

## Midterm Exam Review (Chapters 1,2,3,5 and 11)

1. Cleavages in public opinion are more common in the United States than in many other countries because the United States

- [A] is more protective of freedom of the press.
- [B] has a socially heterogeneous population.
- [C] places a high value on social equality.
- [D] has a high degree of religious freedom.
- [E] is a relatively classless society.

2. The effort to pass on to the states many federal functions has been called \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] evolution
- [B] enhancement
- [C] entitlement
- [D] third-order devolution
- [E] devolution

3. C. Wright Mills suggested the most important policies are set by

- [A] top military officials
- [B] a handful of key political leaders.
- [C] corporate leaders.
- [D] All of these.
- [E] None of these.

4. The government in the South during the Civil War was called a *confederacy*. A true confederacy differs from the federalist system of the United States in that it

- [A] permits state governments to do only what the central government allows.
- [B] grants more sovereignty to the individual states.
- [C] gives local units of government a specially protected existence.
- [D] is legally and politically independent of any other government.
- [E] situates the states in a subservient manner in relation to matters of interstate commerce.

5. The explanation for congressional voting behavior that assumes members vote to please their constituents is referred to as

- [A] organizational.
- [B] conventional.
- [C] attitudinal.
- [D] representational.
- [E] relational.

6. Federalism involves two levels of government, both of which are

- [A] representative.
- [B] bicameral.
- [C] democratic.
- [D] sovereign.
- [E] dependent.

7. The political orientations of religious groups in the United States seem to relate closely to

- [A] the content of their religious traditions.
- [B] their adherents' experiences as immigrants.
- [C] regional variations.
- [D] A and B.
- [E] None of these.

8. Ukraine, formerly one of the Soviet republics, had its own local unit of government, yet the Soviet Union was not considered a federal system. This is because, in the former Soviet Union,

- [A] the central government did not have a constitution.
- [B] local government officials were not elected democratically.
- [C] local governments were not independent of the central government.
- [D] central government officials were appointed by local governments.
- [E] local government administered their own laws and ordinances.

9. You want government to keep Japanese cars out of the country and also to close down massage parlors in your town. On the basis of these two issues, you would be best classified as a

- [A] populist.
- [B] neo-libertarian.
- [C] libertarian.
- [D] pure liberal.
- [E] pure conservative.

10. A basic difference between a parliament such as Great Britain's and the U.S. Congress is that

- [A] members of Parliament have more power and higher pay.
- [B] Congress does not select a president.
- [C] members of Congress are more likely to vote the party line.
- [D] the principal role of Congress is to debate national issues.
- [E] None of these.

11. Madison's confidence in the usefulness of separation of powers rested on the assumption that

- [A] human nature was basically good.

[B] government would create virtuous citizens.

[C] the strongest would survive.

[D] no one would purposely seek power.

[E] ambition would counteract each other.

12. The first form of grant-in-aid to the states made by the federal government to the state governments was that of

[A] block grants.

[B] categorical grants.

[C] land grants.

[D] cash grants-in-aid.

[E] revenue sharing.

13. The Congressional Black Caucus is one of the best known

[A] state delegations.

[B] national constituency caucuses.

[C] auxiliary caucuses.

[D] specialized caucuses.

[E] interest groups.

14. Economic issues are *most* likely to be placed on the public agenda by

[A] political elites.

[B] public opinion.

[C] regulatory commissions.

[D] economic analysts.

[E] economic theorists.

15. Recently, the Democratic party has been the party *most* likely to benefit from

[A] interest group money.

[B] the votes of independents.

[C] paid political advertising.

[D] the gender gap.

[E] direct mail contributions.

16. Different immigrant experiences seem to have led religious groups in the United States to have different

[A] degrees of political trust.

[B] theological doctrines.

[C] perspectives on theology.

[D] degrees of religious assimilation.

[E] political ideologies.

17. The Virginia Plan would have granted the national legislature the power to veto state laws

[A] any time it chose.

[B] only in elections years.

[C] rarely or never.

[D] when national prerogatives were infringed.

[E] after consulting with the state in question.

18. The transference of political beliefs from parent to child is *most* likely to take place in what type of family?

[A] one in which the parents purposely downplay the importance of politics in everyday life

[B] one in which the parents' political views are strongly held

[C] one in which the parents have different party identifications

[D] one in which the parents' political views are not openly discussed

[E] one in which the parents call themselves independents

19. A congressman is opposed to additional spending on medical care, opposed to legalizing marijuana, and in favor of the death penalty. This congressman is *most* likely a

[A] populist.

[B] idealist.

[C] independent.

[D] liberal.

[E] conservative.

20. The Senate, not the House, became the crucial forum for debating the issue of slavery because

[A] House representatives were picked by the state legislatures.

[B] the House failed to redistrict itself for almost 80 years.

[C] the House at that time was dominated by the executive branch.

[D] the two sides were equally matched in the Senate.

[E] the Senate had the larger black representation.

21. African-Americans aged 26 to 35 as opposed to those aged 51 to 64 are more likely to identify as

[A] strong Democrats

[B] Democrats

[C] Republicans

[D] strong Republicans

[E] independents

22. A marginal district is one in which

[A] the constituency is made up of largely minority groups.

[B] voters frequently change party affiliation.

[C] the winner in an election gets less than 55 percent of the vote.

[D] voters are not clear as to which candidate is the incumbent.

[E] gerrymandering has produced a loose affiliation of interest groups.

23. Which statement most accurately summarizes the aftermath of the American Revolution?

[A] The economy was strong and the British military was on the verge of complete collapse.

[B] Cities were booming and the currency was strong.

[C] Spain and Britain were no longer relevant on this continent.

[D] Many cities were in ruins and the British were still a powerful presence.

[E] Taxes were low and the currency was sound.

24. Which organization was founded by Pat Robertson in the early 1990s?

[A] Consumer Watch

[B] the Christian Coalition

[C] the Moral Majority

[D] People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

[E] the Bad Attitude Baptists

25. Which of the following mandates was enacted in 1990?

[A] voting Rights Act Amendments

[B] Safe Drinking Water Amendments

[C] Americans with Disabilities Act

[D] Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act

[E] Child Abuse Amendments

26. The reason a statement specific to state powers was not part of the original U.S. Constitution was that

[A] it was deleted under the Virginia Plan.

[B] it was assumed to be obvious.

[C] the U.S. Constitution would not have been ratified.

[D] no such consensus existed at the Constitutional Convention.

[E] New York delegates refused to allow discussion on the matter.

27. Some thirty delegates actually showed up at the Constitutional Convention, out of the \_\_\_\_\_ elected for that purpose.

[A] ninety-three

[B] seventy-two

[C] thirty-five

[D] fifty-five

[E] one hundred

28. If the Framers had created a parliament instead of a congress, it is reasonable

to assume that its principal function would be

[A] representation and action.

[B] conducting foreign policy.

[C] debate.

[D] investigation and censure.

[E] involvement in the details of administration.

29. The best way to understand how Congress carries out its business is to think of it as

[A] a bureaucracy headed by a king.

[B] a temporary alliance between warring camps.

[C] a collection of different kinds of organizations.

[D] a single, centralized bureaucracy.

[E] anarchy in a three-piece suit.

30. Public mood in the thirteen states between the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the signing of the U.S. Constitution can *best* be described as

[A] fearful and tumultuous.

[B] brash and arrogant.

[C] confident and calmly optimistic.

[D] unified and fearless.

[E] warlike but with a common spirit of right and justice.

31. The text argues that political power is inextricably bound with

[A] an elitist attitude.

[B] economic theories.

[C] religious and moral values.

[D] political purposes.

[E] mass media power.

32. The Pennsylvania constitution was

[A] created by immigrants from Spain.

[B] the cause of several riots in Great Britain.

[C] hailed by philosophers in France.

[D] based on documents from Russia.

[E] used as a model in Germany.

33. Most workers in Great Britain and France describe themselves as \_\_\_\_\_, while most workers in the United States describe themselves as \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] bourgeoisie, proletarian

[B] middle class, working class

[C] middle class, proletarian

[D] working class, middle class

[E] proletarian, bourgeoisie

34. Which of the following was *not* a reason driving devolution efforts in the mid-1990s?

[A] concern about the budget deficit

[B] Americans are in favor of devolution

[C] deep-seated mistrust of the federal government

[D] lack of confidence in state and local government capacity

[E] belief that governments closer to the people are more responsive to popular sentiment

35. At a time when other Western nations were debating whether government ought to provide pensions or regulate business, the question in the United States was

[A] if government was capable of performing in an efficient manner while managing the economy.

[B] whether the national government had the right to do these things.

[C] what tradeoffs would have to be made.

[D] whether state or local government was better equipped for such tasks.

[E] how government could reduce its social commitments.

36. Critics of representative democracy have pointed out all of the following *except*

[A] it responds too slowly.

[B] it serves special interests.

[C] it is unresponsive to majority opinion.

[D] it does not adequately protect basic liberties.

[E] A and C.

37. Which of the following countries does *not* have a federal system of government?

[A] Great Britain

[B] the United States

[C] Canada

[D] Germany

[E] C and D

38. The decentralization and separation of government powers under the U.S. Constitution has made political corruption

[A] less frequent, but greater in scale.

[B] more difficult to achieve.

[C] easier to detect.

[D] easier to achieve.

[E] less frequent, but rarely punishable.

39. A member of Congress who is interested in increasing support for the aged would be *best* advised to

[A] get her or his party to state its concern about the aged.

[B] print a pamphlet or handbill on the topic.

[C] send a newsletter to constituents describing the difficulties of the aged.

[D] make a speech about the difficulties of the aged.

[E] get the House or Senate to create a select committee on the aged.

40. Which of the following statements is correct?

[A] Most Americans oppose cuts in Medicaid.

[B] Most Americans oppose cuts in unemployment insurance.

[C] Most Americans oppose cuts in environmental spending.

[D] Most Americans opposed cuts in cutting AFDC.

[E] A, B and C.

41. For a filibuster to be practicable, it must be supported by

[A] all senators.

[B] all senators the vice-president.

[C] a single senator.

[D] a majority of senators.

[E] a number of senators smaller than a majority.

42. Under what circumstances would majoritarian politics normally *not* be effective?

[A] when a political leader feels sharply constrained by what most people want

[B] when an issue is sufficiently feasible so that what citizens *want* done can in fact *be* done

[C] when an issue is too complicated or technical for most citizens to understand

[D] when an issue is sufficiently important to command the attention of most citizens

[E] All of these.

43. Judges have ordered Massachusetts to change the way it hires firefighters, even though the state does not receive aid from the federal government for fire fighting. Such an order is referred to as a

[A] mandate.

[B] condition of aid.

[C] *pro bono* requirement.

[D] *per curiam* order.

[E] *quid pro quo* order.

44. A person cannot be imprisoned without first being brought before a judge, who in turn finds sufficient cause for his or her detention. This protection is known as

[A] judicial review.

[B] habeas corpus.

[C] ex post facto.

[D] certiorari.

[E] a Miranda right.

45. Rules that assume money is the only source of political corruption fail to account for

[A] income derived from speaking.

[B] income derived from writing.

[C] the influence of parties.

[D] the role of education.

[E] political alliances and personal friendships.

46. Which of the following shape the nature of day-to-day political conflict?

[A] Deep-seated beliefs

[B] Opinions about what constitutes the dominant political problem of the time

[C] Major economic developments

[D] All of these

[E] None of these

47. If you are a committee staff member and want to know the status of a bill, you can get the information most quickly from the

[A] Congressional Budget Office (CBO).

[B] Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

[C] Congressional Research Fund (CRF).

[D] Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

[E] Congressional Research Service (CRS).

48. Under the original U.S. Constitution, members of the Senate, unlike members of the House, were selected by

[A] primary runoffs.

[B] regional coalitions.

[C] state legislatures.

[D] direct elections.

[E] the president.

49. The Democratic party in particular has suffered from

[A] the growth of media influence on politics.

[B] an assertive federal judiciary.

[C] the awakening of public opinion.

[D] regionalized economic suffering.

[E] the emergence of the new class.

50. In terms of the composition of its membership, the House since 1950 has

become

[A] more male and more white.

[B] more male and less white.

[C] less male and more white.

[D] less male and less white.

[E] none of these.

51. An amendment can be proposed by

[A] either a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or a national convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the states

[B] a two-thirds vote by the Senate only

[C] a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress

[D] a national convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the states

[E] None of these.

52. The reconciliation of the interests of the large and small states at the Constitutional Convention is referred to as the

[A] Forty-four Agreement.

[B] Franklin Amendment.

[C] Virginia Plan.

[D] Great Compromise.

[E] New Jersey Plan.

53. Because the Founders believed they were creating a government of limited powers, they felt it unnecessary to

[A] include a bill of rights.

[B] elect the president by direct popular vote.

[C] have the Senate elected directly.

[D] impose checks on presidential power.

[E] specify what Congress could not do.

54. An important outcome of Marshall's ruling in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) was to

[A] give greater power to the states in taxing agents of the federal government, including banks.

[B] restrict the power of the Court in cases involving conflicts between states and the federal government.

[C] place limits on the constitutional powers granted to Congress by refusing *McCulloch's* appeal.

[D] confirm the supremacy of the federal government in the exercise of the constitutional powers granted to Congress.

[E] protect newspaper editors who publish stories critical of the federal government.

55. Your text argues that the history of U.S. involvement in foreign affairs alternates between

[A] realism and idealism.

[B] expansionist and imperialist tendencies.

[C] inward and outward movements.

[D] good and bad influences.

[E] Yankee and cowboy leadership.

56. Marx's view of government would dispose one to view an administration's proposal of a large military budget as a(n)

[A] ploy to appease the international community.

[B] threat to world peace.

[C] search for national security.

[D] service to defense corporations.

[E] exercise in bargaining and compromise.

57. Democracy in the United States is distinguished from many European democracies by the fact that, in the United States,

[A] the government plays a more active role in elections.

[B] more campaign money comes from private sources.

[C] fewer offices are elective.

[D] the government frequently changes hands.

[E] more people participate in the electoral process.

58. A populist would be more likely than a pure conservative to vote for

[A] tighter business controls.

[B] school prayer.

[C] limits on free speech.

[D] limits on the press.

[E] tough crime laws.

59. One important feature of a federal system such as that in the United States is the fact that

[A] the political purposes of a small group will dominate from generation to generation.

[B] in matters of national concern, for example, military spending, state and local governments will make governing difficult.

[C] most local programs such as welfare and taxation will be funded and regulated at the national level.

[D] different political groups pursuing different political purposes will come to power in different places.

[E] the cost of organized political activity will be higher than in a unitary system.

60. The U.S. Constitution provided that slaves escaping to a free state were to

[A] be imprisoned.

[B] remain free as long as they stayed in the North.

[C] remain free as long as they went to New York.

[D] become free persons.

[E] be returned to their masters.

61. When a bill passes the House and Senate in substantially different forms, the differences are resolved in

[A] a team-plan committee.

[B] the Rules Committee.

[C] joint committee.

[D] a committee of the whole.

[E] a conference committee.

62. A basic difference between a parliament such as Great Britain's and the U.S. Congress is that

[A] the principal role of Congress is to debate national issues.

[B] members of Congress are more likely to vote the party line.

[C] party members in a parliament vote together on most issues.

[D] party members in Congress are more restrained by the leadership.

[E] members of Parliament have more power and higher pay.

63. C. Wright Mills is viewed as the founder of which school of thought in the twentieth-century United States?

[A] structuralism

[B] Marxism

[C] pluralism

[D] elitism

[E] idealism

64. Political activism is correlated *most* closely with

[A] ideological consistency.

[B] class differentiation.

[C] gender.

[D] libertarian politics.

[E] political conservatism.

65. You favor minimum wage legislation but are opposed to outlawing abortion. On the basis of these two issues, you would be *best* classified as a

[A] pure conservative.

[B] pure liberal.

[C] libertarian.

[D] populist.

[E] neo-populist.

66. Members of the new class are likely to be all of the following *except*

[A] highly educated.

[B] conservative.

[C] young.

[D] urban.

[E] liberal.

67. According to the Virginia Plan, proposed at the Constitutional Convention, all state laws would be

[A] subject to veto by a national legislature.

[B] subject to revision by a national judiciary.

[C] revised then submitted to a national judiciary.

[D] immediately null and void, and new national laws would be enacted.

[E] immune from interference by the central government.

68. The original purpose of the General Accounting Office (GAO) was to perform

[A] research in the Library of Congress.

[B] audits of financial records.

[C] employment application evaluations.

[D] evaluations of technological advancements.

[E] audits of high ranking military officers.

69. The most important change that has occurred in the composition of the House in this century has been the

[A] increase in the rate of member turnover.

[B] increase in the number of blacks.

[C] decrease in the rate of member turnover.

[D] decrease in the number of women and other minorities.

[E] increase in the number of freshmen.

70. Which of the following statements about Americans' ideological thinking is correct?

[A] The strength of ideological thinking tends to be uniform from year to year.

[B] Very few Americans classify themselves as moderate.

[C] Only a small minority of Americans take ideologically consistent views on political issues.

[D] People's opinions and their ideological label are consistent on most issues.

[E] Most Americans describe themselves as either liberal or conservative.

71. The Christian Coalition had strength in all of the following regions *except*

[A] the South.

[B] the Midwest.

[C] the West.

[D] the Northeast.

[E] A and B.

72. This is a procedure that enables voters to reject a measure adopted by the legislature.

[A] referendum

[B] initiative

[C] rollback

[D] recall

[E] logrolling

73. Applying the principles of Thomas Jefferson to current political issues would probably dispose one to

[A] favor seven-year terms for presidents.

[B] oppose the decentralization of government power.

[C] oppose seven-year terms for presidents.

[D] favor the decentralization of government power.

[E] favor a more powerful bureaucracy.

74. Which of the following was *not* among the ideas that underlay the American Revolution?

[A] the tendency of human nature toward ambition

[B] the necessity of a written constitution

[C] the priority of human liberty over government

[D] the importance of tradition

[E] legislative supremacy over the executive branch

75. One effect of the growth in congressional staff has been to

[A] speed up legislation.

[B] decrease reliance on lobbies as sources of information.

[C] generate more legislative work.

[D] increase the influence of corporate lawyers.

[E] give members of Congress more control over legislation.

76. One reason why the results of last-minute polls often differ from the actual results of an election is

[A] stratification in polling.

[B] sampling error in polling.

[C] the absence of experimental controls in polling.

[D] the use of a large random sample in polling.

[E] All of these.

77. Variants of direct democracy include programs of citizen participation and

[A] political party centralism.

[B] interest group cooperation.

[C] guerrilla warfare.

[D] competitive elections.

[E] community control.

78. While gleefully accepting federal grants with no apparent strings, state governors were disregarding which fundamental axiom of politics?

[A] Nice guys finish last.

[B] Those who respect sausages or law should avoid being present when they are made.

[C] You can't fool all of the people all of the time.

[D] There's no such thing as a free lunch.

[E] Politics makes strange bedfellows.

79. One of the things that has kept our local governments independent of the national government is

[A] Article X of the U.S. Constitution.

[B] the power of free elections.

[C] the commitment of Americans to the ideal of local government.

[D] the fact that the local tax structure requires local administration.

[E] the Fourteenth Amendment.

80. Today, occupation is less important in explaining political opinions than in the past because

[A] of the changing effects of education.

[B] more Americans are voting.

[C] fewer Americans hold blue-collar jobs.

[D] corporations have less influence over employees' political views.

[E] more Americans are middle class.

81. Among the rights reserved by Congress following the signing of the Articles of Confederation in 1781 were all of the following *except*

[A] the right to run a national Post Office.

[B] the right to coin money.

[C] the right to settle state claims.

[D] the right to make peace.

[E] B and D.

82. The Great Compromise finally allocated representation on the basis of

[A] population in the House and equality in the Senate.

[B] population, in both houses.

[C] equality, in both houses.

[D] equality in the House and population in the Senate.

[E] None of these.

83. Which of the following was not an important source of theories explaining political elites?

[A] Karl Marx.

[B] Max Weber.

[C] Sigmund Freud.

[D] C. Wright Mills.

[E] All of these.

84. V.O. Key's classic research in the 1950's found that differences in public opinion were closely associated with

[A] race.

[B] gender.

[C] occupation.

[D] ethnicity.

[E] religion.

85. Between 1960 and 2001, the category of federal grant that *decreased most* as a percentage of all grants was

[A] health.

[B] income authority.

[C] education and training.

[D] transportation and highways.

[E] social welfare.

86. A block grant is essentially a

[A] grant that benefits a single, local unit (or block).

[B] reverse grant-in-aid — money flows from states back to the federal government.

[C] a project grant with less federal support.

[D] project grant with tighter restrictions.

[E] group of categorical or project grants.

87. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were

[A] explicitly named in the preamble to the U.S. Constitution.

[B] incorporated in the First Amendment.

[C] enumerated in the Bill of Rights.

[D] Jefferson's variation on commonly listed rights.

[E] rights commonly listed in colonial charters.

88. Each state would have had an equal number of votes in the legislature under the

[A] Virginia Plan.

[B] Maryland Plan.

[C] Connecticut Plan.

[D] New Jersey Plan.

[E] Georgia Plan.

89. Which of the following statements about conference reports is correct?

[A] They must be approved by a majority of each party delegation.

[B] They cannot be rejected.

[C] They do not tend to favor either chamber's version of the bill.

[D] They can be amended.

[E] They tend to favor the House version of a bill.

90. Those who emphasize the role in politics of shifting coalitions of groups are referred to as

[A] pluralists.

[B] Marxists.

[C] structuralists.

[D] isolationists.

[E] elitists.

91. The year 1787 was when the

[A] Washington and Hamilton first considered creating a new government.

[B] Declaration of Independence was drafted.

[C] Annapolis Convention was held.

[D] U.S. Constitution was ratified by the thirteenth state.

[E] U.S. Constitution was written.

92. Which statement best summarizes Madison's view of federalism?

[A] He was first an ardent supporter of state's rights, then of national supremacy.

[B] He assumed the national government would be supreme except in times of war.

[C] He was a consistent supporter of the notion of a supreme national government.

[D] He was a consistent supporter of the notion of the supremacy of state governments.

[E] He was first an ardent supporter of national supremacy, then of state's rights.

93. The relationship between the two central questions addressed by your text "Who governs? and To what ends?" can *best* be described in what way?

[A] Who governs? deals with the *purpose* of politics; To what ends? deals with who holds political *power*.

[B] They are two separate and distinct questions that should be addressed without reference to each other.

[C] They are two distinct questions, but each must be considered with the other in mind.

[D] They are essentially two different versions of the same question.

[E] They are questions which cannot be separated without considering the very nature of politics.

94. On which of the following issues is a child *most* likely to share the same position as his or her parents?

[A] foreign policy

[B] constitutional interpretation

[C] party identification

[D] racial equality

[E] women's rights

95. Among the Founders, the most prominent and consistent defender of the power of the federal government was

[A] Patrick Henry.

[B] George Washington.

[C] Alexander Hamilton.

[D] James Madison.

[E] Thomas Jefferson.

96. To propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Congress would have to pass a

[A] bill.

[B] joint resolution.

[C] bypass resolution.

[D] simple resolution.

[E] concurrent resolution.

97. Today, a liberal would be more likely than a conservative to oppose

[A] raising taxes, especially on the rich.

[B] legalizing marijuana.

[C] a reduction in defense spending.

[D] school busing to achieve desegregation.

[E] the death penalty.

98. Since the 1960s, the voting behavior of women has

[A] shifted in favor of the Republican party.

[B] seemed to have benefited the Republican party first and then the Democratic party.

[C] remained unchanged.

[D] shifted in favor of the Democratic party.

[E] seemed to have benefited the Democratic party first and then the Republican party.

99. If you were a newly elected member of Congress interested in becoming an expert on a particular policy and influencing your colleagues on this policy, you would probably ask to be assigned to the

[A] Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

[B] Ethics Committee.

[C] Ways and Means Committee.

[D] Appropriations Committee.

[E] Public Works and Transportation Committee.

100. Until recently, the interstate commerce that the federal government can regulate is now interpreted to include

[A] shipping and handling, but not production.

[B] only the movement of goods between states.

[C] almost any kind of economic activity.

[D] almost any commerce in goods, but not labor transactions.

[E] commerce between states and a handful of transactions within states.

101. Which of the following statements about categorical grants is typically true?

[A] They have the support of interest groups.

[B] They are likely to face opposition in the House.

[C] They have a high likelihood of presidential veto.

[D] They face severe opposition from interest groups.

[E] They have the support of the business community.

102. Which of the following statements about Americans' ideological thinking is correct?

[A] Most Americans take ideologically consistent views on political issues.

[B] People often express opinions at odds with the ideological label they attach to themselves.

[C] Most Americans describe themselves as either liberal or conservative.

[D] The strength of ideological thinking tends to be uniform from year to year.

[E] Very few Americans classify themselves as moderate.

103. Voters in the South have become progressively less attached to

[A] the Democratic party.

[B] the Republican party.

[C] liberal ideology.

[D] conservative ideology.

[E] B and D.

104. The colonists fought to protect liberties which they believed were

[A] ordained by God.

[B] discoverable in nature and history.

[C] essential to human progress.

[D] based on "higher law."

[E] All of these.

105. Under the Virginia Plan, acts of the national legislature could have been revised by

[A] the president.

[B] a council of revision.

[C] the Supreme Court.

[D] any federal court.

[E] no one — they would have been supreme.

106. At the time of the Constitutional Convention, the view that a democratic government was desirable was

[A] beyond debate.

[B] already waning.

[C] held by an elite only.

[D] far from unanimous.

[E] close to unanimous.

107. The tidelands oil reserves case was an example of the national government's deciding that

[A] too many conditions had been attached to a well-meant program of aid.

[B] local governments needed help that state governments could not provide.

[C] it was better to cede to the states a power that legally belonged to Washington.

[D] the federal government was no longer in the business of regulating interstate commerce.

[E] state governments were asserting too much independence.

108. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could

[A] levy taxes.

[B] regulate commerce.

[C] run the Post Office.

[D] establish a national judicial system.

[E] None of these.

109. Democracy in the United States is distinguished from many European democracies by the fact that, in the United States,

[A] the government frequently changes hands.

[B] more campaign money comes from public sources.

[C] the government plays a more active role in elections.

[D] many more offices are elective.

[E] more people participate in the electoral process.

110. The text classifies a pure liberal as a person who \_\_\_\_\_ government initiatives concerning economy and \_\_\_\_\_ government initiatives to coerce individuals into traditional ethical behavior.

[A] supports, supports

[B] opposes, supports

[C] supports, opposes

[D] opposes, opposes

[E] None of these.

111. Most proposals to reduce the separation of powers in the U.S. government have as their implicit model the political system of

[A] France.

[B] Sweden.

[C] Great Britain.

[D] Germany.

[E] None of these.

112. Which of the following was intended merely to adopt amendments to the Articles of Confederation?

[A] the Connecticut Plan

[B] the Georgia Plan

[C] the Maryland Plan

[D] the New Jersey Plan

[E] the Virginia Plan

113. According to the text, some scholars argue that incumbents in Congress are hard to defeat because of

[A] their many years of experience.

[B] the constituency services of their staffs.

[C] the strength of political parties.

[D] the way their party supports them.

[E] their superior campaigning skills.

114. A categorical grant is a transfer of federal funds designed for

[A] the accomplishment of broad goals.

[B] the private sector.

[C] programs with matching grants.

[D] discretionary use by a state.

[E] specific purposes.

115. A leading criticism of studies on voters' ability to hold consistent sets of political positions is that

[A] regional differences are given too much consideration.

[B] regional differences are often not considered.

[C] many of the samples are random instead of stratified.

[D] many of the samples are stratified instead of random.

[E] the notion of what is consistent is often arbitrary.

116. Aristotle's notion of democracy derived from the era of

[A] city-states.

[B] global superpowers.

[C] revolting municipalities.

[D] independent tribes.

[E] warring duchies.

117. The text argues that political power and political purposes are

[A] rarely joined in any obvious way.

[B] inextricably intertwined.

[C] occasionally overlapping concepts.

[D] frequently at odds with each other.

[E] one and the same thing.

118. The concept of separate, sovereign national and state governments is known as

[A] democracy.

[B] nationalism.

[C] confederation.

[D] unicameralism.

[E] federalism.

119. One great equalizer of socioeconomic class differences in the United States is

[A] religion.

[B] college.

[C] region.

[D] party identification.

[E] gender.

120. The cost of political participation to the average U.S. citizen is less than that to the average French citizen because, in the United States,

[A] political participation is both protected and encouraged by the U.S. Constitution.

[B] political debates are given more media attention in the United States.

[C] more small, political constituencies are found than in France.

[D] the media give greater coverage to political protest than in France.

[E] fewer citizens become involved in political causes than in France.

121. Between 1960 and 1995, federal grants for transportation and highways, as a proportion of all federal grants,

[A] held steady from year to year.

[B] gradually became the largest grant category.

[C] increased more than any other grant category.

[D] decreased more than any other grant category.

[E] increased abruptly, then held steady from year to year.

122. Until the 1990s the most rapidly growing bureaucracy in Washington was that of

[A] congressional lobbyists.

[B] congressional leaders.

[C] intergovernmental liaison staff.

[D] executive dinner staff.

[E] staff members of Congress.

123. By ruling that the government cannot require local police to conduct background checks on all gun purchases, it held that to do so would be a violation of the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.

[A] Fourteenth

[B] Tenth

[C] Fifth

[D] Sixth

[E] None of these.

124. The \_\_\_\_\_ charter reverses Dillon's rule.

[A] state-redress

[B] general-act

[C] home-rule

[D] ordinance-declaration

[E] instant-order

125. A rider is usually added to a bill to

[A] circumvent or influence presidential action.

[B] speed up the legislative process.

[C] reward or punish certain interest groups.

[D] entice courts to question its constitutionality.

[E] slow down the legislative process.

126. The intent of the New Jersey Plan was to \_\_\_\_\_ the old Articles of Confederation.

[A] rescind

[B] amend

[C] replace

[D] emasculate

[E] weaken

127. Among those who were conspicuously absent from the Constitutional Convention were

[A] Alexander Hamilton and George Washington.

[B] Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

[C] George Washington and James Madison.

[D] John Adams and James Madison.

[E] Benjamin Franklin and John Hancock.

128. The flow of power and responsibility from the states to local governments is referred to a \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] third-order devolution

[B] fourth-order devolution

[C] first-order devolution

[D] second-order devolution

[E] None of these.

129. The Constitutional Convention is the logical place to begin to study how

[A] today's parties first came into being.

[B] the spirit of democracy was established.

[C] this country gained its independence.

[D] power is distributed in national politics.

[E] equality was institutionalized.

130. For states to qualify for certain federal highway funds, they must allow drivers to make a legal right-hand turn after stopping at a red light. This requirement by the federal government is known as a

[A] *quid pro quo* order.

[B] *pro bono* requirement.

[C] mandate.

[D] *per curiam* order.

[E] condition of aid.

131. The two great questions about politics addressed by your text are

[A] Who is right? and Why?

[B] For how long?

[C] Who votes? and Why?

[D] Who runs for office? and Who pays?

[E] Who governs? and To what ends?

132. Marxists analyze society primarily through the lens of

[A] bureaucracy

[B] pluralism

[C] race

[D] institutions

[E] class

133. Which of the following is *not* advanced by the text as an explanation for the tendency of college students to become more liberal?

[A] the nature of intellectual work

[B] the location of many universities in liberal, urban environments

[C] the personal traits of those who go to college

[D] the liberalism of many college professors

[E] the exposure of college students to more information about their world

134. During the Roosevelt administrations, *liberalism* became closely associated with

[A] a free market rather than a regulated one.

[B] states' rights over national supremacy.

[C] a greater reliance on individual choice in economic affairs.

[D] active government intervention in economic affairs.

[E] B and C.

135. The connection between the national census taken every ten years and the allocation of various federal grants-in-aid is that

[A] no new programs may be implemented until the census is taken.

[B] the census is funded by federal levies on the states.

[C] the results of the census are the sole basis for the determination of the distribution of all such funds.

[D] some allocation formulas are based on census figures.

[E] demographic reasons must accompany any proposal to alter existing allocations.

136. A gender gap is *most* likely to occur in an election in which the major issue is

[A] gun control.

[B] women's rights.

[C] school prayer.

[D] political ethics.

[E] war.

137. The text argues that every society has an elite because

[A] government officials always have more power than others.

[B] men are stronger than women.

[C] economic equality and institutional power are inextricably linked.

[D] democracy could not function without an elite.

[E] some people have more money than others.

138. A major shift in the focus of federal grant-in-aid programs took place in the 1960s. This shift was toward

[A] meeting the demands of coastal states.

[B] requiring states to share their revenues with other states.

[C] requiring states to fund national programs.

[D] meeting national needs such as reducing pollution.

[E] meeting the demands of individual states and cities.

139. If you were a newly elected member of Congress interested in serving constituency groups, you would probably ask to be assigned to the

[A] Standards of Official Conduct Committee.

[B] Foreign Affairs Committee.

[C] Armed Services Committee.

[D] Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

[E] B and C.

140. During the 1960s, the nature of federal grants began to change because

[A] the federal government printed less money.

[B] states began refusing the grants due to the number of strings attached.

[C] Congress vastly slowed the flow of money to the states.

[D] the federal government lost its ability to finance grants due to the federal budget deficit.

[E] the federal government began devising grant programs.

141. The Framers created a government for the purpose of

[A] achieving certain substantive goals.

[B] ensuring the majority's will would be realized.

[C] unifying citizens.

[D] efficiency in the administration of justice.

[E] accomplishing the will of the people.

142. Separation of power and federalism were two key principles in the framing of the U.S. Constitution. These two principles are related in that each

[A] grants power to a political elite that acts on behalf of the people.

[B] involves a system of checks and balances in which power is dispersed.

[C] reflects a need for "political virtue" — frugality, industry, temperance, and simplicity.

[D] implies that it is sometimes necessary to exercise unrestrained power.

[E] requires a strong central government elected by a popular majority.

143. The Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution was intended to limit the power of

[A] citizens to amend the U.S. Constitution.

[B] the federal government.

[C] state governments over citizens.

[D] legislatures to amend the U.S. Constitution.

[E] All of these.

144. The final report of the Constitutional Convention was approved on September 1, 1787, by

[A] all twelve states in attendance.

[B] every state in the Confederation.

[C] eleven of the twelve states attending.

[D] every state and delegate attending.

[E] None of these.

145. Federal officials' perceptions of national needs came to dominate the allocation of federal grants in the

[A] Reagan administration.

[B] World War II era.

[C] Great Depression.

[D] 1960s and 1970s.

[E] post-Civil War era.

146. Let's say that you have a patterned set of beliefs about what kind of policies the government should pursue, and that this set of beliefs is politically conservative. *Conservatism* is your

[A] political opinion.

[B] political persuasion.

[C] political ideology.

[D] political ethic.

[E] political culture.

147. Over the past several decades, the influence of race on political attitudes has

[A] stayed about the same.

[B] had no noticeable impact.

[C] become less important.

[D] become more important.

[E] increased, then declined.

148. Which of the following statements *best* characterizes the motives of the Framers of the U.S. Constitution?

[A] Most Framers acted out of loyalty to their state, not out of personal business interests.

[B] Most Framers displayed little loyalty to their state and a great deal of affection toward each other.

[C] Most Framers voted along class lines.

[D] Most Framers acted out of self-interest, not out of a sense of political virtue.

[E] Most Framers voted for or against the U.S. Constitution on the basis of how it affected them financially.

149. \_\_\_\_\_ caucuses are formed by groups whose members share a similar ideology.

[A] Constituency

[B] Intraparty

[C] Delegate

[D] Stratified

[E] Personal

150. Which of the following statements about the federal system adopted at the Constitutional Convention is *most* accurate?

[A] It guaranteed the dominance of the states for several hundred years.

[B] It granted supreme authority to neither national nor state government.

[C] It had been tried without success in other countries.

[D] It specifically reserved powers not delegated to the United States by the U.S. Constitution to the states.

[E] It was adopted as an alternative to a confederate system, in which local governments are granted a specially protected existence.

151. The net result of the Great Compromise was the

[A] creation of an independent judiciary.

[B] balancing of the interests of the central government with state interests.

[C] settlement of the slavery issue among the colonies.

[D] settling of the colonists' financial obligation to Great Britain.

[E] reconciliation of large- and small-state representation.

152. The list of the essential rights demanded by the colonists included life, liberty, and

[A] the pursuit of truth.

[B] the right to own slaves.

[C] trading rights.

[D] fraternity.

[E] property.

153. The maximum number of committees that can be chaired by one senator is

[A] There is no limit on the number.

[B] one.

[C] three.

[D] five.

[E] two.

154. Which of the following students is *most* likely to be politically conservative?

[A] a student at a small, liberal arts college

[B] a student at a large state university

[C] a graduate student in a state university

[D] a high school student

[E] a junior college student

155. *Power* is best defined as the capacity to

[A] believe in others while motivating yourself.

[B] respect your positions without fully believing them.

[C] make and carry out decisions without regard to others.

[D] persuade others to do what they do not want to do.

[E] get others to act in accordance with your intentions.

156. How does the text assess the notion that college students today are more conservative than students were ten or twenty years ago?

[A] It is partly true and partly false.

[B] It is largely correct.

[C] It is largely false.

[D] It is entirely false.

[E] It is entirely correct.

157. The general trend in power distribution and decision making throughout the evolution of Congress has been toward

[A] centralization...more power for leadership.

[B] decentralization...more power for individual members.

[C] centralization...more power for individual members.

[D] decentralization...more power for leadership.

[E] centralization...more power for ideologues.

158. The validity of public opinion polls may be affected by several factors, including

[A] poll overrepresentation of the views of a political elite.

[B] the fact that public opinion tends to be relatively stable over time.

[C] poll overrepresentation of political culture factors such as liberty and civic duty.

[D] excessive polling in certain parts of the country.

[E] rapid shifts in public opinion.

159. Some 60 percent of adults adopt the party preference of their

[A] parents.

[B] teachers.

[C] peers.

[D] employers.

[E] physicians.

160. Any state could legally have taxed the national bank into bankruptcy if the

Supreme Court had reversed itself in

[A] *Roe v. Wade*.

[B] *U.S. v. Wilson*.

[C] *Miranda v. Missouri*.

[D] *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

[E] *Marbury v. Madison*.

161. The text notes a tendency for issues that once were \_\_\_\_\_ to become \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] public, secret

[B] private, public

[C] social, political

[D] economic, social

[E] simple, complicated

162. The anti-incumbent mood directed toward members of Congress by voters in recent years has worked to the disadvantage of

[A] Democrats.

[B] Republicans.

[C] Republicans and Independents.

[D] Independents.

[E] Democrats and Republicans equally.

163. In recent years, the political beliefs of members of Congress have become

[A] more polarized than voters.

[B] close to the center of that political spectrum.

[C] moderately liberal.

[D] more unified.

[E] moderately conservative.

164. Which of the following statements about the current cloture rule is correct?

[A] It must be certified by a neutral magistrate, or judge.

[B] It requires three-fifths of the entire Senate membership to pass.

[C] It sets a time limit on debate of five minutes per speaker.

[D] It is used more frequently by the House than by the Senate.

[E] It requires half of the entire Senate membership to sign a petition to move cloture.

165. Why should college professors tend to be more liberal than other professional groups?

[A] because professors tend to come from families with parents who hold strong political beliefs

[B] because researchers are often baffled by the landscape of American politics

[C] because professors tend to come from families with parents who hold strong

religious beliefs

[D] because professors are more affluent, and affluence is closely associated with liberalism

[E] because intellectuals tend to be more critical of accepted values and existing institutions

166. The U.S. Constitution contained no bill of rights because, among other things,

[A] liberty — not rights — was the chief concern of such bills.

[B] special-interest groups forced the changes after the document was ratified.

[C] Hamilton and Madison opposed the addition of such.

[D] the Framers thought they were creating a government with specific, limited powers.

[E] the U.S. Constitution was ratified before a bill of rights was deemed necessary.

167. Because they are usually the only ones that can report out bills, the *most* important committees are the

[A] select committees.

[B] conference committees.

[C] standing committees.

[D] joint committees.

[E] rejoinder committees.

168. The type of locally distributed federal money that would be *most* affected by changes in population and distribution formulas is

[A] the block grant.

[B] the categorical grant.

[C] revenue sharing.

[D] the land grant.

[E] A and B.

169. The explanation for congressional voting behavior that assumes members vote on the basis of their beliefs is referred to as

[A] relational.

[B] attitudinal.

[C] representational.

[D] organizational.

[E] conventional.

170. Where is the real work of Congress done?

[A] on the House floor

[B] in floor sessions in both houses

[C] on the Senate floor

[D] in the committees in both houses

[E] in the caucuses

171. The explanation for congressional voting behavior that assumes members vote to please their colleagues is referred to as

[A] representational.

[B] conventional.

[C] organizational.

[D] relational.

[E] attitudinal.

172. Each of the following is required in both houses for Congress to override a presidential veto *except*

[A] a two-thirds majority of those present.

[B] a discharge petition.

[C] a roll-call vote.

[D] a quorum.

[E] A and C.

173. Shays's Rebellion, an early test of the powers of the Articles of Confederation, took place in

[A] Massachusetts.

[B] Maryland.

[C] Rhode Island.

[D] Pennsylvania.

[E] Virginia.

174. The typical member of Congress is a(n)

[A] middle-aged, white, Protestant businessman.

[B] older, white, Protestant businessman.

[C] young, white, communications major.

[D] older, white, Catholic lawyer.

[E] middle-aged, white, Protestant lawyer.

175. Compared with the 1950s, government's involvement in the everyday lives of Americans in the 1990s is

[A] considerably greater.

[B] slightly less.

[C] about the same.

[D] slightly greater.

[E] considerably less.

176. Block grants allocated in large chunks to just a few programs are most likely to result in

[A] severe opposition from interest groups.

[B] public opposition.

[C] poor prospects for surviving cutbacks.

[D] good prospects for surviving cutbacks.

[E] a presidential veto.

177. One reason that public policy often differs from public opinion is that

[A] public policy may reflect the views of an elite segment of the general public.

[B] public opinion is easier to gauge than public policy.

[C] public opinion polling tends to express the opinions of a political elite.

[D] public opinion tends to be more stable than public policy.

[E] public opinion is rarely informed at the beginning of the policy making process.

178. You own a large farm and several slaves, and hold no government IOUs. As a delegate to your state ratifying convention, you would *be most likely* to vote

[A] in favor of a strong central government over a weak central government.

[B] against ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

[C] for ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

[D] in favor of the Virginia Plan over the New Jersey Plan.

[E] for Hamilton's suggestion of an elective monarchy.

179. When did the U.S. Constitution become a source of legitimate authority?

[A] after 1787, gradually

[B] only in recent years

[C] when it was written in Philadelphia

[D] at the time of the American Revolution

[E] after the Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury*

180. An identifiable group that possesses a disproportionate share of political power is called a political

[A] coup.

[B] pressure group.

[C] elite.

[D] party.

[E] interest group.

181. James Madison's main argument in favor of a federalist position, stated in *Federalist* 10 and 51, was in defense of

[A] large legislatures with small districts and frequent turnover.

[B] small democracies governed by direct democracy.

[C] large republics.

[D] a bill of rights.

[E] centralized judiciaries.

182. Which statement best describes the behavior of female voters in the 2000 presidential election?

[A] Well over 70 percent supported Gore.

[B] They supported both Bush and Gore about equally.

[C] Well over 70 percent supported Bush.

[D] They were slightly more supportive of Gore.

[E] They were slightly more supportive of Bush.

183. C. Wright Mills expresses his view of power and policy making in his work entitled

[A] *The Power Elite*.

[B] *The Proletarian Lament*.

[C] *The Owners of Production*.

[D] *Bureaucracy and its Critics*.

[E] *The Inner Circle*.

184. Of all the Founders, Alexander Hamilton was the most consistent supporter of

[A] a strong federal government.

[B] enlarging the electorate.

[C] states' rights.

[D] a bill of rights.

[E] containing the power of the executive.

185. Members of the traditional middle class are *more* likely than members of the new middle class to

[A] vote Democratic.

[B] live in major urban centers.

[C] be critical of business.

[D] be liberal on social issues.

[E] attend church.

186. The Framers of the U.S. constitution favored

[A] Socialism

[B] participatory democracy

[C] direct democracy

[D] representative democracy

[E] Marxism

187. Over the past two decades, senators, compared with the average voter, were consistently more

[A] liberal in the 1970s, conservative in the 1980s.

[B] moderate.

[C] liberal.

[D] conservative.

[E] conservative in the 1970s, liberal in the 1980s.

188. A recent trend in Congress has been for the number of amendments to proposed laws to

[A] increase, but with the number of those offering them to decrease.

[B] increase, along with the number of individuals offering them.

[C] decrease, along with the number of individuals offering them.

[D] decrease, but with the number of those offering them to increase.

[E] None of these.

189. In 1995 Congress passed and the president signed a law that

[A] repealed all antidiscrimination mandates.

[B] prohibited new unfunded mandates.

[C] repealed all anti-pollution mandates.

[D] directed the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to identify any bill, amendment, or conference report that would impose a new mandate of more than \$50 million on state and local governments.

[E] repealed most existing unfunded mandates.

190. Which of the following states was NOT strongly in favor of the Constitution early on in the ratification process?

[A] Rhode Island

[B] Delaware

[C] New Jersey

[D] New York

[E] Connecticut

191. Perhaps the most obvious effect of federalism in the United States has been to

[A] centralize the government.

[B] prevent states from blocking national interests.

[C] mobilize political activity.

[D] raise the cost of organized political activity.

[E] increase conflict among elites.

192. Locke's notion of the "state of nature" might *best* be exemplified today by

[A] the famine in Ethiopia.

[B] experimentation with human embryos.

[C] capitalistic venture in Eastern Europe.

[D] international relations between the superpowers.

[E] the Clinton administration's policy on national lands.

193. The theory of natural law provided the basis for the colonists' justification of

[A] the separation of powers.

[B] noninterference with slavery.

[C] an independent judiciary.

[D] the liberties they sought.

[E] federalism.

194. Today, a conservative would be *more* likely than a liberal to oppose

[A] a woman's right to abortion.

[B] a tax increase.

[C] the death penalty.

[D] a strong military presence abroad.

[E] deregulation of airlines.

195. In which *Federalist Paper* does James Madison warn against the danger of factions?

[A] *Federalist 25*

[B] *Federalist 51*

[C] *Federalist 10*

[D] *Federalist 1*

[E] *Federalist 11*

196. The primacy of a written charter of government

[A] became common in the later eighteenth century.

[B] was insisted upon first by Americans.

[C] is universally accepted today.

[D] had long been recognized in Anglo-Saxon history.

[E] All of these.

197. Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution confers on Congress all of the following powers *except*

[A] the power to establish courts.

[B] the power to collect taxes.

[C] the power to regulate commerce.

[D] the power to declare war.

[E] the power to veto bills.

198. If a new constitutional convention were called today, and the delegates proceeded to model their behavior quite precisely on that of delegates to the original Constitutional Convention, the first group to be outraged by the delegates' behavior would probably be

[A] Governors in the various states.

[B] the media.

[C] state legislators.

[D] the general public.

[E] Supreme Court justices.

199. Compared to the Pennsylvania state constitution of 1776, the constitution adopted by Massachusetts in 1780 was

[A] less democratic, with power residing largely in the hands of a strong executive council.

[B] more democratic, with power residing largely in the hands of the people through town meetings.

[C] more democratic, with power residing largely in the hands of the courts.

[D] less democratic, with a clear separation of powers among the various branches of government.

[E] more democratic, with power given to a one-house legislature, the members of which were elected to one-year terms.

200. All of the following were true of the government under the Articles of Confederation *except*

[A] Larger states had more votes in the national legislature.

[B] Amendment required the support of all thirteen states.

[C] The national government could not regulate commerce.

[D] There was no national judicial branch.

[E] The national government could not levy taxes.

201. A man who differs with his father on party identification is *most* likely to

[A] loosely identify with the opposite party, Democrat or Republican.

[B] describe himself as an independent.

[C] have no political interests of any kind.

[D] strongly identify with the opposite party, Democrat or Republican.

[E] describe himself as a Democrat.

202. According to the text, both revenue sharing and block grants have enjoyed only marginal success, in part because

[A] these grants were based on local priorities rather than on the needs of the nation as a whole.

[B] these grants discouraged federal control over how the money was to be used.

[C] the federal government steadily increased the number of strings attached to such grants.

[D] money from categorical grants shrank so low as to make these other grants essential.

[E] these grants were not attractive to members of Congress.

203. A number of the Framers of the U.S. Constitution held government IOUs. Why should ownership of government debt have influenced a Framers' support for the Constitution?

[A] If you owned IOUs, you had a strong economic motive for wanting the national government to survive.

[B] If you owned IOUs, you had a strong economic motive for wanting the national government to fail.

[C] If you owned IOUs, you probably also owned slaves and therefore wanted the national government to fail.

[D] If you owned IOUs, you were probably satisfied with the army under the Articles and wanted the national government to survive.

[E] If you owned IOUs, you probably also owned slaves and therefore wanted the national government to survive.

204. Votes in Congress that evoked party splits during the 1990s were most likely to be reflected of

[A] party efforts to keep power.

[B] parties attempting to dispense patronage.

[C] sharp ideological differences between parties.

[D] parties funded by PAC money.

[E] parties interested in winning elections.

205. Marxists refer to those who own the means of production as

[A] the collective.

[B] the proletariat.

[C] the bourgeoisie.

[D] imperialists.

[E] bureaucrats.

206. The text presents the historical involvement of the United States in foreign affairs as

[A] fluid in times of economic prosperity.

[B] alternating between outward and inward movements.

[C] consistently drifting toward imperialism.

[D] devoid of any pattern whatsoever.

[E] being buffeted about by external forces.

207. One proposed explanation for why congressional seats have become less marginal is that

[A] the growing strength of the party system makes it less likely for challengers to appeal to average voters.

[B] changing demographics have made an increasing number of districts overwhelmingly Democratic or Republican.

[C] incumbents are less ideological than challengers and link themselves with Congress as an institution.

[D] incumbents find it easier than challengers to make their names known.

[E] incumbents are less likely than challengers to become associated with the "mess" in Washington.

208. Given a sampling error of 3 percent, if 47 percent of respondents say they will vote for George W. Bush, we can infer that

[A] Bush will lose the election narrowly 97 times out of 100.

[B] 3 percent of the respondents are falsifying their intentions.

[C] the likelihood of 47 percent voting for Bush is 97 percent.

[D] between 44 percent and 50 percent of the voters will vote for Bush.

[E] None of these.

209. A coalition of House members who support price supports for peanuts would be *most* likely to label themselves a(n)

[A] lobby.

[B] constituency caucus.

[C] special interest.

[D] standing committee.

[E] interest group.

210. The purpose of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to

[A] prepare for a second Revolution.

[B] prepare a new constitution.

[C] adopt a common state constitution.

[D] draft a Declaration of Independence.

[E] revise the Articles of Confederation.

211. A mark-up session is one in which

[A] a committee or subcommittee makes changes in the original version of a bill.

[B] committee chairmen meet to discuss the order of discussion for revenue bills.

[C] a conference committee makes key compromises before reporting back to both houses.

[D] the party leadership assigns priority ratings to numerous bills.

[E] the Rules Committee determines the conditions under which floor debate will be conducted.

212. According to the text, the Court's rulings on the commerce clause have affected all of the following *except*

[A] baseball players

[B] window washers

[C] janitors

[D] lawyers

[E] farmers

213. The main reason why the House dominated Congress in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was the

[A] dominant role of sectionalism.

[B] burdensome rules in the Senate.

[C] existence of the seniority system.

[D] influence of the party caucus.

[E] dominant role of conservatism.

214. Which of the following statements about political elites is correct?

[A] They exist only in authoritarian societies.

[B] They exist where there are written constitutions.

[C] They exist only in modern societies.

[D] They exist in all societies where private property is allowed.

[E] They exist in all societies.

215. When the Great Compromise was put to a vote, it was

[A] passed easily but not unanimously.

[B] passed by a razor-thin majority.

[C] defeated unanimously on the second vote.

[D] defeated unanimously on the first round.

[E] passed unanimously.

216. Under the U.S. Constitution, neither the new government nor constitutional amendments were permitted to outlaw the importation of slaves prior to

[A] 1860.

[B] 1808.

[C] 1800.

[D] 1848.

[E] 1832

217. A city council representative faces an important vote on how much, if any, money to spend on a new school. The representative relies on a poll of her constituents to make a decision. This is in keeping with the form of politics known as

[A] majoritarian politics.

[B] participatory politics.

[C] reciprocal politics.

[D] pluralist politics.

[E] elitist politics.

218. That extragovernmental elites do not control politics could be agreed on by both

[A] the pluralists and the Marxists.

[B] the Marxists and the elitists.

[C] Mills and Dahl.

[D] Max Weber and the pluralists.

[E] the elitists and Max Weber.

219. The effect of Shays's Rebellion on attendance by delegates at the planned Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to

[A] discourage attendance by delegates who fought in the Revolutionary War.

[B] discourage attendance by delegates fearing a public outcry against any strengthening of the Articles of Confederation.

- [C] encourage attendance by delegates fearing intervention by the British.
- [D] discourage attendance by delegates fearing intervention by the British.
- [E] encourage attendance by delegates fearing the collapse of state governments.

220. Which of the following is NOT a way in which Congress can check the federal courts?

- [A] changing the jurisdiction of the lower federal courts
- [B] overturning a court decision with a two-thirds vote in the Senate
- [C] changing the number of the lower courts
- [D] using the impeachment powers to remove a judge from office
- [E] refusing to approve a person nominated to be a judge (Senate only)

221. A unitary form of government is *most likely* to appear preferable in the view of

- [A] taxpayers seeking relief from federal income taxes.
- [B] governors wishing for more control over their states' budgets.
- [C] liberal U.S. senators facing conservative state legislatures.
- [D] school officials who oppose Supreme Court rulings.
- [E] mayors seeking funding for urban problems.

222. Allowing the president to dissolve Congress and call special sessions would run contrary to the

- [A] notion of stare decisis.
- [B] separation of powers.
- [C] protection of personal liberties.
- [D] principle of judicial review.
- [E] system of federalism.

223. Which of the following countries has a federal system of government?

- [A] Sweden
- [B] India
- [C] Great Britain
- [D] France
- [E] Italy

224. Which of the following is NOT a source of cleavage in public opinion?

- [A] the family
- [B] ethnicity
- [C] class
- [D] race
- [E] region

225. The power to operate a postal service was given to the national government by the

- [A] Bill of Rights.
- [B] Articles of Confederation.
- [C] U.S. Constitution.
- [D] Declaration of Independence.
- [E] None of these.

226. Originally, a person who was labeled a liberal was most likely to be in favor of

- [A] welfare programs.
- [B] civil rights.
- [C] civil liberties.
- [D] isolationism.
- [E] free markets.

227. If you work on the staff of a member of Congress, you are *most likely* to

- [A] remain objective about the bills that are supported by your employer.
- [B] be a Libertarian.
- [C] see the public interest through the eyes of your employer.
- [D] become an advocate of bills that are clearly in the public interest.
- [E] be an independent thinker.

228. The text suggests that the importance of congressional legislators, compared with members of parliament, can *best* be inferred from the

- [A] number of committee assignments they have.
- [B] number of votes they receive in elections.
- [C] number of votes they cast while in office.
- [D] resources they receive while in office.
- [E] frequency with which they debate major bills.

229. In recent years, American voters have political beliefs that are

- [A] close to the center of the political spectrum.
- [B] similar to members of Congress.
- [C] very liberal.
- [D] similar to members of the federal courts.
- [E] very conservative.

230. Of the following, the *best* example of a participatory democracy is

- [A] the Democratic National Convention.
- [B] the U.S. House of Representatives.
- [C] a Cuban village.
- [D] Sweden or Norway.
- [E] a New England town meeting.

231. The complexity of the procedure for enacting a law gives the advantage to the bill's

- [A] party supporters.
- [B] supporters in the media.
- [C] supporters in the executive branch.
- [D] congressional sponsors.
- [E] opponents.

232. Of the following factors, the one that is most closely correlated with a liberal ideology among the political elite is

- [A] an interest in car racing.
- [B] a home in the suburbs.
- [C] a college education.
- [D] a Ph. D.
- [E] churchgoing.

233. The average citizen in the United States would have been *most likely* to look to the federal government to solve social and economic problems in the year

- [A] 1890
- [B] 1920
- [C] 1985
- [D] 1945
- [E] 1790

234. Equality was the goal of

- [A] the French, American and Russian Revolutions.
- [B] both the French and the American Revolutions.
- [C] the French Revolution.
- [D] the American Revolution.
- [E] neither the French nor the American Revolution.

235. Which of the following is not true concerning Americans' ideological thinking?

- [A] A plurality of Americans classify themselves as moderate.
- [B] Most Americans describe themselves as either liberal or conservative.
- [C] Ideological thinking may be greater in some years than in others.
- [D] Only a small minority of Americans take ideologically consistent views on political issues.
- [E] People often express opinions at odds with the ideological label they attach to themselves.

236. The validity of public opinion polls may be affected by several factors, including

- [A] poll overrepresentation of the views of a political elite.

[B] the fact that public opinion tends to be relatively stable over time.

[C] excessive polling in certain parts of the country.

[D] poll overrepresentation of political culture factors such as liberty and civic duty.

[E] the public's general ignorance of political issues.

237. The term *cross-cutting cleavages* in public opinion refers to

- [A] competition among organized interest groups.
- [B] multiple divisions along different principles.
- [C] people's lack of relevant information.
- [D] political issues that create division.
- [E] issues that tend to divide people by geography.

238. Among the many powers of the House Speaker is that he or she

- [A] decides whom to recognize to speak on the floor.
- [B] assigns party members to the various committees.
- [C] takes the minutes.
- [D] keeps party leaders informed about the opinions of their party members.
- [E] schedules legislation.

239. Increased reliance on staff has made Congress more

- [A] deliberative.
- [B] individualistic.
- [C] collegial.
- [D] personal.
- [E] philanthropic.

240. According to the text, one reason why strong identification with a party has declined in recent years is that

- [A] young voters have weaker party identification, and more voters today are young.
- [B] party identification is increasingly seen as a sign of closed-mindedness.
- [C] today there are more parties to which voters may identify.
- [D] party identification today is no longer influenced by parents' party identification.
- [E] voters tend to lose their party identification as they grow older, and today's population is aging.

241. The Senate, not the House, became the crucial forum for debating the issue of slavery because

- [A] the Senate had no rule limiting debate.
- [B] House representatives were picked by the state legislatures.
- [C] the House was too decentralized.
- [D] the House at that time was dominated by the executive branch.

[E] the Senate had the larger black representation.

242. If a House bill has just been reported out of committee and its sponsor is worried that floor amendments will substantially change it, he or she would be most likely to request a(n)

[A] amendment from one of the select committees.

[B] discharge petition from his or her colleagues.

[C] referral slip from a committee chairman.

[D] open rule from the majority leader.

[E] closed rule from the Rules Committee.

243. Until 1808, the national government was prohibited from

[A] imposing import taxes.

[B] restricting the slave trade.

[C] passing bills of attainder.

[D] establishing an army.

[E] All of these.

244. The \_\_\_\_\_ process allows the Speaker to send a bill to a second committee after the first committee is finished acting on it.

[A] remedial referral

[B] multiple referral

[C] mandate referral

[D] sequential referral

[E] definitive referral

245. The primary source of legitimate political authority in the United States is the

[A] notion of civil rights.

[B] concept of civil liberty.

[C] will of the people.

[D] U.S. Constitution.

[E] Bill of Rights.

246. A bill that has many nongermane amendments tacked on is called a

[A] Dirkson Special bill.

[B] golden shovel bill.

[C] pork-barrel bill.

[D] Christmas-tree bill.

[E] Full-House rider.

247. One way to reduce the separation of powers called for in the Constitution would be to

[A] reduce the term of office for members of the House of Representatives from four years to two years.

[B] make the president and congressional candidates run as a team in each district.

[C] forbid the president from appointing members of Congress to serve in the cabinet.

[D] allow the president to serve two consecutive terms in office.

[E] increase the term of office for Senators to eight years.

248. Although fifty-five delegates were chosen to attend the Constitutional Convention, the number actually attending was approximately

[A] forty.

[B] fifty.

[C] seventy.

[D] sixty.

[E] thirty.

249. Sentiment of the various state delegations to the Constitutional Convention toward slavery can *best* be described as

[A] uninformed as to the widespread nature of the practice of slavery.

[B] largely divided according to class, with urban and commercial delegates mostly in favor of slavery.

[C] highly mixed, with many states strongly opposed and others strongly in favor of slavery.

[D] unified and strongly opposed to slavery.

[E] unified and strongly in favor of slavery.

250. A discharge petition is used by the House to

[A] override a presidential veto.

[B] amend a bill that has already passed one house but not the other.

[C] get a bill stalled in committee onto the floor.

[D] amend a bill in a manner that will make it quite unpopular.

[E] make revisions and additions to a bill before it is voted on.

251. Among the following groups, the group that is most likely to hold political views that are similar to Anglo-whites are

[A] Latinos.

[B] Hispanics.

[C] Mexican-Americans.

[D] Asian-Americans.

[E] blacks.

252. For the Founders, federalism was a device to

[A] guarantee equality.

[B] protect against foreign invasion.

[C] encourage citizen participation.

[D] provide efficient local administration.

[E] protect liberty.

253. Federalism in the U.S. Constitution meant

[A] protecting individual and property rights.

[B] separating governmental functions into branches.

[C] dividing power between state and national levels.

[D] placating mercantile and agrarian interests.

[E] removing all traces of the monarchy from government.

254. One reason why public policy often differs from public opinion is that

[A] public opinion tends to change much more slowly than public policy.

[B] the U.S. Constitution places many checks on the influence of public opinion.

[C] public opinion is rarely informed at the beginning of the policy making process.

[D] while public opinion is easy to gauge, public policy is not.

[E] public opinion polling tends to express the opinions of a political elite.

255. Categorical grants are most likely to be a matter of life or death for

[A] minor political parties.

[B] cities in the Northeast.

[C] the middle class.

[D] agencies that are funded by them.

[E] states with low voter turnout.

256. Which of the following statements about political cleavage among blacks is correct?

[A] More political cleavage seems to exist among whites than blacks.

[B] At every income level, blacks are more conservative than whites.

[C] Black citizens are more likely than black leaders to support issues such as abortion, school busing, and affirmative action.

[D] More political cleavage seems to exist among blacks than whites.

[E] Differences in opinion between poor and better-off blacks is less than between poor and better-off whites.

257. A liberal freshman senator from New York would be *most* likely to find himself appointed to a committee dominated by

[A] liberal senators from western states.

[B] liberal senators from eastern states.

[C] conservative senators from western states.

[D] conservative senators from eastern states.

[E] none of these

258. Low voter turnout in congressional races is *most* likely to pose a significant problem for

[A] campaign donors seeking to maximize their influence.

[B] special interests pursuing a legislative agenda.

[C] incumbents seeking reelection.

[D] the accepted notion of democracy.

[E] parties trying to control the process.

259. In the 1960s and 1970s, federal grants to states were increasingly based on

[A] what state officials perceived to be important state needs.

[B] the demands of the individual states.

[C] what federal officials perceived to be national needs.

[D] the power of organized interest groups.

[E] the demands of coalitions of states.

260. A federal grant designed for a specific purpose defined by federal law is called

[A] a land grant.

[B] revenue sharing.

[C] a categorical grant.

[D] a project enhancement grant.

[E] a block grant.

261. The clearest liberalizing influence on individuals comes from

[A] higher education.

[B] the mass media.

[C] organized religion.

[D] the Democratic party.

[E] news magazine shows.

262. This procedure in effect in about one-third of the states permits voters to remove an elected official from office.

[A] rollback

[B] logrolling

[C] recall

[D] referendum

[E] initiative

263. In Great Britain's parliamentary system, candidates for Parliament are selected by

[A] the people, through primary elections.

[B] delegates to the party conventions.

[C] the Prime Minister.

[D] other members of Parliament, as in a private club.

[E] the party.

264. One way to reduce the separation of powers called for in the U.S. Constitution would be to

[A] forbid the president from selecting cabinet members.

[B] forbid the president from appointing members of Congress to serve in the cabinet.

[C] reduce the term of office for members of the House of Representatives from four years to two years.

[D] allow Congress or the president to call for special elections between regular elections.

[E] allow the president to serve two consecutive terms in office.

265. Among the many compromises worked out at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 *after* the adoption of the Great Compromise was that of the

[A] use of an electoral college for choosing a president.

[B] selection of the Supreme Court by the Senate.

[C] adoption of a five-year term of office for the president.

[D] popular election of members of the House of Representatives.

[E] an elective monarchy.

266. Ratification of the U.S. Constitution took place by

[A] unanimous acclaim by all thirteen states.

[B] the Congress elected under the Articles of Confederation.

[C] popular vote in state elections.

[D] special conventions elected by the people.

[E] state legislatures.

267. In a parliamentary system, when members of the government's party vote against the parliament, the leadership must

[A] resign and name someone from the opposing party to lead the government.

[B] appeal to the people to influence their representatives.

[C] form an alliance with the opposition.

[D] resign and join the opposing party.

[E] dissolve the parliament and form a new government.

268. All of the following are reasons why grant-in-aid systems grew rapidly throughout the twentieth century *except*

[A] the federal government had the money to spend.

[B] politically, it was wise for states to get their money from the federal government rather than from their own taxes.

[C] the federal government could print money when it needed it.

[D] the federal government had eliminated the federal income tax.

[E] The Sixteenth Amendment was ratified.

269. States cannot declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. In other words, states do not have the right of

[A] habeas corpus.

[B] local mandate.

[C] nullification.

[D] recall.

[E] dual federalism.

270. The overriding political question throughout the evolution of Congress has been the

[A] distribution of powers within Congress.

[B] balance of power among Congress, the executive, and the judiciary.

[C] rules pertaining to committee assignments.

[D] curtailment of presidential activism.

[E] role of the parties in selecting members.

271. An example of an intergovernmental lobby would be a lobby comprising

[A] oil company executives.

[B] local gas station owners.

[C] society of card players.

[D] gun enthusiasts.

[E] local police chiefs.

272. What the colonists sought in proclaiming independence from Great Britain was political power embodied in

[A] a consensus of public opinion.

[B] equally strong executive and legislative branches of government.

[C] a written constitution.

[D] royal prerogative.

[E] colonial charters.

273. Dillon's rule dictates that the powers of municipalities

[A] are limited only by court rulings and executive orders.

[B] are unlimited, except in the case of interstate commerce.

[C] are exceptionally broad, constrained only by administrative discretion.

[D] are to be interpreted narrowly, from the charters which created them.

[E] are somewhat broad, constrained in part by administrative discretion.

274. During the battle over slavery, the case for nullification was forcefully presented by

[A] William Jennings Randolph.

[B] Robert E. Lee.

[C] J.E.B. Stuart.

[D] John C. Calhoun.

[E] William Graham Sumner.

275. In the late 1970's, many employees of the Civil Aeronautics Board worked hard to have their agency

- [A] honored.
- [B] expanded.
- [C] abolished.
- [D] reformed.
- [E] deregulated.

276. A coherent and consistent set of beliefs about who should rule and how is referred to as

- [A] realism.
- [B] political efficacy.
- [C] public opinion.
- [D] pragmatism.
- [E] political ideology.

277. In terms of its percentage of women and nonwhite members since 1950, the Senate, compared with the House, has

- [A] been faster to change.
- [B] changed at about the same rate as the House.
- [C] fewer women and nonwhites in powerful positions.
- [D] been slower to change.
- [E] not changed at all.

278. Which of the following is *not* a reason why less corruption exists in Congress today than in the nineteenth century?

- [A] People are better educated.
- [B] Party bosses have lost power.
- [C] The media have a strong incentive to expose corruption.
- [D] Congress is more centralized.
- [E] A and B

279. Which of the following groups are liberal regarding economic matters and conservative on social matters?

- [A] pure liberals
- [B] libertarians
- [C] populists
- [D] pure conservatives
- [E] neo-libertarians

280. One reason why public policy often differs from public opinion is that

- [A] public opinion is easier to gauge than public policy.
- [B] public opinion is rarely informed at the beginning of the policy making process.

[C] public opinion polling tends to express the opinions of a political elite.

[D] public opinion polling is not always accurate.

[E] public opinion tends to be more stable than public policy.

281. In the eyes of most Americans today, the power of the federal government, compared with that of state governments, seems

- [A] weak on foreign matters, strong on domestic matters.
- [B] strong on foreign matters, weak on domestic matters.
- [C] equally shared.

[D] weak or unimportant.

[E] vastly powerful.

282. Which of the following statements about the U.S. Constitution as a source of legitimate authority is true?

[A] This notion has been accepted since 1787.

[B] This notion is widely accepted today.

[C] This notion is unanimously recognized.

[D] This notion is accepted by many historians.

[E] This notion is vague, but developing.

283. How often does the public as a whole have an opinion on a particular issue?

[A] most of the time

[B] only rarely

[C] as often as not

[D] all of the time

[E] typically, except in matters of religion

284. Which of the following statements about the opinions of political elites is correct?

[A] They both define the problems and shape the policies on social issues such as crime and drugs.

[B] They may shape foreign affairs policies, but they do not define foreign affairs problems.

[C] They may shape economic policies, but they do not define economic problems.

[D] They tend to reflect the views of middle America.

[E] They tend to reflect the views of a single, unified elite.

285. Which of the following statements *most accurately* characterizes the motives behind the support that different Framers gave to the U.S. Constitution?

[A] The Framers acted in a manner that reflected the religious convictions of their respective states.

[B] Most Framers acted out of a mixture of motives with economic interests playing only a modest role.

[C] Those Framers who held debt but who did not own slaves tended to oppose the U.S. Constitution.

[D] The support that different Framers gave to the U.S. Constitution tended to divide along class lines.

[E] Those Framers who did not hold government debt but who did own slaves tended to support the U.S. Constitution.

286. One of the basic liberties sought by the colonists through independence from Great Britain was

[A] the right to travel.

[B] freedom to assemble in public and to engage in public debate.

[C] the right to own and trade slaves.

[D] freedom from taxation without representation.

[E] the right to bear arms and to defend life and property.

287. Which of the following statements about the gender gap is the *most* accurate, according to the text?

[A] The gender gap has remained constant in the past four elections.

[B] Men have “deserted” Republican candidates for Democratic ones.

[C] Men have “deserted” Democratic candidates for Republican ones.

[D] Women voters tend to identify more strongly than men with the Republican party.

[E] Most analysts agree about the electoral significance of the gender gap.

288. The text concludes that the place to begin exploring how power is conducted in national politics is

[A] the current confrontation between Democrats and Republicans.

[B] the dissection of case studies of recent policy decisions.

[C] the political parties.

[D] the founding of the national government at the Constitutional Convention.

[E] the study of how children acquire their political attitudes.

289. The text argues that a mechanistic view of U.S. government becomes impossible, given a(n)

[A] economic approach.

[B] historical perspective.

[C] sociological context.

[D] existential perspective.

[E] etymological analysis.

290. The text classifies a pure conservative as a person who \_\_\_\_\_ government initiatives concerning the economy and \_\_\_\_\_ government initiatives to coerce individuals into traditional ethical behavior.

[A] opposes, opposes

[B] supports, supports

[C] opposes, supports

[D] supports, opposes

[E] None of these.

291. White Protestants are the group *least* likely to display which of the following?

[A] mistrust of government

[B] liberal attitudes

[C] desire for smaller government

[D] conservative attitudes

[E] favoritism toward state’s rights

292. During the ratification campaign, Patrick Henry

[A] vehemently opposed ratification.

[B] was careful to defend the constitution in private.

[C] was neither for nor against the document.

[D] was out of the country.

[E] strongly supported the new constitution.

293. The Civil War settled one part of the issue of national supremacy versus states’ rights, namely, that

[A] state governments are supreme over the national government.

[B] the national government derives its sovereignty from the states.

[C] the national government derives its sovereignty from the people.

[D] state government derived their power from each other.

[E] the national government derives its sovereignty from both the people and the states.

294. As a member of Congress, you vote for a dairy-support bill because it is consistent with your thinking as a liberal Democrat. Political scientists would describe your vote as

[A] organizational.

[B] deliberative.

[C] relational.

[D] representational.

[E] attitudinal.

295. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to the Philadelphia convention’s Committee on Detail

[A] It drew on inspiration from state constitution.

[B] It consisted of only five members.

[C] It inserted new proposals into the Constitution.

[D] It made changes in old proposals.

[E] All of these.

296. The New Jersey Plan would have allotted votes in Congress to states on the basis of

[A] area.

[B] equality.

[C] voting population.

[D] population.

[E] statehood seniority.

297. Which of the following statements about revenue bills is correct?

[A] They must originate in the Senate.

[B] They must originate with the president.

[C] They can originate in either the House or the Senate.

[D] They must originate in the House.

[E] They must originate in the Senate Finance Committee.

298. Among the many powers of the House Speaker is that he or she

[A] schedules legislation.

[B] keeps party leaders informed about the opinions of their party members.

[C] appoints members of special and select committees.

[D] takes the minutes.

[E] assigns party members to the various committees.

299. Compared with the 1950s, the number of southerners calling themselves Democrats in the 1980s was

[A] about the same.

[B] slightly smaller.

[C] much larger.

[D] slightly larger.

[E] much smaller.

300. In the minds of the colonists, the essential rights they demanded from the British — life, liberty, and property — derived principally from

[A] certain natural rights ordained by God.

[B] the set of laws, charters, and traditional understandings that proclaimed the liberties of British subjects.

[C] the Church of England.

[D] the Magna Charta.

[E] the British constitution.

Reference: 112 [1] [B]	Reference: 109 [15] [D]	[29] [C]
Reference: 68 [2] [E]	Reference: 107 [16] [E]	Reference: 21 [30] [A]
Reference: 9 [3] [D]	Reference: 25 [17] [A]	Reference: 4 [31] [D]
Reference: 53, (box) [4] [B]	Reference: 107 [18] [B]	Reference: 23 [32] [C]
Reference: 294 [5] [D]	Reference: 120 [19] [E]	Reference: 112 [33] [D]
Reference: 50 [6] [D]	Reference: 287 [20] [D]	Reference: 70 [34] [D]
Reference: 107 [7] [D]	Reference: 114 [21] [D]	Reference: 49 [35] [B]
Reference: 50 [8] [C]	Reference: 291 [22] [C]	Reference: 8 [36] [D]
Reference: 121 [9] [A]	Reference: 21 [23] [D]	Reference: 50 [37] [A]
Reference: 283 [10] [B]	Reference: 108 [24] [B]	Reference: 321 [38] [D]
Reference: 30 [11] [E]	Reference: 66 [25] [C]	Reference: 305 [39] [E]
Reference: 60 [12] [C]	Reference: 54 [26] [B]	Reference: 71 [40] [E]
Reference: 304 [13] [B]	Reference: 23 [27] [D]	Reference: 288 [41] [E]
Reference: 125 [14] [B]	Reference: 283 [28] [C]	Reference: 8 [42] [C]
	Reference: 297	Reference: 66 [43] [A]

Reference: 34 [44] [B]	Reference: 121 [58] [A]	Reference: 54 [73] [D]
Reference: 322 [45] [E]	Reference: 51 [59] [D]	Reference: 18 [74] [D]
Reference: 14 [46] [D]	Reference: 37 [60] [E]	Reference: 310 [75] [C]
Reference: 310 [47] [E]	Reference: 318 [61] [E]	Reference: 116 [76] [B]
Reference: 285 [48] [C]	Reference: 283 [62] [C]	Reference: 8 [77] [E]
Reference: 124 [49] [E]	Reference: 9 [63] [D]	Reference: 61 [78] [D]
Reference: 289 [50] [D]	Reference: 123 [64] [A]	Reference: 50 [79] [C]
Reference: 28 [51] [A]	Reference: 121 [65] [B]	Reference: 112 [80] [A]
Reference: 27 [52] [D]	Reference: 124 [66] [B]	Reference: 21 [81] [C]
Reference: 34 [53] [A]	Reference: 26 [67] [A]	Reference: 27 [82] [A]
Reference: 56 [54] [D]	Reference: 310 [68] [B]	Reference: 9 [83] [C]
Reference: 12 [55] [C]	Reference: 290 [69] [C]	Reference: 112 [84] [C]
Reference: 8 [56] [D]	Reference: 117 [70] [C]	Reference: 62 [85] [D]
Reference: 7 [57] [B]	Reference: 108 [71] [D]	Reference: 62 [86] [E]
	Reference: 59 [72] [A]	

Reference: 18  
[87] [D]

---

Reference: 26  
[88] [D]

---

Reference: 320  
[89] [A]

---

Reference: 10  
[90] [A]

---

Reference: 22  
[91] [D]

---

Reference: 54  
[92] [E]

---

Reference: 3  
[93] [C]

---

Reference: 106  
[94] [C]

---

Reference: 54  
[95] [C]

---

Reference: 311  
[96] [B]

---

Reference: 120  
[97] [E]

---

Reference: 109  
[98] [C]

---

Reference: 308  
[99] [C]

---

Reference: 57  
[100] [C]

---

Reference: 64  
[101] [A]

---

Reference: 118  
[102] [B]

---

Reference: 115  
[103] [A]

---

Reference: 18  
[104] [E]

---

Reference: 25  
[105] [B]

---

Reference: 5  
[106] [D]

---

Reference: 59  
[107] [C]

---

Reference: 21  
[108] [C]

---

Reference: 7  
[109] [D]

---

Reference: 121  
[110] [C]

---

Reference: 42  
[111] [C]

---

Reference: 26  
[112] [D]

---

Reference: 309  
[113] [B]

---

Reference: 62  
[114] [E]

---

Reference: 118  
[115] [E]

---

Reference: 6  
[116] [A]

---

Reference: 4  
[117] [B]

---

Reference: 50  
[118] [E]

---

Reference: 113  
[119] [B]

---

Reference: 51  
[120] [C]

---

Reference: 62  
[121] [D]

---

Reference: 309  
[122] [E]

---

Reference: 58  
[123] [B]

---

Reference: 57  
[124] [C]

---

Reference: 316  
[125] [A]

---

Reference: 26  
[126] [B]

---

Reference: 24  
[127] [B]

---

Reference: 69  
[128] [D]

---

Reference: 14  
[129] [D]

---

Reference: 67  
[130] [E]

Reference: 3 [131] [E]	Reference: 61 [145] [D]	Reference: 56 [160] [D]
Reference: 8 [132] [E]	Reference: 116 [146] [C]	Reference: 5 [161] [B]
Reference: 110 [133] [B]	Reference: 114 [147] [D]	Reference: 294 [162] [A]
Reference: 119 [134] [D]	Reference: 38 [148] [A]	Reference: 297 [163] [A]
Reference: 65 [135] [D]	Reference: 303 [149] [B]	Reference: 317 [164] [B]
Reference: 109 [136] [A]	Reference: 53 [150] [B]	Reference: 110 [165] [E]
Reference: 122 [137] [A]	Reference: 27 [151] [E]	Reference: 34 [166] [D]
Reference: 61 [138] [D]	Reference: 19 [152] [E]	Reference: 305 [167] [C]
Reference: 308 [139] [D]	Reference: 307 [153] [B]	Reference: 63 [168] [C]
Reference: 60 [140] [E]	Reference: 110 [154] [D]	Reference: 296 [169] [B]
Reference: 104 [141] [A]	Reference: 4 [155] [E]	Reference: 304 [170] [D]
Reference: 29 [142] [B]	Reference: 111 [156] [A]	Reference: 296 [171] [C]
Reference: 35 [143] [B]	Reference: 285 [157] [B]	Reference: 320 [172] [B]
Reference: 27 [144] [A]	Reference: 105 [158] [E]	Reference: 23 [173] [A]
	Reference: 106 [159] [A]	

Reference: 289  
[174] [E]

---

Reference: 5  
[175] [A]

---

Reference: 64  
[176] [D]

---

Reference: 104  
[177] [A]

---

Reference: 38  
[178] [B]

---

Reference: 5  
[179] [A]

---

Reference: 8  
[180] [C]

---

Reference: 31  
[181] [C]

---

Reference: 109  
[182] [D]

---

Reference: 9  
[183] [A]

---

Reference: 54  
[184] [A]

---

Reference: 124  
[185] [E]

---

Reference: 8  
[186] [D]

---

Reference: 296  
[187] [A]

---

Reference: 307  
[188] [B]

---

Reference: 65  
[189] [D]

---

Reference: 31  
[190] [D]

---

Reference: 52  
[191] [C]

---

Reference: 25  
[192] [D]

---

Reference: 18  
[193] [D]

---

Reference: 120  
[194] [B]

---

Reference: 32  
[195] [C]

---

Reference: 21  
[196] [B]

---

Reference: 284, (box)  
[197] [E]

---

Reference: 25  
[198] [B]

---

Reference: 23  
[199] [D]

---

Reference: 21  
[200] [A]

---

Reference: 106  
[201] [B]

---

Reference: 63  
[202] [C]

---

Reference: 38  
[203] [A]

---

Reference: 302  
[204] [C]

---

Reference: 8  
[205] [C]

---

Reference: 12  
[206] [B]

---

Reference: 291  
[207] [D]

---

Reference: 116  
[208] [D]

---

Reference: 304  
[209] [B]

---

Reference: 22  
[210] [E]

---

Reference: 315  
[211] [A]

---

Reference: 58  
[212] [A]

---

Reference: 286  
[213] [D]

---

Reference: 122  
[214] [E]

---

Reference: 27  
[215] [B]

---

Reference: 37  
[216] [B]

---

Reference: 8  
[217] [A]

Reference: 10 [218] [D]	Reference: 124 [232] [D]	Reference: 42 [247] [B]
Reference: 23 [219] [E]	Reference: 14 [233] [D]	Reference: 23 [248] [E]
Reference: 28 [220] [B]	Reference: 17 [234] [C]	Reference: 36 [249] [C]
Reference: 51 [221] [C]	Reference: 117 [235] [B]	Reference: 315 [250] [C]
Reference: 42 [222] [B]	Reference: 105 [236] [E]	Reference: 115 [251] [D]
Reference: 50 [223] [B]	Reference: 111 [237] [B]	Reference: 52 [252] [E]
Reference: 112 [224] [A]	Reference: 299 [238] [A]	Reference: 29 [253] [C]
Reference: 21 [225] [B]	Reference: 310 [239] [B]	Reference: 104 [254] [B]
Reference: 119 [226] [E]	Reference: 107 [240] [A]	Reference: 64 [255] [D]
Reference: 309 [227] [C]	Reference: 287 [241] [A]	Reference: 114 [256] [D]
Reference: 283 [228] [D]	Reference: 315 [242] [E]	Reference: 298 [257] [C]
Reference: 297 [229] [A]	Reference: 37 [243] [B]	Reference: 290 [258] [D]
Reference: 6 [230] [E]	Reference: 315 [244] [D]	Reference: 61 [259] [C]
Reference: 311 [231] [E]	Reference: 5 [245] [D]	Reference: 62 [260] [C]
	Reference: 316 [246] [D]	

Reference: 110  
[261] [A]

---

Reference: 59  
[262] [C]

---

Reference: 282  
[263] [E]

---

Reference: 42  
[264] [D]

---

Reference: 27  
[265] [A]

---

Reference: 30  
[266] [D]

---

Reference: 283  
[267] [E]

---

Reference: 60  
[268] [D]

---

Reference: 57  
[269] [C]

---

Reference: 285  
[270] [A]

---

Reference: 62  
[271] [E]

---

Reference: 18  
[272] [C]

---

Reference: 57  
[273] [D]

---

Reference: 56  
[274] [D]

---

Reference: 10  
[275] [C]

---

Reference: 116  
[276] [E]

---

Reference: 289  
[277] [D]

---

Reference: 321  
[278] [D]

---

Reference: 123  
[279] [C]

---

Reference: 104  
[280] [D]

---

Reference: 50  
[281] [E]

---

Reference: 5  
[282] [B]

---

Reference: 105  
[283] [B]

---

Reference: 125  
[284] [C]

---

Reference: 37  
[285] [B]

---

Reference: 18  
[286] [D]

---

Reference: 109  
[287] [C]

---

Reference: 14  
[288] [D]

---

Reference: 11  
[289] [B]

---

Reference: 121  
[290] [C]

---

Reference: 107  
[291] [B]

---

Reference: 35  
[292] [A]

---

Reference: 55  
[293] [C]

---

Reference: 296  
[294] [E]

---

Reference: 27  
[295] [E]

---

Reference: 26  
[296] [D]

---

Reference: 314  
[297] [D]

---

Reference: 299  
[298] [C]

---

Reference: 115  
[299] [E]

---

Reference: 18  
[300] [A]