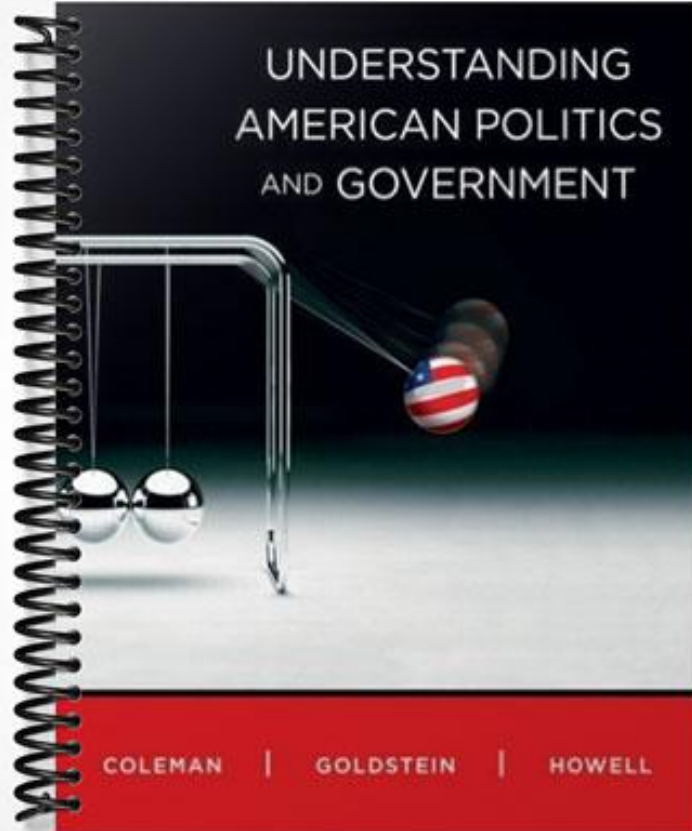


TEST BANK

UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT



COLEMAN | GOLDSTEIN | HOWELL

Chapter 1 – Thinking About American Politics

1.1 – The questions in this section appear only in this printed Test Bank and in the Computerized Test Bank.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Sarah Palin was announced as John McCain's running mate in the 2008 presidential campaign, she was the governor of:
 - A) Nebraska.
 - B) Alabama.
 - C) Utah.
 - D) Alaska.
 - E) Ohio.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 2

2. John McCain's initial decision to choose Governor Palin as his running mate
 - A) drew a lot of criticism from Republicans.
 - B) was considered a huge gamble by his advisers due to her inexperience.
 - C) was believed to help McCain's campaign.
 - D) was welcomed by Democrats, because they believed she could never win.
 - E) drew a lot of criticism from the conservative base of the party.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 2

3. Initially, the base of the Republican party
 - A) approved of John McCain's candidacy whole-heartedly.
 - B) was slow to warm up to John McCain.
 - C) completely rejected John McCain's candidacy.
 - D) protested against John McCain's candidacy.
 - E) approved of John McCain, but not of his running mate.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 2

4. To which of the following did Sarah Palin appear to appeal as a candidate?
- A) Undecided voters.
 - B) Women.
 - C) The Republican base.
 - D) All of the above.
 - E) Only A and B.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 2

5. When she was chosen as John McCain's running mate, Governor Sarah Palin had approval ratings of approximately ____ percent in her home state.
- A) 90.
 - B) 80.
 - C) 70.
 - D) 60.
 - E) 50.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 2

6. Who of the following was considered somewhat of a "maverick" in the Republican Party?
- A) John McCain.
 - B) Mitt Romney.
 - C) Sarah Palin.
 - D) Both A and B.
 - E) Both A and C.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 2

7. After losing the election, Sarah Palin was accused of all but which of the following by anonymous McCain aids?
- A) Being too conservative.
 - B) Being a "diva."
 - C) "Going rogue."
 - D) Not knowing her geography.
 - E) All of the above are correct.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 3

8. Which of the following was NOT a popular criticism of Sarah Palin after she was announced as John McCain's running mate?
- A) She was too inexperienced.
 - B) She did not know enough about foreign policy.
 - C) She was a woman, and Americans just were not ready for a female candidate.
 - D) She was not ready for the Oval Office.
 - E) All of the above were criticisms.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 3

9. One of the mistakes Sarah Palin's handlers made during the presidential campaign was to:
- A) give her too many opportunities to talk.
 - B) book too many engagements for her.
 - C) shelter her from the media in the beginning.
 - D) not give her a better speech writer.
 - E) not give her more expensive clothes.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 3

10. All but which of the following might be considered "lessons" to draw from Sarah Palin's experience in running for vice president?
- A) The need for controlling the media as much as possible.
 - B) The power of mass communication.
 - C) The need to pay attention to every detail, including a candidate's wardrobe.
 - D) The difficulty of overcoming bad press.
 - E) All of the above are true.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 3

11. In Election Day polls, roughly what percentage of respondents believed that they did not think Sarah Palin was ready to be vice president?

- A) 90
- B) 80.
- C) 60.
- D) 50.
- E) 40.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 3

12. Which of the following could be considered a major cause for the defeat of the McCain-Paling ticket, according to the textbook?

- A) The failing of Lehman Brothers.
- B) Sarah Palin's inexperience.
- C) The liberal bias in the media.
- D) The lack of a clear platform.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 3

13. Which of the following was NOT a reason given in the textbook for the failure of the McCain-Palin ticket?

- A) George W. Bush's performance as president.
- B) Sarah Palin's low approval ratings.
- C) Tactical errors during the campaign.
- D) The financial crisis.
- E) Obama's fundraising success.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 3

14. All but which of the following are causal questions?
- A) What is the likely impact of the government's bailout plan on the economic crisis?
 - B) Does political apathy lead to a decrease in democracy in a country?
 - C) What is the relationship between a person's religion and their likelihood of voting?
 - D) Should abortion be made illegal?
 - E) How does a person's perception of a political candidate's personality impact their vote choice?

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Application

Page reference: 4

15. Which of the following is a causal question?
- A) Should Congress adopt term limits?
 - B) Is American foreign policy ethical?
 - C) How important are human rights in foreign policy?
 - D) Do federal judges make fair decisions?
 - E) None of the above are causal questions.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

16. In order to study cause and effect in politics, one needs to pay attention to:
- A) The basic organization of American government and society.
 - B) The way researchers frame and measure an issue.
 - C) The historical and cultural context of an issue.
 - D) The individual level of decision-making.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

17. Before we can tackle causal questions in political science, we need to be able to:
- A) describe the basic characteristics of American society.
 - B) describe the basic characteristics of American government.
 - C) measure the basic aspects of American government.
 - D) understand how American society is organized.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 4

18. Understanding the fundamentals of the American political system and of analytical thinking allows you to:

- A) hold political leaders accountable.
- B) become a better citizen.
- C) become more involved in politics.
- D) maximize your personal benefits in the system.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

19. Which of the following is not one of the main aspects of the textbook?

- A) The political, cultural, and historical background of American government.
- B) Politics at the level of the individual citizen.
- C) Mechanisms that link individuals to their leaders.
- D) Political institutions and the ways they generate policies.
- E) All of the above are aspects.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 4

20. Good political science research:

- A) tries to identify the one factor that causes an outcome.
- B) looks for the single most important causal variable.
- C) attempts to explain an issue with a quick sound bite.
- D) realizes that real-world phenomena are extremely complex.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 5

21. A good researcher tries to:

- A) determine causal relationships.
- B) realizes that real-world issues are extremely complex.
- C) is concerned about finding good measures for concepts.
- D) think about issues on different levels of analysis.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 5

22. Which of the following are the most likely to look for single-cause explanations?
- A) Journalists.
 - B) Reporters.
 - C) Politicians.
 - D) Both A and B.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 5

23. Which of the following are the least likely to look for single-cause explanations?
- A) Journalists.
 - B) Reporters.
 - C) Political scientists.
 - D) Politicians.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

24. Which of the following are the most likely to look for multiple-cause explanations?
- A) Journalists.
 - B) Reporters.
 - C) Political scientists.
 - D) Politicians.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

25. What is the first step in political science?
- A) Devising measurements for variables.
 - B) Locating a possible journal to publish results in.
 - C) Identifying potential causal factors.
 - D) Looking for control variables.
 - E) Collecting data.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

26. Which of the following could not be a potential causal factor that explains the low voter turnout in the United States?

- A) Voters get tired of voting so often.
- B) The two-party system doesn't offer a meaningful choice.
- C) Registration makes it harder to vote.
- D) Election Day is on a work day.
- E) All of the above are factors.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 5

27. All but which of the following could not be potential causal factors that explain voter turnout in the United States?

- A) Race.
- B) Age.
- C) Partisanship.
- D) Religion.
- E) They all are potential causal factors.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 5

28. According to the text, single-cause explanations often result from:

- A) partisan posture.
- B) a need for a quick explanation.
- C) lack of alternative explanations.
- D) Both A and B.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

29. Political scientists tend to see the world in:

- A) black-and-white.
- B) numbers.
- C) shades of grey.
- D) rainbow colors.
- E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 5

30. What is the definition of a correlation?

- A) Two or more phenomena happen to change at the same time.
- B) Two or more phenomena change at the same time, suggesting a potential causal relationship.
- C) Two or more phenomena occur at the same time, suggesting that one is definitely causing the other.
- D) Two or more phenomena are directly causing each other.
- E) Two or more phenomena are indirectly causing each other.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

31. When two or more phenomena occur at the same time, but they are not necessarily causally related, this is called a:

- A) correlation.
- B) association.
- C) correspondence.
- D) link.
- E) parallel.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

32. A correlation is:

- A) the same thing as causation.
- B) an accidental relationship between two phenomena.
- C) related to but not equal to causation.
- D) Both B and C.
- E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

33. When two variables are related in such a way that change in one variable is directly responsible for change in the other variable, this is called:

- A) spurious relationship.
- B) causation.
- C) correlation.
- D) coincident.
- E) proof.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 6

34. Correlation:

- A) is the same as causation.
- B) is very similar to causation.
- C) is a necessary condition for causation.
- D) is a sufficient condition for causation.
- E) has nothing in common with causation.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

35. Assume that we have uncovered a correlation between longevity and Internet usage. Clearly, this is a correlation, but not a causal relationship. Which factor could be causing both of these variables to correlate with each other?

- A) advances in science.
- B) climate.
- C) good diet.
- D) boredom.
- E) universal healthcare.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 6

36. You are researching the relationship between levels of democracy in a country and levels of economic development. A correlation between the two exists. Which is likely to cause which?

- A) There is no causal relationship.
- B) Economic development causes democracy.
- C) Democracy causes development.
- D) They are most likely reciprocal in nature.
- E) None of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 6

37. A "spurious relationship" is said to exist when:

- A) the causal relationship between two variables is counter-intuitive.
- B) a causal relationship between two variables can not be proved.
- C) instead of a direct causal relationship between variable A and variable C, variable A causes variable B which then causes variable C.
- D) a third, unobserved variable causes both variables.
- E) a hypothesis is formulated on the "spur of the moment."

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

38. When a third, previously unobserved variable causes both variables you had previously thought were causally related, this illustrates a:
- A) causal relationship.
 - B) a spurious relationship.
 - C) an intervening variable.
 - D) a triangular relationship.
 - E) a reciprocal relationship.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

39. Some empirical studies have shown that in countries with high Internet usage, people tend to live longer. From this evidence, we should conclude that:
- A) the fact that people live longer, means they have more time to use the Internet, which explains the higher Internet usage rates.
 - B) using the Internet makes people live longer.
 - C) there is a causal connection between Internet usage and life expectancy.
 - D) there could be a spurious relationship between the two variables.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Application

Page reference: 7

40. A study has shown that college students who smoke tend to get worse grades than college students who do not smoke. From this we can conclude that:
- A) smoking causes one to perform worse in school.
 - B) getting bad grades causes students to smoke.
 - C) there may be a third variable that causes both the smoking habit and the school, performance.
 - D) there is no causal relationship whatsoever.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 7

41. If we observe that the number of traffic accidents increases when the weather gets warmer, this indicates a:
- A) correlation.
 - B) causal relationship.
 - C) spurious relationship.
 - D) Both A and C.
 - E) Both A and B.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 7

42. The number of police officers (A) and the number of crimes (B) is positively related. This is an example of:
- A) a correlation.
 - B) a spurious relationship.
 - C) a causal relationship, with A causing B.
 - D) a causal relationship, with B causing A.
 - E) only A and B.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 7

43. What happens in a spurious relationship between variables A and B when you control for alternative variables?
- A) The relationship between A and B will get stronger.
 - B) The relationship between A and B will become negative.
 - C) The relationship will disappear, if it is completely spurious.
 - D) The relationship between A and B will remain the same.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 7

44. We know that a person's income and his/her level of education are correlated. What is the possible causal explanation for this?
- A) higher education causes higher income.
 - B) higher income causes higher education.
 - C) a third variable may be causing both.
 - D) it depends on the context.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 8

45. Which of the following is not a necessary condition for arguing that Variable 1 *causes* Variable 2?
- A) The two variables have to be correlated.
 - B) Variable 2 cannot precede Variable 1.
 - C) There are no other variables that can potentially also cause Variable 2.
 - D) There is no third factor that causes both variables.
 - E) All of the above are necessary conditions.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 8

46. Which of the following is not a necessary condition for making a causal argument?
- A) Correlation
 - B) Time order
 - C) Non-spuriousness
 - D) Empirical evidence
 - E) All of the above are necessary.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 8

47. In order to assess a researcher's findings, you should ask all but which of the following questions?
- A) What is the research question?
 - B) Why is it important?
 - C) What were the methods used?
 - D) What are the variables and the proposed relationships?
 - E) All of the above are important questions to ask.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 8

48. This textbook approaches American politics by highlighting which important concepts?
- A) Cultural context.
 - B) Economic context.
 - C) Comparative context.
 - D) Both A and B.
 - E) Both A and C.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

49. The term democracy, derived from ancient Greek, refers to:
- A) the rule of all.
 - B) the rule of the many.
 - C) the rule of the few.
 - D) the rule of one.
 - E) the rule of none.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

50. The “rule of the many” is expressed in the Greek term:

- A) aristocracy.
- B) oligarchy.
- C) democracy.
- D) monarchy.
- E) tyranny.

Answer: C

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

51. In modern democracy, the majority of citizens participate:

- A) directly.
- B) indirectly.
- C) Not at all.
- D) Both A and B.
- E) through elections only.

Answer: B

Bloom’s level: Comprehension

Page reference: 9

52. In order to be called a democracy, a majority of citizens of a country have to:

- A) be informed about politics.
- B) participate directly in the political process.
- C) participate in the political process.
- D) Actively monitor their representatives.
- E) Not participate at all.

Answer: C

Bloom’s level: Comprehension

Page reference: 9

53. A political system in which a single person rules is called a/n:

- A) autocracy.
- B) authoritarian regime.
- C) autonomous regime.
- D) autodidactic regime.
- E) totalitarian regime.

Answer: A

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

54. Which of the following is an example of an autocracy?
- A) The former Soviet Union.
 - B) Germany.
 - C) Pakistan.
 - D) North Korea.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 9

55. Iraq before the American invasion in 2003 could be considered a:
- A) monarchy.
 - B) autocracy.
 - C) quasi-democracy.
 - D) oligarchy.
 - E) failed state.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 9

56. The defining principle in a democracy is:
- A) political participation.
 - B) voter turnout.
 - C) Consent of the governed.
 - D) approval of government policies by the governed.
 - E) direct participation.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

57. The federal government in the United States is an example of a:
- A) direct democracy.
 - B) representative democracy.
 - C) republican democracy.
 - D) pseudo-democracy.
 - E) quasi-democracy.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

58. In a representative democracy:
- A) elected officials accurately represent all their voters' interests.
 - B) elected officials accurately match the general population's demographics.
 - C) the majority of citizens directly participate in the political process.
 - D) elected officials have the consent of the people.
 - E) important decisions are made by all citizens.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

59. Which of the following is an example of direct democracy in the United States?
- A) Citizens electing the President.
 - B) Citizens electing members of the House of Representatives.
 - C) Citizens electing members of the Senate.
 - D) Citizens electing the Governor.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

60. When California citizens successfully launched and passed an initiative that reduced property taxes by 57%, this was an example of:
- A) a public referendum.
 - B) direct democracy.
 - C) indirect democracy.
 - D) representative democracy.
 - E) federalism.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

61. Political equality implies all but which of the following?
- A) Every citizen in the United States has the right to vote.
 - B) All votes count equally.
 - C) All Americans have the right to participate in politics at all levels.
 - D) All Americans have equal access to politics.
 - E) All of the above are true.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

62. The concept of “one person, one vote” illustrates the idea of:
- A) plurality rule.
 - B) representative democracy.
 - C) political equality.
 - D) direct democracy.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

63. Specific minority rights in the United States are granted in:
- A) federal law.
 - B) state law.
 - C) federal and state constitutions.
 - D) federal and state court decisions.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

64. Americans all have the same:
- A) right to participate in politics.
 - B) opportunity to participate in politics.
 - C) willingness to participate in politics.
 - D) ability to participate in politics.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

65. Plurality rule means that in order to win, one has to reach:
- A) unanimity.
 - B) three quarters of the vote.
 - C) at least two thirds of the vote.
 - D) at least 50% of the vote.
 - E) more votes than one’s opponent.

Answer: E

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

66. The concept of “one person, one vote” is an illustration of:
- A) plurality rule.
 - B) minority rights.
 - C) political equality.
 - D) equality before the law.
 - E) majority rights.

Answer: D

Bloom’s level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

67. The concept of equality before the law means that:
- A) all Americans have the same rights and obligations.
 - B) the government has to treat all Americans the same.
 - C) the government cannot discriminate arbitrarily against citizens.
 - D) Both B and C.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

68. In America, equality before the law:
- A) as been achieved fully.
 - B) has not been fully achieved.
 - C) is a distant dream.
 - D) exists in practice, but not on paper.
 - E) exists on paper, but not in practice.

Answer: B

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

69. In a presidential system, the head of government is chosen by:
- A) the people.
 - B) the legislature.
 - C) the judiciary.
 - D) the state legislatures.
 - E) lottery.

Answer: A

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

70. In a parliamentary system, the head of government is chosen by:

- A) the people.
- B) the legislature.
- C) the judiciary.
- D) the state legislatures.
- E) the president.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

71. In a presidential system, the election of the head of government more closely represents a/n _____ democracy, whereas in a parliamentary system, the election of the head of government more closely represents a/n _____ democracy.

- A) indirect; direct.
- B) direct; indirect.
- C) consolidated; electoral.
- D) electoral; consolidated.
- E) true; quasi.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

72. If in a parliamentary system the head of government is voted into (or out of) office by the legislature, then we can assume that:

- A) the head of government is dependent for his/her political survival on the legislature.
- B) the head of government will usually be chosen by the majority part or a majority coalition in the legislature.
- C) there is less of a separation of powers between the Legislative and the Executive than in other systems.
- D) the government can theoretically fall at any time, if the legislature loses trust in it.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

73. Which of the following can we not assume of a parliamentary system?

- A) The head of government has less independent power than in a presidential system.
- B) The head of government represents the majority party.
- C) People feel less close to the head of government.
- D) The government is potentially unstable, because it depends on the consent of the legislature that elects it.
- E) We can conclude all of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

74. In which system would you expect more compromise within the legislature?
- A) In a presidential system.
 - B) In a parliamentary system.
 - C) In both.
 - D) In neither.
 - E) It depends on the individual case.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

75. In which system would you expect the head of government to be more accountable to the citizens?
- A) In a parliamentary system.
 - B) In a presidential system.
 - C) Equally in a parliamentary and a presidential system.
 - D) Neither in a parliamentary nor a presidential system.
 - E) Only in some parliamentary systems, not all.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

76. In which system would you expect the head of government to be less accountable to the citizens?
- A) In a parliamentary system.
 - B) In a presidential system.
 - C) Equally in a parliamentary and a presidential system.
 - D) Neither in a parliamentary nor a presidential system.
 - E) Only in some presidential systems, not all.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

77. If in the same election citizen M casts her ballot for a Republican candidate for president and a Democratic candidate for Senate, this is called:
- A) disloyal voting.
 - B) preferential voting.
 - C) split-ticket voting.
 - D) strategic voting.
 - E) citizen M. has to vote for the same party.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 11

78. Split-ticket voting occurs when:

- A) a person votes for candidates from two different parties in the presidential and congressional elections.
- B) a person votes for two different parties in the same year.
- C) a registered republican votes for a Democratic candidate.
- D) a registered Democrat votes for a Republican candidate.
- E) a person votes by absentee ballot and tries to vote again in person on Election Day.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

79. Split-ticket voting as it is outlined in chapter 1 of the textbook is possible in:

- A) a presidential system.
- B) a parliamentary system.
- C) an autocratic system.
- D) an authoritarian system.
- E) all of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

80. Which of the following is not organized in the form of a federal system?

- A) the United States.
- B) India.
- C) Germany.
- D) Canada.
- E) They all are.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

81. Which of the following has no formal, written Constitution?

- A) France.
- B) Israel.
- C) The United Kingdom.
- D) Both A and B.
- E) Both B and C.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

82. The United States is considered to have a federal system due to the fact that:
- A) it is a representative democracy.
 - B) each state has equal representation in the U.S. Senate.
 - C) the president is elected by an electoral college.
 - D) it contains national and state governments.
 - E) power is centralized with the federal government.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 11

83. A federalist system that ensures representation and influence for different regions/states is most beneficial for:
- A) very large countries.
 - B) very diverse countries.
 - C) very small countries.
 - D) both A and B.
 - E) both B and C.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

84. Political culture refers to:
- A) the values and beliefs of citizens toward the political system.
 - B) the cultural traditions of Americans.
 - C) the beliefs of citizens toward themselves as actors in the political system.
 - D) Both A and C.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

85. The way citizens see themselves in the political system is referred to as:
- A) political efficiency.
 - B) political perception.
 - C) political culture.
 - D) political value.
 - E) political tradition.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

86. The values and beliefs of citizens toward the political system is referred to as:
- A) nationalism.
 - B) political culture.
 - C) patriotism.
 - D) political perception.
 - E) political value.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

87. Which of the following is not mentioned in the textbook as one of the main ideas and values of American political culture?
- A) individualism.
 - B) capitalism.
 - C) democracy.
 - D) equality.
 - E) respect for religion.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

88. Which of the following is mentioned in the textbook as a primary component of American political culture?
- A) individualism.
 - B) capitalism.
 - C) socialism.
 - D) welfare.
 - E) diversity.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

89. Most Americans' belief in equality refers to the equality of:
- A) resources.
 - B) outcome.
 - C) ability.
 - D) opportunity.
 - E) willingness.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

90. The majority of Americans believe in:
- A) equal opportunity.
 - B) equal outcomes.
 - C) equal ability.
 - D) equal resources.
 - E) equal attitudes.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

91. The American political culture is sometimes referred to as:
- A) the American creed.
 - B) the American mission.
 - C) the American manifest.
 - D) the American destiny.
 - E) none of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

92. Americans believe in the concepts associated with the American creed:
- A) both in the abstract and the specific cases.
 - B) less in the abstract than in specific cases.
 - C) less in specific cases than in the abstract.
 - D) there is not much agreement on either the abstract or the specific cases.
 - E) no matter what.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

93. Studying American political culture gives one an idea of what:
- A) policy outcomes will be.
 - B) is politically possible in the United States.
 - C) Matters most to all Americans.
 - D) both A and C.
 - E) Both A and B.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

94. According to the textbook, Americans believe that everyone should have an equal chance to rise as high as their _____ will carry them.
- A) resources.
 - B) connections.
 - C) faith.
 - D) talents.
 - E) willingness.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

95. Political culture could be thought of as a ____ through which to view American politics.
- A) magnifying glass
 - B) lens
 - C) kaleidoscope
 - D) window
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 12

96. The textbook's definition of "government" primarily focuses on:
- A) individual politicians.
 - B) adopted policies and decisions.
 - C) institutions.
 - D) political culture.
 - E) Procedures.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 13

97. The textbook's definition of "government" includes which of the following elements?
- A) the authority and capacity to create public policies.
 - B) the authority and capacity to enforce public policies.
 - C) it refers to a specific territory.
 - D) it refers to a specific people.
 - E) all of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 13

98. Which of the following is not an example of a government, as defined by the textbook?
- A) National government.
 - B) State government.
 - C) Local government.
 - D) School boards.
 - E) All of the above are examples.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 13

99. If Americans' beliefs about equality could be compared to a sport, which would it be?
- A) golf: Considered an upper-class sport.
 - B) runners in a race: Equal at the start, but not at the finish line.
 - C) synchronized swimming: Conformity all the way.
 - D) volleyball: Rotating important positions.
 - E) Olympic diving: No safety net.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 13

100. The government is different from other institutions in society primarily in the sense that:
- A) it has the right to use force.
 - B) it has more resources than any other institution.
 - C) it enjoys more respect than any other institution.
 - D) Both A and C.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 14

101. The government:
- A) makes rules.
 - B) enforces rules.
 - C) punishes rule violations.
 - D) mediates in disputes.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 14

102. Which of the following has a monopoly on force and compulsion?
- A) Big corporations.
 - B) Militias.
 - C) The military.
 - D) The government.
 - E) The courts.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 14

103. The government enforces its rules through:
- A) militias.
 - B) the military.
 - C) the court system.
 - D) All of the above.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 14

104. Who wrote *Leviathan*?
- A) John Locke.
 - B) Thomas Hobbes.
 - C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
 - D) Francis Bacon.
 - E) Thucydides.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

105. Who said that life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short"?
- A) John Locke.
 - B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
 - C) Thomas Hobbes.
 - D) Francis Bacon.
 - E) Thucydides.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

106. Thomas Hobbes lived during the ____ century.
- A) 14th
 - B) 15th
 - C) 16th
 - D) 17th
 - E) 18th

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

107. Thomas Hobbes wrote *Leviathan* in the context of which war?
- A) The English-French war.
 - B) The American war of independence.
 - C) The French Revolution.
 - D) The English Civil War.
 - E) The war of 1812.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

108. The social contract is made by:
- A) citizens with each other.
 - B) citizens and the government.
 - C) federal and local government.
 - D) federal and state government.
 - E) the American and foreign governments.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

109. People primarily enter into the social contract in order to gain:
- A) freedom.
 - B) money.
 - C) security.
 - D) democracy.
 - E) representation.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

110. When citizens enter into the social contract, they give up some:
- A) security.
 - B) property.
 - C) beliefs.
 - D) liberty.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

111. The state people found themselves in before the social contract can best be described as:
- A) a state of nature.
 - B) survival of the fittest.
 - C) a state of war.
 - D) a state of anarchy and chaos.
 - E) all of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

112. How did Thomas Hobbes describe life in *Leviathan*?
- A) solitary.
 - B) poor.
 - C) nasty.
 - D) brutish.
 - E) all of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

113. The theory according to which citizens voluntarily give up some of their rights in exchange for protection from the government is called the:
- A) power transition theory.
 - B) power transfer theory.
 - C) social contract theory.
 - D) political contract theory.
 - E) power exchange theory.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

114. Instruments of compulsion include all but which of the following?

- A) laws.
- B) courts.
- C) police.
- D) prisons.
- E) retaliation.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

115. Which of the following is an example of the state's instruments of compulsion?

- A) laws.
- B) courts.
- C) the police.
- D) the prison system.
- E) All of the above are examples.

Answer: E

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

116. In the United States, the social contract is:

- A) unspoken.
- B) the Constitution.
- C) citizenship.
- D) a social norm.
- E) the Declaration of Independence.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

117. In the United States, most citizens enter into the social contract:

- A) explicitly, by applying for a driver's license.
- B) explicitly, by applying for a passport.
- C) implicitly, by living in the United States.
- D) implicitly, by voting.
- E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

118. Thomas Hobbes viewed the social contract primarily as a means for:

- A) self-government.
- B) self-discovery.
- C) social justice.
- D) self-preservation.
- E) governmental authority.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

119. No person can be coerced into giving up her natural rights. This statement best illustrates the assumption of:

- A) governmental authority.
- B) absolute power.
- C) individualism.
- D) social contract theory.
- E) None of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

120. According to the social contract theory:

- A) the government grants specific rights to the citizens and retains all others.
- B) the government retains only those rights it specifically claims for itself. All others revert back to the citizens.
- C) the government receives only those rights that citizens specifically grant it.
- D) the government receives those rights that citizens do not specifically retain for themselves.
- E) the government receives all rights.

Answer: C

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

121. According to the social contract theory, the government receives its authority from:

- A) God.
- B) itself.
- C) the military.
- D) the people.
- E) the political elites.

Answer: D

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

122. According to the social contract theory, authority:
- A) is granted forever.
 - B) is ever changing.
 - C) is severely limited.
 - D) can be modified under certain circumstances.
 - E) is open to interpretation.

Answer: D

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

123. Once citizens enter into the social contract, they:
- A) enter into it for life.
 - B) can never regain any of the rights they give up.
 - C) give up most of their authority.
 - D) cannot modify it.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

124. A public good is a good that:
- A) is unlikely to be provided by any organization other than the government.
 - B) no one can be excluded from, once it is provided.
 - C) tends to require a lot of resources.
 - D) is likely to be taken advantage of by non-payers.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

125. Public goods, by definition, are:
- A) plentiful.
 - B) replaceable.
 - C) underprovided.
 - D) overprovided.
 - E) cheap.

Answer: C

Bloom's taxonomy: Analysis

Page reference: 16

126. A public good is one that:
- A) is paid for by tax dollars.
 - B) citizens cannot be excluded from using.
 - C) tends to be underprovided.
 - D) is diminished by overuse.
 - E) all of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 16

127. Which of the following is not an example of a public good in the United States?
- A) health care.
 - B) highways.
 - C) public education.
 - D) national security.
 - E) clean air.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16–17

128. Which of the following is an example of a public good?
- A) having your roads cleared.
 - B) having roads to drive on.
 - C) having a military to protect borders.
 - D) having a clean environment.
 - E) They all are.

Answer: E

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 16–17

129. A good whose consumption by some does not prevent its consumption by others is an example of a:
- A) external good.
 - B) free good.
 - C) public good.
 - D) private good.
 - E) inexhaustible good.

Answer: C

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 16–17

130. Having a clean environment is an example of a:
- A) Private good.
 - B) Public good.
 - C) Privilege.
 - D) Collective good.
 - E) Personal good.

Answer: B

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

131. Which of the following is an example of a public good?
- A) garbage pick-up in a private residence.
 - B) airport parking.
 - C) private health care.
 - D) clean air.
 - E) None of the above are examples.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16–17

132. Which of the following might solve the “problem” of public goods?
- A) privatization.
 - B) charging fees.
 - C) higher taxes.
 - D) All of the above.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's taxonomy: Analysis

Page reference: 16–17

133. An authoritarian (or totalitarian) system is best defined as a system in which:
- A) there is a total lack of law and order.
 - B) the government is ineffective and unstable.
 - C) people value authority and tradition.
 - D) a single individual or political party has control over the government.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

134. A system in which a single individual has control over the government is called a/n:
- A) constitutional monarchy.
 - B) presidential system.
 - C) authoritarian system.
 - D) democratic system.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

135. Which of the following is *not* an element of an authoritarian regime?
- A) There is minimal or no popular input in government.
 - B) The government is highly ineffective.
 - C) A single individual or party has control over the government.
 - D) Checks and balances are virtually non-existent.
 - E) The citizens do not grant rights to the government.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

136. Why do most non-governmental organizations not have an incentive to provide public goods?
- A) It's almost impossible to exclude non-payers.
 - B) It's expensive.
 - C) People will abuse them.
 - D) They may not have the resources and the ability.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

137. Americans can change the government's authority by:
- A) changing the Constitution.
 - B) amending the Constitution.
 - C) revoke the authority of the government.
 - D) Both A and B.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

138. Approximately how much does the United States currently spend on national defense?
- A) \$1 trillion.
 - B) \$400 billion.
 - C) \$100 billion.
 - D) \$1 billion.
 - E) \$500 million.

Answer: B

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

139. National defense can be considered a _____ good.
- A) national.
 - B) private.
 - C) public.
 - D) collective.
 - E) free.

Answer: C

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

140. The government's primary responsibility is:
- A) providing public goods.
 - B) keeping order.
 - C) collecting taxes.
 - D) Both A and B.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 17

141. Generally speaking, is a capitalist economic system, such as the United States has, conducive to the provision of public goods?
- A) yes! In fact, the inherent competition in capitalist systems will lead to public goods of higher quality.
 - B) yes, because the great demand for public goods will ensure that the market will supply it.
 - C) yes, because capitalist states also tend to be democratic, and in democracies, people care about each other.
 - D) no, because the costs of providing public goods are much higher than the benefits of doing so.
 - E) no, because the demand for public goods is simply not there, and capitalist economies operate based on the laws of supply and demand.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Synthesis

Page reference: 17

142. According to the textbook, politics is mainly about:

- A) money.
- B) power.
- C) influence.
- D) self-interest.
- E) human rights.

Answer: C

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

143. Politics refers to _____ efforts to influence government.

- A) economic.
- B) individual.
- C) collective.
- D) foreign.
- E) Both B and C.

Answer: E

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

144. Engaging in politics means trying to influence:

- A) who will lead government.
- B) how government will operate.
- C) the substance of government decisions.
- D) how government enforces its decisions.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

145. Which of the following is not an example of being engaged in politics?

- A) electing a public official.
- B) demonstrating in the streets.
- C) collecting signatures for a petition.
- D) testifying at a public hearing.
- E) All of the above are.

Answer: E

Bloom's taxonomy: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

True/False Questions

1. The failure of the McCain-Palin ticket can most likely be attributed to Sarah Palin's low approval ratings.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 3

2. Neither incumbent president George W. Bush nor vice president Dick Cheney ever set foot in the convention hall at the 2008 RNC.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 2

3. "Should the United States continue to give foreign aid to developing countries?" is an example of a good causal research question.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

4. "Did the United States benefit from invading Iraq?" is a causal research question.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

5. In the field of political science, single-cause explanations are considered the best explanations.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

6. Media bias is one of many issues that typical political science studies seek to answer.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

7. Correlation is the same as causation.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Knowledge/Comprehension

Page reference: 6

8. Correlation is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for a causal relationship.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

9. If the change in one variable is accompanied by change in another variable, this should lead us to conclude that the two variables are causally related.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

10. In a truly spurious relationship, the relationship between two correlated phenomena will disappear once we control for the true cause of both.

Answer: True

Bloom's taxonomy: Analysis

Page reference: 7

11. In order to make a causal argument, we have to be sure that our variable is the only one that causes the outcome we are trying to explain.

Answer: False

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 8

12. Having empirical evidence is a necessary condition for making a causal argument.

Answer: False

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 8

13. The findings in scientific research are often influenced by the methods a researcher uses.

Answer: True

Bloom's taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 8

14. In order to assess a researcher's findings, you need to be aware of the question asked and the method used.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 8

15. In order to determine a causal relationship between two or more phenomena, we need to establish time order and rule out alternative variables.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 8

16. The term “democracy” is derived from ancient Greek and means the “rule of the many.”

Answer: True

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

17. The opposite of “democracy” is an “autocracy.”

Answer: True

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

18. Since England has a queen, it should be considered an autocracy.

Answer: False

Bloom’s level: Application

Page reference: 9

19. If a country does not have a single ruler, such as a king or queen, the country can be said to be democratic.

Answer: False

Bloom’s level: Comprehension

Page reference: 9

20. The most important aspect of a democracy is the principle of consent.

Answer: True

Bloom’s level: Comprehension

Page reference: 9

21. The U.S. federal government is an example of a direct democracy.

Answer: False

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

22. In a parliamentary system, the head of government is chosen directly by the people.

Answer: False

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

23. In a parliamentary system, the head of government is largely dependent on the legislature.

Answer: True

Bloom’s level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

24. A parliamentary system is likely to decrease the accountability of the head of government to the people, as well as the stability of the government.

Answer: True

Bloom's taxonomy: Analysis

Page reference: 11

25. By definition, a parliamentary system has a weaker system of checks-and-balances than a presidential system.

Answer: True

Bloom's taxonomy: Analysis

Page reference: 11

26. Most countries around the world have a federalist system similar to the United States.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

27. All democracies rely on a constitution as the foundation of their political system.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

28. American political culture is also referred to as the American creed.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

29. American political culture is a good indicator of what kinds of policies are likely to be adopted.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 12

30. Most Americans believe that citizens should have equal opportunities, but do not necessarily expect or desire an equal outcome.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 13

31. The textbook defines “government” as the political institutions that create and enforce rules and the people who make up these institutions.

Answer: False

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 13

32. The government has the broadest right to use force of all segments in American society.

Answer: True

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 14

33. Among others, Thomas Hobbes popularized the notion of a social contract between citizens and the government.

Answer: True

Bloom’s level: Knowledge.

Page reference: 15

34. Thomas Hobbes’ most influential work was entitled “Social Contract Theory.”

Answer: False

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

35. According to Thomas Hobbes, without a social contract there would be “war of all against all.”

Answer: True

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

36. National security can be considered a “public good” in the United States.

Answer: True

Bloom’s level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16–17

37. Clearing public roads cannot be considered a “public good” in the United States.

Answer: False

Bloom’s level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

38. Having roads that are in good condition is an example of a public good.

Answer: True

Bloom’s taxonomy: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

39. There are few incentives for non-governmental organizations to provide public goods.
Answer: True
Bloom's level: Comprehension
Page reference: 16
40. Non-governmental organizations generally cannot, or will not, provide public goods.
Answer: True
Bloom's level: Knowledge
Page reference: 16
41. According to the social contract theory popularized by Thomas Hobbes, the government grants rights to its citizens.
Answer: False
Bloom's level: Knowledge
Page reference: 16
42. Social Security can be considered a "public good" in the United States.
Answer: False
Bloom's level: Knowledge
Page reference: 17
43. Politics "starts" once an issue makes it to the governmental agenda.
Answer: False
Bloom's level: Knowledge
Page reference: 18
44. Without politics, issues would be more likely to be settled violently.
Answer: True
Bloom's level: Knowledge
Page reference: 18

Short Answer Questions

1. After the 2008 presidential election, some politicians and members of the media blamed the selection of Governor Sarah Palin for the defeat of the McCain-Palin ticket. According to the textbook, what speaks for and what speaks against this assessment?
Bloom's level: Comprehension
Page reference: 2–3
2. What are some of the "lessons" that may be drawn from Sarah Palin's experience in running for vice president?
Bloom's level: Evaluation
Page reference: 2-3

3. Please provide a definition of a so-called “spurious relationship” and provide one example of such a relationship that is not mentioned in the textbook.
Bloom’s level: Application
Page reference: 6f.
4. In order to be able to determine a potential causal relationship between two or more phenomena, what three conditions have to present?
Bloom’s level: Knowledge
Page reference: 8
5. What is the literal meaning of “democracy” as opposed to “autocracy”? Please provide two examples of each.
Bloom’s level: Knowledge
Page reference: 9
6. Which of the following criteria would you consider most important in evaluating political science research: Applicability, importance, testability? Why?
Bloom’s level: Evaluation
Page reference: 9
7. What would you consider two advantages and two disadvantages of a direct democracy?
Bloom’s level: Analysis
Page reference: 9
8. Please name and briefly explain the three principles American democracy is based on.
Bloom’s level: Knowledge
Page reference: 10
9. In your own words, outline the differences between a direct democracy and a representative democracy.
Bloom’s level: Knowledge
Page reference: 10
10. The textbook mentions that Americans have not yet fully achieved equality before the law. Please provide one example that illustrates this suggestion.
Bloom’s level: Application
Page reference: 10
11. What is a plurality vote? In your opinion, how democratic is a plurality vote? Why, or why not?
Bloom’s level: Evaluation
Page reference: 10

12. Based on what you know about the difference between presidential and parliamentary systems of governance, what do you think is one of the strengths and one of the weaknesses of each in terms of democratic governance?

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

13. What is the difference between a presidential and a parliamentary system?

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

14. What would you say are the advantages and disadvantages of a presidential as opposed to a parliamentary system? Try to give at least two pros and two cons. Also try to think of different categories for your evaluation, e.g. effectiveness, representativeness, etc.

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

15. The textbook suggests that Americans' belief in equality usually refers to equality of opportunity rather than equality of outcome. Please explain in your own words what this means. Do you agree or disagree with this definition of equality, and why?

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 12

16. The textbook states that one distinct characteristic of a government is that it can make people do things they might not otherwise do. In your opinion, what are areas in which the government should be able to do this, and what are areas in which this principle should not apply? Why?

Bloom's level: Evaluation

Page reference: 14

17. Please explain the basic aspects of the so-called social contract theory. Whose writings is this idea based on? Who enters into this contract, and what are the rights and responsibilities associated with it?

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

18. How does a citizen enter into the social contract with the government? In other words, how would you say someone actually expresses their agreement with this principle? What are someone's options if she does not wish to be part of the social contract?

Bloom's level: Synthesis

Page reference: 15

19. The incentives for providing public goods tend to be very few. Why is this? What are ways in which new incentives could be introduced to ensure greater provision of public goods?

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 16

20. The textbook states that politics is about influencing the working of government. Please outline three distinct ways in which citizens—either individually or collectively—can attempt to do so, and how successful you believe these approaches are.

Bloom's level: Synthesis

Page reference: 18

Essay Questions

1. How did McCain's selection of Palin as his running mate affect the 2008 presidential elections? Overall, do you think that Sarah Palin helped or hurt the GOP ticket? Why?

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 2-3

2. The textbook points out that finding answers to causal questions is the main concern of political scientists. What is the reasoning behind this? In other words, what do you think is the purpose of the field of political science as a whole? What should it be in your opinion? Is there room in political science for non-scientific questions, such as those concerned with morals and ethics, or should those be relegated to the field of philosophy?

Bloom's level: Evaluation

Page reference: 4

3. It seems to be human nature to ask causal questions such as "Why did this happen?" What differentiates political science from the layman theorizing about cause and effect?

Bloom's level: Evaluation

Page reference: 4

4. How much "science" can there be in political science? Do you believe it is possible to systematically study human nature? What are the potential obstacles to this approach?

Bloom's level: Evaluation

Page reference: 4

5. Some research shows that countries in which people eat more fat as part of their diet also show higher rates of certain types of cancer. One might conclude that there is causal relationship between the two phenomena. However, what are two potential causal relationships that could also account for this result?

Bloom's level: Application

Page reference: 6

6. What should you be paying attention to in order to assess the correctness and/or usefulness of political research? In other words, how would you know that the researchers “got it right”?

Bloom’s level: Comprehension

Page reference: 8 ff.

7. What does the term “democracy” refer to? Are we truly living in a democracy today? Why, or why not?

Bloom’s level: Evaluation

Page reference: 9

8. Briefly explain the basic principles of democracy in the United States. Based on what you know, assess the status of each of these principles in modern-day America. How universally accepted and applied are these principles? What are examples that might illustrate potential obstacles or difficulties with these principles? Be as specific as possible in your answer.

Bloom’s level: Analysis

Page reference: 9–10

9. The textbook addresses the importance of political culture. Please write an essay outlining the basic characteristics of American political culture. What are at least 2–3 factors (historical, social, or otherwise) that might explain the development of this particular brand of political culture? In addition, choose one contemporary political issue and briefly explain how American political culture could explain why the majority of Americans feel the way they do about this issue.

Bloom’s level: Analysis

Page reference: 12

10. The text makes the point that there is little incentive to provide public goods. One example of such a public good is clean air. Based on what you know about the difficulties associated with the provision of public goods, what strategy would you develop to increase the incentives of individuals and organizations to contribute to cleaner air? Please be sure to include a definition of public goods in your answer. Focus primarily on problems inherent to all public goods and merely use clean air as an example.

Bloom’s level: Synthesis

Page reference: 16

1.2 – The questions in this section also appear in the student Study Guide available with the textbook.

1. What role did George W. Bush play at the 2008 Republican National Convention?
 - A) Bush gave the Keynote Speech
 - B) Bush gave the Opening Address
 - C) Bush posed with McCain for numerous press releases
 - D) Bush avoided being seen with McCain, but showed strong support for Palin
 - E) Bush never set foot in the convention hall

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 2

2. Approximately what percentage of voters in Election Day polls said Palin was NOT prepared to be vice president?
 - A) 20%
 - B) 40%
 - C) 60%
 - D) 80%
 - E) 90%

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 3

3. Factors beyond Palin's control also contributed to the defeat of the McCain-Palin ticket. These include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A) The failure of Lehman Brothers
 - B) The rock-bottom approval ratings of the sitting Republican president
 - C) The decline in Republican party identification
 - D) The interview with Katie Couric
 - E) The success of the Obama fundraising machine

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Synthesis

Page reference: 2–3

4. Which of the following is a causal question?
 - A) Should the United States have invaded Iraq?
 - B) Is it more important to support environmentally friendly policies than those that help the economy?
 - C) Is Congress doing a good job?
 - D) Did Americans' religious beliefs help George W. Bush win the 2004 election?
 - E) None of the above are causal questions.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

5. All of the following are causal questions except::
- A) Why do consumers prefer Brand A to Brand B?
 - B) Is a ban on same-sex marriage constitutional?
 - C) What is the impact of fear on economic crises?
 - D) Why is voter turnout in many European countries higher than in the United States?
 - E) All of the above are causal questions.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

6. All but which of the following are potential causal explanations for presidential approval ratings?
- A) Americans' party identification.
 - B) Occurrence of war.
 - C) Natural disasters.
 - D) The state of the economy.
 - E) All of the above are factors.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

7. All but which of the following could be potential causal explanations for the high rate of reelection of members of Congress?
- A) Name recognition.
 - B) Experience with campaigning.
 - C) High party support.
 - D) All of the above.
 - E) Both A and B.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 5

8. Consider the following example: The likelihood of waking up with a headache increases sharply when you go to bed with your shoes on. To a researcher, this suggests:
- A) a causal relationship.
 - B) coincidence.
 - C) a spurious relationship.
 - D) bad judgment.
 - E) an intervening variable.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 6

9. National education data shows that the more books there are in a child's home, the better that child's school performance tends to be. This is an illustration of a:
- A) correlation that may indicate a causal relationship.
 - B) Correlation that is completely random.
 - C) positive causal relationship.
 - D) negative causal relationship.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Application

Page reference: 6

10. If we observe that every time there is a foreign policy crisis, the president's approval ratings go up, we can conclude that:
- A) the two phenomena are correlated.
 - B) the crisis causes the approval ratings to go up.
 - C) high approval ratings may make war more likely.
 - D) Both A and B.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 7

(Note: An instructor may choose to select D as the correct answer. High approval ratings do not directly "cause" war, but may make a president more likely to decide on a military approach to an existing problem, thinking he has the public's approval.)

11. The riots in France that involved a number of youths who played sports lead us to believe that:
- A) playing organized sports increases the chances of violence.
 - B) rioting causes young people to go out and join a sports club.
 - C) there is no relationship between the two phenomena.
 - D) a third variable, such as unemployment, may have caused both.
 - E) the two phenomena occurred randomly.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 8

12. When California citizens voted to ban same-sex marriage in 2008, this was an example of:
- A) a public referendum.
 - B) indirect democracy.
 - C) direct democracy.
 - D) federalism.
 - E) representative democracy.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

13. All but which of the following are elements of American democracy?

- A) Political equality
- B) Plurality rule
- C) Minority rule
- D) Minority rights
- E) Legal equality

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

14. A federalist system is least beneficial for:

- A) small states.
- B) very homogenous states.
- C) linguistically diverse states.
- D) Both A and B.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

15. The fact that there is a distinct American political culture means that:

- A) we have a good indicator for what types of policies will be adopted by politicians.
- B) there is a set of harmonious beliefs all Americans subscribe to.
- C) Americans are interested in politics and their outcomes.
- D) Americans know what they want out of politics.
- E) none of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 12

16. Political culture gives an insight into:

- A) what is politically possible in the United States.
- B) what Americans will tolerate from the government.
- C) which political messages are consistent winners or losers.
- D) social and demographic trends in America.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 12

17. Thomas Hobbes' most famous work on the social contract is entitled:

- A) *Leviathan*.
- B) *War of all against all*.
- C) *Goliath*.
- D) *Anarchy*.
- E) *Social contract theory*.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

18. By entering into the social contract, citizens give up _____ in exchange for _____.

- A) money; laws.
- B) property; laws.
- C) rights; protection.
- D) money; security.
- E) protection; property.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

19. The theory of a social contract between citizens and the government was popularized by all but which of the following political thinkers?

- A) John Locke.
- B) Thomas Hobbes.
- C) Thomas Jefferson.
- D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
- E) They all popularized the idea.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

20. A public good is any good that:

- A) is underprovided.
- B) is overprovided.
- C) is paid for by taxes.
- D) is consumed in public.
- E) none of the above.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 16

True/False Questions

1. “Why did the United States invade Iraq?” is not a causal research question.
Answer: False
Bloom’s level: Comprehension
Page reference: 4
2. The fact that politicians who receive money from the NRA vote against gun control legislation suggests a causal relationship between the two.
Answer: False
Bloom’s level: Comprehension
Page reference: 7
3. Observing a strong relationship between two variables is almost always sufficient grounds for concluding a causal relationship between the two.
Answer: False
Bloom’s level: Analysis
Page reference: 7
4. Many U.S. states exhibit a form of direct democracy.
Answer: True
Bloom’s level: Knowledge
Page reference: 10
5. Political equality is defined as all citizens having equal influence over politics.
Answer: False
Bloom’s level: Comprehension
Page reference: 10
6. Great Britain is an example of a parliamentary system.
Answer: True
Bloom’s level: Knowledge
Page reference: 11
7. The concept of political culture includes Americans’ opinions and attitudes, rather than their expectations, about the political system.
Answer: False
Bloom’s level: Comprehension
Page reference: 12

8. The government can exclude people from taking advantage of public goods that it provides with tax dollars.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

9. The government can force people to help pay for public goods.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

10. Politics is mainly about individual and collective attempts to influence government.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the difference between causation and correlation. Provide two examples of each in order to illustrate your explanation.

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4–6

2. Some scholars have referred to Switzerland as the country that comes closest to being a true direct democracy, because almost all important domestic and foreign policies are put to the vote by the people. In your opinion, what are at least two pros and two cons to this form of democratic government? Please explain yourself!

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 10

3. Typically, people associate the term “government” specifically with the national government in Washington, D.C. What is the exact definition of the term and what other examples of “government” are there?

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 13

4. The textbook states that one distinct characteristic of a government is that it can make people do things they might not otherwise do. What are some examples of this? What other entities might also be able to make people do what they otherwise would not do? How are those similar to or different from the government?

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 14

5. What are the differences between the so-called “state of nature” (i.e. life without the social contract) and life after entering into the social contract?

Bloom’s level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

Essay Questions

1. In your personal opinion, what is the single most important issue political scientists should study, and why?

Bloom’s level: Evaluation

Page reference: 5

2. Why—both from a political and a scientific viewpoint—is it so important to adequately distinguish between causation and correlation? What are examples that illustrate this importance and the potentially harmful consequences of “getting it wrong”?

Bloom’s level: Analysis

Page reference: 6

3. In international relations, the two phenomena of a country’s “wealth” and the likelihood of that country being “democratic” appear to be correlated. How would you explain this correlation? Is there a potential causal relationship, and if so, what is it?

Bloom’s level: Application

Page reference: 6

4. At the heart of the establishment of government is the social contract in which citizens create and give authority to a governing body in exchange for what essentially amounts to security (which enables them to live, live freely, and pursue happiness). If the authority and legitimacy of the government rests on such an agreement, how do you suppose modern Americans formally enter into this contract, considering that they are not the ones who created the U.S. government? Is the contract still binding for them? Why? What options does a citizen have who does not agree with the social contract?

Bloom’s level: Evaluation

Page reference: 15

5. Modern government is based on the idea of the social contract theory. How does this theory deal with immigrants who leave their own countries in order to come to the United States? What rights and responsibilities do they have, and how do they enter into the social contract theory? What about illegal immigrants? Does the social contract apply to them as well?

Bloom’s level: Synthesis

Page reference: 15

1.3 – These questions also appear in MyPoliSciLab, the Website that accompanies the textbook.

Pre-test

Thinking About Politics

1. In order to study cause and effect in politics, one needs to pay attention to:
 - A) The basic organization of American government and society.
 - B) The way researchers frame and measure an issue.
 - C) The historical and cultural context of an issue.
 - D) The individual level of decision-making.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

2. Good political science research:
 - A) Tries to identify the one factor that causes an outcome.
 - B) Looks for the single most important causal variable.
 - C) Attempts to explain an issue with a quick sound bite.
 - D) Realizes that real-world phenomena are extremely complex.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 5

3. All but which of the following could be potential causal explanations for the high rate of reelection of members of Congress?
 - A) Name recognition.
 - B) Experience with campaigning.
 - C) High party support.
 - D) All of the above.
 - E) Both A and B.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 5

4. What is the definition of a correlation?
- A) Two or more phenomena happen to change at the same time.
 - B) Two or more phenomena change at the same time, suggesting a potential causal relationship.
 - C) Two or more phenomena occur at the same time, suggesting that one is definitely causing the other.
 - D) Two or more phenomena are directly causing each other.
 - E) Two or more phenomena are indirectly causing each other.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 6

5. The findings in scientific research are often influenced by the methods a researcher uses.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 8

Contexts for Studying American Government and Politics

1. The term democracy, derived from ancient Greek, refers to:
- A) The rule of all.
 - B) The rule of the many.
 - C) The rule of the few.
 - D) The rule of one.
 - E) The rule of none.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

2. In a representative democracy:
- A) Elected officials accurately represent all their voters' interests.
 - B) Elected officials accurately match the general population's demographics.
 - C) The majority of citizens directly participate in the political process.
 - D) Elected officials have the consent of the people.
 - E) Important decisions are made by all citizens.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

3. All but which of the following are elements of American democracy?
- A) Political equality.
 - B) Plurality rule.
 - C) Minority rule.
 - D) Minority rights.
 - E) Legal equality.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

4. In a parliamentary system, the head of government is chosen by:
- A) The people.
 - B) The legislature.
 - C) The judiciary.
 - D) The state legislatures.
 - E) The president.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 11

5. The concept of political culture includes Americans' opinions and attitudes, rather than their expectations, about the political system.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 12

Government and Why It Is Necessary

1. The textbook's definition of "government" includes which of the following elements?
- A) The authority and capacity to create public policies.
 - B) The authority and capacity to enforce public policies.
 - C) It refers to a specific territory.
 - D) It refers to a specific people.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 13

2. The social contract is made by:
- A) Citizens with each other.
 - B) Citizens and the government.
 - C) Federal and local government.
 - D) Federal and state government.
 - E) The American and foreign governments.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

3. According to the social contract theory:
- A) The government grants specific rights to the citizens and retains all others.
 - B) The government retains only those rights it specifically claims for itself. All others revert back to the citizens.
 - C) The government receives only those rights that citizens specifically grant it.
 - D) The government receives those rights that citizens do not specifically retain for themselves.
 - E) The government receives all rights.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

4. Politics refers to _____ efforts to influence government.
- A) Economic.
 - B) Individual.
 - C) Collective.
 - D) Foreign.
 - E) Both B and C.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

5. Politics "starts" once an issue makes it to the governmental agenda.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

Post-test

Thinking About Politics

1. All but which of the following are causal questions?
 - A) What is the likely impact of the government's bailout plan on the economic crisis?
 - B) Does political apathy lead to a decrease in democracy in a country?
 - C) What is the relationship between a person's religion and their likelihood of voting?
 - D) Should abortion be made illegal?
 - E) How does a person's perception of a political candidate's personality impact their vote choice?

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

2. Understanding the fundamentals of the American political system and of analytical thinking allows you to:
 - A) Hold political leaders accountable.
 - B) Become a better citizen.
 - C) Become more involved in politics.
 - D) Maximize your personal benefits in the system.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

3. A good researcher tries to:
 - A) Determine causal relationships.
 - B) Realizes that real-world issues are extremely complex.
 - C) Is concerned about finding good measures for concepts.
 - D) Think about issues on different levels of analysis.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 5

4. National education data shows that the more books there are in a child's home, the better that child's school performance tends to be. This is an illustration of a:
- A) Correlation that may indicate a causal relationship.
 - B) Correlation that is completely random.
 - C) Positive causal relationship.
 - D) Negative causal relationship.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Application

Page reference: 6

5. The fact that politicians who receive money from the NRA vote against gun control legislation suggests a causal relationship between the two.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 7

Contexts for Studying American Government and Politics

1. In a democracy, the majority of citizens participate:
- A) Directly.
 - B) Indirectly.
 - C) Not at all.
 - D) Both A and B.
 - E) Through elections only.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 9

2. A political system in which a single person rules is called a/n:
- A) Autocracy.
 - B) Authoritarian regime.
 - C) Autonomous regime.
 - D) Autodidactic regime.
 - E) Totalitarian regime.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 9

3. When California citizens successfully launched and passed an initiative that reduced property taxes by 57%, this was an example of:
- A) A public referendum.
 - B) Direct democracy.
 - C) Indirect democracy.
 - D) Representative democracy.
 - E) Federalism.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 10

4. In which system would you expect the head of government to be more accountable to the citizens?
- A) In a parliamentary system.
 - B) In a presidential system.
 - C) Equally in a parliamentary and a presidential system.
 - D) Neither in a parliamentary nor a presidential system.
 - E) Only in some parliamentary systems, not all.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

5. American political culture is a good indicator of what kinds of policies are likely to be adopted.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 12

Government and Why It Is Necessary

1. The government:
- A) Makes rules.
 - B) Enforces rules.
 - C) Punishes rule violations.
 - D) Mediates in disputes.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 14

2. Who wrote *Leviathan*?
- A) John Locke.
 - B) Thomas Hobbes.
 - C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
 - D) Francis Bacon.
 - E) Thucydides.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

3. In the United States, the social contract is:
- A) Unspoken.
 - B) The Constitution.
 - C) Citizenship.
 - D) A social norm.
 - E) The Declaration of Independence.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

4. Once citizens enter into the social contract, they:
- A) Enter into it for life.
 - B) Can never regain any of the rights they give up.
 - C) Give up most of their authority.
 - D) Cannot modify it.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

5. Politics is mainly about individual and collective attempts to influence government.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

Chapter Exam

1. Initially, the base of the Republican party
 - a. approved of John McCain's candidacy whole-heartedly.
 - b. was slow to warm up to John McCain.
 - c. completely rejected John McCain's candidacy.
 - d. protested against John McCain's candidacy.
 - e. approved of John McCain, but not of his running mate.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 2

2. The failure of the McCain-Palin ticket can most likely be attributed to Sarah Palin's low approval ratings.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 3

3. Which of the following is NOT a causal question?
 - A) Did John McCain lose the 2008 presidential election because of Sarah Palin?
 - B) Did Palin's interview with Katie Couric hurt her image?
 - C) Was it fair for the media to criticize Palin's wardrobe?
 - D) Did the escalating financial crisis help Obama in the election?
 - E) All of the above are causal questions.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 3

4. In order to study cause and effect in politics, one needs to pay attention to:
 - A) The basic organization of American government and society.
 - B) The way researchers frame and measure an issue.
 - C) The historical and cultural context of an issue.
 - D) The individual level of decision-making.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 4

5. What is the first step in political science?
- A) Devising measurements for variables.
 - B) Locating a possible journal to publish results in.
 - C) Identifying potential causal factors.
 - D) Looking for control variables.
 - E) Collecting data.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

6. Media bias is one of many issues that typical political science studies seek to answer.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 5

7. When two variables are related in such a way that change in one variable is directly responsible for change in the other variable, this is called:

- A) Spurious relationship.
- B) Causation.
- C) Correlation.
- D) Coincident.
- E) Proof.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 6

8. Some empirical studies have shown that in countries with high Internet usage, people tend to live longer. From this evidence, we should conclude that:

- A) The fact that people live longer, means they have more time to use the Internet, which explains the higher Internet usage rates.
- B) Using the Internet makes people live longer.
- C) There is a causal connection between Internet usage and life expectancy.
- D) There could be a spurious relationship between the two variables.
- E) None of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Application

Page reference: 7

9. Observing a strong relationship between two variables is almost always sufficient grounds for concluding a causal relationship between the two.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 7

10. In order to make a causal argument, we have to be sure that our variable is the only one that causes the outcome we are trying to explain.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 8

11. Iraq before the American invasion in 2003 could be considered a:

A) Monarchy.

B) Autocracy.

C) Quasi-democracy.

D) Oligarchy.

E) Failed state.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 9

12. Since England has a queen, it should be considered an autocracy.

Answer: False

Bloom's level: Application

Page reference: 9

13. Americans all have the same:

A) Right to participate in politics.

B) Opportunity to participate in politics.

C) Willingness to participate in politics.

D) Ability to participate in politics.

E) All of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 10

14. The United States is considered to have a federal system due to the fact that:

- A) It is a representative democracy.
- B) Each state has equal representation in the U.S. Senate.
- C) The president is elected by an electoral college.
- D) It contains national and state governments.
- E) Power is centralized with the federal government.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 11

15. By definition, a parliamentary system has a weaker system of checks-and-balances than a presidential system.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Analysis

Page reference: 11

16. Which of the following is not an example of a government, as defined by the textbook?

- A) National government.
- B) State government.
- C) Local government.
- D) School boards.
- E) All of the above are examples.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 13

17. Most Americans believe that citizens should have equal opportunities, but do not necessarily expect or desire an equal outcome.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 13

18. The government is different from other institutions in society primarily in the sense that:

- A) It has the right to use force.
- B) It has more resources than any other institution.
- C) It enjoys more respect than any other institution.
- D) Both A and C.
- E) None of the above.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 14

19. Thomas Hobbes' most famous work on the social contract is entitled:
- A) Leviathan.
 - B) War of all against all.
 - C) Goliath.
 - D) Anarchy.
 - E) Social contract theory.

Answer: A

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 15

20. When citizens enter into the social contract, they give up some:
- A) Security.
 - B) Property.
 - C) Beliefs.
 - D) Liberty.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 15

21. A public good is a good that:
- A) Is unlikely to be provided by any organization other than the government.
 - B) No one can be excluded from, once it is provided.
 - C) Tends to require a lot of resources.
 - D) Is likely to be taken advantage of by non-payers.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

22. Which of the following is an example of a public good?
- A) Having your roads cleared.
 - B) Having roads to drive on.
 - C) Having a military to protect borders.
 - D) Having a clean environment.
 - E) They all are.

Answer: E

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

23. Non-governmental organizations generally cannot, or will not, provide public goods.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 16

24. The government can force people to help pay for public goods.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 16

25. Politics is mainly about individual and collective attempts to influence government.

Answer: True

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 18

Chapter 2 – Political Culture

2.1 – The questions in this section appear only in this printed Test Bank and in the Computerized Test Bank.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to the textbook, what prominent issue in American political culture did presidential candidate John F. Kennedy find himself primarily addressing during the campaign?
 - A) The economy.
 - B) Faith.
 - C) The Korean War.
 - D) Individualism.
 - E) Democracy.

Answer: B

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 22

2. What was John F. Kennedy's main message in his famous speech before Protestant ministers in September of 1960?
 - A) That his religion makes him a better politician.
 - B) That it is unfair to judge him based on religion.
 - C) That Catholicism is superior to Protestantism.
 - D) That his religion may define him as a person, but not as a politician.
 - E) That his religion is no one's business.

Answer: D

Bloom's level: Comprehension

Page reference: 22

3. The controversy surrounding Catholic bishops and Catholic politicians in 2004 focused primarily on which issue?
 - A) The killing in Iraq.
 - B) Social welfare for the poor.
 - C) Abortion.
 - D) Government funding for religious organizations.
 - E) Immoral behavior by politicians.

Answer: C

Bloom's level: Knowledge

Page reference: 22

