

Introduction to American Government
Mid-Term Review

- 1) Indirect democracy is based on
 - A) consensus.
 - B) unanimity.
 - C) the system of government used in ancient Greece.
 - D) representation.
 - E) "mob rule."

- 2) Republics are
 - A) representative democracies.
 - B) direct democracies.
 - C) a hallmark of unitary governments.
 - D) frequently found in totalitarian regimes.
 - E) another name for states.

- 3) The coherent set or system of values and beliefs that shape the thinking of individuals and how they view the world, as well as their beliefs about the purpose and scope of government, is known as
 - A) political theory.
 - B) political ideology.
 - C) sociology.
 - D) political culture.
 - E) political psychology.

- 4) Conservatives generally believe that
 - A) government should guarantee individual rights.
 - B) activist governments are often necessary.
 - C) government should provide only for defense and little else.
 - D) there should be less government intervention in economic affairs.
 - E) government should be abolished.

- 5) Eighteen to 21-year-olds received the right to vote with ratification of the
 - A) Constitution.
 - B) Bill of Rights.
 - C) Twenty-Sixth Amendment.
 - D) Nineteenth Amendment.
 - E) Twenty-Fifth Amendment.

- 6) Which of the following BEST describes the relationships among states under the Articles of Confederation?
 - A) A strong constitutional system
 - B) A form of government modeled after Canada

- C) A life-long rivalry
- D) A loose league of friendship
- E) An interdependent, cohesive partnership

7) The Electoral College system created by the Framers was designed to give

- A) federal government the preeminent role in choosing the president.
- B) states a key role in choosing the president.
- C) average voters the decisive power in choosing the president.
- D) electors the power to choose members of Congress.
- E) the Supreme Court a role in choosing the president.

8) The system of government in which power is divided between the state and national governments is called

- A) federalism.
- B) unitarism.
- C) pluralism.
- D) confederation.
- E) constitutionalism.

9) The _____ is empowered by the Constitution to make all federal laws.

- A) federal bureaucracy
- B) judicial branch
- C) legislative branch
- D) executive branch
- E) Electoral College

10) Without the supremacy clause,

- A) state laws could supersede national law.
- B) states could impeach U.S. Supreme Court justices.
- C) federal government could enact laws dealing with education.
- D) international law would be supreme to acts of Congress.
- E) local law could supersede state law.

11) The First Amendment of the Constitution provides for which of the following?

- A) Freedom of assembly
- B) Right to bear arms
- C) Right to vote
- D) Right to an attorney
- E) Federal form of government

12) Under the Constitution, both the national and state governments

- A) are totally autonomous.
- B) do not share any powers.
- C) are accountable to the people.
- D) can regulate interstate commerce.
- E) are able to establish local governments.

- 13) The enumerated powers of the national government are found in
- A) the Declaration of Independence.
 - B) the Preamble.
 - C) Article I of the Constitution.
 - D) Article III of the Constitution.
 - E) Article VII of the Constitution.
- 14) In situations of conflict between state and national law, national law prevails due to
- A) federalism.
 - B) the supremacy clause.
 - C) the Tenth Amendment.
 - D) judicial interpretation.
 - E) the Bill of Rights.
- 15) The Tenth Amendment provides for
- A) states' reserve or police powers.
 - B) states' implied powers.
 - C) concurrent state and federal powers.
 - D) enumerated federal powers.
 - E) taking private property for public purposes.
- 16) The clause of the Constitution that ensures that judicial decrees and contracts made in one state will be binding and enforceable in another is called the _____ clause.
- A) privileges and immunities
 - B) full faith and credit
 - C) equal protection
 - D) supremacy
 - E) elastic
- 17) Any legislature with two houses is referred to as
- A) Congress.
 - B) bifurcated.
 - C) bimodal.
 - D) bicameral.
 - E) bipolar.
- 18) According to the Constitution, apportionment and redistricting must occur every
- A) two years.
 - B) four years.
 - C) six years.
 - D) eight years.
 - E) ten years.
- 19) In general, the House _____ than the Senate.
- A) has stricter rules
 - B) has weaker leadership

- C) is more personal
- D) has emphasized foreign policy more
- E) has weaker party loyalty

20) The process of allotting seats in the House of Representatives is called

- A) redistricting.
- B) gerrymandering.
- C) proportionality.
- D) census.
- E) apportionment.

21) The advantage that MOST helps members of Congress stay in office is

- A) redistricting.
- B) incumbency.
- C) political action committees.
- D) being a member of the president's party.
- E) demographics.

22) The only officer of the House of Representatives specifically mentioned in the Constitution is the

- A) Speaker of the House.
- B) president pro tempore.
- C) vice president.
- D) sergeant at arms.
- E) majority leader.

23) The official chair of the Senate is the _____.

- A) majority leader
- B) Speaker
- C) caucus chair
- D) vice president
- E) president pro tempore

24) Bills can be forced out of committee

- A) by a discharge petition signed by a majority of House members.
- B) by a vote of cloture.
- C) by removing a hold.
- D) by the committee chair.
- E) by amending a majority of the original bill's provisions.

25) All bills must be introduced by

- A) members of Congress.
- B) the president.
- C) interest groups.
- D) staffers.
- E) the president's Cabinet.

- 26) Individual senators can exercise tremendous power by filibustering
- A) unless a majority of the Senate votes to cut her or him off from speaking.
 - B) unless the party leader tells him or her to stop.
 - C) unless three-fifths of the senators vote to cut her or him off.
 - D) unless two-thirds of the senators vote to cut her or him off.
 - E) unless three-quarters of the senators vote to cut him or her off.
- 27) The Constitution sets the length of a presidential term is set at _____ years.
- A) two
 - B) four
 - C) six
 - D) eight
 - E) ten
- 28) Agreements that the president concludes with foreign nations that do not require the advice and consent of the Senate are called
- A) executive protocols.
 - B) executive orders.
 - C) treaties.
 - D) covenants.
 - E) executive agreements.
- 29) The main purpose of the War Powers Act was to
- A) reassert Congress's budgetary authority over the conduct of war.
 - B) rein in the ability of the president to wage war.
 - C) show support for the troops.
 - D) overrule a Supreme Court decision enhancing the president's ability to wage war.
 - E) strengthen the president's powers as commander-in-chief.
- 30) Increases in presidential popularity are often the result of
- A) midterm elections.
 - B) international crises.
 - C) economic crises.
 - D) the actions of the vice president.
 - E) scandals.