

GOVT 2305 EXAM 1 REVIEW

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. A unitary system increases _____ costs by increasing the number of people who disagree with the policies of the government. These costs are not financial; they represent the dissatisfaction that people feel when they live under laws that they do not like.
 - a. conformity
 - b. diffusion
 - c. election
 - d. general
 - e. opportunity

2. Overall, the Supreme Court grants only about _____ percent of *certiorari* petitions, leaving the lower court decision as final in all other cases.
 - a. 1
 - b. 3
 - c. 7
 - d. 15
 - e. 22

3. Because it oversees Medicare and Medicaid, _____ must implement the new programs associated with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.
 - a. the Secretary of State's Office
 - b. Congress
 - c. the Department of Health and Human Services
 - d. the Department of the Interior
 - e. the National Institutes of Health

4. Which Constitutional right inferred by the Court has been used to protect unlisted rights such as sexual privacy or reproductive rights?
 - a. right to privacy
 - b. right against self-incrimination
 - c. wall of separation rights
 - d. due process rights
 - e. right to assembly

5. _____ laws were used by southern states to enforce segregation of whites and blacks in all public places.
 - a. Grandfather
 - b. Suffrage
 - c. Misogynist
 - d. Seditious
 - e. Jim Crow

6. What step did both Jennifer Gratz and Barbara Grutter take after getting rejected from admission to the University of Michigan?
 - a. They appealed to the board of trustees.

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- b. They contacted the local newspaper.
 - c. They sued the school.
 - d. They wrote their congressional representative.
 - e. They picketed the Supreme Court.
7. The _____ Amendment prohibited slavery throughout the nation.
- a. Eleventh
 - b. Thirteenth
 - c. Fourteenth
 - d. Fifteenth
 - e. Seventeenth
8. What issue was NOT a main area of contention between the Federalists and the Antifederalists?
- a. number of state courts
 - b. Bill of Rights (or lack thereof)
 - c. scope of legislative authority
 - d. scope of executive authority
 - e. the necessary and proper clause
9. The opinion of a court laying out the official position of the court in the case is known as the
- a. minority opinion.
 - b. dissenting opinion.
 - c. majority opinion.
 - d. primary jurisdiction.
 - e. prevailing jurisdiction.
10. _____ is a set of beliefs that holds people, not the government, responsible for their own well-being.
- a. Pluralism
 - b. Populism
 - c. Majoritarianism
 - d. Libertarianism
 - e. Individualism
11. As vice president under President Obama, Joe Biden
- a. kept his personal policy agenda to himself.
 - b. was mostly relegated to a ceremonial role.
 - c. was the key figure in overseeing U.S. involvement in the Gulf War.
 - d. did not appear to play a substantial role.
 - e. was given significant responsibility for foreign affairs.
12. Neighborhood watch groups and soup kitchens are examples of
- a. self-interest.
 - b. political participation.
 - c. political interface.

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- d. public goods.
 - e. civic interest.
13. The United States of America was formally established under which document?
- a. Magna Carta
 - b. Declaration of Independence
 - c. Articles of Confederation
 - d. Constitution of the United States
 - e. Charter of Great Britain
14. The Supreme Court applied the provisions of the Bill of Rights to the states through the process of
- a. emancipation.
 - b. dispersion.
 - c. incorporation.
 - d. ratification.
 - e. enumeration.
15. While the *Brown* ruling was historic, the ruling itself did little to desegregate schools due to its ambiguous command that schools should desegregate
- a. with all deliberate speed.
 - b. with all due process.
 - c. with extreme prejudice.
 - d. with all practical manner.
 - e. with all good intent.
16. The main job of the bureaucracy is to _____, which is seen as an extension of how the president executes laws.
- a. enforce the laws
 - b. enforce the rules
 - c. enforce Supreme Court decisions
 - d. enforce criminal law
 - e. enforce political agendas
17. Who said “Give me liberty or give me death”?
- a. Samuel Adams
 - b. George Washington
 - c. Patrick Henry
 - d. John Hancock
 - e. Edmund Burke
18. _____ is an agreement by a criminal defendant to plead guilty in return for a reduced sentence.
- a. Criminal plea
 - b. Plea bargain
 - c. Indictment
 - d. Guilt without fault

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e. Appeal

19. As _____, the president directs all war efforts and military conflict.

- a. chief military officer
- b. de facto head of the Joint Chiefs
- c. commander in chief
- d. chief legislator
- e. head of the party

20. During the McCarthy Era, Congress banned the _____ Party and membership therein, and held hearings investigating individual citizens' political views and personal associations.

- a. Democratic
- b. Communist
- c. Libertarian
- d. Red
- e. Republican

21. _____ is the idea that citizens become involved in order to help foster civil society.

- a. Self-interest
- b. Political socialization
- c. Public goods
- d. Civic interest
- e. Partisanship

22. The _____ Amendment, ratified in 1804, changed the process so that candidates are elected for president and vice president separately.

- a. Ninth
- b. Eleventh
- c. Twelfth
- d. Sixteenth
- e. Nineteenth

23. _____ is the intentional action by government to achieve a goal.

- a. Public policy
- b. Party identification
- c. Public opinion
- d. Political ideology
- e. Political culture

24. To ensure that one branch does not become too powerful, the Constitution divides power among the three branches to create a system of

- a. checks and balances.
- b. federalism.
- c. executive powers.

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- d. majority rule.
 - e. democracy.
25. When voting on legislative matters, modern members of Congress must act as
- a. elite guardians of the common good.
 - b. nonwavering delegates of popular opinion.
 - c. strict partisan supporters.
 - d. both trustees and delegates.
 - e. both experts and students.
26. A powerful tool that the president can use to influence legislation is
- a. executive privilege.
 - b. omnibus bills.
 - c. the fireside chat.
 - d. the State of the Union address.
 - e. a whistle-stop tour.
27. How many states allow prison inmates to vote?
- a. 1 state
 - b. 2 states
 - c. 10 states
 - d. no states
 - e. all states
28. The system of employment under which the employees are chosen and promoted based on merit is known as the
- a. civil system.
 - b. merit system.
 - c. political appointment system.
 - d. career civil servants system.
 - e. bureaucratic system.
29. The modern homosexual civil rights movement first received widespread national attention when
- a. the Supreme Court ruled in *United States v. Windsor*.
 - b. President Clinton signed the Defense of Marriage Act.
 - c. police raided the Stonewall Inn.
 - d. a Kentucky government clerk refused to file a marriage certificate.
 - e. Congress enacted a "don't ask, don't tell" policy.
30. The _____ was an act passed by Congress in 1963 that prohibits employers from paying different wages for the same job on account of sex.
- a. Equal Rights Amendment
 - b. Pay Equality Act
 - c. Equal Pay for Equal Work Act
 - d. Civil Rights Act

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e. Equal Pay Act

31. Which British philosopher and politician wrote that a “perfect democracy is... the most shameless thing in the world”?
- a. Edmund Burke
 - b. Harold Joseph Laski
 - c. John Cotton
 - d. John Adams
 - e. Adam Smith
32. The overwhelming majority of federal cases are resolved in the
- a. appeals courts.
 - b. Supreme Court.
 - c. district courts.
 - d. Article I courts.
 - e. administrative courts.
33. Under the Connecticut Compromise,
- a. the House of Representatives would be proportional to population, but the Senate would represent each state equally.
 - b. the Senate would be proportional to population, but the House of Representatives would represent each state equally.
 - c. the House of Representatives and the Senate would have equal representation.
 - d. the House of Representatives and the Senate would have proportional representation.
 - e. Connecticut would be considered the seat of government.
34. An ongoing and widespread complaint about the bureaucracy is its
- a. lack of regulations.
 - b. failure to seek input.
 - c. uneducated workforce.
 - d. slowness.
 - e. partisanship.
35. A confrontational legal process under which each party presents its version of events is referred to as a(n)
- a. adversary process.
 - b. deposition.
 - c. disposition.
 - d. civil process.
 - e. judicial review.
36. The Judiciary Committee sends out _____ to the senators of the president's party of a Supreme Court justice's home state to see if they approve of the choice.
- a. Miranda warnings
 - b. writs of certiorari
 - c. pocket vetos

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- d. amicus briefs
- e. blue slips

37. The organization created by the Pendleton Act to administer entrance exams for the federal civil service and set standards for promotion based on merit is known as the

- a. Foreign Service.
- b. Federal Trade Commission.
- c. Civil Service Commission.
- d. U.S. Merit System.
- e. Executive Service.

38. When there are gaps in statutory law, courts rely on _____, or judge-made law.

- a. royal precedents
- b. common sense
- c. judicial review
- d. common law
- e. trial by ordeal

39. To counter the power of the veto, the Framers gave Congress the veto _____, the power to overturn a presidential veto with a two-thirds vote in each chamber.

- a. approval
- b. commutation
- c. override
- d. proclamation
- e. veto

40. The Constitution provides the president with a general grant of _____ and certain specific powers.

- a. legislative powers
- b. executive powers
- c. judicial powers
- d. immunity powers
- e. police powers

41. The expectation that citizens may not be discriminated against on account race, gender, or national background and should have an equal chance to succeed in life is called

- a. equality of opportunity.
- b. equality of chance.
- c. equality of outcome.
- d. equality of circumstance.
- e. equality of government.

42. _____ is rule by and for the people.

- a. Aristocracy
- b. Democracy

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- c. Monarchy
- d. Autocracy
- e. Oligarchy

43. Unlike most modern constitutions, the British constitution is comprised of _____ that developed over time.
- a. a single document
 - b. a series of decrees by the monarch
 - c. several philosophical texts
 - d. a series of judicial decrees
 - e. a series of documents
44. Due to the nature of bureaucracy, there is very little oversight from _____ about the performance of agencies.
- a. the public
 - b. Congress
 - c. the cabinet
 - d. the Supreme Court
 - e. the president
45. The Constitution guarantees that states provide a _____ form of government.
- a. direct
 - b. unitary
 - c. republican
 - d. federal
 - e. socialist
46. The Office of Personnel Management oversees both _____ and _____ types of federal employees.
- a. political; civil
 - b. civil; elected
 - c. elected; political
 - d. political; state
 - e. state; civil
47. A serious failure of bureaucracy took place in 2014 when _____ were put on very long waiting lists to see doctors, thus delaying or denying their care and resulting in at least 40 deaths.
- a. Latinos
 - b. African Americans
 - c. veterans
 - d. Obamacare patients
 - e. Medicaid patients
48. As a direct response to the energy crisis of the early 1970s, the Department of _____ was created in 1977 to promote fuel conservation as well as the development of alternatives to fossil fuels, including nuclear, ethanol, and solar power.
- a. Alternative Fuels

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- b. Conservation
- c. Energy
- d. Power
- e. Transportation

49. Which early Speaker of the House implemented a set of procedural changes that strengthened the power of the majority part over the minority party?

- a. Newt Gingrich
- b. Thomas Reed
- c. Lyndon Johnson
- d. Paul Ryan
- e. Dennis Hastert

50. James Madison argued that size and diversity were assets to our new nation because competing interests, which he called _____, would check one another.

- a. factions
- b. political parties
- c. syndicalists
- d. majoritarians
- e. revolutionary vanguard

51. How does the Tenth Amendment affect the distribution of power between the states and federal government?

- a. It divides it equally between the national and state governments.
- b. It separates power across the three branches of government.
- c. It reserves power to the national government if not granted to the states.
- d. It reserves power to the states if not granted to the national government.
- e. It enumerates specific powers of the states and national governments.

52. Under current Supreme Court interpretation, which of the following is NOT lawful?

- a. conducting strip searches of arrestees entering a jail population
- b. searching suspects and areas within his or her control
- c. searching discarded garbage
- d. searching cell phone content
- e. seizing illegal goods in plain view

53. Where does the process of removal begin for the president, vice president, and all civil officers (including cabinet secretaries and federal judges)?

- a. House of Representatives
- b. Senate
- c. executive branch
- d. Supreme Court
- e. federal district court

54. President Reagan cut back on categorical grants and replaced them with _____, which are more flexible and set fewer restrictions on how the states can use the money.

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- a. free grants
 - b. marque grants
 - c. Pell Grants
 - d. categorical grants
 - e. block grants
55. Which of the following prohibited slavery in the U.S.?
- a. Article V
 - b. Article IV
 - c. the Fifteenth Amendment
 - d. the Tenth Amendment
 - e. the Thirteenth Amendment
56. Not all northern delegates at the Convention opposed slavery, but those who were _____ wanted an immediate ban on importing slaves from Africa, prohibitions against the expansion of slavery into the western territories, and the adoption of a plan for the gradual freeing of slaves.
- a. abolitionists
 - b. absolutists
 - c. Anti-Federalists
 - d. secessionists
 - e. Federalists
57. Federal employees appointed by the president with the explicit task of carrying out the president's political and partisan agenda are known as
- a. political appointees.
 - b. merit system appointees.
 - c. Pendleton Act employees.
 - d. civil service employees.
 - e. career civil servants.
58. Following a decade of interstate highway building, Congress created the Department of
- a. Interior.
 - b. Transportation.
 - c. Highway Safety.
 - d. Interstate Commerce.
 - e. Intrastate Commerce.
59. The _____ banned slavery in the territories that were north of the southern border of Missouri.
- a. Civil Rights Act
 - b. Indian Citizenship Act
 - c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - d. Mississippi Compromise
 - e. Missouri Compromise

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60. Under the Constitution, Congress is NOT granted the power to
- tax.
 - regulate commerce.
 - determine constitutionality of laws.
 - provide for the general welfare.
 - coin money.
61. Many, if not most, of the Supreme Court justices decide cases using _____, basing it on their own preferences.
- a legal approach
 - an extralegal approach
 - popular opinion
 - judicial restraint
 - judicial opposition
62. Congress exercises its implied powers through the
- general welfare clause.
 - privileges and immunities clause.
 - equal protection clause.
 - full faith and credit clause.
 - necessary and proper clause.
63. John Adams and many others who would end up writing the founding documents of America believed in a system, known as a _____, where the people would set up and agree upon the basic rules and procedures that would govern them.
- minority right
 - rule of law
 - constitutional system
 - social contract
 - faction
64. Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court fostered the view that the system of government was _____-centered.
- state
 - nation
 - people
 - township
 - county
65. With the _____ Amendment, passed in 1913, Congress gained the power to "lay and collect taxes on incomes," whatever the source.
- Twelfth
 - Fourteenth
 - Sixteenth
 - Nineteenth

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e. Twenty-First

66. The president has the power to _____ bills passed by Congress before they become law by refusing to sign them and sending them back to the chamber in which they originated with his objections.

- a. approve
- b. commute
- c. override
- d. proclaim
- e. veto

67. The _____ of 1866 guaranteed the right of freedmen to make contracts, sue in court if those contracts were violated, and own property.

- a. Civil Rights Act
- b. Indian Citizenship Act
- c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- d. Mississippi Compromise
- e. Missouri Compromise

68. The Constitution prohibits the state governments from all of the following EXCEPT

- a. passing bills of attainder.
- b. passing *ex post facto* laws.
- c. taxing imports and exports.
- d. entering into any treaty or alliance with foreign nations.
- e. having state income taxes.

69. The doctrine of dual federalism holds that

- a. the function of government is determined by the people.
- b. the federal government has more functions than the state governments.
- c. the state governments have more functions than the federal government.
- d. the state and federal governments have identical functions.
- e. the state and federal governments have separate functions.

70. British royal judges developed the practice of reaching decisions based on _____, or the previous decisions of other royal judges.

- a. discovery
- b. equity
- c. judicial activism
- d. judicial restraint
- e. precedents

71. Which of the following is a requirement for applying for U.S. citizenship?

- a. permanent legal residency for five years
- b. permanent legal residency for ten years
- c. demonstrated ability to hold job for minimum of five years

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- d. convicted of no more than one felony
- e. registered with one of the major political parties

72. In _____, the Court ruled that the section of DOMA that limited spousal recognition under federal law to a man and a woman is unconstitutional.

- a. *United States v. Windsor*
- b. *United States v. Spyer*
- c. *United States v. Roth*
- d. *United States v. Newby*
- e. *United States v. Nixon*

73. The equal protection clause of the _____ prohibits states from denying to any person—in other words, not just citizens—equal protection under the law.

- a. Fourteenth Amendment
- b. Fifteenth Amendment
- c. Sixteenth Amendment
- d. Seventeenth Amendment
- e. Eighteenth Amendment

74. _____ provide the most common way to remove elected officials and are the primary mechanisms for forging responsiveness.

- a. Elections
- b. Impeachments
- c. Interest groups
- d. Political parties
- e. Indictments

75. In the role of _____, a president is the public face and authority behind U.S. foreign policy decisions.

- a. head of state
- b. judicial nominator
- c. constitutional monarch
- d. chief legislator
- e. commander in chief

76. Led by Samuel Adams, the Massachusetts legislature issued a letter declaring that the Townshend Acts were unconstitutional because they violated which principle?

- a. "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"
- b. "life, liberty, and property"
- c. "no taxation without liberty, peace, and prosperity"
- d. "no taxation without representation"
- e. "deliberative assembly of one nation with one interest"

77. _____ is a process that allows legislatures to put certain issues on the ballot for citizen approval and requires legislatures to seek citizen approval for certain actions by the legislature.

- a. The New England town meeting

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- b. The recall
- c. The initiative
- d. The referendum
- e. A retention election

78. Congress first allowed nonwhites to become naturalized citizens in _____, when it extended naturalization to “persons of African descent.”

- a. 1826
- b. 1870
- c. 1898
- d. 1908
- e. 1921

79. The Sedition Act of 1798 made it illegal to

- a. speak against foreign governments.
- b. speak positively about the government.
- c. keep and bear arms.
- d. speak against the government.
- e. exercise the freedom of press.

80. The presidential appointment process has two steps: nomination and approval by

- a. popular vote by the people.
- b. a majority of the Senate.
- c. a majority of the House.
- d. two-thirds of both houses of Congress.
- e. majority vote of the cabinet.

81. If the Supreme Court's decision is based on the meaning of a statute, _____ can simply overturn it.

- a. the president
- b. district courts
- c. state courts
- d. the Senate
- e. Congress

82. The career nature of the civil service allows for built-in protections against

- a. media pressure.
- b. political pressure.
- c. public pressure.
- d. incompetency.
- e. international affairs.

83. Which of the following is NOT a qualification of becoming a member of the House of Representatives?

- a. be at least 25 years old
- b. be a U.S. citizen

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- c. have been a U.S. citizen for seven years prior to running for office
 - d. reside in the state that he or she represents
 - e. have served in a local government office or state legislature
84. Congress has used the necessary and proper clause to do all of the following EXCEPT
- a. regulate interstate railroads.
 - b. protect civil rights.
 - c. provide student loans.
 - d. mandate religion.
 - e. limit greenhouse gases.
85. An automatic veto that occurs when Congress goes out of session within ten days of submitting a bill to the president and then the president has not signed it, is known as a(n)
- a. veto.
 - b. omnibus bill.
 - c. pocket veto.
 - d. override.
 - e. entitlement.
86. Federal dollars specifically devoted to a local project in a state or congressional district are known as
- a. lopsided appropriations.
 - b. iron triangles.
 - c. constituent services.
 - d. earmarks.
 - e. boondoggles.
87. All of the following rights have been incorporated EXCEPT
- a. quartering of soldiers.
 - b. keeping and bearing arms.
 - c. freedom of speech.
 - d. unreasonable search and seizure.
 - e. double jeopardy.
88. Under authorization given to _____, the United States entered into war against _____ in 2003.
- a. President George H.W. Bush; Libya
 - b. President George W. Bush; Iraq
 - c. Congress; Iran
 - d. Congress; Syria
 - e. President Barack Obama; Afghanistan
89. How does Congress work to prevent some of the abuses of capitalism?
- a. by allowing self-regulation in most major industries
 - b. by encouraging government ownership of all business
 - c. by employing the honor code

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- d. by increasing government ownership of key industries
- e. by establishing laws and regulations

90. One way to amend the Constitution allows _____ of the states to request a national constitutional convention that can propose amendments that go into effect when approved by _____ of the states.

- a. two-thirds; three-fourths
- b. three-fourths; two-thirds
- c. two-thirds; all
- d. three-fourths; all
- e. all; three-fourths

91. Fundamental to the core of the federal bureaucracy is the presumption that the people who hold bureaucratic positions have

- a. authority.
- b. connections.
- c. expertise.
- d. loyalty.
- e. resources.

92. In 1870, the Office of the Attorney General, first set up in 1793, was transformed into the Department of _____ to handle the legal business of the nation.

- a. the Attorney General
- b. Interior
- c. Justice
- d. Legal Affairs
- e. State

93. The loosely knit unit of key organizations that report directly to the president is known as the

- a. Executive Policy Organization.
- b. Congressional Budget Office.
- c. Executive Organizations of the President.
- d. Executive Office of the President.
- e. Congressional Reporting Office.

94. We must take part in the political process partly out of _____, that is, we want government to serve our needs.

- a. self-interest
- b. moral obligation
- c. civic interest
- d. social obligation
- e. disinterest

95. Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, President Bush claimed exemption from the _____ rules on the treatment and detainment of prisoners.

- a. Geneva Convention
- b. Paris Peace Accords

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- c. Tonkin Gulf Resolution
 - d. Vienna Convention
 - e. War Powers Act
96. The power of impeachment, meaning to bring charges against federal officials, belongs to
- a. the House of Representatives.
 - b. the Senate.
 - c. the Supreme Court.
 - d. the president and vice president.
 - e. the states.
97. The official in the Justice Department who represents the president in federal court is known as the
- a. executive attorney.
 - b. attorney general.
 - c. courtroom general.
 - d. solicitor general.
 - e. provost.
98. The Supreme Court, in *Miranda v. Arizona*, based its decision on the _____ Amendment.
- a. First
 - b. Third
 - c. Fourth
 - d. Fifth
 - e. Sixth
99. Which president used a combination of executive orders, proclamations and military orders to enforce the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling in Little Rock, Arkansas?
- a. Harry S Truman
 - b. Richard M. Nixon
 - c. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - d. John F. Kennedy
 - e. Lyndon B. Johnson
100. The Fifteenth Amendment prohibits states from denying
- a. voting rights on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
 - b. due process of law.
 - c. equal protection of the law.
 - d. the right to assembly.
 - e. the right to privacy.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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Answer Key

1. a

2. a

3. c

4. a

5. e

6. c

7. b

8. a

9. c

10. e

11. e

12. e

13. c

14. c

15. a

16. b

17. c

18. b

19. c

20. b

21. d

22. c

23. a

24. a

25. d

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26. d

27. b

28. b

29. c

30. e

31. a

32. c

33. a

34. d

35. a

36. e

37. c

38. d

39. c

40. b

41. a

42. b

43. e

44. a

45. c

46. a

47. c

48. c

49. b

50. a

51. d

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52. d

53. a

54. e

55. e

56. a

57. a

58. b

59. e

60. c

61. b

62. e

63. c

64. b

65. c

66. e

67. a

68. e

69. e

70. e

71. a

72. a

73. a

74. a

75. a

76. d

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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77. d

78. b

79. d

80. b

81. e

82. b

83. e

84. d

85. c

86. d

87. a

88. b

89. e

90. a

91. c

92. c

93. d

94. a

95. a

96. a

97. d

98. d

99. c

100. a