

AP American Government

Mr Cornet's Answer Key for Multiple Choice Exams

AP American Government

Multiple Choice **Examination L-1** (Hybrid nr.1 of Exams E, F, I, H)

1	A	21	A	41	E	61	E	81	A
2	E	22	D	42	E	62	C	82	A
3	A	23	C	43	A	63	E	83	B
4	E	24	D	44	B	64	A	84	D
5	A	25	B	45	C	65	B	85	D
6	B	26	A	46	D	66	E	86	C
7	C	27	E	47	D	67	A	87	D
8	B	28	E	48	B	68	B	88	E
9	E	29	A	49	D	69	B	89	B
10	C	30	B	50	E	70	D	90	A
11	D	31	E	51	D	71	A	91	A
12	A	32	D	52	E	72	A	92	A
13	A	33	A	53	E	73	C	93	E
14	C	34	D	54	E	74	E	94	C
15	C	35	C	55	A	75	C	95	D
16	E	36	E	56	D	76	D	96	B
17	A	37	D	57	A	77	E	97	A
18	B	38	A	58	D	78	A	98	E
19	A	39	D	59	C	79	C	99	E
20	B	40	D	60	B	80	B	100	D

AP American Government

Multiple Choice **Examination L-2** (Hybrid nr.1 of Exams E, F, I, H)

1	A	21	C	41	A	61	D	81	A
2	E	22	D	42	E	62	C	82	D
3	A	23	B	43	D	63	D	83	C
4	E	24	A	44	B	64	A	84	E
5	B	25	E	45	E	65	B	85	D
6	C	26	D	46	D	66	A	86	B
7	B	27	C	47	D	67	C	87	E
8	B	28	B	48	C	68	A	88	D
9	D	29	D	49	B	69	B	89	D
10	D	30	A	50	E	70	B	90	D
11	E	31	D	51	A	71	D	91	E
12	A	32	C	52	B	72	A	92	D
13	A	33	A	53	E	73	B	93	E
14	C	34	D	54	C	74	A	94	E
15	C	35	A	55	D	75	A	95	E
16	E	36	D	56	B	76	A	96	A
17	B	37	D	57	E	77	A	97	D
18	A	38	E	58	B	78	B	98	C
19	A	39	E	59	A	79	C	99	D
20	D	40	E	60	E	80	B	100	E

Name: _____

Period: _____

Date: _____

Please circle which examination these answers correspond to:

⇒ Examination – A B C D E F G H I J K L-1 L-2 M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Please clearly circle the best answer.

(The letters below are close to one another, so be clear which you circle)

1. A B C D E
2. A B C D E
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98. A B C D E
99. A B C D E
100. A B C D E

AP American Government

Multiple Choice Examination L-1 (Hybrid nr.1 of Exams E, F, I, H)

1. What does 'stare decisis' mean?
 - A. Respect legal precedents established by prior court decisions
 - B. Actively attempt to overturn established precedents
 - C. Rule on the merits of the case consistently with the US Constitution
 - D. Interpret the Constitution in a manner which considers the original intent of the Founders
 - E. A belief that the national Supreme Court should defer to the rulings of state Supreme Courts on such matters affecting those states.

2. Which of the following is not one of the culture wars?
 - A. Perspectives on evolution
 - B. Perspectives on abortion
 - C. Gendered perspectives on marriage
 - D. Perspectives on the appropriate role of religion in society
 - E. Perspectives on taxation, the deficit and national debt

3. Those who support the concept of a Living Constitution – also known as Loose Constructionism – believe
 - A. Contends that interpreting the Constitution in accordance with long outdated views is unacceptable as a policy matter, and thus that an evolving interpretation which takes into account modern society is necessary
 - B. The original intent of the Founder should influence how Justices interpret the Constitution
 - C. The Amendment process should be the only means by which to affect change in the laws of the nation under the Constitution
 - D. The Constitution implicitly supports the pro-life and anti-euthanasia positions held by conservatives
 - E. The Constitution directly inspired revolutions and subsequent Constitutions in several foreign countries

4. A pocket veto is
 - A. Regularly proposed as a Constitutional amendment, but never gets enough votes
 - B. Only something which may be done to appropriations bills
 - C. Unconstitutional
 - D. When the Senate or House majority leader may veto legislation before a vote
 - E. A legislative maneuver which allows the president to effectively veto a bill by taking no action

5. Voters in elections at the state level are more likely to cast their ballots based on
 - A. Party loyalty
 - B. How personable the candidates are
 - C. Specific issues and policy proposals
 - D. The economy at the state level
 - E. Perceptions gained through media coverage of the candidate

6. Grants-in-aid programs are used by the federal government to
 - A. Provide aid to foreign nations
 - B. Ensure certain minimum standards for programs within the states
 - C. Finance the student loan program
 - D. Underwrite community policing programs
 - E. Replace categorical-formula grants

7. As legislation is being discussed in committee, which of the following is most likely to influence the thinking and decision of a member of Congress?
 - A. Constituents
 - B. Party loyalty
 - C. Lobbyists
 - D. Fellow members of congress
 - E. The member's staff.

8. *Wesberry v. Sanders* established the principle of
 - A. The exclusionary rule
 - B. “one man, one vote”
 - C. Race as a factor for admitting students to institutions of higher education
 - D. Judicial review
 - E. The right to counsel

9. Arguments in favor of the Electoral College system include all of the following, except
 - A. It maintains the federal character of the nation
 - B. It honors the rights of small states
 - C. It enhances the status of minority groups
 - D. It prevents an urban-centric victory
 - E. It allows for regional balance in an election

10. More arguments in favor of the Electoral College system include all of the following, except
 - A. It encourages stability of the two-party system
 - B. In the event of the death or disqualification of a candidate, the electors are in a position to choose a replacement
 - C. The electors are highly educated, politically qualified, and nonpartisan
 - D. It isolates election-day problems, like fraud, by allowing for state-by-state recounts rather than a national recount
 - E. It neutralizes disparities between states, such as weather or voting participation

11. An example of ‘gotcha politics’ is when a candidate
 - A. Puts forth an economic policy ahead of their opponent, so they may take credit for it.
 - B. Pardons the Thanksgiving turkey, only to be accused of being soft-on-crime by their opponent.
 - C. Is revealed to have been involved in an illicit affair.
 - D. Is asked on the campaign trail how they might respond to the situation in Freedonia, a fictional country from a Marx Brothers film
 - E. Obtains a major endorsement which their opponent sought

12. What is the significance of *United States v. Reynolds* (1953)
 - A. The Supreme Court established the States Secrets Privilege, allowing the government to argue that certain military or national security documents must be protected from disclosure in litigation
 - B. The States Secrets Privilege may be used to prevent the Secret Service from testifying about the president in open court.
 - C. It allowed Nixon to violate the 1st Amendment by closing the New York Times when they would not cease publishing the Pentagon Papers
 - D. It established legal definitions for obscenity
 - E. It offered legal backing to the Bush Jr Administration’s policy of detaining terrorists on the battlefield and holding them without charges.

13. All of the following are examples of social welfare policy, except
 - A. Government funding for faith-based initiatives
 - B. Corporate welfare programs which bestow grants, tax breaks or other favorable treatment on corporations.
 - C. Social security program
 - D. Providing food stamps for the poor
 - E. Providing veteran benefits

14. When considering how social security is set up, which of the following is the best explanation for why it will soon become insolvent?
 - A. Funding for wars caused stress on the government’s ability to pay for its other programs
 - B. The lowering of income taxes had limited the money in the system.
 - C. The number of new people receiving social security benefits is growing faster than the number of new people in the workforce
 - D. The programs’ dependency on the stock market has lent it a degree of instability
 - E. The program has no Chief Operating Officer

15. All of the following are criticisms of the Supreme Court, except
- A. The Court is a tool of a federalist-minded national government
 - B. There is a lack of transparency; the Court engages in largely secret proceedings
 - C. The Court takes on transformative cases, such as those in civil rights or individual liberty
 - D. There is no easy 'check' on the power of the Court
 - E. Far from insulating the Justices from partisanship, their lifetime tenure has emboldened them to engage in judicial activism
16. When someone is in poverty, which of the following best expresses the view of liberals toward social programs?
- A. It is important to not tax anyone until they are employed and have a residence.
 - B. Poverty should not be a disqualifier for voting.
 - C. It is the role of churches, synagogues and mosques in each community to provide support
 - D. It is the individual's responsibility to improve their conditions
 - E. It is the role of the government to offer support until those in poverty can get back on their feet
17. In what case did the Supreme Court rule that a state could not secede from the United States?
- A. Texas v. White
 - B. Williams v. Bruffey
 - C. Gibbons v. Ogden
 - D. Commonwealth v. Hunt
 - E. Oregon v. Bradshaw
18. Were a president to die in office, what then happens?
- A. There will be a national vote within three months to select a new president
 - B. The vice president automatically becomes president; the new president will nominate a replacement vice president, who needs to be confirmed by the Senate
 - C. The vice president automatically becomes president; the Speaker of the House automatically moves into the vice presidency
 - D. The vice president automatically becomes president; the vice presidency remains vacant until the next regularly scheduled election
 - E. The vice president automatically becomes president; the most senior (in terms of years of experience, not age) member of Congress automatically becomes the new vice president
19. In order to prevent midnight appointments, what law did Congress pass?
- A. There is a 60 day waiting period before any major regulatory changes become law.
 - B. Congress has the ability to veto any last-minute appointment the president makes
 - C. The appointments can last only until the new president is sworn into office
 - D. Any appointment by the president must be nominated to and confirmed by the Senate
 - E. Appointments must be limited to non-cabinet positions only
20. Criticism of the Electoral College include all of the following, except
- A. It is undemocratic
 - B. It gives small states an importance akin to their larger counterparts
 - C. It makes the national popular vote irrelevant
 - D. It encourages a focus on large swing states
 - E. It discourages voting turnout and political participation
21. On election day, if no one receives 270 electoral votes, what happens?
- A. In accordance with the 12th Amendment, the House votes for president from among the top three vote-getters (each state delegation counts as a single vote), while the Senate votes for vice president from the top two vote-getters.
 - B. The winner determined by straw vote
 - C. The winner determined by the best-out-of-five rounds of rock / paper / scissors
 - D. The winner is whomever won a majority of the popular vote
 - E. There is a national re-vote a month later

22. What is a 'swing state'
- A. A state with a liberal governor and a conservative state legislature
 - B. A state in which there is an equal number of liberal and conservative members in their state legislature.
 - C. A state in which independents outnumber Republicans and Democrats
 - D. A state which has a relatively balanced liberal and conservative population, and is unpredictable which way it would go in an election
 - E. A state from which both presidential candidates reside.
23. Under what circumstances may a sitting Senator or House Representative change their political party affiliation?
- A. They may not change their political affiliation
 - B. They may change it upon invitation by the other party.
 - C. They may change it for any reason at any time
 - D. They may change it only when up for re-election, so voters have a choice
 - E. They may change it when over 50% of their votes in Congress support legislation backed by the other party
24. A Senator might want to continue supporting an unsuccessful missile defense system for all of the following reasons, except
- A. It brings jobs and millions of dollars to their district and state
 - B. It brings prestige to their state's industry, and themselves for maintain the benefits for their state
 - C. The appearance of an active program serves as a deterrent to America's adversaries
 - D. The program results in more taxes, thereby giving the state a stronger financial footing
 - E. The prospect of the program one day being successful would bring celebration to the elected official
25. Senatorial courtesy refers to the practice
- A. Of appointing senators to the committees they wish to sit on
 - B. Whereby a nominee to a federal court is rejected if opposed by the senator from the state where the nominee will serve if the senator is from the president's party.
 - C. Of relinquishing the floor to a senator who wishes to speak
 - D. Of senators' supporting pork-barrel legislation for one another
 - E. Of inviting the president to deliver the State of the Union address in the Senate chamber
26. All of the following help to explain the decline in voter turnout, except
- A. The difficult process involved in registering to vote
 - B. A decline in American's sense of political efficacy
 - C. A decline in political parties
 - D. Lack of interest
 - E. A decline in the belief that government is responsive to citizens' concerns.
27. All of the following are linkage institutions in the United States, except
- A. Political parties
 - B. Elections
 - C. The media
 - D. Interest groups
 - E. Congress
28. All of the following are steps in the lawmaking process, except
- A. The full committee usually refers a proposed piece of legislation to a subcommittee for study, hearings, revision and approval
 - B. The House Rules Committee determines the amount of time for debate that a bill will receive
 - C. A Conference Committee reconciles differences between the House and the Senate version of a bill
 - D. The House initiates revenue bills
 - E. The subcommittee reports the bill to the full House or Senate for debate

- 29 All of the following are steps in creating a Constitutional Amendment, except
- A. The president will have up to seven days to sign or veto the proposed amendment
 - B. A two-thirds vote is needed in both the House and in the Senate to advance the legislation
 - C. The legislation will be presented to the states, where the populations of three-fifths of the states much approve the proposed amendment within a designated time frame
 - D. Any member of Congress may propose an amendment as a 'joint resolution'
 - E. The proposed legislation would need to be approved by the committee which deals with its subject matter before being put to both the House and Senate for a vote.
- 30 Senators might attempt to block a nomination for all of the following reasons, except
- A. If from the opposition party, they may not want to put the president's preferred candidate in a position of power
 - B. They may dislike that they were not consulted before the nominee's identity was announced publically
 - C. They may put a hold on a nominee, only to quietly negotiate later with the president so that they get something they want in return for allowing the nomination to proceed unhindered
 - D. They may not like the merits of their position, such as those on the 2nd Amendment, abortion or capital punishment
 - E. They have harbor legitimate concerns about the qualifications of the nominee
- 31 Conservatives would most likely support which of the following Supreme Court Decisions
- A. Upholding of the Miranda rule
 - B. Ban on prayer led by students at high school football games
 - C. Striking down a law banning abortion for minors
 - D. Decision to head an appeal from a death row inmate
 - E. Upholding a law that allowed federal money to be used to purchase computers for parochial school students
- 32 Electioneering is an important tool of interest groups because
- A. Electioneering is more effective than lobbying in gaining support from legislators
 - B. Political Action Committee's don't always achieve their goals
 - C. Electioneering projects a good public relations image for interest groups
 - D. Working to elect sympathetic candidates can help ensure support for a group's views in future legislation
 - E. Incumbents usually win reelection
- 33 Although the president has the primary role in foreign affairs, Congress has all of the following responsibilities in this area, except
- A. Negotiating treaties
 - B. Appropriating funds for national defense
 - C. Approving United States ambassadorial appointments
 - D. Authorizing foreign aid
 - E. Establishing tariffs rates
- 34 The following are all true about standing committees in Congress, except
- A. Members can keep their committee assignments as long as they wish
 - B. Membership on committees does not mirror the party makeup of either the House or Senate
 - C. With a few exceptions standing committees mirror the departments of the executive branch
 - D. The position of committee chair is no longer determined by length of service on the committees
 - E. Most bills die in committee
- 35 Which of the following is less a predictor of one's political ideology that it once was?
- A. Gender
 - B. Religion
 - C. Social class
 - D. Ethnicity
 - E. Age

- 36 The views of male and female voters tend to differ on
- I. abortion
 - II. spending for social services
 - III. spending on national defense
- A. statement I only
 - B. statement II only
 - C. statement III only
 - D. statements I and II
 - E. statements II and III
- 37 Gridlock in government can result from
- I. one party controlling the House and the other party controlling the Senate
 - II. one party controlling both the House and the Senate while the president is from the minority party
 - III. having the president and both houses of Congress from the same party
- A. statement I only
 - B. statement II only
 - C. statement III only
 - D. statements I and II
 - E. statements I, II and III
- 38 The decisions of the Federal Reserve Board directly affect
- A. The money supply and interest rates
 - B. Inflation and recession
 - C. The money supply and recession
 - D. Interest rates
 - E. Political campaigns
- 39 Televised debates between presidential and vice-presidential candidates during the general election have relatively little effect on voters' decisions because the debates
- A. Reach a narrow audience of voters
 - B. Occur late in the election process when most voters have decided for whom to vote
 - C. Are stage-managed by the television networks
 - D. Fail to provide adequate time for the candidates to discuss their positions and engage on issues
 - E. Unfairly highlight candidates physical qualities rather than their policies
- 40 The most powerful influence on public opinion in the nation is
- A. The president
 - B. Congress
 - C. Political parties
 - D. The news media
 - E. Public interest groups
- 41 All of the following are checks on the judicial branch, except
- A. The president appoints federal judges
 - B. Congress can decrease or withhold appropriations (money) for the judicial branch
 - C. The Senate can withhold approval of presidential appointments to the judiciary
 - D. Congress can create additional courts
 - E. Congressional committees exercise oversight on the judiciary
- 42 Which of the following has a constitutional responsibility to participate in the budget-making process?
- A. The president
 - B. The House of Representatives
 - C. The Senate
 - D. Both the House and the senate
 - E. Congress and the president

- 43 Which of the following is not a regulatory technique for ensuring the implementation of public policy?
- Patronage
 - Imprisonment
 - Taking public property for public use
 - Tax on cigarettes
 - Affirmative action as a prerequisite to awarding federal contracts to construction companies
- 44 Regarding failed attempts to amend the Constitution, all of the following are true, except
- In 1994, the Balanced Budget Amendment received the necessary votes in the House but fell a single vote short in the Senate
 - In 1992, a proposal which would have allowed organized prayer in public schools received support from the House and Senate but failed to be accepted by more than eight states
 - Since 1995, a ban on flag burning has passed the House at least five times, but never received the required votes in the Senate
 - In 1985, a proposed amendment to give Washington DC voting representation in Congress passed both the House and Senate, but failed to get more than 16 states to ratify it
 - In 1982, the Equal Rights Amendment passed both the House and Senate, but failed when it fell a few states short of the number needed for ratification.
- 45 What best describes the philosophy underpinning a recess appointment?
- It is a display of cooperation and solidarity between the executive and legislative branch
 - It is representative of federalism
 - It is a calculated act of defiance by the president against Congress
 - It is an infringement upon the separation of powers and is not authorized by the Constitution
 - It is the consequence of hyper-pluralism
- 46 The ruling in *Miranda v. Arizona* established
- The right to privacy
 - The right to be represented by council
 - The principle of a clear and present danger
 - The rights of a suspect under questioning
 - That the defendant had been rightfully convicted for failure to relocate
- 47 A political fact of life that political parties need to recognize in order to be successful at the polls is that
- Campaign finance reform is a major issue with voters
 - Older voters are conservative and the population is aging
 - The gender gap elected Bill Clinton as president in 1996
 - Most voters hold middle-of-the-road views on most issues
 - Touting their accomplishments is the best way to win.
- 48 A writ of *certiorari*
- Is issued by the Supreme Court to stay (delay) an execution
 - Is an order to a lower court by the Supreme Court to send up a case for review
 - must be agreed to by five justices of the Supreme Court in order for the Court to consider a case
 - Is a court order requiring that a specific action be taken
 - Is handed down in cases involving civil liberties
- 49 Incumbent members of the Senate tend to win reelection to Congress because
- often their districts have been drawn to support the incumbents' party
 - voters are more familiar with incumbents than with the challenger
 - the staff of incumbents solve problems for constituents and build up good will for their bosses that translate into support back home at election time.
 - incumbents are able to raise more campaign money than challengers
- statements I and II
 - statements III and IV
 - statements I, II, and III
 - statements II, III, IV
 - statements I, II, III, IV

- 50 All of the following are true of voter behavior, except that
- A. The higher the level of education the more likely one is to vote
 - B. Women tend to be more liberal than men
 - C. The less political power a group has, the more likely it is to be liberal
 - D. Parental affiliation is the greatest predictor of a person's own party identification
 - E. The younger the voter the more likely he or she is to be conservative
- 51 Cloture is invoked in the Senate to
- A. Impeach a federal judge
 - B. Censure a Senator for wrongdoing
 - C. Remove a federal judge who has been impeached
 - D. End debate on a bill by a three-fifths' vote in the Senate
 - E. Return a bill to committee
- 52 Judicial restraint
- A. Replaced the policy of judicial review
 - B. Refers to stricter sentencing guidelines in criminal cases
 - C. Refers to a policy of limiting due process
 - D. Underlays the Supreme Court decisions that extended the Bill of Rights
 - E. Limits the policy-making role of courts
- 53 The power to amend the Constitution has been used for all of the following reasons, except
- A. To guarantee legal safeguards and civil liberties for citizens
 - B. To add to, limit or subtract from the national governments power, and to expand or limit state power
 - C. To expand the electorate and its power
 - D. To make structural changes in government
 - E. To address the financial structure of the nation
- 54 How can Senators block an executive nominee?
- I. Reject the nominee in a Senate confirmation vote
 - II. place a secret hold on the nominee, wherein a single Senator can anonymously block a nomination from moving forward for no stated reason
 - III. Delay the nomination in committee by not having the committee vote to advance their candidacy out of committee
- A. statement I only
 - B. statements II only
 - C. statements III only
 - D. statements I and II
 - E. statements I, II and III
- 55 To what does 'Super Tuesday' refer?
- A. A Tuesday in February or March when the greatest number of states hold their primary or caucuses' to select the presidential nominees
 - B. The Tuesday of the national election
 - C. The Tuesday when a national election occurs on the same day as a major cultural event which may affect voter turnout, such as the release of a Harry Potter book or James Bond film
 - D. The Tuesday when a candidate clinches their party's nomination for president
 - E. A Thursday
- 56 All of the following are criticisms of the presidential primary and caucus system, except
- A. Too much attention is paid to the early primaries and caucuses
 - B. The media wields too much influence through its decisions about whom to cover and how intensively
 - C. Voters who participate in the system tend not to be representative of the general voting public
 - D. The unfair advantage that regional primaries give to the region which goes first
 - E. Running for president is expensive, and candidates may find it difficult to raise the required money.

- 57 The strength of the public's feelings about an issue is known as
- A. Intensity
 - B. Saliency
 - C. Stability
 - D. Intransigence
 - E. Zealotry
- 58 Which of the following is generally not a source of political socialization?
- A. Family
 - B. School
 - C. Life experience
 - D. Indoctrination by the two major political parties
 - E. Religion
- 59 A liberal would probably be inclined to support
- A. Lower taxes
 - B. Deregulation of industry
 - C. Larger welfare payments to the poor
 - D. Restrictions on the right to abortions
 - E. A ban on same-gender marriage
- 60 A conservative would probably be inclined to support
- A. Higher taxes
 - B. Scaling back laws which regulate industry
 - C. Affirmative action
 - D. Increasing access to birth control information, which may include information on abortions
 - E. Increasing the power of bureaucracies like the Environmental Protection Agency
- 61 Which of the following is generally not a factor in determining ideological behavior?
- A. Race / ethnicity
 - B. Religion / faith
 - C. Gender
 - D. Region of residence
 - E. Birth order
- 62 Prior Restraint (for non-student newspapers) was prohibited by
- A. Brown v. Board of Education
 - B. Betts v. Brady
 - C. Near v. Minnesota
 - D. Sheppard v. Maxwell
 - E. President Johnson in 1967
- 63 The Supreme Court case that allowed the resumption of the death penalty was
- A. Furman v. Georgia
 - B. Woodson v. North Carolina
 - C. Bunn v. North Carolina
 - D. Oregon v. Smith
 - E. Gregg v. Georgia
- 64 The Director of the FBI serves one ten year term, with any extension needing to be authorized by the Senate. Why is this?
- A. It is in reflection of the long and controversial tenure of J. Edgar Hoover
 - B. It is in keeping with the principles of federalism
 - C. It is keeping with the principle established by different terms of office for the President, House representatives, Senators and Supreme Court justices.
 - D. It is in recognition that the position – which related directly to domestic national security – is more important than that of the President or Congressional members
 - E. This is clearly enumerated in the Constitution

- 65 The president nominates and the Senate confirms all of the following positions, except
- A. Members of the Railroad Retirement Board
 - B. The president pro tempore of the Senate
 - C. Deputy Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration
 - D. United States Ambassadors to foreign countries
 - E. The Director of the Peace Corps
- 66 In an open Republican primary
- A. Only Republicans can vote
 - B. Only Democrats can vote
 - C. Only Republicans and Democrats can vote
 - D. Only Independents can vote
 - E. Every registered voter can vote
- 67 At the nominating convention, the position that the political party will take is decided by the
- A. Platform Committee
 - B. Committee on Permanent Organization
 - C. Credentials Committee
 - D. Rules Committee
 - E. Ideology Committee
- 68 Which of the following people is most likely to vote in a general election?
- A. A 25 year old high school dropout
 - B. A 65 year old professor
 - C. A 19 year old college student
 - D. A 16 year old high school student
 - E. A 30 year old college graduate
- 69 All of the following are functions of American political parties, except
- A. Serving as the loyal opposition
 - B. Formenting armed rebellion
 - C. Selecting and funding candidates
 - D. Educating the public on issues
 - E. Governing the nation
- 70 Who of the following people would most likely be a Democrat?
- A. A Cuban American
 - B. A religious evangelical
 - C. A White southerner
 - D. A Mexican American
 - E. A pro-life voter
- 71 Which of the following is not generally a method that interest groups use to influence the government?
- A. Bribery
 - B. Direct lobbying
 - C. Testifying before Congress
 - D. Making political donations
 - E. Endorsing a candidate or position
- 72 How are Cabinet members chosen?
- A. Nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate
 - B. Nominated by the president and confirmed by the Congress
 - C. Nominated by the House of Representatives and confirmed by the Senate
 - D. Appointed by the Supreme Court; no confirmation needed
 - E. Appointed by the president; no confirmation needed

- 73 What is the National Security Council (NSC) in charge of?
- A. Matters relating to immigration
 - B. All matters relating to space exploration
 - C. Advising the president and helping coordinate American foreign policy
 - D. The construction of nuclear weapons
 - E. Protecting the environment
- 74 An “iron triangle” is
- A. A name for an agreement between the secretaries of state, defense and treasury
 - B. The union of the army, navy and air force
 - C. A phenomenon that never occurs in American government
 - D. Another name for the three branches of American government
 - E. A policy-making group made of a committee of Congress, an interest group and a bureaucratic agency
- 75 In the case *United States v. Nixon*, the court ruled
- A. The legislative veto was unconstitutional
 - B. Impoundment was illegal
 - C. The president has the power of Executive Privilege, but not in this case
 - D. President Nixon had the right to use executive privilege to withhold his audio tapes from investigators
 - E. President Nixon was guilty of high crimes and should be removed from office
- 76 “Senatorial courtesy” is
- A. A process of getting judicial appointments approved by the House of Representatives
 - B. When the Senate approves of the president’s choice of a Supreme Court Justice
 - C. When a Senator appoints a judge
 - D. When the president gets the approval of the two Senators from a state where he is about to name a federal judge.
 - E. The law that makes Senators immune from prosecution.
- 77 Which of the following would not receive money from Social Security?
- A. Retired workers
 - B. The widow of a retired worker
 - C. A quadriplegic
 - D. A worker who has lost her job
 - E. A family that is chronically poor
- 78 What a nation’s imports exceed its exports, the country is
- A. Running a trade deficit
 - B. Running a trade surplus
 - C. In default
 - D. Bankrupt
 - E. Automatically expelled from the World Trade Organization
- 79 The principle of American government that establishes concurrent state and national governments is known as
- A. Separation of powers
 - B. Limited government
 - C. Federalism
 - D. Checks and balances
 - E. Judicial review

- 80 What do these two Supreme Court cases – Norris v. Alabama (1935) and Hernandez v. Texas (1954) – have in common?
- A. Both addressed laws forbidding interracial relationships
 - B. Both centered around whether states excluded juries comprised of the defendants peers.
 - C. Both stem from bus segregation cases
 - D. Both reinforced the premise of separate but equal, as established in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
 - E. Both were prompted by the Freedom Riders crossing state lines
- 81 Occasionally (two-to-three times a year since 1954) the Supreme Court hears a case in which one of the sides' chooses to not defend its position. In such a case, the Court may invite an attorney to brief and argue the case as an *amicus curiae* in support of the orphaned position. All of the following are questions raised about this practice, except
- A. If a side is unwilling to defend its position, should that be interpreted as a weakness in their legal argument?
 - B. Why has it been necessary to represent a position in court which the attorneys themselves have abandoned?
 - C. Do these uncontested cases run afoul of the Constitution's Article III limitation of federal jurisdiction to "cases" and "controversies", or the tradition of adversarial litigation?
 - D. Whom precisely is the appointed *amicus curiae* representing?
 - E. Even if the limitations were constitutionally permissible, is it prudent for the Court to spend its scarce *certiorari* grants on them rather than waiting for more traditional cases to present the same issue?
- 82 The job of the Secretary of State comprises all of the following, except
- A. Recommends ambassadors and prepares them for Senate confirmation hearings.
 - B. Implementing American foreign policy
 - C. Acting as America's global ambassador
 - D. Organizes and supervises both the State Department and Foreign Service
 - E. Advises the President in matters relating to foreign policy
- 83 Which of the following is generally true about the Supreme Court?
- A. Justices tend to ask more questions in oral arguments of the lawyers whom they eventually support in their decision.
 - B. Justices tend to ask more questions in oral arguments of the lawyers whom they eventually oppose in their decision
 - C. Justices tend to ask a relatively balanced number of questions to attorneys from both sides
 - D. It is impossible to anticipate how a Justice may rule based upon the nature and content of their questions.
 - E. Justices are required to ask inquisitive questions of the attorneys during hearings.
84. Which preconditions must be in place for political realignment to occur?
- I. Political party loyalty must be sufficiently weak as to allow for a major shift in a single election
 - II. The nation must undergo some triggering event or collective societal trauma, such as economic turbulence or a terrorist attack
 - III. The electorate does not have faith in the leadership and abilities of its politicians
- A. statement I only
 - B. statement II only
 - C. statement III only
 - D. statements I and II
 - E. statements I, II and III

- 84 All of the following are considered realigning elections, except
- A. The 1800 Presidential Election, which completed the turnover of power from the Hamiltonian Federalists to the anti-Federalist Jeffersonian's and reoriented power from New England to the agrarian South.
 - B. The 1828 Presidential Election, which gave rise to the two-party system and ushered two decades of the Jacksonian era
 - C. The 1860 Presidential Election, which marked the ascendance of the Republican Party and of the secessionist impulse that led to the Civil War
 - D. The 1900 Presidential Election, which ushered in the Progressive Era's assault on deregulation, open-ended immigration policies, and excessive wealth while embracing environmental conservation.
 - E. The 1932 Presidential Election, when the Democrats forged an enduring New Deal Coalition of big city machines, the white south, intellectuals, labor unions, Catholics, Jews and Westerners which lasted over three decades.
- 86 Which of the following statements regarding term limits is not correct?
- A. Lyndon Johnson finished the last year of Kennedy's term as president, and then was elected on his own right to a four year term. He was eligible to run for another term had he chosen.
 - B. Franklin Roosevelt was elected to four four-year terms. This was because it was before the 25th Amendment.
 - C. Bill Clinton and George Bush Jr both were elected to two consecutive four-year terms each. Both are constitutionally eligible to run as a vice presidential candidate if they chose.
 - D. Gerald Ford finished three years of Richard Nixon's second term. Ford then lost the 1976 election. He is eligible to run for one more four-year term if he had chosen to do so.
 - E. Grover Cleveland served a four-year term starting in 1885, lost reelection in 1889, but then won a second four-year term in 1893
- 87 Which of the following does not influence foreign policy decisions?
- A. International alliances with other countries
 - B. The capacities of our adversaries (nuclear powers?)
 - C. Domestic politics
 - D. Humanitarianism
 - E. National security
- 88 Party affiliation in Congress is most visible on votes relating to
- A. Social welfare and military policy
 - B. Economic policy and deregulation
 - C. Military policy and economic policy
 - D. Judicial appointments
 - E. Social welfare and economic policy
- 89 Which of the following statements most accurately describes the pluralist theory of government?
- A. Bargaining and compromise during public policy deliberations ensures that the public interest is served.
 - B. Many groups of people with shared interests attempt to influence public policy through organized efforts to present their views
 - C. James Madison would have supported the pluralist theory because he worried about domination by a majority.
 - D. Pluralist government may result in confused, contradictory policies because so many groups attempt to prevent their views that no group is able to sway policy debates.
 - E. Pluralist theory is the opposite of the elite theory of government

- 90 The importance of the power of recognition as wielded by the Speaker of the House and the Senate majority leader is that
- It can prevent debate on a bill
 - A member can be denied a seat on the committee he or she wants
 - The minority party has no role in allotting time for debate on proposed legislation
 - It helps whips maintain party unity
 - It accelerates roll call votes.
- 91 One of the most significant problems in implementing legislation is
- The fragmentation of responsibility and programs across the government
 - Lack of rules governing how implementation is to be carried out
 - The lobbying of clientele agencies by interest groups
 - Lack of clear direction by Congress
 - Congressional oversight
- 92 A major difference between House and Senate procedures is that
- In the House there are more steps at which a proposed piece of legislation may be amended.
 - Seniority is less important in naming committee chairs in the Senate
 - Bills can die either in committee or in the floor vote for the conference committee report
 - The leadership of the House exerts direct control, over the flow of bills to the floor whereas the Senate leadership relies on the Rules Committee
 - Senate leaders do not know ahead of scheduling a vote whether a proposed bill will pass whereas in the house, the whip system ensures that the leaders are well informed.
93. Congress could use which of the following strategies to show discontent with the federal judge system?
- Pass an amendment that, in effect, overturns a Supreme Court decision
 - Refuse to approve nominees to federal judgeships who hold certain views on the law.
 - Pass legislation that clarifies an existing law, thus overturning a federal court's ruling
 - Change the size or levels of the federal judiciary
- statement I only
 - statement II only
 - statements I and II
 - statements I, II and III
 - statements I, II, III and IV
- 94 Which of the following foreign policy strategies is typically unpopular with the agricultural and business sectors of the nation?
- Diplomacy
 - Foreign aid
 - Economic sanctions
 - Political coercion
 - Military intervention
- 95 Which of the following is not an example of how rules in the House and Senate may differ?
- The Senate allows for the Filibuster; the House does not
 - The Senate allows for holds; the House does not.
 - Rules and procedures are more formal in the House; not in the Senate
 - The House requires one to raise their hand to be recognized to speak; not so in the Senate
 - The House required that additions to a bill be germane (relevant) to the bills topics; the Senate does not
- 96 One important difference between the House and Senate relates to the germaneness (relevance) of amendments to its main bill. This is best explained by
- Any differences are hammered out in a bipartisan conference committee
 - The House requires that all floor amendments be germane; Senate rules impose no such requirement
 - The House approach to the germane issue seeks accommodation with the Senate
 - At its core, the issue of germaneness is a procedural – not substantive – matter
 - The House allows for unlimited earmarks under the pretext of germaneness.

- 97 The framers of the Constitution all believed that one of the primary functions of government is
- A. educating citizens
 - B. protecting individual property rights
 - C. protecting new immigrants from persecution
 - D. expanding the borders of the nation
 - E. ensuring that anyone accused of a crime has the right to legal representation
- 98 Agreement among four justices on the Supreme Court is always sufficient to
- A. decide the outcome of the case
 - B. write a majority opinion
 - C. set a precedent
 - D. overturn a lower court's opinion
 - E. accept a case for consideration
- 99 Which of the following is true of nominees for federal judgeships?
- A. They are recruited from the current pool of United States attorneys.
 - B. They are nominated by the Senate and approved by the House of Representatives.
 - C. They are elected in popular elections in individual states.
 - D. They must receive the approval of the American Bar Association upon nomination.
 - E. They are appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- 100 All of the following are basic beliefs that Americans hold about their government, except
- A. Preserving the general welfare
 - B. Equality for all
 - C. Majority rule and minority rights
 - D. The efficacy of political parties
 - E. Individual liberty

AP American Government

Multiple Choice Examination L-2 (Hybrid nr.2 of Exams E, F, I, H)

1. What does 'stare decisis' mean?
 - A. Respect legal precedents established by prior court decisions
 - B. Actively attempt to overturn established precedents
 - C. Rule on the merits of the case consistently with the US Constitution
 - D. Interpret the Constitution in a manner which considers the original intent of the Founders
 - E. A belief that the national Supreme Court should defer to the rulings of state Supreme Courts on such matters affecting those states.

2. Which of the following is not one of the culture wars?
 - A. Perspectives on evolution
 - B. Perspectives on abortion
 - C. Gendered perspectives on marriage
 - D. Perspectives on the appropriate role of religion in society
 - E. Perspectives on taxation, the deficit and national debt

3. Those who support the concept of a Living Constitution – also known as Loose Constructionism – believe
 - A. Contends that interpreting the Constitution in accordance with long outdated views is unacceptable as a policy matter, and thus that an evolving interpretation which takes into account modern society is necessary
 - B. The original intent of the Founder should influence how Justices interpret the Constitution
 - C. The Amendment process should be the only means by which to affect change in the laws of the nation under the Constitution
 - D. The Constitution implicitly supports the pro-life and anti-euthanasia positions held by conservatives
 - E. The Constitution directly inspired revolutions and subsequent Constitutions in several foreign countries

4. A pocket veto is
 - A. Regularly proposed as a Constitutional amendment, but never gets enough votes
 - B. Only something which may be done to appropriations bills
 - C. Unconstitutional
 - D. When the Senate or House majority leader may veto legislation before a vote
 - E. A legislative maneuver which allows the president to effectively veto a bill by taking no action

5. Grants-in-aid programs are used by the federal government to
 - A. Provide aid to foreign nations
 - B. Ensure certain minimum standards for programs within the states
 - C. Finance the student loan program
 - D. Underwrite community policing programs
 - E. Replace categorical-formula grants

6. As legislation is being discussed in committee, which of the following is most likely to influence the thinking and decision of a member of Congress?
 - A. Constituents
 - B. Party loyalty
 - C. Lobbyists
 - D. Fellow members of congress
 - E. The member's staff.

7. *Wesberry v. Sanders* established the principle of
 - A. The exclusionary rule
 - B. "one man, one vote"
 - C. Race as a factor for admitting students to institutions of higher education
 - D. Judicial review
 - E. The right to counsel

8. Which of the following was instituted to limit the power of the presidency?
 - A. Passing the line-item veto
 - B. Passing the War Powers Resolution of 1973
 - C. Instituting a National Performance Review
 - D. Creating a law authorizing the appointment of an independent counsel
 - E. Creating the position of National Security Advisor

9. Which of the following statements is generally not correct?
 - A. Candidates will campaign to the base of the party in the primaries and caucuses, and then campaign more as a moderate in the general election.
 - B. Candidates will devise a campaign strategy which emphasizes large electoral vote states
 - C. Any candidate who is an incumbent has a significant advantage in the election
 - D. Candidates will purposeful inflame the culture wars in order to draw contrasts between them and their opponent
 - E. A lengthy primary and caucuses nomination process is good for the party and candidate.

10. An example of 'gotcha politics' is when a candidate
 - A. Puts forth an economic policy ahead of their opponent, so they may take credit for it.
 - B. Pardons the Thanksgiving turkey, only to be accused of being soft-on-crime by their opponent.
 - C. Is revealed to have been involved in an illicit affair.
 - D. Is asked on the campaign trail how they might respond to the situation in Freedonia, a fictional country from a Marx Brothers film
 - E. Obtains a major endorsement which their opponent sought

11. Charles Beard argues all of the following, except
 - A. The Constitution was designed to reverse the radical democratic tendencies unleashed by the Revolution among the common people, especially the farmer and debtors
 - B. The structure of the Constitution was motivated primarily by the personal financial interests of the Founders
 - C. The Founders profit-margin motivation encouraged them to create a framework to accommodate the continuation of slavery.
 - D. The Founders designed a government to maintain their status and build on their prospects for wealth and status
 - E. The founders sought to limit national government by creating a second layer of state government in opposition to it.

12. What is the significance of *United States v. Reynolds* (1953)
 - A. The Supreme Court established the States Secrets Privilege, allowing the government to argue that certain military or national security documents must be protected from disclosure in litigation
 - B. The States Secrets Privilege may be used to prevent the Secret Service from testifying about the president in open court.
 - C. It allowed Nixon to violate the 1st Amendment by closing the New York Times when they would not cease publishing the Pentagon Papers
 - D. It established legal definitions for obscenity
 - E. It offered legal backing to the Bush Jr Administration's policy of detaining terrorists on the battlefield and holding them without charges.

13. All of the following are examples of social welfare policy, except
- Government funding for faith-based initiatives
 - Corporate welfare programs which bestow grants, tax breaks or other favorable treatment on corporations.
 - Social security program
 - Providing food stamps for the poor
 - Providing veteran benefits
14. When considering how social security is set up, which of the following is the best explanation for why it will soon become insolvent?
- Funding for wars caused stress on the government's ability to pay for its other programs
 - The lowering of income taxes had limited the money in the system.
 - The number of new people receiving social security benefits is growing faster than the number of new people in the workforce
 - The programs' dependency on the stock market has lent it a degree of instability
 - The program has no Chief Operating Officer
15. All of the following are criticisms of the Supreme Court, except
- The Court is a tool of a federalist-minded national government
 - There is a lack of transparency; the Court engages in largely secret proceedings
 - The Court takes on transformative cases, such as those in civil rights or individual liberty
 - There is no easy 'check' on the power of the Court
 - Far from insulating the Justices from partisanship, their lifetime tenure has emboldened them to engage in judicial activism
16. When someone is in poverty, which of the following best expresses the view of liberals toward social programs?
- It is important to not tax anyone until they are employed and have a residence.
 - Poverty should not be a disqualifier for voting.
 - It is the role of churches, synagogues and mosques in each community to provide support
 - It is the individual's responsibility to improve their conditions
 - It is the role of the government to offer support until those in poverty can get back on their feet
17. Were a president to die in office, what then happens?
- There will be a national vote within three months to select a new president
 - The vice president automatically becomes president; the new president will nominate a replacement vice president, who needs to be confirmed by the Senate
 - The vice president automatically becomes president; the Speaker of the House automatically moves into the vice presidency
 - The vice president automatically becomes president; the vice presidency remains vacant until the next regularly scheduled election
 - The vice president automatically becomes president; the most senior (in terms of years of experience, not age) member of Congress automatically becomes the new vice president
18. In order to prevent midnight appointments, what law did Congress pass?
- There is a 60 day waiting period before any major regulatory changes become law.
 - Congress has the ability to veto any last-minute appointment the president makes
 - The appointments can last only until the new president is sworn into office
 - Any appointment by the president must be nominated to and confirmed by the Senate
 - Appointments must be limited to non-cabinet positions only
19. On election day, if no one receives 270 electoral votes, what happens?
- In accordance with the 12th Amendment, the House votes for president from among the top three vote-getters (each state delegation counts as a single vote), while the Senate votes for vice president from the top two vote-getters.
 - The winner determined by straw vote
 - The winner determined by the best-out-of-five rounds of rock / paper / scissors
 - The winner is whomever won a majority of the popular vote
 - There is a national re-vote a month later

20. What is a 'swing state'
- A. A state with a liberal governor and a conservative state legislature
 - B. A state in which there is an equal number of liberal and conservative members in their state legislature.
 - C. A state in which independents outnumber Republicans and Democrats
 - D. A state which has a relatively balanced liberal and conservative population, and is unpredictable which way it would go in an election
 - E. A state from which both presidential candidates reside.
21. Under what circumstances may a sitting Senator or House Representative change their political party affiliation?
- A. They may not change their political affiliation
 - B. They may change it upon invitation by the other party.
 - C. They may change it for any reason at any time
 - D. They may change it only when up for re-election, so voters have a choice
 - E. They may change it when over 50% of their votes in Congress support legislation backed by the other party
22. A Senator might want to continue supporting an unsuccessful missile defense system for all of the following reasons, except
- A. It brings jobs and millions of dollars to their district and state
 - B. It brings prestige to their state's industry, and themselves for maintain the benefits for their state
 - C. The appearance of an active program serves as a deterrent to America's adversaries
 - D. The program results in more taxes, thereby giving the state a stronger financial footing
 - E. The prospect of the program one day being successful would bring celebration to the elected official
23. Senatorial courtesy refers to the practice
- A. Of appointing senators to the committees they wish to sit on
 - B. Whereby a nominee to a federal court is rejected if opposed by the senator from the state where the nominee will serve if the senator is from the president's party.
 - C. Of relinquishing the floor to a senator who wishes to speak
 - D. Of senators' supporting pork-barrel legislation for one another
 - E. Of inviting the president to deliver the State of the Union address in the Senate chamber
24. All of the following help to explain the decline in voter turnout, except
- A. The difficult process involved in registering to vote
 - B. A decline in American's sense of political efficacy
 - C. A decline in political parties
 - D. Lack of interest
 - E. A decline in the belief that government is responsive to citizens' concerns.
25. All of the following are linkage institutions in the United States, except
- A. Political parties
 - B. Elections
 - C. The media
 - D. Interest groups
 - E. Congress
26. The elite theory of politics posits which of the following?
- A. The need for coalition building
 - B. Compromise
 - C. Republicanism
 - D. A strata of wealthy people
 - E. Civil disobedience
27. According to the Constitution, the number of Justices on the Supreme Court
- A. Cannot be changed
 - B. Can be changed by amending the Judiciary Act of 1789
 - C. Can be changed by Congress
 - D. Can only be changed through a Constitutional amendment
 - E. Can be changed by a voter referendum

28. All of the following are powers and duties of the president as set forth in the Constitution, except the power to
- Appoint justices to the Supreme Court, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate
 - Receive foreign ministers with the advice and consent of the Senate
 - Serve as commander in chief of the armed forces
 - Put forth budget priorities for Congress to consider
 - Fill open positions in the executive branch when Congress is in recess.
29. Electioneering is an important tool of interest groups because
- Electioneering is more effective than lobbying in gaining support from legislators
 - Political Action Committee's don't always achieve their goals
 - Electioneering projects a good public relations image for interest groups
 - Working to elect sympathetic candidates can help ensure support for a group's views in future legislation
 - Incumbents usually win reelection
30. Although the president has the primary role in foreign affairs, Congress has all of the following responsibilities in this area, except
- Negotiating treaties
 - Appropriating funds for national defense
 - Approving United States ambassadorial appointments
 - Authorizing foreign aid
 - Establishing tariffs rates
31. The following are all true about standing committees in Congress, except
- Members can keep their committee assignments as long as they wish
 - Membership on committees does not mirror the party makeup of either the House or Senate
 - With a few exceptions standing committees mirror the departments of the executive branch
 - The position of committee chair is no longer determined by length of service on the committees
 - Most bills die in committee
32. Which of the following is less a predictor of one's political ideology that it once was?
- Gender
 - Religion
 - Social class
 - Ethnicity
 - Age
33. All of the following are steps in creating a Constitutional Amendment, except
- The president will have up to seven days to sign or veto the proposed amendment
 - A two-thirds vote is needed in both the House and in the Senate to advance the legislation
 - The legislation will be presented to the states, where the populations of three-fifths of the states must approve the proposed amendment within a designated time frame
 - Any member of Congress may propose an amendment as a 'joint resolution'
 - The proposed legislation would need to be approved by the committee which deals with its subject matter before being put to both the House and Senate for a vote.
34. Which of the following cases extended the 4th Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures to the states?
- Gideon v. Wainwright
 - Schenck v. United States
 - Miranda v. Arizona
 - Mapp v. Ohio
 - Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States

35. The decisions of the Federal Reserve Board directly affect
- A. The money supply and interest rates
 - B. Inflation and recession
 - C. The money supply and recession
 - D. Interest rates
 - E. Political campaigns
36. Televised debates between presidential and vice-presidential candidates during the general election have relatively little effect on voters' decisions because the debates
- A. Reach a narrow audience of voters
 - B. Occur late in the election process when most voters have decided for whom to vote
 - C. Are stage-managed by the television networks
 - D. Fail to provide adequate time for the candidates to discuss their positions and engage on issues
 - E. Unfairly highlight candidates physical qualities rather than their policies
37. The most powerful influence on public opinion in the nation is
- A. The president
 - B. Congress
 - C. Political parties
 - D. The news media
 - E. Public interest groups
38. All of the following are checks on the judicial branch, except
- A. The president appoints federal judges
 - B. Congress can decrease or withhold appropriations (money) for the judicial branch
 - C. The Senate can withhold approval of presidential appointments to the judiciary
 - D. Congress can create additional courts
 - E. Congressional committees exercise oversight on the judiciary
39. Which of the following has a constitutional responsibility to participate in the budget-making process?
- A. The president
 - B. The House of Representatives
 - C. The Senate
 - D. Both the House and the senate
 - E. Congress and the president
40. All of the following would need to be authorized by a constitutional amendment, except
- A. Allowing school prayer
 - B. Authorizing the line-item veto
 - C. Criminalizing the burning of the American flag
 - D. Banning abortion
 - E. Amending Social Security provisions
41. A major difference between House and Senate procedures is that
- A. In the House there are more steps at which a proposed piece of legislation may be amended.
 - B. Seniority is less important in naming committee chairs in the Senate
 - C. Bills can die either in committee or in the floor vote for the conference committee report
 - D. The leadership of the House exerts direct control, over the flow of bills to the floor whereas the Senate leadership relies on the Rules Committee
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 - Refuse to approve nominees to federal judgeships who hold certain views on the law.
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43. All of the following are basic beliefs that Americans hold about their government, except
- Preserving the general welfare
 - Equality for all
 - Majority rule and minority rights
 - The efficacy of political parties
 - Individual liberty
44. Senators might attempt to block a nomination for all of the following reasons, except
- If from the opposition party, they may not want to put the president's preferred candidate in a position of power
 - They may dislike that they were not consulted before the nominee's identity was announced publically
 - They may put a hold on a nominee, only to quietly negotiate later with the president so that they get something they want in return for allowing the nomination to proceed unhindered
 - They may not like the merits of their position, such as those on the 2nd Amendment, abortion or capital punishment
 - They have harbor legitimate concerns about the qualifications of the nominee
45. Conservatives would most likely support which of the following Supreme Court Decisions
- Upholding of the Miranda rule
 - Ban on prayer led by students at high school football games
 - Striking down a law banning abortion for minors
 - Decision to head an appeal from a death row inmate
 - Upholding a law that allowed federal money to be used to purchase computers for parochial school students
46. All of the following are criticisms of the presidential primary and caucus system, except
- Too much attention is paid to the early primaries and caucuses
 - The media wields too much influence through its decisions about whom to cover and how intensively
 - Voters who participate in the system tend not to be representative of the general voting public
 - The unfair advantage that regional primaries give to the region which goes first
 - Running for president is expensive, and candidates may find it difficult to raise the required money.
47. Which of the following is generally not a source of political socialization?
- Family
 - School
 - Life experience
 - Indoctrination by the two major political parties
 - Religion
48. A liberal would probably be inclined to support
- Lower taxes
 - Deregulation of industry
 - Larger welfare payments to the poor
 - Restrictions on the right to abortions
 - A ban on same-gender marriage

49. A conservative would probably be inclined to support
- Higher taxes
 - Scaling back laws which regulate industry
 - Affirmative action
 - Increasing access to birth control information, which may include information on abortions
 - Increasing the power of bureaucracies like the Environmental Protection Agency
50. Which of the following is generally not a factor in determining ideological behavior?
- Race / ethnicity
 - Religion / faith
 - Gender
 - Region of residence
 - Birth order
51. The *Gratz* and *Grutter* cases serve primarily to
- Reinforce primacy of ‘diversity’ as established in the *Bakke* case
 - Remove ‘diversity’ as the focus of affirmative action
 - Abolish affirmative action
 - Justify affirmative action by noting that it “righted past wrongs”
 - Established a quota system
52. A writ of certiorari
- Is issued by the Supreme Court to stay (delay) an execution
 - Is an order to a lower court by the Supreme Court to send up a case for review
 - must be agreed to by five justices of the Supreme Court in order for the Court to consider a case
 - Is a court order requiring that a specific action be taken
 - Is handed down in cases involving civil liberties
53. Critics of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974 claim that the law
- caused backloading of the presidential primary calendar
 - increased the power of special-interest groups
 - increased the role of news media
- statement I only
 - statement II only
 - statement III only
 - statements I and II
 - statements II and III
54. The right to always have counsel present in court cases was established by
- Powell v. Alabama*
 - Betts v. Brady*
 - Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - Escobedo v. Illinois*
 - Miranda v. Arizona*
55. The case that made it necessary to have a warrant to tap someone’s phone was
- Hughes v. Supreme Court*
 - Adderly v. Florida*
 - Olmstead v. US*
 - Katz v. US*
 - Reynolds v. US*
56. The president nominates and the Senate confirms all of the following positions, except
- Members of the Railroad Retirement Board
 - The president pro tempore of the Senate
 - Deputy Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration
 - United States Ambassadors to foreign countries
 - The Director of the Peace Corps

57. In an open Republican primary
- A. Only Republicans can vote
 - B. Only Democrats can vote
 - C. Only Republicans and Democrats can vote
 - D. Only Independents can vote
 - E. Every registered voter can vote
58. Political Action Committees (PACs) were formed to allow unions and corporations to
- A. Run their own members for political office
 - B. Funnel limited amounts of money to candidates of their choice
 - C. Funnel unlimited amounts of money to candidates of their choice
 - D. Have a voice in government policy meetings
 - E. Sit down together to work out their differences
59. How are Cabinet members chosen?
- A. Nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate
 - B. Nominated by the president and confirmed by the Congress
 - C. Nominated by the House of Representatives and confirmed by the Senate
 - D. Appointed by the Supreme Court; no confirmation needed
 - E. Appointed by the president; no confirmation needed
60. An “iron triangle” is
- A. A name for an agreement between the secretaries of state, defense and treasury
 - B. The union of the army, navy and air force
 - C. A phenomenon that never occurs in American government
 - D. Another name for the three branches of American government
 - E. A policy-making group made of a committee of Congress, an interest group and a bureaucratic agency
61. “Senatorial courtesy” is
- A. A process of getting judicial appointments approved by the House of Representatives
 - B. When the Senate approves of the president’s choice of a Supreme Court Justice
 - C. When a Senator appoints a judge
 - D. When the president gets the approval of the two Senators from a state where he is about to name a federal judge.
 - E. The law that makes Senators immune from prosecution.
62. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is in charge of
- A. Assessing the nation’s economic health
 - B. Writing the national budget to reflect the interests of Congress
 - C. Planning out the national budget for the president
 - D. Providing long-term and highly theoretical economic advice
 - E. Protecting the environment
63. Which of the following is an example of a policy that a believer in laissez-faire economics might support?
- A. Giving the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) greater power to fine factories that contribute to global warming
 - B. Increasing taxes across higher income groups to aid the poor
 - C. Creation of a law that protects unions and grants them collective bargaining rights
 - D. The implementation of a flat tax
 - E. Spending money on farmers to support America’s agricultural output
64. What a nation’s imports exceed its exports, the country is
- A. Running a trade deficit
 - B. Running a trade surplus
 - C. In default
 - D. Bankrupt
 - E. Automatically expelled from the World Trade Organization

65. Shay's Rebellion is significant because it
- A. Led to the overthrow of British rule
 - B. Scared American elites, leading to the adoption of the Constitution
 - C. Caused the American colonies to join together in the face of a threat from the French
 - D. Led to the enactment of slavery in the South
 - E. Narrowly avoided overthrowing the government of Massachusetts
66. The issue of the representation of slaves was decided by the
- A. Three-Fifths Compromise
 - B. Connecticut Compromise
 - C. Commerce and Slave-Trade Compromise
 - D. Bill of Rights
 - E. Articles of Confederation
67. The principle of American government that establishes concurrent state and national governments is known as
- A. Separation of powers
 - B. Limited government
 - C. Federalism
 - D. Checks and balances
 - E. Judicial review
68. At the nominating convention, the position that the political party will take is decided by the
- A. Platform Committee
 - B. Committee on Permanent Organization
 - C. Credentials Committee
 - D. Rules Committee
 - E. Ideology Committee
69. Which of the following people is most likely to vote in a general election?
- A. A 25 year old high school dropout
 - B. A 65 year old professor
 - C. A 19 year old college student
 - D. A 16 year old high school student
 - E. A 30 year old college graduate
70. All of the following are functions of American political parties, except
- A. Serving as the loyal opposition
 - B. Formenting armed rebellion
 - C. Selecting and funding candidates
 - D. Educating the public on issues
 - E. Governing the nation
71. Who of the following people would most likely be a Democrat?
- A. A Cuban American
 - B. A religious evangelical
 - C. A White southerner
 - D. A Mexican American
 - E. A pro-life voter
72. Which of the following is not generally a method that interest groups use to influence the government?
- A. Bribery
 - B. Direct lobbying
 - C. Testifying before Congress
 - D. Making political donations
 - E. Endorsing a candidate or position

73. What do these two Supreme Court cases – *Norris v. Alabama* (1935) and *Hernandez v. Texas* (1954) – have in common?
- A. Both addressed laws forbidding interracial relationships
 - B. Both centered around whether states excluded juries comprised of the defendants peers.
 - C. Both stem from bus segregation cases
 - D. Both reinforced the premise of separate but equal, as established in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
 - E. Both were prompted by the Freedom Riders crossing state lines
74. Occasionally (two-to-three times a year since 1954) the Supreme Court hears a case in which one of the sides' chooses to not defend its position. In such a case, the Court may invite an attorney to brief and argue the case as an *amicus curiae* in support of the orphaned position. All of the following are questions raised about this practice, except
- A. If a side is unwilling to defend its position, should that be interpreted as a weakness in their legal argument?
 - B. Why has it been necessary to represent a position in court which the attorneys themselves have abandoned?
 - C. Do these uncontested cases run afoul of the Constitution's Article III limitation of federal jurisdiction to "cases" and "controversies", or the tradition of adversarial litigation?
 - D. Whom precisely is the appointed *amicus curiae* representing?
- E. Even if the limitations were constitutionally permissible, is it prudent for the Court to spend its scarce *certiorari* grants on them rather than waiting for more traditional cases to present the same issue?
75. The Republican party began
- A. As a coalition of anti-slavery Whigs and Free Soil Democrats opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - B. In response to the Japanese bombardment of Pearl Harbor, and consequentially focused on national defense and military strength
 - C. With the successful election of Abraham Lincoln as president
 - D. In opposition to the Democrats, in spite of the dangers of factionalism warned by James Madison.
 - E. Early in the nation's history, during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson
76. The job of the Secretary of State comprises all of the following, except
- A. Recommends ambassadors and prepares them for Senate confirmation hearings.
 - B. Implementing American foreign policy
 - C. Acting as America's global ambassador
 - D. Organizes and supervises both the State Department and Foreign Service
 - E. Advises the President in matters relating to foreign policy
77. The Supreme Court's ruling in *Burdick v. United States* (1915) said
- A. A pardon offer may be rejected, because a pardon carries an imputation of guilt and confession.
 - B. A pardon offer may be rejected if offered by a state executive (governor), but not if signed by a national executive (the president). This is because of the Supremacy Clause.
 - C. The executive signing the pardon determines at the time of offering it whether the intended recipient has the choice of rejection or not.
 - D. A pardon may not be rejected, unless with the express consent of the Supreme Court
 - E. A pardon may not be rejected. Once an executive signs it, the recipient has no choice but to accept it.
78. Which of the following is generally true about the Supreme Court?
- A. Justices tend to ask more question in oral arguments of the lawyers whom they eventually support in their decision.
 - B. Justices tend to ask more questions in oral arguments of the lawyers whom they eventually oppose in their decision
 - C. Justices tend to ask a relatively balanced number of questions to attorneys from both sides
 - D. It is impossible to anticipate how a Justice may rule based upon the nature and content of their questions.
 - E. Justices are required to ask inquisitive questions of the attorneys during hearings.

79. Which of the following statements regarding term limits is not correct?
- A. Lyndon Johnson finished the last year of Kennedy's term as president, and then was elected on his own right to a four year term. He was eligible to run for another term had he chosen.
 - B. Franklin Roosevelt was elected to four four-year terms. This was because it was before the 25th Amendment.
 - C. Bill Clinton and George Bush Jr both were elected to two consecutive four-year terms each. Both are constitutionally eligible to run as a vice presidential candidate if they chose.
 - D. Gerald Ford finished three years of Richard Nixon's second term. Ford then lost the 1976 election. He is eligible to run for one more four-year term if he had chosen to do so.
 - E. Grover Cleveland served a four-year term starting in 1885, lost reelection in 1889, but then won a second four-year term in 1893
80. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the pluralist theory of government?
- A. Bargaining and compromise during public policy deliberations ensures that the public interest is served.
 - B. Many groups of people with shared interests attempt to influence public policy through organized efforts to present their views
 - C. James Madison would have supported the pluralist theory because he worried about domination by a majority.
 - D. Pluralist government may result in confused, contradictory policies because so many groups attempt to prevent their views that no group is able to sway policy debates.
 - i. Pluralist theory is the opposite of the elite theory of government
81. One of the most significant problems in implementing legislation is
- A. The fragmentation of responsibility and programs across the government
 - B. Lack of rules governing how implementation is to be carried out
 - C. The lobbying of clientele agencies by interest groups
 - D. Lack of clear direction by Congress
 - E. Congressional oversight
82. Congress exercises some control over agencies in the executive branch through
- A. Oversight and committee hearing
 - B. Assisting constituents
 - C. Committee hearing and appropriation bills
 - D. Oversight and the budgeting process
 - E. Its place in appropriate iron triangles
83. Which of the following foreign policy strategies is typically unpopular with the agricultural and business sectors of the nation?
- A. Diplomacy
 - B. Foreign aid
 - C. Economic sanctions
 - D. Political coercion
 - E. Military intervention
84. In general, all of the following are characteristics of the federal bureaucracy, except
- A. Division of labor
 - B. Merit-based hiring
 - C. Nonpartisan workforce
 - D. Standard operating procedures to ensure consistency and efficiency in decision making
 - E. Steadily increasing growth in the number of employees
85. Which of the following is not an example of how rules in the House and Senate may differ?
- A. The Senate allows for the Filibuster; the House does not
 - B. The Senate allows for holds; the House does not.
 - C. Rules and procedures are more formal in the House; not in the Senate
 - D. The House requires one to raise their hand to be recognized to speak; not so in the Senate
 - E. The House required that additions to a bill be germane (relevant) to the bills topics; the Senate does not

86. One important difference between the House and Senate relates to the germaneness (relevance) of amendments to its main bill. This is best explained by
- A. Any differences are hammered out in a bipartisan conference committee
 - B. The House requires that all floor amendments be germane; Senate rules impose no such requirement
 - C. The House approach to the germane issue seeks accommodation with the Senate
 - D. At its core, the issue of germaneness is a procedural – not substantive – matter
 - E. The House allows for unlimited earmarks under the pretext of germaneness.
87. Agreement among four justices on the Supreme Court is always sufficient to
- A. decide the outcome of the case
 - B. write a majority opinion
 - C. set a precedent
 - D. overturn a lower court's opinion
 - E. accept a case for consideration
88. Which preconditions must be in place for political realignment to occur?
- I. Political party loyalty must be sufficiently weak as to allow for a major shift in a single election
 - II. The nation must undergo some triggering event or collective societal trauma, such as economic turbulence or a terrorist attack
 - III. The electorate does not have faith in the leadership and abilities of its politicians
- A. statement I only
 - B. statement II only
 - C. statement III only
 - D. statements I and II
 - E. statements I, II and III
89. All of the following are considered realigning elections, except
- A. The 1800 Presidential Election, which completed the turnover of power from the Hamiltonian Federalists to the anti-Federalist Jeffersonian's and reoriented power from New England to the agrarian South.
 - B. The 1828 Presidential Election, which gave rise to the two-party system and ushered two decades of the Jacksonian era
 - C. The 1860 Presidential Election, which marked the ascendance of the Republican Party and of the secessionist impulse that led to the Civil War
 - D. The 1900 Presidential Election, which ushered in the Progressive Era's assault on deregulation, open-ended immigration policies, and excessive wealth while embracing environmental conservation.
 - E. The 1932 Presidential Election, when the Democrats forged an enduring New Deal Coalition of big city machines, the white south, intellectuals, labor unions, Catholics, Jews and Westerners which lasted over three decades.
90. Incumbent members of the Senate tend to win reelection to Congress because
- I. often their districts have been drawn to support the incumbents' party
 - II. voters are more familiar with incumbents than with the challenger
 - III. the staff of incumbents solve problems for constituents and build up good will for their bosses that translate into support back home at election time.
 - IV. incumbents are able to raise more campaign money than challengers
- A. statements I and II
 - B. statements III and IV
 - C. statements I, II, and III
 - D. statements II, III, IV
 - E. statements I, II, III, IV

91. All of the following are true of voter behavior, except that
- A. The higher the level of education the more likely one is to vote
 - B. Women tend to be more liberal than men
 - C. The less political power a group has, the more likely it is to be liberal
 - D. Parental affiliation is the greatest predictor of a person's own party identification
 - E. The younger the voter the more likely he or she is to be conservative
92. Cloture is invoked in the Senate to
- A. Impeach a federal judge
 - B. Censure a Senator for wrongdoing
 - C. Remove a federal judge who has been impeached
 - D. End debate on a bill by a three-fifths' vote in the Senate
 - E. Return a bill to committee
93. Judicial restraint
- A. Replaced the policy of judicial review
 - B. Refers to stricter sentencing guidelines in criminal cases
 - C. Refers to a policy of limiting due process
 - D. Underlays the Supreme Court decisions that extended the Bill of Rights
 - E. Limits the policy-making role of courts
94. The power to amend the Constitution has been used for all of the following reasons, except
- A. To guarantee legal safeguards and civil liberties for citizens
 - B. To add to, limit or subtract from the national governments power, and to expand or limit state power
 - C. To expand the electorate and its power
 - D. To make structural changes in government
 - E. To address the financial structure of the nation
95. How can Senators block an executive nominee?
- I. Reject the nominee in a Senate confirmation vote
 - II. place a secret hold on the nominee, wherein a single Senator can anonymously block a nomination from moving forward for no stated reason
 - III. Delay the nomination in committee by not having the committee vote to advance their candidacy out of committee
- A. statement I only
 - B. statements II only
 - C. statements III only
 - D. statements I and II
 - E. statements I, II and III
96. To what does 'Super Tuesday' refer?
- A. A Tuesday in February or March when the greatest number of states hold their primary or caucuses' to select the presidential nominees
 - B. The Tuesday of the national election
 - C. The Tuesday when a national election occurs on the same day as a major cultural event which may affect voter turnout, such as the release of a Harry Potter book or James Bond film
 - D. The Tuesday when a candidate clinches their party's nomination for president
 - E. A Thursday

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99. Which of the following does not influence foreign policy decisions?
- A. International alliances with other countries
 - B. The capacities of our adversaries (nuclear powers?)
 - C. Domestic politics
 - D. Humanitarianism
 - E. National security
100. Charles Beard argues all of the following, except
- A. The Constitution was designed to reverse the radical democratic tendencies unleashed by the Revolution among the common people, especially the farmer and debtors
 - B. The structure of the Constitution was motivated primarily by the personal financial interests of the Founders
 - C. The Founders profit-margin motivation encouraged them to create a framework to accommodate the continuation of slavery.
 - D. The Founders designed a government to maintain their status and build on their prospects for wealth and status
 - E. The founders sought to limit national government by creating a second layer of state government in opposition to it.