Test Bank for Challenge of Democracy American Government in Global Politics 14th Janda

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : The ancient Greeks classified governments as autocracies, oligarchies, or democracies based on
A : the fundamental purposes for which the government was instituted.
B : the extent of government power.
C : the types of elected officeholders.
D : the kinds of decisions the government was responsible for.
E : the number of citizens involved in governing.

Correct Answer : E

2 : An autocracy is a political system ruled by
A : a few.
B : one individual.
C : the military.
D : a majority.
E : a few powerful, wealthy individuals.

Correct Answer : B

3 : The concept of democracy was initially defined centuries ago in ancient
A : Syria.
B : Egypt.
C : Greece.
D : Rome.
E : India.

Correct Answer : C

4 : The Greek word demos, which is the root of the term democracy, means
A : common people.
B : power.
C : participation.
D : foundation or base.
E : order.

Correct Answer : A

5 : The Greek word kratos, one of the roots of the word democracy, means
A : power.
B : authority.
C : common man.
D : rule.
E : form.

Correct Answer : A

6 : A politician who appeals to and often deceives the masses by manipulating their emotions and prejudices is a(n)
A : politico.
B : delegate.

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C : oligarch.
D : legacy.
E : demagogue.

Correct Answer : E

7 : A form of government that puts power in the hands of an elite is a(n)
A : oligarchy.
B : democracy.
C : autocracy.
D : dictatorship.
E : theocracy.

Correct Answer : A

8 : The procedural view of democracy is most concerned with
A : the level of popular participation in decision making.
B : the equality of government decisions.
C : minority protections.
D : the impact of government decisions.
E : how government decisions are made.

Correct Answer : E

9 : _____ addresses the questions Who should participate in decision making? and How many votes are needed to reach a decision?
A : Laissez-faire government
B : Procedural democratic theory
C : An anarchist
D : Majoritarianism
E : Demagogues

Correct Answer : B

10 : The idea that all adults within the boundaries of a political community should be allowed to vote is known as
A : universal participation.
B : political equality.
C : majority rule.
D : plurality rule.
E : suffrage.

Correct Answer : A

11 : A country abiding by the principle one person, one vote is practicing
A : direct democracy.
B : political equality.
C : equal suffrage.
D : substantive democracy.
E : participatory democracy.

Correct Answer : B

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12 : While majority rule is defined as decision making by 50 percent plus one person, _____ is defined as decision making by most participants.
A : rule by the people
B : acquiescence
C : political equality
D : universal participation
E : plurality rule

Correct Answer : E

13 : All of the following are principles of procedural democracy except
A : government responsiveness to public opinion.
B : minority rights.
C : universal participation.
D : majority or plurality rule.
E : political equality.

Correct Answer : B

14 : The concept that everyone in a democracy should participate in governmental decision making is
A : majoritarianism.
B : plurality rule.
C : political equality.
D : one person, one vote.
E : universal participation.

Correct Answer : E

15 : _____ theory implies that a group should determine what the majority of its participants want to do.
A : Democratic
B : Pluralist
C : Procedural
D : Participatory
E : Substantive

Correct Answer : C

16 : The Bill of Rights is at the core of our
A : procedural theories of democracy.
B : majoritarian theories.
C : participatory theories of democracy.
D : substantive theories of democracy.
E : representative theories of democracy.

Correct Answer : D

17 : The basic standard of substantive democracy is that government must guarantee
A : economic rights.
B : civil rights and liberties.
C : social equality.
D : economic rights, civil rights and liberties, and social equality.

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E : None of these choices is true.

Correct Answer : B

18 : Agreement among substantive theorists breaks down when the discussion moves from civil rights to
A : freedom of expression.
B : military rights.
C : religious rights.
D : corporate rights.
E : social rights and economic rights.

Correct Answer : E

19 : According to the _____ view of democracy, anti-gay marriage laws are democratic.
A : substantive
B : authoritarian
C : oligarchic
D : Greek
E : procedural

Correct Answer : E

20 : According to procedural theory, the government should do
A : whatever the most insistent interest group wants.
B : whatever the majority wants.
C : whatever they judge to be right.
D : whatever the most influential elites want.
E : whatever they think the framers of the constitution would have done.

Correct Answer : B

21 : The _____ view of democracy is likely to see anti-gay marriage laws as undemocratic.
A : universal
B : procedural
C : substantive
D : majoritarian
E : elite

Correct Answer : C

22 : Freedom of religion or freedom of speech are _____ principles.
A : democratic
B : procedural
C : doctrinal
D : substantive
E : pluralist

Correct Answer : D

23 : The online communication channels that allow citizens to register opinions and complaints to government officials is called

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A : NATO.
B : E-government.
C : filibustering.
D : twitter talk.
E : the IMF.

Correct Answer : B

24 : One of the weaknesses of the procedural model of democracy is that
A : it does not provide clear criteria on which to judge whether a government is democratic.
B : its reliance on rules may lead to rigidity and inefficiency.
C : it neglects the standards of classic Greek democracy.
D : it permits policies that violate standards of substantive democracy.
E : too much attention is paid to protecting minority rights.

Correct Answer : D

25 : _____ theorists have a narrower view of the scope of social and economic rights that should be guaranteed by a democratic government than _____ theorists.
A : Liberal, conservative
B : Substantive, procedural
C : Conservative, liberal
D : Majoritarian, pluralist
E : Procedural, substantive

Correct Answer : C

26 : In most democracies other than the United States, there is _____ support for the view that jobs and incomes for the unemployed are a right.
A : much less
B : a little less
C : about equal
D : a little more
E : much more

Correct Answer : E

27 : An important problem with the procedural view of democracy is that it can clash with
A : minority rights.
B : the majoritarian view.
C : voting rights.
D : political parties.
E : democratic government.

Correct Answer : A

28 : The anti-gay marriage laws and amendments passed in many states in recent years were overturned in by the Supreme Court in 2015. In other words,
A : procedural democratic theory outweighed substantive democratic theory.
B : substantive democratic theory outweighed procedural democratic theory.
C : both substantive democratic theory and procedural democratic theory were supreme.
D : only the procedural democratic theory was seen as valid by the court.
E : democracy was not the main consideration of the court.

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Correct Answer : B

29 : Participatory democracy today is
A : rare in the United States but commonly practiced in Europe.
B : common in the United States and in other democracies.
C : common in the United States but rare in other democracies.
D : common in the United States and Europe, but rare in other democracies.
E : rare in the United States and in other democracies.

Correct Answer : E

30 : New England town meetings are an example of
A : substantive democracy.
B : governmental responsiveness.
C : neighborhood government.
D : civil democracy.
E : participatory democracy.

Correct Answer : E

31 : In a system of participatory democracy,
A : neighborhoods are the basic units of political engagement.
B : representatives are required to interact regularly with citizens.
C : citizens govern themselves, without electing representatives.
D : the national government always defers to state governments.
E : state governments always defer to the national government.

Correct Answer : C

32 : Portlands incorporation of neighborhood associations into its municipal government is an example of
A : majoritarianism.
B : pluralism.
C : political equality.
D : participatory democracy.
E : universal participation

Correct Answer : D

33 : Most democracies give power to
A : business.
B : political parties.
C : expatriates.
D : representatives.
E : citizens.

Correct Answer : D

34 : _____ allows a person to acquire information and documents online and also provides a medium to register opinions and complaints to government officials.
A : E-government
B : The Federal Communications Commission

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C : The Telecommunications Act
D : The Secretary of State
E : Fox News

Correct Answer : A

35 : The principle of responsiveness requires that legislators
A : follow the general contours of public opinion.
B : cast their ballots on the basis of what the people think back home.
C : pay especial attention to groups that are highly organized.
D : support public opinion in all matters related to electoral politics.
E : consider the views of their fellow legislators more than the views of constituents.

Correct Answer : A

36 : Twenty-four states allow for _____ which is a policy question that the state legislature places on the ballot and allows citizens to vote on it.
A : charters
B : initiatives
C : long ballots
D : referenda
E : primaries

Correct Answer : D

37 : A citizens group gathers enough signatures on a petition to force a popular vote on a statewide lottery proposal. This proposal would represent a(n)
A : recall election.
B : referendum.
C : initiative.
D : popular law.
E : citizens proposal.

Correct Answer : C

38 : An election on a public policy issue is called a(n)
A : initiative.
B : referenda.
C : primary.
D : recall.
E : procedure.

Correct Answer : B

39 : When citizens circulate petitions to gather a certain minimum number of signatures to put a policy question on the ballot, it is called a(n)
A : initiative.
B : referendum.
C : runoff.
D : recall.
E : election.

Correct Answer : A

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40 : What rules govern the use of referenda at the federal level?
A : They can only be used to propose constitutional amendments.
B : They require a two-thirds vote of all Americans.
C : They must be approved by a two-thirds vote of Congress.
D : They can only be used for a declaration of war.
E : No provisions exist for the use of referenda at the federal level.

Correct Answer : E

41 : In 2014, voters in Switzerland approved an initiative to
A : recognize civil rights at a national level.
B : join the European Union.
C : limit immigration.
D : ban involvement in military conflicts.
E : leave the European Union.

Correct Answer : C

42 : In 2015 the government of Ireland held a(an) _____, in which voters legalized gay marriage.
A : election
B : initiative
C : poll
D : referendum
E : proposition

Correct Answer : D

43 : Deciding on the legality of marijuana through ballot propositions is an example of
A : direct democracy.
B : authoritarianism.
C : citizenship.
D : autocracy.
E : oligarchy.

Correct Answer : A

44 : Established procedures and organizations that translate public opinion into government policy, like elections, are known as institutional
A : initiatives.
B : folkways.
C : norms.
D : policies.
E : mechanisms.

Correct Answer : E

45 : A popular election is the primary mechanism for democratic government in which model?
A : substantive democracy
B : procedural democracy
C : majoritarian model
D : pluralist model

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E : integrated model

Correct Answer : C

46 : Although they are instruments of majoritarian democracy, initiatives are often sponsored by
A : government officials.
B : interest groups.
C : members of the judiciary.
D : foreign multinational corporations.
E : small numbers of average citizens.

Correct Answer : B

47 : Any organization of individuals formed on the basis of common interest to influence public policy is called a(n)
A : interest group.
B : majority.
C : elite group.
D : faction.
E : substantive group.

Correct Answer : A

48 : Although public opinion does not fluctuate erratically, change can occur
A : as a result of a presidential state of the union address.
B : when older voters change their minds collectively on an issue.
C : when different generations with different experiences enter the electorate.
D : when pollsters refine their questions to get the answers they are looking for.
E : when everyone maintains the same opinion about current topics.

Correct Answer : C

49 : Compared with majoritarian thought, the pluralist model of democracy shifts the focus of democratic decision making from _____ to _____.
A : organized groups; the mass electorate
B : representatives; voters
C : procedures; substance
D : substance; procedures
E : the mass electorate; organized groups

Correct Answer : E

50 : Cohesive political parties with well-defined programs contribute to the
A : pluralist model of democracy.
B : majoritarian model of democracy.
C : republican theory of democracy.
D : elite theory of democracy.
E : substantive theory of democracy.

Correct Answer : B

51 : A sign that pluralist democracy might NOT be working well in the United States is the
A : fact that the best represented sectors in Washington are business and professional groups.

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B : declining number of interest groups in Washington.
C : decentralization of the American government.
D : increased representation for low income Americans.
E : generally low levels of political knowledge among Americans.

Correct Answer : A

52 : The idea that the most important government decisions are made by an identifiable and stable minority that shares certain characteristics -- particularly wealth and business connections -- is called
A : oligarchy.
B : elite theory.
C : pluralist theory.
D : the interest group model.
E : aristocracy.

Correct Answer : B

53 : Suppose that top government jobs for both political parties are filled only from an inner circle of top corporate leaders. This would be evidence for
A : elite theory.
B : substantive democracy.
C : pluralist theory.
D : the interest group model.
E : aristocracy.

Correct Answer : A

54 : Studies on decision making concerning public policy issues suggest that much of the elites power comes from the ability of elites to
A : win seats in Congress.
B : become state legislators and executives.
C : finance candidates for president of the United States.
D : keep issues off the political agenda.
E : lobby effectively.

Correct Answer : D

55 : In America, when the wealthy and the rest of the population have differing policy goals
A : the preference of the majority will most likely prevail.
B : the preference of progressive interest groups normally prevails.
C : there is no way to predict which side will win.
D : the preference of the wealthy will most often prevail.
E : Social scientists have not studied this question, so it is impossible to say which side will likely prevail.

Correct Answer : D

56 : Studies of the congressional agenda of the United States demonstrate that it is characterized by an emphasis on
A : legislation concerned with the poor.
B : legislation concerned with immigration.
C : legislation concerned with increasing taxes on the wealthy.

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D : business-related legislation.
E : social welfare legislation.

Correct Answer : D

57 : Democratization is the
A : process of moving from procedural to substantive democracy.
B : process of transition as a country attempts to move from an authoritarian form of government to a democratic one.
C : act of electing leaders in a way that conforms to the criteria of substantive democracy.
D : process of moving from a demand to a market economy.
E : requirement that freedoms and rights be protected by written covenant.

Correct Answer : B

58 : Whether a political system is democratic is chiefly defined by which of the following?
A : its amount of participation
B : its amount of government responsiveness to the public
C : extent to which representatives are accountable to the public
D : support for freedom of speech and association
E : cannot be simply defined as it is not a yes or no question

Correct Answer : E

59 : The main disadvantage of the pluralist model is that it
A : doesnt adequately take public opinion into account.
B : has been used in authoritarian regimes to repress their citizens.
C : favors groups who need help the least.
D : gives unfair advantages to poor people.
E : has been shown to be a poor method of representation.

Correct Answer : C

60 : According to the text, in the past few years, there has been _____ in the number of democracies around the world.
A : a large decline
B : a slight decline
C : no real change
D : a slight increase
E : a large increase

Correct Answer : B

61 : One primary challenge to democratization in Iraq after the overthrow of dictator Saddam Hussein is the
A : lack of a functioning oil economy.
B : religious conflict between Sunni and Shiite branches of Islam.
C : continued crackdown on open protest of the government.
D : resurgence of the Baath Party as a democratic force.
E : failure to establish a free and independent press.

Correct Answer : B

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62 : According to the text, it is difficult for a country with a market economy to remain _____ in its internal politics.
A : democratic
B : responsive
C : decentralized
D : undemocratic
E : pluralistic

Correct Answer : D

63 : The text suggests that there are _____ forces that may be pushing authoritarian governments toward democratization.
A : religious
B : moral
C : philosophical
D : ethical
E : economic

Correct Answer : E

64 : The text suggests that the United States struggled to promote democracy in countries that
A : could not accept high degree of tolerance and freedom allowed to all groups in society.
B : were transitioning from socialism.
C : were previously totalitarian.
D : could not accept pluralism
E : were dominated by religious groups.

Correct Answer : A

ESSAY

65 : Explain how Greek philosophers classified different governments, and what they thought about democracy.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

66 : Identify three of the four principles of procedural democracy and discuss the difficulties with their implementation.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

67 : Discuss procedural democracy and substantive democracy arguments for and against gay marriage legislation that has been enacted in several states.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

68 : Explain the difference between procedural democratic theory and substantive democratic theory.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

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69 : Identify and discuss some of the problems with participatory democracy, and ways to respond to those problems.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

70 : Explain the role that interest groups play in the pluralist democratic model.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

71 : Discuss the relative strengths and weaknesses of the majoritarian and pluralist models of democracy.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

72 : According to the text, does the United States better fit the pluralist model or the majoritarian model, and why?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

73 : Do studies of the congressional agenda provide support for the validity of elite theory? Why or why not?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

74 : Explain the key difference between elite and pluralist theory.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

75 : Discuss why democratization can be difficult to achieve in different parts of the world, and why there is a strong relationship between economic prosperity and democracy.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

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