complexity of the policy making process within bureaucracies most recently is reflected in the growth of 80) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) interagency councils.
  - B) political action committees.
  - C) policy councils.
  - D) issue networks.
  - E) iron triangles.
- 81) Research by political scientists shows that government agencies are 81) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) well liked.
  - B) greatly respected by the public and members of Congress.
  - C) strategic.
  - D) inherently flawed.
  - E) well organized.
- 82) Among the tools of judicial oversight of the bureaucracy are 82) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) general judicial strategies.
  - B) the development of specialized courts.
  - C) ruling laws unconstitutional.
  - D) issuing injunctions even before rules are formally promulgated.
  - E) the ability to pressure the president.
- 83) Yaser Hamdi's father challenged the legality of his son's detention at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba's U.S. detention facility, charging that 83) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) U.S. citizens cannot be treated as enemy combatants.
  - B) his continuing detention violated the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.
  - C) his son had nothing to do with attacks on the United States.
  - D) his continuing detention violated the Fourth and Sixth Amendments.
  - E) U.S. courts had no jurisdiction over the matter.

- 84) When the U.S. Supreme Court decided that "a state of war is not a blank check for the president," the justices were referring to 84) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) President Franklin D. Roosevelt's internment of the Japanese during World War II.
  - B) President George W. Bush's decision to attack Iraq and remove Saddam Hussein from power.
  - C) President Harry S Truman's seizure of the steel mills during the Korean War.
  - D) President Abraham Lincoln's use of extraordinary powers during the Civil War.
  - E) President George W. Bush's administration's denial of the rights of U.S. citizens during the war on terrorism.
- 85) All of the following are accurate descriptions of the U.S. Supreme Court in its early years EXCEPT: 85) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. Many lawyers longed for the prestige of an appointment to the Court.
  - II. James Madison in *The Federalist Papers* considered it the "least dangerous branch."
  - III. Congress failed to allocate space for the Court by providing its own building.
  - IV. After sitting in New York City, the justices found themselves hearing cases in the basement of the U.S. Senate.
- A) I and II
  - B) II and III
  - C) III and IV
  - D) IV
  - E) II, III, and IV
- 86) The value of a clerkship on the U.S. Supreme Court is demonstrated by 86) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the undisputed influence clerks have on their justices.
  - B) the Court's insistence that clerks be representative of the pool of law school graduates.
  - C) the high salaries and bonuses paid to clerks by big law firms.
  - D) the fact that the majority of clerks stay with the Court for decades.
  - E) the close relationship clerks have with their justices.
- 87) Supreme Court justices and federal judges serve for 87) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) twelve-year terms.
  - B) eight-year terms.
  - C) four-year terms.
  - D) life.
  - E) life with good behavior.
- 88) Why did the Framers include life tenure for federal judges? 88) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) it would make it more difficult for the president and Congress to agree on good candidates.
  - B) they feared that no one would take the positions otherwise.
  - C) to make judges less likely to be removed by political pressures.
  - D) to make the judiciary more powerful than Congress or the president.
  - E) to make sure that judges would remain ethical while in office.

- 89) Included among the checks on the powers of the U.S. Supreme Court are: 89) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. Congress can alter the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
  - II. Its decisions can be reversed by constitutional amendment.
  - III. Judges can be impeached and removed from office.
  - IV. The House can nominate and appoint Supreme Court judges.
- A) I, II, and III
  - B) I and II
  - C) I, II, III, and IV
  - D) II and III
  - E) I and IV
- 90) In \_\_\_\_\_, the U.S. Supreme Court held that it had the power to review the constitutionality of acts of Congress. 90) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - B) *Marbury v. Madison*
  - C) *Hamilton v. Madison*.
  - D) *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*
  - E) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- 91) Precedent for judicial filibustering of Supreme Court nominees began with 91) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the appointment of Louis Brandeis as the first Jewish judge.
  - B) Lyndon B. Johnson's appointment of Abe Fortas as chief justice.
  - C) Thomas Jefferson's nomination of Salmon Chase.
  - D) John Adams's appointment of John Marshall.
  - E) George H. W. Bush's appointment of Clarence Thomas.
- 92) Judicial review means 92) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) all state courts can review federal laws to see if they agree with state constitutional principles.
  - B) that the federal courts, especially the Supreme Court, have the authority to review acts of Congress to determine if they are constitutional.
  - C) that the Supreme Court can oversee all of the actions of the executive and legislative branch every year to make sure that they are constitutional.
  - D) all federal courts are entitled to declare all acts of state legislatures unconstitutional.
  - E) that federal courts can invalidate only federal laws, not state or local laws.
- 93) \_\_\_\_\_ is generally considered to have been the most influential chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. 93) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Roger Taney
  - B) John G. Roberts
  - C) John Marshall
  - D) Earl Warren
  - E) William H. Rehnquist
- 94) State courts of original jurisdiction where cases begin are called 94) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) appellate courts.
  - B) trial courts.
  - C) district courts.
  - D) select courts.
  - E) original courts.

- 95) In a civil case, the party who brings a case against a defendant is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_  
A) accused.  
B) petitioner.  
C) attorney general.  
D) plaintiff.  
E) state.
- 96) Each judicial district has a U.S. attorney whose main job it is to \_\_\_\_\_  
A) be the chief enforcer of civil law within the district.  
B) be the major representative of the president charged with enforcing the president's political law enforcement agenda.  
C) be the chief law enforcement officer of federal laws.  
D) represent the federal government before the U.S. Supreme Court.  
E) be the chief investigator.
- 97) The jurisdiction of the federal courts is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the House of Representatives exclusively.  
B) the vice president.  
C) the Constitution and statutes passed by Congress under its Article III authority.  
D) the Constitution alone.  
E) the president in consultation with the Department of Justice.
- 98) In court rulings, a reliance on past decisions or precedents to formulate decisions on new cases is called \_\_\_\_\_  
A) "common" judicial sense.  
B) stare decisis.  
C) solicitation.  
D) strict construction.  
E) certiorari.
- 99) The justices of the Supreme Court are \_\_\_\_\_  
A) nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate.  
B) nominated by the Senate.  
C) confirmed by the president.  
D) nominated by the president and confirmed by both the House and Senate.  
E) elected in nonpartisan balloting.
- 100) The height of interest group involvement in the judicial confirmation process occurred during the nomination of \_\_\_\_\_ to the U.S. Supreme Court.  
A) Louis Brandeis  
B) Clarence Thomas  
C) Samuel A. Alito  
D) John Roberts Jr.  
E) Robert H. Bork
- 101) The proceedings of the U.S. Supreme Court are \_\_\_\_\_  
A) regularly televised on both network and cable channels.  
B) open to journalists and television cameras.  
C) televised on C-SPAN only.  
D) not open to the public.  
E) not televised because the justices refuse to allow cameras in the Court.

- 102) Questions involving \_\_\_\_\_ make up about one-half of the U.S. Supreme Court's docket. 102) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the Bill of Rights
  - B) presidential powers
  - C) congressional authority
  - D) criminal law
  - E) civil law.
- 103) Among the duties of clerks to justices of the U.S. Supreme Court are to 103) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) write final opinions for the justices.
  - B) accompany them on trips.
  - C) run personal errands.
  - D) file bench memos written by the justices.
  - E) perform initial screenings of cases for the justices.
- 104) According to political scientists, the Supreme Court is most likely to hear a case under its appellate jurisdiction for all of the reasons EXCEPT: 104) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) it involves a civil rights or civil liberties question.
  - B) the federal government is the party asking for review.
  - C) it involves the ideological or policy preferences of the justices.
  - D) it involves a conflict between two states.
  - E) there are conflicts among the circuit courts.
- 105) The member of the Justice Department who handles all Supreme Court appeals for the U.S. government is the 105) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) attorney general.
  - B) solicitor general.
  - C) special master.
  - D) deputy secretary of justice.
  - E) secretary of justice.
- 106) Interest groups often participate in Supreme Court cases through the use of 106) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) monetary donations.
  - B) direct mail campaigns to the Court.
  - C) marches on the Court.
  - D) "lobbyist petitions."
  - E) amicus curiae briefs.
- 107) Research by political scientists finds that 107) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) only conservative interest groups can influence the Court.
  - B) only liberal or "leftist" groups influence the Court.
  - C) federal courts, immune to political pressures, cannot listen to arguments made by interest groups.
  - D) the more interest groups that file petitions in support of certiorari, the more likely the Court is to accept the case for review.
  - E) interest groups play no significant role in the judicial process.

- 108) The idea that judges should use their power broadly to further justice is called 108) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) judicial moderation.  
 B) original intent.  
 C) judicial activism.  
 D) judicial restraint.  
 E) stare decisis.
- 109) The attitudinal model of Supreme Court decision making posits that 109) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) as justices grow older, they become more conservative.  
 B) liberal justices will never adopt a conservative judicial position on a case.  
 C) attitudes give us little insight into how justices make decisions.  
 D) conservative justices will always vote conservatively.  
 E) a conservative justice appointed by a conservative president would be more likely to vote in favor of abortion restrictions.
- 110) Various studies have concluded that 110) \_\_\_\_\_  
 I. interest groups can buy favorable judicial rulings.  
 II. the Supreme Court can affect public opinion.  
 III. the Supreme Court is immune from public opinion.  
 IV. decisions can shake the public's confidence in the Court.  
 A) II and IV      B) I and IV      C) II and III      D) I and II      E) III and IV
- 111) When Andrew Jackson opined "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it," he 111) \_\_\_\_\_  
 was referring to  
 A) the constitutional requirement that only Congress can implement Court decisions.  
 B) the president's right, under the Constitution, to refuse to follow decisions of the Supreme Court.  
 C) the inability of the Supreme Court to enforce or implement its decisions.  
 D) Marshall's powerful allies in both the executive and legislative branches.  
 E) the long-standing feud between himself and Marshall.
- 112) The process through which an individual acquires particular political orientations is most 112) \_\_\_\_\_  
 accurately called  
 A) public opinion.  
 B) juvenile politicization.  
 C) political socialization.  
 D) political acclimation.  
 E) acquisition.
- 113) Studies about the role of schools in the political process find 113) \_\_\_\_\_  
 I. mixed results.  
 II. teaching about symbols to be important.  
 III. reciting the Pledge of Allegiance is critical to instilling patriotism.  
 IV. that yellow ribbons have particular significance to children.  
 A) II and III      B) I and II      C) I and IV      D) II and IV      E) I and III

- 114) A child's peer group is most politically influential in \_\_\_\_\_  
A) middle and high school.  
B) early elementary school.  
C) preschool.  
D) the early college years.  
E) late elementary school.
- 115) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered a critical component of political socialization. \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Internet surfing  
B) Civic education  
C) Newspaper reading  
D) Watching the news  
E) Being bilingual
- 116) \_\_\_\_\_ mass democratic societies have some form of civic education. \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Around 50 percent of all  
B) Very few  
C) Most  
D) All  
E) Around 80 percent of all
- 117) When we look at colleges and universities as a source of political socialization, we find that most students become, on average, \_\_\_\_\_  
A) more libertarian as they near graduation.  
B) more middle-of-the-road as they near graduation.  
C) more conservative as they near graduation.  
D) more liberal as they near graduation.  
E) more extremist as they near graduation.
- 118) By the 2004 election, about \_\_\_\_\_ percent reported that they used the Internet to research the candidate's positions on the issues. \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 10                      B) 22                      C) 50                      D) 70                      E) 30
- 119) Polls show that women and men \_\_\_\_\_  
A) hold identical views on social issues.  
B) hold different views on only one or two minor issues.  
C) hold identical views on 99 percent of issues.  
D) hold different views on a variety of social issues.  
E) hold identical views on foreign policy issues.
- 120) The fastest-growing age group in America is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 50-55.                      B) 26-40.                      C) under 25.                      D) 41-65.                      E) over 65.
- 121) Church attendance is highest in the \_\_\_\_\_  
A) West.  
B) Northeast.  
C) South.  
D) Midwest.  
E) border states of the Southwest.

- 122) The founder of modern polling was 122) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) George Gallup.  
 B) Stan Roper.  
 C) the *Washington Post*.  
 D) Louis Harris.  
 E) John Zogby.
- 123) Unscientific surveys used to gauge public opinion on a variety of issues are called 123) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) deliberative polls.  
 B) exit polls.  
 C) tracking polls.  
 D) straw polls.  
 E) push polls.
- 124) Push polls are 124) \_\_\_\_\_  
 I. becoming increasingly common.  
 II. being used less frequently as the public objects to them.  
 III. contained in all good polls to some degree.  
 IV. decreasing because of the increased use of Internet polls.  
 A) I and III            B) III and IV            C) III only            D) II and IV            E) II and III
- 125) Americans appear to have the most difficulty forming opinions about 125) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) policies that don't affect them personally.  
 B) women candidates; men especially have difficulty forming opinions about female candidates.  
 C) the economy.  
 D) issues that affect them directly.  
 E) social security.
- 126) Political knowledge and political participation 126) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) are directly related to each other.  
 B) have no sex-based differences.  
 C) are clearly highest among young Americans.  
 D) have little to do with each other since many people who vote do so with very little information.  
 E) are at all-time highs.
- 127) Political scientist V. O. Key, in speaking about the American electorate, said that 127) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) most voters are incompetent.  
 B) there should be a test for voters.  
 C) voters are not fools.  
 D) there were voters who would rally to support the president no matter what he does.  
 E) voters are easily manipulated.
- 128) A form of journalism popular in the late nineteenth century that featured pictures, comics, color, 128) \_\_\_\_\_  
 and sensationalized, oversimplified news coverage was called  
 A) penny journalism.  
 B) yellow journalism.  
 C) "populist" journalism.  
 D) muckraking.  
 E) blue dog journalism.

- 129) The Progressive movement brought with it the dawn of \_\_\_\_\_, a form of newspaper publishing concerned with reforming government and business conduct. 129) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) yellow journalism.
  - B) partisan journalism.
  - C) objective journalism.
  - D) muckraking.
  - E) the penny press.
- 130) President \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to use radio as a medium to connect with the American public. 130) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Teddy Roosevelt
  - B) Franklin D. Roosevelt
  - C) Ronald Reagan
  - D) Calvin Coolidge
  - E) John F. Kennedy
- 131) Most people get their information about politics from 131) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the radio.
  - B) scholarly journals.
  - C) the Internet.
  - D) newspapers and news magazines.
  - E) television.
- 132) In 2004, young voters relied more heavily than older voters on which sources for news about the campaign? 132) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) *Newsweek* and *Time*
  - B) *The New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*
  - C) blogs and the penny press
  - D) *The Daily Show* and the Internet
  - E) *USA Today* and MTV
- 133) The six major newspapers in the United States 133) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) compete for the same readership.
  - B) compete directly with news magazines.
  - C) have a major influence on what the broadcast news reports.
  - D) have yet to develop strong online presences.
  - E) individually have greater regional than national influence.
- 134) Media consolidation has 134) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) resulted in consolidating ownership into the hands of the few.
  - B) led to more news and less entertainment.
  - C) surprisingly promoted both monopolies and greater media competition.
  - D) not been allowed by the U.S. Supreme Court.
  - E) led networks to refrain from any possible kind of bias.
- 135) National newspapers such as *USA Today* and *The New York Times* 135) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) are not truly national papers of the genre of Al-Jazeera.
  - B) are owned by the same company limiting the diversity of news coverage.
  - C) are key components of the "new media."
  - D) have much of the same impact as national papers in the United Kingdom.
  - E) cannot match the impact of national papers in smaller nations such as Great Britain.

- 136) The nightly gaggle of "experts" and pundits on the news 136) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) doesn't have much effect on the views of those who watch.  
B) has diminished the degree of partisanship aired nightly.  
C) has helped to eliminate biases in news reporting.  
D) has led networks to pay outrageous sums to experts.  
E) has been found to have as much impact as reports from the field.
- 137) The Federal Communications Commission is empowered with 137) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) very little regulatory control of the airwaves.  
B) so much media control that not even Congress can interfere with that control.  
C) regulating how much market share any individual company can have.  
D) eviscerating the First Amendment.  
E) barring certain shows from the airwaves.
- 138) Television and radio are regulated by the federal government because 138) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the airwaves are public property.  
B) the Constitution allows it specifically.  
C) there is an unlimited supply of broadcast stations.  
D) television and radio are considered dangerous to the spirit of democracy.  
E) media profits are not legally allowed to exceed certain levels.
- 139) Embedded journalists were found to have 139) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) been unable to file stories in a timely manner.  
B) been accurate, fact based, and nonanecdotal.  
C) stressed Iraqi civilian casualties in their reports.  
D) filed stories lacking context and relying on anecdotes.  
E) been stellar reporters of the war in Iraq.
- 140) A factor that permits the modern press to undertake character investigations is a ruling by the 140) \_\_\_\_\_  
Supreme Court that public officials would have to prove actual malice to win a libel suit. This has  
made it very hard for public officials to sue for libel. The case was  
A) *New York Times Co. v. U.S.*  
B) *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan.*  
C) *Burnett v. The National Enquirer.*  
D) *Curtis Publishing v. Butts.*  
E) *Anti-Defamation League v. New York.*
- 141) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a live event where the president addresses the nation directly. 141) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) press briefing  
B) press backgrounder  
C) press release  
D) penny press  
E) press conference
- 142) The president receives the majority of press coverage, and 142) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) much of it is favorable.  
B) all of it is unfavorable.  
C) most of it is "neutral" or even-handed.  
D) all of it is favorable.  
E) much of it is unfavorable.

- 143) The lion's share of the media's coverage of Congress is concentrated on \_\_\_\_\_  
 143) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the leadership in both houses.  
 B) local senators and representatives.  
 C) the most senior members of each body.  
 D) key committee chairs.  
 E) newcomers to Congress.
- 144) Covering the U.S. Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_  
 144) \_\_\_\_\_  
 I. is easy because of the transparency of its decision-making processes.  
 II. suffers because there are so many reporters on the Supreme Court beat fighting for stories.  
 III. is difficult because the Justices refuse to allow reporters access to oral arguments.  
 IV. is difficult because oral arguments are not televised.  
 A) II and III      B) III and IV      C) I and II      D) IV      E) I
- 145) Through a process called \_\_\_\_\_, the press can help tell us what to think about, but not what to think. \_\_\_\_\_  
 145) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the front page effect  
 B) media bias  
 C) agenda setting  
 D) subliminal effects  
 E) framing
- 146) More recent studies of the media show that \_\_\_\_\_  
 146) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) bias is intentional and a result of narrowcasting.  
 B) fewer people are going into journalism.  
 C) the only place to find unbiased journalism is independent media.  
 D) bias is unintentional, if present at all.  
 E) the mainstream media are reasserting their power.
- 147) The major focus of both party platforms during the 2004 election was \_\_\_\_\_  
 147) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the war in Iraq.  
 B) criminal justice.  
 C) global warming.  
 D) health care.  
 E) education.
- 148) At a basic level, a party \_\_\_\_\_  
 148) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) seeks to educate all voters on the issues of the day.  
 B) includes only office holders and candidates.  
 C) seeks to exercise political power.  
 D) does not identify with a group label.  
 E) seeks to control the power of interest groups.
- 149) What does the Constitution say about political parties? \_\_\_\_\_  
 149) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) It prohibits the major political parties from hindering the "natural development of Third Parties."  
 B) It specifically mentions parties while also acknowledging their direct link to democracy.  
 C) It establishes a two-party system.  
 D) It mandates that political parties use primaries to select their candidates.  
 E) The Constitution does not mention political parties.

- 150) The Republican Party was established in \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 1820.                      B) 1860.                      C) 1854.                      D) 1840.                      E) 1832.
- 151) A party organization that recruits its members with tangible incentives, such as jobs, and is characterized by a high degree of control over member activity, is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
A) patron.  
B) club.  
C) machine.  
D) convention.  
E) mob.
- 152) The selection of party candidates through the ballots of qualified voters is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
A) party conference.  
B) disenfranchisement caucus.  
C) direct primary.  
D) coronation convention.  
E) party referendum.
- 153) Civil service laws severely limited opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_  
A) campaigning.  
B) merit employment.  
C) patronage.  
D) the growth of the federal bureaucracy.  
E) third-party activity.
- 154) Parties have been affected, and in general weakened, by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) candidate-centered politics.  
B) voters deemphasizing the importance of a candidate's personality.  
C) a decline in the number of lobbyists.  
D) decreases in district size.  
E) the movement of people to urban areas.
- 155) A shifting of party coalitions in the electorate that remain in place for several elections is called \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a realignment.  
B) a misalignment.  
C) an electoral shift.  
D) a temporary mandate.  
E) a transition.
- 156) One reason for secular realignment is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the increasing conservatism of the Democratic Party.  
B) weaker party attachments.  
C) urban migration.  
D) the Northeast becoming a Republican political stronghold.  
E) widening the electorate.

- 157) One of the main functions of a party is electioneering, which most fundamentally includes 157) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) advising the president.  
B) recruiting candidates.  
C) determining the constitutionality of election laws.  
D) negotiating with Congress.  
E) designing and implementing TV political ads.
- 158) The instrument through which parties formulate, convey, and promote public policy is called 158) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the State of the Union Address.  
B) the campaign manifesto.  
C) the national party platform.  
D) the priority agenda.  
E) the party banner.
- 159) Third parties do best when 159) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) major parties are more similar in their issue positions.  
B) trust in the major parties is low.  
C) they have a dynamic candidate.  
D) there is a major scandal.  
E) they concentrate on winning national office, not state and local elections.
- 160) The key national party official is in reality the 160) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) most recently defeated presidential candidate of his party.  
B) former president of the United States.  
C) national convention chair.  
D) chairperson of the national committee.  
E) secretary of the party.
- 161) Think tanks influence 161) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) party reformation.  
B) party organization.  
C) party networks.  
D) campaign funding.  
E) party policy positions.
- 162) Most Americans are 162) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) radically polarized on every issue.  
B) clearly ideologically rigid.  
C) very conservative on political issues.  
D) very liberal on political issues.  
E) ambivalent on many political issues.
- 163) African Americans, in general, strongly identify with the 163) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Republican Party.  
B) Independents.  
C) Green Party.  
D) Democratic Party.  
E) Libertarian Party.

- 164) Hispanic voters 164) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) generally identify with the Democratic Party, except Puerto Ricans.
  - B) generally identify with the Democratic Party, except Cubans.
  - C) generally identify with the Republican Party.
  - D) generally identify with the Republican Party, except Mexicans.
  - E) generally identify with the Democratic Party, including Cubans.
- 165) A general decline in partisan loyalty in the electorate is most accurately referred to as 165) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) secular realignment.
  - B) realignment.
  - C) partisan disillusionment.
  - D) alignment.
  - E) dealignment.
- 166) Independent voters 166) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) make up about 30 percent of the electorate.
  - B) make up about 50 percent of the electorate.
  - C) declare themselves independent, but usually vote Republican.
  - D) are becoming less common.
  - E) rarely have party loyalties of any kind.
- 167) James Madison's chief concern at the inception of the United States was 167) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) giving the states too much power vis-à-vis the federal government.
  - B) the development of a too-powerful Congress.
  - C) the failure of citizens to join the parties of their choice.
  - D) the formation of political factions.
  - E) the need for a national judiciary.
- 168) Citizen involvement in community groups increases social capital 168) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) and is called the "earmarking" process.
  - B) and causes decreased civic engagement.
  - C) and is called civic virtue.
  - D) but has been hurt by a decrease in the number of community-based neighborhood associations.
  - E) and does not concern more traditional standard groups.
- 169) In "Bowling Alone," political scientist Robert Putnam essentially argues that 169) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) more Americans are joining newer groups such as soccer associations.
  - B) American individualism is the backbone of democratic government.
  - C) fewer citizens are joining interest groups.
  - D) interest groups fill the void left by declining parties.
  - E) bowling alleys are good places for citizens to become informed about politics.
- 170) Robert Salisbury stressed that \_\_\_\_\_ play/s a large role in the formation of groups. 170) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the press
  - B) television
  - C) government funding
  - D) citizens
  - E) entrepreneurs

- 171) Potential members of groups 171) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) often are elderly.  
B) often are unlikely to join because of the free-rider problem.  
C) dislike collective goods.  
D) often become members due to the free-rider problem.  
E) understand that the smaller the group, the greater the free-rider problem.
- 172) The 1960s and 1970s were characterized by 172) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) an increase in the power of organized labor.  
B) the dramatic growth of conservative groups.  
C) the rise of public interest groups.  
D) the elimination of most trade and professional associations.  
E) very few new groups being formed.
- 173) The activities of groups and organizations that seek to influence legislation and persuade political leaders to support a group's positions is most accurately called 173) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) political activity.  
B) lobbying.  
C) testimony.  
D) patronage.  
E) none of the above
- 174) The most often used lobbying technique at both the state and national level is 174) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) testifying at legislative hearings.  
B) filing lawsuits or otherwise engaging in litigation.  
C) endorsing candidates.  
D) doing favors for officials who need assistance.  
E) engaging in protests.
- 175) Almost all interest group lobbying includes 175) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) working on election campaigns.  
B) contacting government officials.  
C) talking to the media.  
D) endorsing candidates.  
E) running advertisements.
- 176) Upon leaving Congress, many members 176) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) return to their law practices.  
B) become university professors.  
C) become heads of large corporations.  
D) often come back to Washington, D.C., to visit old friends.  
E) become high-paid lobbyists.
- 177) Lobbying the executive branch has become more important because 177) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the executive and legislative branches are controlled by different parties.  
B) the scope of the federal government has shrunk since the New Deal.  
C) that branch is easier to lobby than the legislative branch.  
D) the president can rescind laws.  
E) legislation often originates in the executive branch.

- 178) What is a form of pressure group activity that attempts to influence policy by getting individuals to contact their representatives directly? 178) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) triangulating
  - B) grassroots lobbying
  - C) protest activities
  - D) blitzkrieg lobbying
  - E) pork-barrel lobbying
- 179) Radical protest activism 179) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) is a relatively recent phenomenon.
  - B) has a strong history in the United States.
  - C) is always illegal.
  - D) is always ineffective.
  - E) is a very common form of action used by interest groups.
- 180) Legally sanctioned organizations that allow corporations, labor unions, and interest groups to raise money and make contributions to candidates in national elections are called 180) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) federal election committees.
  - B) political action committees.
  - C) political funding groups.
  - D) political interest groups.
  - E) campaign finance committees.
- 181) Many interest groups become more directly involved in elections through 181) \_\_\_\_\_
- I. candidate recruitment.
  - II. rating candidates and officeholders.
  - III. getting out the vote.
  - IV. endorsements.
- A) I and II
  - B) II and IV
  - C) II and III
  - D) I, II, III, and IV
  - E) I, II, and III
- 182) Elections in the United States 182) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) are held infrequently.
  - B) take legitimacy away from government.
  - C) prevent citizens from influencing government.
  - D) are a means to hold government officials accountable.
  - E) attract, on average, 80 percent of eligible voters.
- 183) About \_\_\_\_\_ percent of eligible Americans vote regularly. 183) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 70
  - B) 40
  - C) 30
  - D) 55
  - E) 65
- 184) In general, voter turnout is higher among those who are 184) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) older and wealthier.
  - B) female.
  - C) African American.
  - D) in the 18-24 age bracket.
  - E) less educated with a moderate income.

- 185) Voting rates may be lower in the United States than in other countries because 185) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Americans calculate voter turnout differently than people from other countries.  
B) Americans have less access to information about political issues.  
C) voting is often compulsory in other countries.  
D) there are fewer elections in the United States.  
E) virtually all Americans find politics uninteresting.
- 186) Women 186) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) have always outvoted men.  
B) have always voted at a lower rate than men.  
C) currently make up a majority of the U.S. electorate.  
D) won the right to vote with the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.  
E) won the right to vote with the ratification of the Twenty-Second Amendment.
- 187) The primary reason college students say they do not vote is that 187) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) they feel their vote does not make a difference.  
B) they are married and have children.  
C) they didn't know how to register to vote.  
D) they were too busy.  
E) they didn't know enough about the candidates and issues.
- 188) The Voting Rights Act of 1965 188) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) gives state governments the right to monitor discriminatory voting practices.  
B) bans any procedure that impinges upon minorities' right to vote.  
C) gave African Americans the right to vote.  
D) was not renewed in 2006.  
E) allowed Hispanics applying for U.S. citizenship the right to vote.
- 189) The most important reason/s why people don't vote is 189) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) that they are too busy.  
B) the difficulty they experience with absentee voting.  
C) that they are disabled or ill.  
D) that they have difficulty leaving work.  
E) that they are too lazy.
- 190) The most powerful predictor of vote choice is 190) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) age.  
B) ethnicity.  
C) race.  
D) party identification.  
E) gender.
- 191) Voting based on what a candidate says they will do if elected is called 191) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) introspective judgment.  
B) issue voting.  
C) prospective judgment.  
D) candidate evaluation.  
E) retrospective judgment.

- 192) The process that allows citizens to propose legislation and submit it to the electorate for popular vote is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
A) referendum.  
B) contrapositive.  
C) recall.  
D) initiative.  
E) delection.
- 193) The procedure by which the state legislature offers proposed legislation for voter approval is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
A) referendum.  
B) ratification.  
C) contrapositive.  
D) submission.  
E) initiative.
- 194) In some states, incumbents can be removed from office in the middle of their term by a popular vote called a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
A) referendum.  
B) plebiscite.  
C) recall.  
D) indictment.  
E) impeachment.
- 195) An officially recognized, federally mandated fund-raising committee for an interest group is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
A) interest group campaign committee.  
B) campaign committee.  
C) political interest group.  
D) political action committee.  
E) political funding organization.
- 196) A primary in which only a party's registered voters are eligible to participate is most accurately called \_\_\_\_\_  
A) open.                      B) partisan.                      C) closed.                      D) a caucus.                      E) blanket.
- 197) The goal of campaign finance laws is to \_\_\_\_\_  
A) create equality in funding.  
B) reduce fairness.  
C) increase public interest in politics.  
D) promote freedom of speech.  
E) limit the influence of individuals or groups over public officials.
- 198) The federal government has worked to regulate campaign finance rules \_\_\_\_\_  
A) since the 1970s.  
B) since the 1950s.  
C) for about five years.  
D) for more than a 100 years.  
E) since the country's inception.

- 199) Blogs 199) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) are ways for candidate supporters to discuss issues without the interference of opponents.  
B) are a substitute for traditional get-out-the-vote efforts.  
C) cannot support a candidate's base after the election is over.  
D) never feature commentary from the campaign staff or candidate.  
E) help to form networks of candidate supporters.
- 200) Which of the following is an example of the free media? 200) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) negative ads that attack the opponent's platform  
B) contrast ads that compare the candidates' records  
C) positive ads that stress the candidate's qualifications  
D) newspaper articles about the candidates  
E) political ads placed in major newspapers
- 201) The idea of counteracting an anticipated campaign attack by your opponent before the attack is even launched is most accurately called 201) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) red zone advertising.  
B) a first-strike advertising.  
C) creative advertising.  
D) inoculation advertising.  
E) preemptive advertising.
- 202) Reapportionment has moved political power from the Northeast to the 202) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) South and Southwest.  
B) Midwest and West.  
C) Mid-Atlantic.  
D) Mid-Atlantic and Pacific Northwest.  
E) Pacific Northwest.
- 203) In the event that a single candidate does not get a majority of electoral votes, the Constitution states that the \_\_\_\_\_ decides the winner. 203) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) House of Representatives  
B) Supreme Court  
C) popular vote plurality  
D) entire Congress  
E) Senate
- 204) The Electoral College was designed to 204) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) decrease the role of the states in selecting the president.  
B) ensure that the president and vice president be of different parties as an additional check on the federal government.  
C) increase the power of the common man in selecting a president.  
D) produce a nonpartisan president.  
E) select a president based on party affiliation.
- 205) Volunteer campaign staff commonly perform many tasks, including 205) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) polling.  
B) developing a media strategy.  
C) phone banking.  
D) submitting official reports to the Federal Election Commission.  
E) acquiring and distributing campaign funds.

- 206) The most party-oriented means of choosing delegates to the national convention is 206) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the instant run-off.  
B) the direct primary.  
C) the winner-takes-all primary.  
D) proportional representation.  
E) the caucus.
- 207) The head of a political campaign is usually called the 207) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) campaign manager.  
B) political manager.  
C) political strategist.  
D) political insider.  
E) campaign consultant.
- 208) The most important aspect of any campaign is the 208) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) fund-raising plan.  
B) issue agenda.  
C) polling procedure.  
D) quality of the candidate.  
E) involvement of the political party and campaign team.
- 209) Delegates to both of the national party conventions are: 209) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) primarily Hispanics and African Americans.  
B) younger than the average American.  
C) economically representative of average Americans.  
D) wealthier and ideologically more pure than most Americans.  
E) demographically representative of the population in terms of race, class, and gender.
- 210) Age requirements for holding federal office 210) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) do not exist for Congress or the president, but do exist for the Supreme Court  
B) are uniform across the House and Senate, but vary for the presidency.  
C) increase with the amount of deliberation required by the office.  
D) do not exist for any federal office.  
E) are uniform across all offices.
- 211) PACs give primarily to 211) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) challengers.  
B) Republicans.  
C) party contenders.  
D) Democrats.  
E) incumbents.
- 212) Studies show that PACs 212) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) have decreased their giving in recent years.  
B) comprise the majority of the funds needed to win a federal election.  
C) use contributions to affect public policy.  
D) have minimal influence over policy or candidates.  
E) always remain loyal to the same candidates.

- 213) Members of Congress contribute to candidates via \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Internet funding groups.  
B) PACs.  
C) foreign organizations.  
D) party caucuses.  
E) back-door donations.
- 214) An essentially unregulated interest group that focuses on specific policy positions in an attempt to influence voters is known as a \_\_\_\_\_  
A) "soft money" acquisition committee.  
B) political action committee.  
C) member-to-candidate committee.  
D) 527 political committee.  
E) candidate campaign committee.
- 215) Upon acceptance of the Democratic or Republican nomination, the candidates receive \_\_\_\_\_  
A) \$68 million.  
B) \$65 million.  
C) \$60 million.  
D) \$72 million.  
E) \$75 million.

# Answer Key

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