

GED 132

United States Government

Text: ***American Government: Institutions and Policies***

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Course Number

GED 132

Course Title

United States Government

Course Description

United States Government reviews and examines the institutions of the American political system: the presidency, Congress, the judiciary and state and local governments. It also examines political parties and the roles they have played in the development of the American polyarchy.

Course Objectives

The following are overall learning objectives for this course:

- Classify and explain the politics of different issues.
- Analyze how power is divided between the national government and the states under the Constitution.
- Assess how legislative productivity of the U.S. Congress has varied over time.
- Evaluate why environmental policies are designed and enforced differently in America than in other industrialized nations.
- Assess how the challenge of political leadership has changed since the days of the Constitutional Convention.

Completing Your Challenge Examination

When you enrolled, the admissions committee reviewed the materials you submitted and determined that based on your experience, you are eligible to challenge this course.

Challenge Examination Components Receiving Coursework Electronically

Students opting to receive coursework electronically can access the challenge examination via the Coast Connection student portal. After logging in, click on *My Academic Plan*, select the course you are working on, scroll down to the bottom of the page and then select *Take Exam*. We recommend students keep a copy of their examination answers prior to clicking the *Submit* button.

Receiving Coursework by Mail

The challenge examination is comparable to the final examination for the course. It is comprised of multiple choice questions. The challenge examination will be mailed to you, along with an accompanying answer sheet. The answer sheet for this challenge examination contains a bar code with your name, identification number, and course number. The answer sheet may only be used for this examination.

The Textbook

The examination is based on the contents of the textbook for this course. Although you are being given an opportunity to challenge this course based on academic competencies identified in your occupational or life experiences, we suggest you review the textbook prior to attempting the examination. Some questions may be textbook specific.

Before Beginning Your Examination

In order to successfully complete your challenge examination, we recommend that you do the following before beginning:

- Be sure that you have the correct edition of the course textbook.
- Become familiar with the contents of the textbook, beginning with the Table of Contents. Authors often include supplementary materials at the end of the text, such as a glossary and/or reference section, that will help you as you complete your examination.

Submitting Your Examination Through the Student Portal

You can take the challenge examination directly through the Coast Connection student portal. After logging in, click on *My Academic Plan*, select the course you are working on, scroll down to the bottom of the page and then select *Take Exam*. We recommend students keep a copy of their examination answers prior to clicking the *Submit* button.

Submitting Your Examination by Mail

You may send your completed challenge examination answer sheet to the following mailing address:

California Coast University

Testing Department
925 N. Spurgeon Street
Santa Ana, California 92701

Submitting Your Examination by Fax

You can also fax multiple choice examinations to the Grading Department at (714) 547-1451. When faxing exams, please do not resize your fax.

Challenging a Test Item

We make every effort to ensure that all examination items are fair. However, problems sometimes arise in the selection or interpretation of test items. For example, you might argue that two alternatives could be correct, based on the materials you read, or that the correct answer is not among the choices. Occasionally, a typographical error might make a question difficult to answer.

If you encounter a problem with a test item while taking your exam, you may “challenge” it by providing a brief explanation along with the page number(s) from the textbook in which the correct answer can be found. Likewise, you may also submit a test item challenge after your exam has been graded if you feel a test item was scored incorrectly. Students may submit up to four test item challenges.

Submitting Your Test Item Challenges Through the Student Portal

Please log into the Coast Connection student portal for specific instructions. You will submit your test item challenges directly through the student portal.

Submitting Your Test Item Challenges by Mail

- For each test question you wish to challenge, fill in option “F” on the answer sheet for that question.
- On a separate sheet of paper, indicate your name and student ID number, identify the examination you are working on (i.e., Unit Exam 1, 2, 3, etc.), and the specific question number you are challenging.
- Write out the question and its given choices and explain why you are “challenging” the test item.

- Provide a page reference from the textbook to support your answer. **If you do not provide a page reference, we may not be able to give you credit.**
- Mail your multiple choice answer sheet and test item challenge documents to the Testing Department.

The information you provide is important to us. It will help us further validate and correct any possible errors in the testing materials.

If you follow the Test Item Challenge procedure, your challenges will be reviewed and if correct, you will be given credit. You should allow an additional week for the review and scoring of your examination.

Examination Grading

Your grade on the challenge examination will be determined by the percentage of correct answers.

- A = 90% – 100% correct
- B = 80% – 89% correct
- C = 70% – 79% correct
- D = 60% – 69% correct
- F = 59% and below correct

Graduate students must pass the challenge examination with a grade of “B” or higher.

Students who do NOT pass the challenge examination will be given the study guide to complete the course. There is no additional charge for receiving the study guide.

Be sure to keep a copy of all work you submit to the university.

Multiple Choice Questions (Enter your answers on the enclosed answer sheet)

1. The financial position of the state and national governments under the Articles of Confederation could be best described as:
 - a. sound, strong, and based on a large surplus of revenue.
 - b. sound, strong, but at risk.
 - c. uniformly stable at the state level, but the national government struggled with debt.
 - d. stable at the national level with cause for concern in many of the states.
 - e. growing debt at the national level and several states with financial crises.

2. The text notes a tendency for issues that once were _____ to become _____ when they become objects of governmental action.
 - a. simple; complicated
 - b. public; secret
 - c. social; political
 - d. private; public
 - e. economic; social

3. In 1787, as the Constitution was being debated, _____ worried that the new government he helped create might be too democratic, while _____ who refused to sign the Constitution, worried that it was not democratic enough.
 - a. John Adams; James Madison
 - b. George Washington; George Mason
 - c. Alexander Hamilton; George Mason
 - d. Thomas Jefferson; Alexander Hamilton
 - e. Patrick Henry; Samuel Adams

4. Representative democracy allows individuals to gain political power through:
 - a. media campaigns.
 - b. quadrennial elections.
 - c. nonpartisan elections.
 - d. reciprocal elections.
 - e. competitive elections.

5. In a referendum, citizens express their opinions about issues by means of:
 - a. letters.
 - b. the ballot.
 - c. town meetings.
 - d. petitions.

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- e. protests.
6. The bureaucratic view of political elites, which argues that appointed officials dominate government, is associated with:
- Karl Marx.
 - C. Wright Mills.
 - Max Weber.
 - David B. Truman.
 - Robert Dahl.
7. A form of politics which involves making appeals to large segments of voters in the hopes of finding a majority is _____ politics.
- interest group
 - majoritarian
 - client
 - entrepreneurial
 - logrolling
8. What occurred in January 1787 when a group of ex-Revolutionary War soldiers, fearful of losing their property to creditors and tax collectors, forcibly prevented the courts in western Massachusetts from operating?
- Shays's Rebellion
 - Bacon's Rebellion
 - Whiskey Rebellion
 - Clarke's Rebellion
 - The Boston Tea Party Rebellion
9. The Constitutional Convention delegates' defense of liberty as a natural right was derived from the writings of the philosopher:
- John Locke.
 - Montesquieu.
 - Rousseau.
 - Thomas Hobbes.
 - Kant.
10. The New Jersey Plan was a reaction by some states primarily to the fear that:
- the legislative veto power called for by the Virginia Plan would seriously undermine individual states' rights.
 - the weak central government devised by the Virginia Plan would grant too much power to rural states.

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- c. the strong central government devised by the Virginia Plan would grant too little power to the states.
- d. the Virginia Plan gave too much power to populous states.
- e. Hamilton's suggestions about the executive branch would be accepted by the convention.
11. This delegate at the Constitutional Convention suggested that the president be elected directly by the people.
- a. James Madison
- b. Alexander Hamilton
- c. George Washington
- d. Aaron Burr
- e. James Wilson
12. Relative to the notion of democratic government, the Supreme Court's power of judicial review:
- a. places limits on majority rule.
- b. is limited to state issues.
- c. generally favors the executive.
- d. is sometimes democratic, sometimes not.
- e. is applied frequently.
13. The text suggests the Federalists might more accurately have been called the:
- a. nationalists.
- b. states' rights advocates.
- c. monarchists.
- d. loyalists.
- e. anarchists.
14. According to the three-fifths compromise, three-fifths of the slaves were counted for purposes of:
- a. electing state legislatures.
- b. apportioning delegates to presidential conventions.
- c. allotting seats in the House of Representatives.
- d. assigning delegates to state conventions.
- e. allotting seats in the Senate.
15. 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.

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- d. the national government derives its sovereignty from both the people and the states.
e. state governments derive their power from each other.
16. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), the Supreme Court ruled that:
- a. states could form banks and tax them.
 - b. the national government could charter banks and the states could not tax those banks.
 - c. the national government's power was dependent on the states.
 - d. Congress erred when it created a national banking system.
 - e. states could not charter banks.
17. The doctrine of dual federalism grew out of a protracted debate on the subject of:
- a. commerce.
 - b. banking.
 - c. manufacturing.
 - d. welfare.
 - e. licensing of commercial fishermen.
18. In *United States v. Lopez* (1995), the Supreme Court ruled that Congress overstepped its power to regulate commerce by prohibiting _____ in a school zone.
- a. guns
 - b. adult bookstores
 - c. cigarette sales
 - d. alcohol sales
 - e. dog races
19. Which of the following allows national governments the right to alter or even abolish local government?
- a. A constitutional government
 - b. Federalism
 - c. A unitary system
 - d. Socialism
 - e. A confederation
20. The first form of grants-in-aid from the national government to the states was:
- a. cash grants-in-aid.
 - b. block grants.
 - c. revenue sharing.
 - d. categorical grants.
 - e. land grants.

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21. _____ are terms set by the national government that states must meet whether or not they accept federal grants.
- Conditions of aid
 - Mandates**
 - Strings-attached edict
 - Court decisions
 - Pontifications
22. Conflicts in civil liberties often arise because:
- majoritarian politics is ineffective in resolving crises.
 - the U.S. Constitution is vague on issues of individual rights.
 - the Bill of Rights lists several competing rights.**
 - policy entrepreneurs rarely operate in the civil rights area.
 - the Supreme Court has refused to play a leading role in the interpretation of the First Amendment.
23. The earliest immigrant group to arrive in large numbers and thus alter the scope of civil rights issues consisted of:
- Mexican Hispanics.
 - Hispanics from other Latin American countries.
 - Irish Catholics.**
 - Southeast Asians.
 - German Protestants.
24. In *Palko v. Connecticut* (1937) the Supreme Court broadly ruled that certain provisions of the national Bill of Rights apply to the states because of:
- the notion of a reasonable person.
 - the shock-the-conscience test.
 - a rational basis standard.
 - the due process and equal protection clauses.
 - the notions of ordered liberty and fundamental rights.**
25. The Supreme Court Justice who compared some political speech to falsely shouting "Fire!" in a theater was:
- Louis Brandeis.
 - Felix Frankfurter.
 - William Rehnquist.
 - Warren Burger.
 - Oliver Wendell Holmes.**

26. When U.S. Nazis sought to parade in Skokie, Illinois, where many Jews lived, the courts:
- found them a clear and present danger.
 - upheld their right to parade peacefully.
 - refused to rule one way or another.
 - allowed the police full discretion.
 - allowed their arrests and convictions.
27. What is symbolic speech?
- A written statement that defames the character of another person.
 - An act that conveys a political message.
 - An oral statement that defames the character of another person.
 - Speech that has a clear and present danger of producing harmful actions.
 - Speech that is censored by a publication.
28. When the Supreme Court rules that Amish people cannot be forced to send their children to school, it:
- neither establishes religion nor protects its free exercise.
 - establishes religion without violating the First Amendment.
 - avoids establishing religion at the risk of impeding its free exercise.
 - both establishes religion and impedes its free exercise.
 - shows that the practice of freedom of religion sometimes gives preference to one church over another.
29. In 1955, the Supreme Court ruled that desegregation should be:
- implemented with due concern for public safety.
 - monitored by local school officials.
 - implemented "with all deliberate speed."
 - monitored by civil rights groups.
 - delayed until there were significant shifts in population.
30. The difference between de facto and de jure segregation is that:
- the former results from private choices, the latter from public law.
 - the former results from public law, the latter from private choices.
 - the former existed in the past, the latter continues in the present.
 - the former is illegal, the latter is legal.
 - the former deals with perceptions, the latter deals with verified facts.
31. In their struggle for equal treatment, women, unlike blacks, had to deal with a legal tradition that:
- claimed to be protecting them.
 - regarded them as chattel.

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- c. had always treated them as equal in theory.
 - d. had consistently ignored them.
 - e. had accorded them special rights and responsibilities.
32. In 1963, the publication of _____ by Betty Friedan strengthened the feminist movement.
- a. The Other Half
 - b. The Silent Spring
 - c. The Feminine Mystique
 - d. The Great Dilemma
 - e. The Crisis
33. In 1998, the Supreme Court ruled that a school system was not liable for the conduct of a teacher who seduced a female student because:
- a. the student lied to school officials in another proceeding.
 - b. the student never reported the actions.
 - c. the teacher left the school just hours after a complaint was filed.
 - d. school codes regarding teacher-student relations were vague.
 - e. school codes required corroborating witnesses for harassment complaints.
34. The Supreme Court's decision in Casey was notable because:
- a. it was the first unanimous decision of the Court in an abortion case.
 - b. the Court struck down a parental consent requirement.
 - c. the Court struck down a twenty-four-hour waiting period for abortions.
 - d. Republican appointees struck down numerous restrictions on abortion in the states.
 - e. Republican appointees joined in an opinion that refused to overturn Roe.
35. In this seminal Supreme Court decision, the Court overturned its decision in Bowers by ruling that state laws may not ban sexual relations between same-sex partners.
- a. Lawrence v. Texas
 - b. Loving v. Virginia
 - c. Bakke v. California
 - d. Johnson v. Texas
 - e. Boy Scouts of America v. Dale
36. According to the text, people of all religions who attend worship services regularly are:
- a. less likely to vote Republican.
 - b. more likely to vote for independent candidates.
 - c. less likely to vote Democrat.
 - d. more likely to vote for Green Party candidates.
 - e. less likely to vote.

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37. _____ are the nation's largest minority group today, numbering more than 50 million people.
- a. African Americans
 - b. Latinos
 - c. Asian Americans
 - d. Native Americans
 - e. Middle Eastern Americans
38. The United States has a long tradition of media that are:
- a. completely objective.
 - b. centralized.
 - c. government-friendly.
 - d. primarily concerned with governmental policy.
 - e. privately owned.
39. A study of "sound bites" on the broadcasts of the evening news in 2000 found the average length of bites to be about _____.
- a. 7 seconds
 - b. 32 seconds
 - c. 45 seconds
 - d. 63 seconds
 - e. 100 seconds
40. Which best describes individual privacy protections in newspaper articles?
- a. Newspapers can print libelous stories due to the freedom of the press.
 - b. Newspapers can print an individual's name and picture without consent if they are part of a news story of some conceivable public interest.
 - c. Newspapers can print false statements about people.
 - d. Newspapers can print information without it being part of a story of some conceivable public interest.
 - e. All of the above are true.
41. The press secretary heads a large staff that does all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. meets with reporters.
 - b. briefs the president on questions he is likely to be asked.
 - c. attempts to control the flow of news from cabinet departments to the press.
 - d. waits for stories to break.
 - e. arranges briefings for out-of-town editors.
42. Adversarial press is the term used to explain the relationship between:
- a. the press corps and national officials.

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- b. the press secretary and the press corps.
- c. the press and the press secretary.
- d. the press and the FCC.
- e. the press secretary and the president.

43. Of the following, which group is NOT a political party?

- a. Democratic
- b. Republican
- c. Whig
- d. Teamster
- e. Libertarian

44. The modern Republican Party:

- a. was founded by Thomas Jefferson to oppose the policies of Alexander Hamilton.
- b. was originally called the Antifederalist party.
- c. emerged as a major party only after the Civil War.
- d. emerged around 1824 with Andrew Jackson's first run for the presidency.
- e. was founded in the South.

45. In 1896, the realignment was driven by issues related to:

- a. economics.
- b. slavery.
- c. federalism.
- d. civil liberties.
- e. national security.

46. The _____ manages the day-to-day work of the party.

- a. precinct captain
- b. national chair
- c. national selectman
- d. national alderman
- e. organizational deputy

47. The term superdelegate refers to:

- a. elected officials and party leaders who are not required to pledge themselves in advance to a presidential candidate.
- b. delegates representing special-interest caucuses, such as those organized to represent blacks or homosexuals.
- c. delegates at large who are chosen by a vote of the national party leadership.
- d. delegates chosen by primary elections and grassroots caucuses.

- e. delegates who received more than 80 percent of the vote necessary to achieve their status.
48. An individual involved in political groups because they enjoy meeting interesting people and rubbing shoulders with the “powerful” are involved in politics because of:
- a. monetary rewards.
 - b. solidary incentives.
 - c. issues activism.
 - d. community reasons.
 - e. fame.
49. The most recent independent candidate for president who was able to get on the ballot in every state was:
- a. Ross Perot.
 - b. Henry Wallace.
 - c. George Wallace.
 - d. John Anderson.
 - e. Ralph Nader.
50. What is the main reason people give for not voting?
- a. They forgot.
 - b. They had a scheduling conflict.
 - c. They could not decide.
 - d. They do not believe their vote will make a difference.
 - e. They do not care.
51. What constitutional amendment extended voter eligibility to those over 18?
- a. Nineteenth
 - b. Fourteenth
 - c. Twenty-sixth
 - d. Thirteenth
 - e. Fifteenth
52. A comprehensive study on political advertisements found that the largest number emphasized:
- a. stirring positive emotions.
 - b. voters’ fears.
 - c. civic duty.
 - d. nonpartisan cooperation.
 - e. candidates’ personal qualities.
53. In 2000, George W. Bush chose _____ as a theme for his campaign.

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- a. the need for change
- b. trust
- c. compassionate conservatism
- d. competence
- e. yes we can

54. Who said, “all politics is local”?

- a. Will Rodgers
- b. William Jennings Bryan
- c. Henry Lodge
- d. Huey Long
- e. “Tip” O’Neill

55. Soft money is money that is obtained by:

- a. political parties.
- b. incumbents.
- c. challengers.
- d. party leaders.
- e. candidates’ families.

56. The text says that many voters dislike negative ads, and statistically:

- a. they do not influence the campaign.
- b. they increase voter turnout.
- c. they decrease voter turnout.
- d. they influence people to vote for third parties.
- e. they have little influence on voters.

57. The purpose of a filibuster is to:

- a. ensure that all sides of an issue are heard.
- b. delay action in a legislative body.
- c. protect majority rule.
- d. shift legislative power to Senate committees.
- e. magnify the impact of specific special interests.

58. In the nineteenth century, a large fraction—often a majority—of congressmen served:

- a. two terms.
- b. for decades.
- c. only one term.
- d. for life.
- e. three terms.

59. The original conservative coalition in Congress consisted of:
- a. Southern Democrats and Republicans.
 - b. Western Democrats and Republicans.
 - c. Southern Republicans and Democrats.
 - d. Western Republicans and independents.
 - e. independents and Democrats.
60. Which of the following is NOT a formal power of the Speaker?
- a. deciding who shall be recognized to speak on the floor
 - b. keeping party leaders informed
 - c. appointing members of the special and select committees
 - d. ruling whether a motion is relevant
 - e. deciding what committee new bills are assigned to
61. The type of committee most likely to deal with a bill near the end of its legislative process is the _____ committee.
- a. standing
 - b. select
 - c. conference
 - d. rules
 - e. rejoinder
62. A bill can be introduced in Congress by:
- a. any member of the majority party.
 - b. any member of Congress.
 - c. any member of the minority party.
 - d. members of the relevant committees only.
 - e. committee chairpersons only.
63. After a bill is filibustered by a senator, it is put aside so other business can be dealt with. This is called:
- a. a rider.
 - b. cloture rule.
 - c. a quorum.
 - d. a closed rule.
 - e. double tracking.
64. This Framers of the Constitution wanted the president to be elected by the people.
- a. James Wilson
 - b. Roger Sherman

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- c. James Madison
- d. Samuel Adams
- e. John Hancock

65. Which individual described the business of the president as “usually not much above routine” and mostly “mere administration”?

- a. Ronald Reagan
- b. Woodrow Wilson**
- c. Dwight Eisenhower
- d. Jimmy Carter
- e. Gerald Ford

66. Andrew Jackson established the precedent that a president’s veto can be used:

- a. only on constitutional grounds.
- b. without first having a law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
- c. even when Congress is still in session.
- d. on policy grounds even when a bill may appear to be constitutional.**
- e. without the advice and consent of the Senate.

67. How successful presidents are with legislation in Congress is difficult to gauge because presidents:

- a. never reveal their position on noncontroversial bills.
- b. can keep their victory score high by not taking a position on any controversial measure.**
- c. do not have the power to veto bills passed by Congress.
- d. do not have the ability to show their approval or disapproval, since they must not sign bills before they can become law.
- e. can never overcome the influence of interest-group money on congressional votes.

68. If the president does not sign a bill within 10 days and Congress has adjourned in that time, the bill does not become law. This is called a:

- a. veto message.
- b. pocket veto.**
- c. executive privilege.
- d. signing statement.
- e. line-item veto.

69. This method of staff organization poses the risk of isolating or misinforming the president.

- a. Intuitive
- b. Pyramidal**
- c. Circular

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- d. Ad hoc
- e. Linear

70. As indicated by the text, which president can be considered most successful in the use of his cabinet?

- a. Washington
- b. Roosevelt
- c. Lincoln
- d. Eisenhower
- e. Kennedy

71. The definition of bureaucracy includes all of the following notions EXCEPT:

- a. a large organization.
- b. authority divided among several managers.
- c. complexity of structure.
- d. appointed officials.
- e. an issue network.

72. When an agency such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) makes an important decision, it is quite likely to be taken to court. This is an example of what is meant by:

- a. government bureaucracy.
- b. impedimentary government.
- c. red tape.
- d. adversary culture.
- e. reciprocal administration.

73. The creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) led to the federal government:

- a. regulating the national economy for the first time in a meaningful way.
- b. supporting state's efforts against regulation.
- c. assuming complete control of the railroads.
- d. opposing civil service reforms.
- e. regulating international relations.

74. A person appointed to a government position after passing an examination is probably joining the:

- a. excepted service.
- b. competitive service.
- c. patronage system.
- d. cabinet.
- e. Department of Justice.

75. The Freedom of Information Act and the Administrative Procedure Act are examples of:

- a. constraints on bureaucracy.
- b. early, unconstitutional attempts to restrain bureaucrats.
- c. laws that apply only to Congress.
- d. regulations that principally limit executive powers.
- e. laws that apply only to congressional staff.

76. Iron triangles are less common today than they once were because:

- a. agencies today are pressured by so many interest groups.
- b. they are no longer allowed by many agencies.
- c. congressional leadership is so much stronger today.
- d. the courts have stepped in to limit the intervention of interest groups in agency affairs.
- e. special interests have aligned themselves with congressional leaders.

77. The process of revising agency budget requests is commonly called:

- a. gutting.
- b. reconciling.
- c. bait and switch.
- d. marking up.
- e. red-marking.

78. After 1936, the Supreme Court stopped:

- a. imposing any serious restrictions on state or federal power to regulate the economy.
- b. allowing states to heavily regulate the economy.
- c. asking for presidential advice on judicial matters.
- d. receiving salaries for their work.
- e. reviewing decisions of state supreme courts.

79. In *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius* (2012), the Supreme Court ruled that states do not have to expand their Medicaid coverage because:

- a. the provision violates the Constitution by impermissibly threatening states with a loss of existing federal funding for a program.
- b. health care is purely a state issue.
- c. health care is purely a federal issue.
- d. the provision violates the Constitution by not requiring more state funding for the program.
- e. the provision created a tax that is not permissible.

80. The Court of Military Appeals is an example of a:

- a. constitutional court.
- b. district court.

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- c. court of appeal.
- d. legislative court.
- e. supreme court.

81. The dual court system of the United States refers to _____ and _____ courts.

- a. trial; appellate
- b. criminal; civil
- c. statutory; common law
- d. federal; state
- e. legislative; constitutional

82. Certiorari is a Latin word meaning, roughly,:

- a. "beyond all uncertainties."
- b. "certified."
- c. "to be heard."
- d. "rule of four."
- e. "made more certain."

83. Courts do not issue _____ opinions.

- a. hypothetical
- b. diverse
- c. unanimous
- d. contentious
- e. multiple

84. The function of the U.S. solicitor general is to:

- a. approve every case the federal government presents to the Supreme Court.
- b. enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court.
- c. serve as the principal legal adviser, or counsel, to members of the Supreme Court.
- d. maintain order in the Supreme Court's courtroom.
- e. direct participants in oral argument before the Supreme Court.

85. Medicaid differs from Medicare in that it provides:

- a. medical assistance to the aged.
- b. medical assistance to the general public.
- c. medical assistance to the poor.
- d. catastrophic medical coverage.
- e. catastrophic medical coverage to veterans.

86. Of the following, which is NOT a means tested program?

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- a. Medicare
- b. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- c. Food Stamps
- d. Medicaid
- e. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

87. What type of politics is best illustrated by Social Security and Medicare?

- a. Majoritarian
- b. Entrepreneurial
- c. Conservative
- d. Client Politics
- e. Interest Group

88. Unlike older Americans, most voters under age 30 favor:

- a. getting rid of Medicare.
- b. reducing Social Security.
- c. getting rid of Medicaid.
- d. putting Social Security taxes into private accounts.
- e. putting Medicaid taxes into trust funds.

89. There have been more than _____ species on the endangered species list.

- a. one hundred
- b. three hundred
- c. six hundred
- d. two thousand
- e. thirteen thousand

90. Congress is the central political arena involving foreign policy issues that are matters of _____ politics.

- a. majoritarian
- b. interest group
- c. entrepreneurial
- d. client
- e. neo-institutional

91. When legal challenges were brought in regard to the executive order that Japanese Americans on the West Coast be sent to "relocation centers,":

- a. the courts refused to entertain the cases.
- b. district courts struck down the relocations, but they were upheld on appeal.
- c. district courts declared the relocations unconstitutional.

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- d. the U.S. Supreme Court declared the relocations constitutional.
- e. the U.S. Supreme Court declared the relocations unconstitutional.
92. In which situation did the president not benefit from the “rally ’round the flag” effect?
- a. Kennedy, after the Bay of Pigs
- b. Reagan, when he invaded Grenada
- c. George H. W. Bush, when he sent troops to fight Iraq
- d. Clinton, when he sent troops to Bosnia
- e. George W. Bush, after the September 11 attacks
93. Which president was notable for suggesting that the world was, at last, “safe for democracy”?
- a. Herbert Hoover
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Franklin Roosevelt
- d. Harry Truman
- e. Dwight Eisenhower
94. An alleged alliance between military leaders and corporate leaders is referred to as:
- a. the military-industrial complex.
- b. the client alliance.
- c. political polarization.
- d. defense department complex.
- e. the majoritarian alliance.
95. In the Old System, discussed by the text, a new federal proposal was debated based on:
- a. legitimacy.
- b. transparency.
- c. duplication.
- d. effectiveness.
- e. justiciability.
96. All of the following were features of Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society legislation EXCEPT:
- a. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).
- b. provision of federal aid to local schools.
- c. aid to the states to fight crime and rebuild slums.
- d. Medicaid.
- e. Medicare.
97. The ultimate cause of red tape, bureaucratic stalemates, and confusion might be the fact that:

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- a. public officials are strictly self-interested.
 - b. bureaucrats are incompetent.
 - c. there is too much separation of powers.
 - d. citizens want different and often conflicting things.
 - e. federalism simply does not work.
98. From time to time during the nineteenth century, federal officials might be blamed for and thrown out of office because of:
- a. crime rates.
 - b. the economy.
 - c. the environment.
 - d. civil rights.
 - e. women's rights.
99. The authors speculate that taxes would probably have been _____ if the Founders had adopted a parliamentary system in the United States.
- a. unaffected
 - b. less controversial
 - c. lower
 - d. higher
 - e. flat
100. Which of the following organized interests was NOT part of the original process of bargaining during the 1920s through the 1950s?
- a. Business
 - b. Labor
 - c. Professional groups
 - d. Environmentalists
 - e. Farming

