

## Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the letter of the response that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. What do the authors define as "the ability of one person to get another person to act in accordance with the first person's intentions?"
  - a. Authority
  - b. Power
  - c. Influence
  - d. Legitimacy
  - e. Legislation
2. Americans seem to agree that the exercise of political power at any level is legitimate only if, in some sense, it is
  - a. systematic.
  - b. democratic.
  - c. bipartisan.
  - d. partisan.
  - e. traditional.
3. In Aristotle's view, democracy would consist of
  - a. the effective representation of the interests of the whole population.
  - b. political representation by all individuals in a society, regardless of race, age, or gender.
  - c. participation by all or most citizens in either holding office or making policy.
  - d. an elite group of policymakers elected by the will of the people.
  - e. a nocturnal council that made decisions without regard to public opinion.
4. Aristotle's notion of democracy is also referred to as
  - a. New York Democracy.
  - b. direct democracy.
  - c. commoner democracy.
  - d. participatory democracy.
  - e. b and d.
5. In ancient Greek city-states, the right to vote was NOT extended to
  - a. those who did not own property.
  - b. women.
  - c. minors.
  - d. slaves.
  - e. all of these.
6. Which of the following is a basic tenet of representative democracy?
  - a. Individuals should acquire power through competition for the people's vote.
  - b. It is unreasonable to expect people to choose among competing leadership groups.
  - c. Government officials should represent the true interests of their clients.
  - d. The middle class gains representation at the expense of the poor and minorities.
  - e. Public elections should be held on every issue directly affecting the lives of voters.
7. If you fear that people often decide big issues on the basis of fleeting passions and in response to demagogues, you are likely to agree with
  - a. recall elections.
  - b. the New England town meeting.
  - c. the referendum.
  - d. participatory democracy.
  - e. many of the Framers of the Constitution.

8. The text suggests representative democracy is justified by all of the following concerns *except* that
- the people have limited information and expertise.
  - direct democracy is impractical.
  - the people may decide large issues on the basis of fleeting passions.
  - the people cannot choose among competing leadership groups.
  - the people may respond to popular demagogues.
9. In sharp contrast to the United States, very few offices in some European democracies are
- elective.
  - appointive.
  - full-time.
  - constitutional.
  - structured.
10. The Founders might agree that \_\_\_\_\_ ought to hinge on popular vote.
- the right to a fair trial
  - freedom of speech
  - freedom of the press
  - freedom of religion
  - none of these
11. The power elite theory of politics suggests politics and government are dominated by
- the tyranny of the majority.
  - pork-barrel legislation.
  - a nocturnal council.
  - neo-Marxist policy.
  - corporate leaders, military officials, media elites, and labor officials.
12. Max Weber felt that the dominant social and political reality of modern times was that
- "the Establishment" was dominated by Wall Street lawyers.
  - all institutions have fallen under the control of large bureaucracies.
  - capitalism is essential to modern-day forms of government.
  - conflict increased between the government and the press.
  - a dialectical process made communism inevitable.
13. The view that money, expertise, prestige, and so forth are widely scattered throughout our society in the hands of a variety of groups is known as the
- pluralist view of American society.
  - economic theory of democracy.
  - elitist view of American society.
  - dispersed power theory of American politics.
  - monetary displacement theory of American politics.
14. A pluralist might agree with all of the following statements EXCEPT
- political resources are not equally divided.
  - mass opinion and the interests of citizens are irrelevant to policymaking.
  - political resources are divided among different kinds of elites.
  - elites are not a united front.
  - policies are the outcome of complex patterns of haggling, compromises, and shifting alliances.
15. The text suggests \_\_\_\_\_ theory "does the most to reassure one that America has been, and continues to be, a democracy in more than name."
- Marxist
  - bureaucratic
  - pluralist
  - power elite
  - Weberian

16. What, according to the text, is "always getting larger"?
- the scope of legitimate governmental action.
  - the scope of what is illegitimate for government to do.
  - the number of legislative proposals restricting the scope of governmental power.
  - the number of debates about the legitimacy of government programs.
  - B and D.
17. The most important decision that affects policy-making (and least noticed) is the decision to
- enact the policy agenda.
  - determine what to make policy about.
  - enforce the policy agenda.
  - fund the policy agenda.
  - fund and enforce the policy agenda.
18. Which of the following statements about authority is correct?
- It is defined as the right to use power.
  - It resides in government, not in the private sector.
  - It typically results from the naked use of force.
  - It is the opposite of legitimacy.
  - All of these.
19. The text suggests that, at any given time, what is considered legitimate (proper, right) for the government to do is affected by
- shared political values.
  - the weight of custom.
  - the impact of events.
  - changes in the way political elites think.
  - all of these.
20. The text's explanation for the urban riots in the 1960s centers on
- white radicals who mobilized blacks.
  - organized special-interest groups in urban areas.
  - followers of Marcus Garvey.
  - blacks' sense of relative deprivation.
  - the Black Panther movement.
21. The text identifies which of the following institutions as "especially important" in influencing agenda setting?
- The Senate
  - The courts
  - The bureaucracy.
  - All of these.
  - The House of Representatives
22. Despite his dislike of using force against local government, Dwight Eisenhower used federal troops to
- run steel mills.
  - assist with school desegregation.
  - collect federal taxes.
  - regulate speed limits on interstate highways.
  - distribute social welfare benefits.

23. Which of the following statements *best* describes government bureaucracy today?
- It is a tool of big business.
  - It is a major source of policy proposals.
  - It is an impartial institution.
  - It is an appendage of the political parties.
  - It is without significant influence in the policy-making process.
24. Senate proposals for new safety standards for industry, coal mines and automobiles were closely correlated with
- the number of registered lobbyists interested in those topics.
  - PAC money.
  - statistics on fatalities.
  - focus on those topics in the pages of the *New York Times*.
  - television nightly news.
25. The text observes states can play a particularly impressive role in national policy-making when
- governors are supportive of federal regulations.
  - legislatures impose strict limits on liability suits.
  - courts interpret their own constitutions narrowly.
  - attorneys general settle suits with businesses that bind industries throughout the country.
  - they have low tax rate, stimulating economic vitality.
26. Which of the following statements concerning power is correct?
- Its exercise can sometimes be obvious.
  - It can be exercised in subtle ways.
  - It involves a person getting another person to act in accordance with the first person's wishes.
  - It is found in all human relationships.
  - All of these
27. An example of a policy characterized by distributed benefits and distributed costs is
- a tariff on bicycle chains.
  - farm subsidies.
  - dairy subsidies.
  - the construction of a dam.
  - increased Social Security benefits.
28. An example of a widely distributed benefit is
- the reduction of factory pollution.
  - dairy subsidies.
  - farm subsidies.
  - the protection of a business from competition.
  - a dissident group's freedom to speak.
29. If you receive benefits from a policy achieved by a group to which you do not belong, you are
- a majoritarian.
  - a policy entrepreneur.
  - a free rider.
  - a neo-institutionalist.
  - a secondary entrepreneur.
30. Majoritarian policies tend to reflect
- interest-group activity.
  - interest-group conglomerations.
  - matters of cost or ideology.
  - the times.
  - political party activity.

31. When several pieces of pork barrel legislation are put together in order to get enough votes to pass the legislation, the process is called
- group facilitation.
  - favor empowerment.
  - legislative monopoly.
  - pork piling.
  - logrolling.
32. An example of client politics is
- social welfare.
  - labor legislation.
  - licensing of barbers.
  - antitrust legislation.
  - all of these.
33. An example of entrepreneurial politics would be
- agricultural price supports.
  - Social Security.
  - a tariff on imported cars.
  - requirements for antipollution and safety devices on cars.
  - none of these.
34. It is somewhat remarkable that policies which are the product of entrepreneurial politics are ever passed because
- Courts rarely rule in a counter-majoritarian fashion.
  - the Founders made it so hard to pass laws to begin with.
  - power in Congress is so centralized.
  - policy entrepreneurs are outside of government.
  - there are few incentives for anyone to be interested in such legislation.
35. Policies with distributed benefits and concentrated costs are
- opposed by policy entrepreneurs.
  - are not affected by the media.
  - are very rarely adopted.
  - adopted less and less.
  - adopted with increasing frequency.
36. The Superfund program was born in
- 1950
  - 1960
  - 1970
  - 1980
  - 1990
37. The Superfund was intended to force
- the automobile industry to manufacture cars that were more safe.
  - industries to clean up their own toxic waste sites.
  - the coal mining industry to reduce hours and increase wages.
  - paper mills to reduce the emission of air pollutants.
  - Congress to protect the rights of consumers.