1. Which statement correctly describes political socialization?
   1. Political socialization motivates citizens to become active in politics.
   2. Political socialization tends to produce citizens more inclined to accept socialistic programs as they get older.
   3. Political socialization is a continuing process in which the adult years are the most important.
   4. Political socialization is the term used to describe the growth of entitlement programs.
   5. Political socialization is the process through which individuals develop their political values and beliefs.
2. Which of the following is a clause of the Constitution that gives the federal government broad powers in many policy areas?
   1. Interstate Commerce Clause
   2. Tenth Amendment
   3. Free-Exercise Clause
   4. Establishment Clause
   5. Fiscal Federalism Clause
3. The most important influence in determining a person’s political party identification is the person’s
   1. friends
   2. parents
   3. colleagues at work
   4. teachers
   5. religious leaders



Election Year

1. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the data in the table above?
   1. Third party candidates for president have little chance of winning.
   2. Third party candidates for president, even when they win nearly 20 percent of the popular vote, may not get any electoral votes.
   3. Third party candidates can never get enough electoral votes to play a role in selecting the president.
   4. Third parties and third party candidates seldom remain a long term force in American politics.
   5. Third party candidates periodically emerge that get over 5 percent of the popular vote.
2. An election in which there is a dramatic shift in the bases of electoral support from one political party to another is called a
   1. Deviating Election
   2. Maintaining Election
   3. De-aligning Election
   4. Realigning Election
3. The most common criterion people use when voting for a presidential candidate is the candidate’s
   1. Views on specific issues
   2. Party identification
   3. Ideological views
   4. Personal appearance
   5. Fiscal policy
4. Which of the following statements about political parties and the United States Constitution are true?
   1. Only two major parties may exist at a time
   2. The Constitution requires political parties to be restricted by both federal and state law
   3. The Constitution indicates that political party leaders at a national level be elected by party leaders at a state level
   4. The Constitution requires that specific party leaders must be native born citizens of the US
   5. The issue of political parties is not addressed in the Constitution
5. One reason for the persistence of the two party system in the US is
   1. The lack of divisive issues in US politics
   2. The separation of powers
   3. The single-member district electoral system
   4. The lack of strong labor movement
   5. Low voter turnout in most elections
6. Which of the following best describes a consequence of growing concentration of ownership of the news media?
   1. Newspaper prices have gone down
   2. Coverage has gotten more liberal over time
   3. Prices for televised campaign ads have gone down
   4. Candidates get more free air time
   5. There is increased similarity of network news coverage
7. Which of the following is a concurrent power in the American system of federalism
   1. the power to make treaties with foreign governments
   2. the power to levy taxes
   3. the power to make monetary policy
   4. the power to establish local governments (cities, counties, school districts, etc.)
   5. the power to regulate interstate commerce
8. A major difference between political parties and interest groups is that
   1. Interest groups tend to switch their positions over time, while political parties tend to keep the same positions on issues over time
   2. Interest groups recruit candidates for office, while political parties limit themselves to making campaign contributions
   3. Political parties seek to gain control of government, while interest groups seek to control public policy.
   4. Political parties tend to have narrow coalitions of support, while interest groups have broad coalitions of support.
   5. Political parties tend to focus on one issue, while interest groups focus on many issues.
9. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the 2 major political parties in the US?
   1. Parties have no organization except at the national level
   2. Parties are centrally organized to provide a smooth transition from one national campaign to the next
   3. Parties are organized much like a large corporation, in that decisions flow from national to state and local levels.
   4. Local and state parties have virtually no power in the party system
   5. Separate and largely independent party organizations exist at the national, state and local levels.
10. The term “horse-race journalism” refers to the tendency of the media to
    1. Cover congress by focusing on committee chairs rather than on the work of the committee
    2. Cover campaigns by emphasizing the relative standing of the candidates in the polls rather than the issues they discuss
    3. Cover politics be concentrating on the scandal and corruption rather than on instances of integrity and honorable action
    4. Compete for access to sources rather than to cooperate in gathering news
    5. Compete to be first with major breaking stories rather than trying to present full, accurate accounts of such stories.
11. The largest amount of political coverage in newspapers during presidential campaigns is devoted to
    1. Day-to-day campaign activities
    2. The platforms of the major parties
    3. Candidates’ stands on foreign policy issues
    4. Candidates’ policy stands on domestic issues
    5. Candidates’ experience and qualifications.
12. Which of the following best characterizes the influence of the news media on public opinion in the US?
    1. They alter the public’s views on issues
    2. They affect which issues the public thinks are important
    3. They determine how citizens will vote
    4. They are most able to influence people with the highest level of education
    5. They are most able to influence the urban sectors of society.
13. Which of the following is the least likely to have been part of the New Deal electoral coalition?
    1. Blue-collar workers
    2. Racial minorities
    3. Southerners
    4. Northern business leaders
    5. Farm laborers
14. Which of the following is one of the central concerns of the 1st Amendment?
    1. Supremacy of the national government over the states
    2. Rights of citizens to bear arms
    3. The division of the three branches of government
    4. The right of citizens to petition the government for redress of grievances
    5. Protection of the rights of those accused of committing a crime
15. Which of the following is an accurate statement that could be used to refute the argument that a realignment took place in the 1980s?
    1. Although Republicans had success in national elections they did not attract traditionally Democratic groups
    2. Republican identifiers were less likely to vote their partisanship than were Democrat identifiers
    3. Republicans had been the dominant party since the late 1960s
    4. The decline in voter turnout slowed steadily
    5. Although Republicans enjoyed success at the national level, this dominance did not extend to local elections.
16. Which of the following describes the results in a winner-take-all, single-member district plurality system?
    1. The candidate who receives the most votes in an election is the winner.
    2. The candidate must receive at least 51% of the votes to win
    3. The top two vote-getters complete a run-off election to see who wins
    4. Political party must receive at least 51% of the votes to get all the seats in the congressional district
    5. The party that gets the most votes in the election wins the seat and gets to choose who will fill the seat.
17. Which of the following is true about political action committees (PACs)?
    1. They are part of political party organizations
    2. They make campaign contributions to gain access to legislators
    3. They are allowed to contribute to only one candidate in a given contest
    4. They effectively control the presidential campaigns
    5. They may operate at the state level but not at the national level
18. When a child’s parents both identify strongly with the same political party, the child will most likely
    1. Identify with the opposing party
    2. Identify with the parents’ party
    3. Have a low sense of political efficacy
    4. Become an independent rather than a party identifier
    5. Become alienated from the political system
19. The Connecticut (Great) Compromise provided for
    1. All revenue bills to originate in the Senate
    2. All judicial appointments to be nominated by the president
    3. The elimination of the importation of slaves
    4. An electoral college and rules for the removal of the president
    5. A bicameral legislature with one house’s composition based upon state population and another’s on equal state representation
20. The term “party machine’ usually refers to a
    1. Large national party organization that is hierarchically structured
    2. Local party organization that relies heavily on the voluntary labor of all its members
    3. Local party organization that is tightly disciplined and well-staffed and relies on patronage to create party loyalty
    4. Party organization in which political favors are distributed by national leaders in repayment for large contributions
    5. Party organization in which major platform decisions are made behind closed doors rather than at national conventions
21. Which of the following demographic groups has voted most consistently for the Democratic Party in national elections over the last three decades?
    1. African Americans
    2. Hispanics
    3. Protestants
    4. Wealthy White males
    5. Southern White males
22. Enumerated powers of the federal government include all of the following EXCEPT the power to
    1. Coin money
    2. Declare war
    3. Regulate interstate commerce
    4. Regulate intrastate commerce
    5. Tax
23. The franking privilege is one example of
    1. Media bias
    2. Soft money
    3. Hard money
    4. Incumbent advantage
    5. Gerrymandering
24. Which of the following is an example of presidential use of inherent (implied) powers?
    1. George H. W. Bush's appointment of Clarence Thomas
    2. Bill Clinton's line-item veto of some congressionally authorized funds to the states
    3. Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase
    4. Woodrow Wilson's sighing of the Treaty of Versailles
    5. Dwight Eisenhower's deployment of troops to Arkansas
25. The importance of Shays' Rebellion to the development of the United States Constitution was that it
    1. Revealed the necessity of a Bill of Rights and a system of checks and balances
    2. Demonstrated the intensity of anti-ratification sentiment in the 13 states
    3. Indicated that a strong, constitutionally designed, central government was needed to protect property and maintain order.
    4. Convinced the delegates attending the Constitutional Convention to accept the Connecticut Plan
    5. Reinforced the idea that slavery should be outlawed in the new constitution.
26. Unlike the Articles of Confederation, the United States Constitution does which of the following?
    1. Restricts the ability of Congress to tax
    2. Restricts the ability of Congress to establish an army or navy
    3. Establishes a unitary form of government
    4. Emphasizes state sovereignty over national sovereignty
    5. Emphasizes both national sovereignty and federalism
27. In the Constitution as originally ratified in 1788, the provisions regarding which of the following most closely approximate popular, majoritarian democracy?
    1. Election of members of the House of Representatives
    2. Election of members of the Senate
    3. Election of the President
    4. Ratification of treaties
    5. Confirmation of presidential appointments
28. Cooperative Federalism can be best described by which of the following statements
    1. Different levels of government are involved in different policy areas
    2. Government must have cooperation from the people in order to make policy decisions
    3. Local governments can make decisions more efficiently than state and national governments can
    4. Federal government must make regulations that can be applied across every state in the same way
    5. Business and government can work together to effectively accomplish shred goals
29. Giving state governments greater discretion on how to accomplish specific goals of welfare reform is an example of
    1. Unfunded mandate
    2. Dual federalism
    3. Implied powers
    4. “States as laboratories” concept
    5. Reserved powers
30. No Child Left Behind is a program created by the federal government which sets mandatory standards for public schools in each state but provides no additional funding to accomplish this goal. This is an example of
    1. Block grants
    2. Unfunded mandates
    3. General revenue sharing
    4. Categorical grants
    5. Competitive federalism
31. The policy in the question above can also be seen as
    1. Picket fence federalism
    2. Dual federalism
    3. Coercive federalism
    4. Cooperative federalism
    5. Devolution
32. Which of the following constitutional principles most directly addresses the relationship between the national and state government?
    1. Checks and Balances
    2. The Bill of Rights
    3. Separation of Powers
    4. Representation
    5. Federalism
33. Which of the following is a fundamental element of the United States Constitution?
    1. Recognition of the centrality of political parties in government
    2. Direct election of members of members of the executive branch
    3. An executive branch that is more powerful that the legislature
    4. Emphasis on a unitary system of government
    5. Division of government authority across political institution
34. Under the Articles of Confederation, which of the following were true?

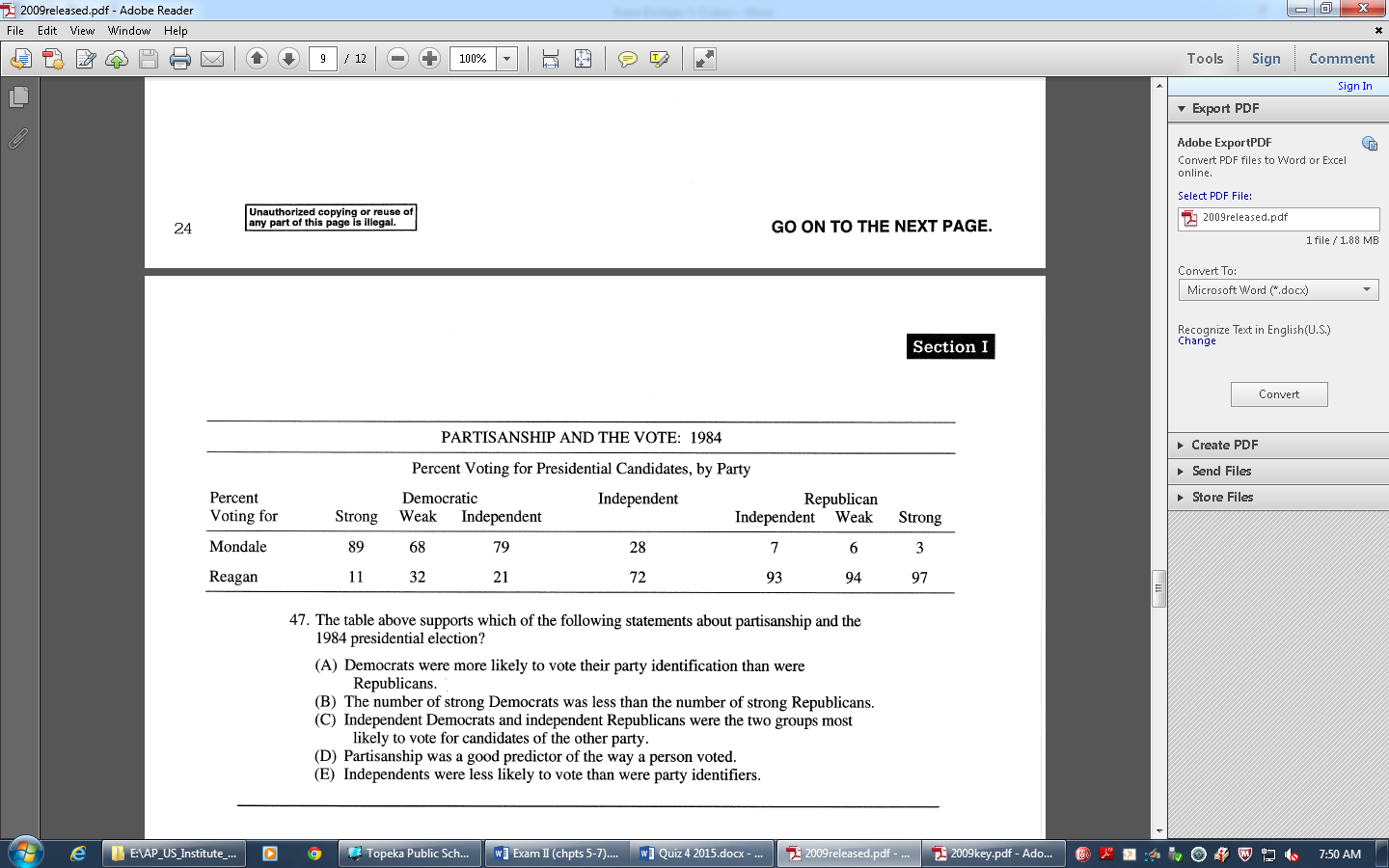
I. Congress could not tax the states directly

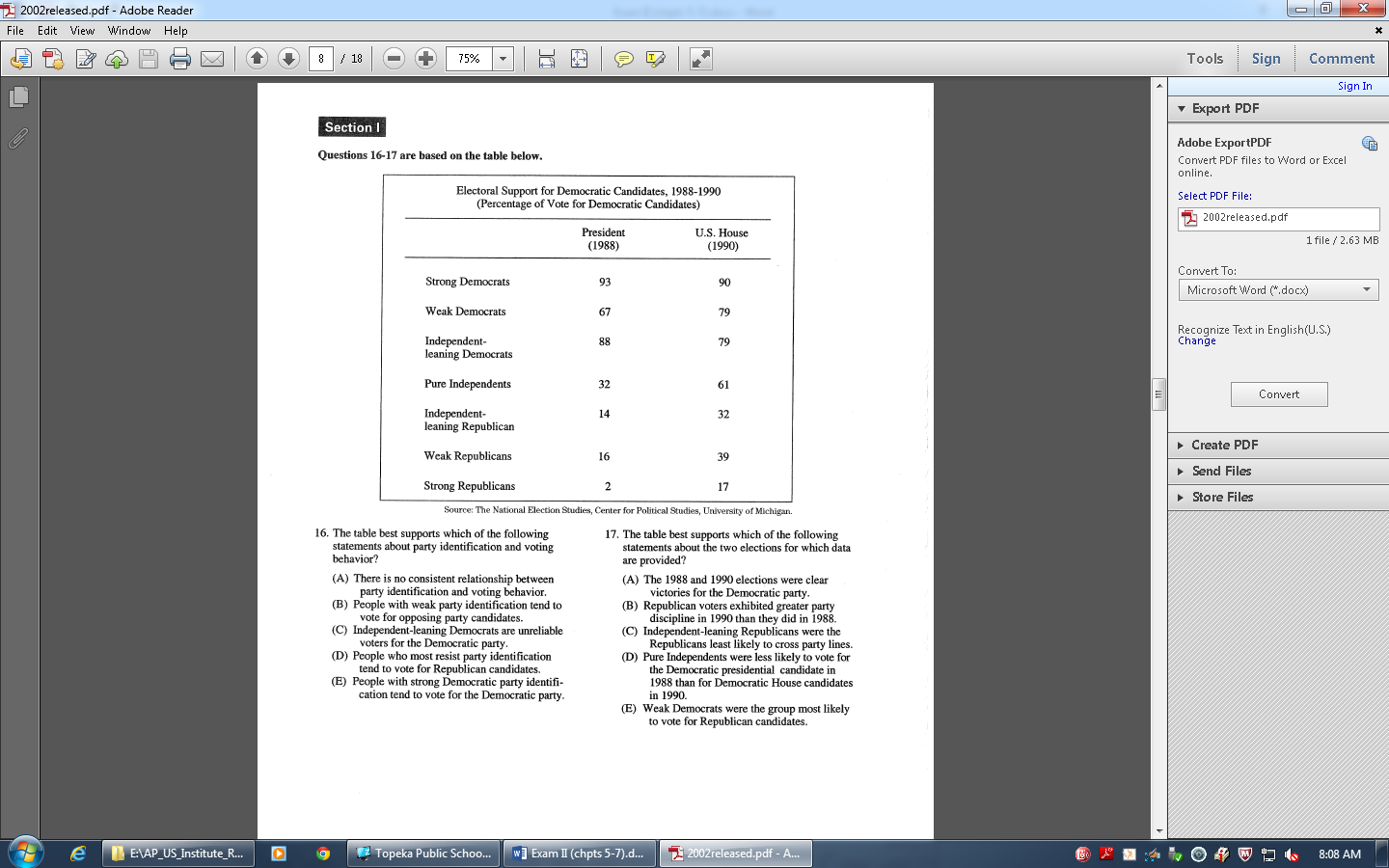
II. The executive branch of the government exercised more power than congress

II. Congress was a unicameral body

IV. States were represented in Congress proportionally according to population

* 1. I and II
  2. I and III
  3. I and IV
  4. II and III
  5. II and IV

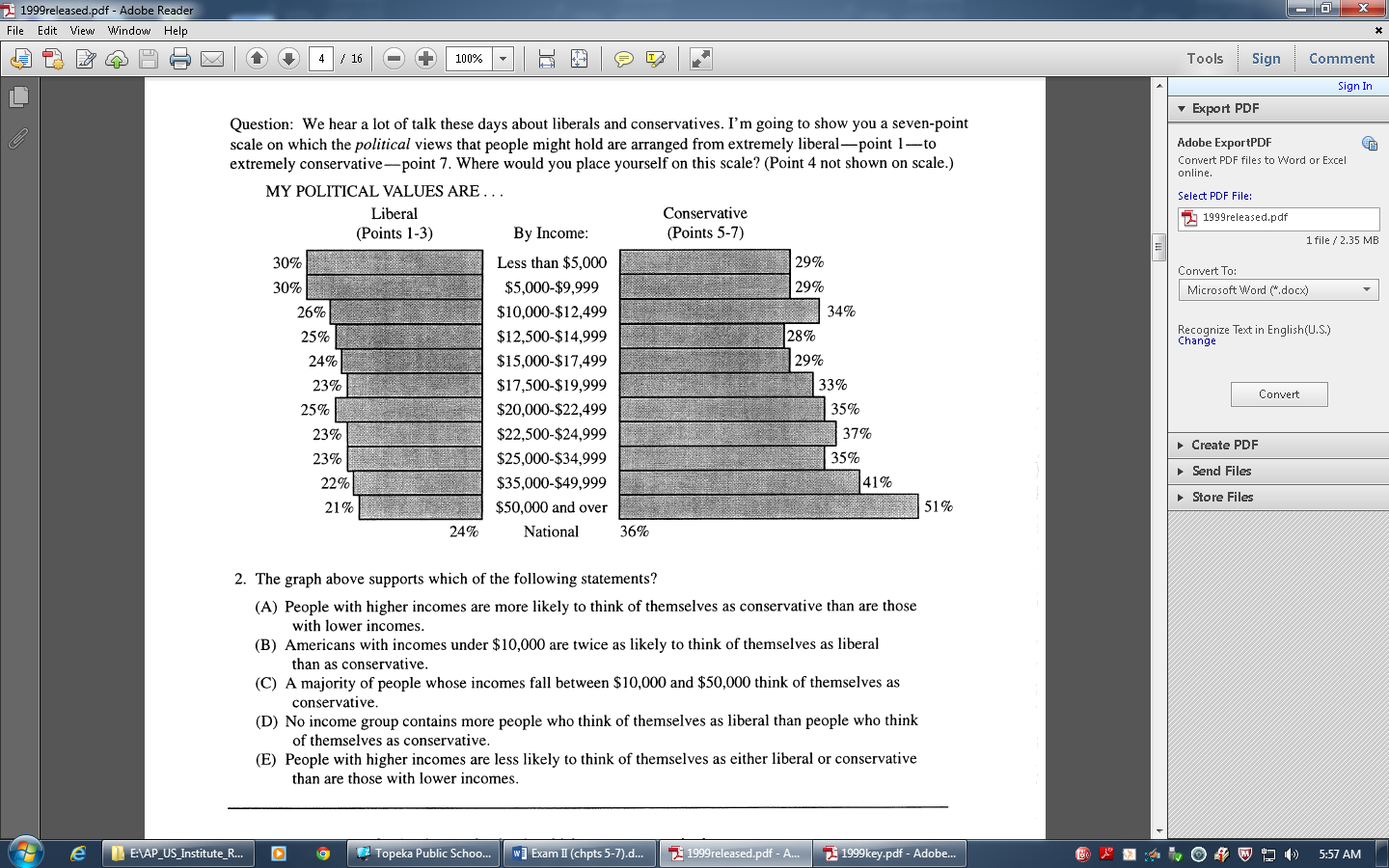
1. Which of the following is NOT a way in which the federal government regulates campaigns?
   1. By requirements for disclosure of campaign donations
   2. By establishment of federal agencies to regulate campaign finance activities
   3. By limits on the distribution of soft money
   4. By limits to individual donations to campaigns
   5. By prohibitions on negative advertising
2. Since the 1980s the Republican Party platform has been increasingly influenced by
   1. Environmental activists
   2. Evangelical Christians
   3. Civil libertarians
   4. Labor unions
   5. Active military officers
3. Which of the following is the best example of a categorical grant
   1. Money given to states for special education programs
   2. Money given to individuals in the form of tax rebates
   3. Money given to states unconditionally
   4. Money given to states to spend at their discretion on transportation
   5. Money given to private business for economic development
4. The table above supports which of the following statements about partisanship and the 1984 elections?
   1. Democrats were more likely to vote their party identification than were Republicans
   2. The number of strong Democrats was less than the number of strong Republicans
   3. Independent Democrats and independent Republicans were the two groups most likely to vote for the candidates of the other party
   4. Partisanship was a good predictor of the way a person voted
   5. Independents were less likely to vote than were party identifiers
5. The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to
   1. Prevent states from taxing the agencies of the federal government
   2. Reserve powers to the states
   3. Restrict the application of judicial review
   4. Allow the burning of the flag as an expression of protest
   5. Limit the use of the legislative veto



444

43

43-44

1. The franking privilege refers to the
   1. Federal Reserve Board’s control over the interest rates
   2. Practices of permitting senators to preview lists of judicial nominees
   3. Practice whereby legislators with the most seniority select the committees on which they want to serve
   4. Right of the chair to control the schedule of his or her congressional committee
   5. Right of members of congress to send mail to their constituents at the government’s expense
2. States and localities have the most discretion in establishing policy when federal funding is derived from
   1. Categorical grants
   2. Matching grants
   3. Block grants
   4. Project grants
   5. Grants-in-aid
3. Which of the following actions by the federal government best illustrates the concept of unfunded mandates?
   1. Requiring that polling booths remain open beyond the hours of the workday
   2. Requiring states and municipalities (local gov’t) to provide certain services for their citizens without providing resources to pay for those services
   3. Requiring state governments to guarantee short-term bonds issued by large municipalities in their states will be paid back
   4. Requiring all municipalities to impose a minimum property tax on all residential and business properties
   5. Requiring states and municipalities to privatize many previously publically funded services
4. In *The Federalist* No. 10, James Madison argued that factions in a republic are
   1. A more serious threat if the republic is large
   2. Natural but controllable by institutions
   3. Not likely to occur if people are honest
   4. Prevented by majority rule
   5. Prevented by free elections
5. Which of the following is NOT a core value of the US political culture?
   1. Legal equality
   2. Political equality
   3. Economic equality
   4. Freedom of religion
   5. Freedom of speech

50

1. The reserved powers of the state governments can best be described as those powers
   1. Not specifically granted to the national government or denied to the states
   2. Implied in the 5th Amendment
   3. Listed specifically in the 10th Amendment
   4. Exercised by both national and state governments
   5. Granted to states as part of the implied powers doctrine
2. The establishment clause of the 1st Amendment does which of the following?
   1. Guarantees freedom of speech to all citizens
   2. Prevents prior restraint of the press
   3. Prohibits the setting up of a state church
   4. Defines the concept of dual citizenship
   5. Allows citizens to enter freely into contracts with other citizens.

*“The Congress shall have power…to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”*

1. Interpretations of this clause have been central to attempts to define the nature of which of the following aspects of the United States political system?
   1. Republicanism
   2. Pluralism
   3. Due Process of law
   4. Federalism
   5. Judicial review
2. The practical effect of this clause has been to
   1. Make the legislature the most powerful branch of the national government
   2. Allow the national government to extend its powers beyond those enumerated in the Constitution
   3. Allow state governments to nullify federal laws within their borders
   4. Give the President uncontested powers in the area of foreign policy
   5. Ensure that any powers not delegated by the Constitution to the federal government are reserved for the states and the people
3. Which of the following statements most accurately compares elections in other Western democracies with elections in the United States?
   1. US citizens have fewer opportunities to vote in elections
   2. Political parties exert a stronger influence over voting in the US
   3. There are fewer obstacles to voting in the US
   4. There are more political parties in the US
   5. The voter turnout rate is usually lower in the US

**STOP. Part I is complete**

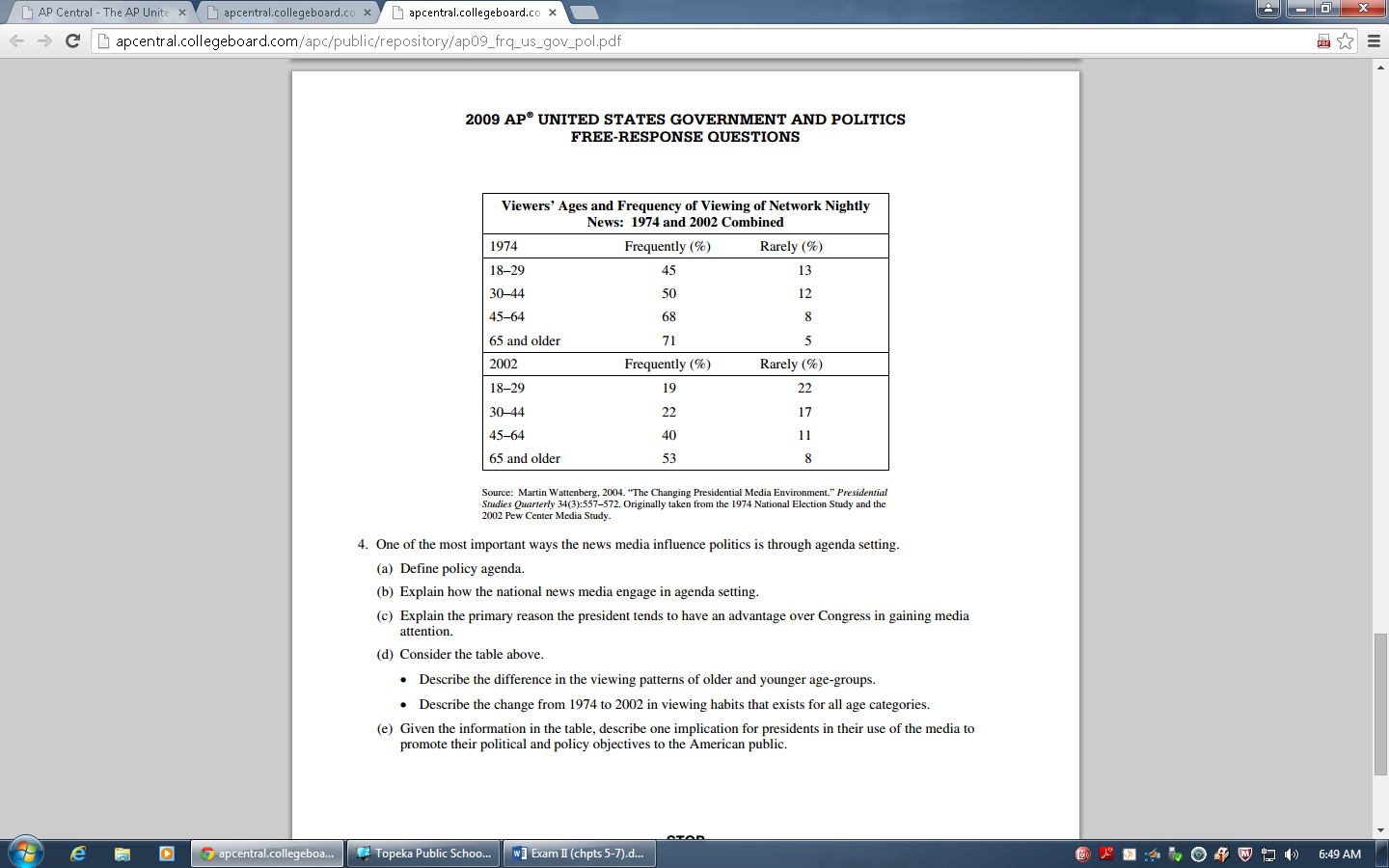
**Come get Part II**

**Answer the following free response questions completely. Make sure your response is organized and contains factual, relevant, historical information to support your answers.**

1. 4 pts

In the 1990’s presidential election campaigns have become more candidate centered and less focused on issues and party labels. This change has been attributed both to how the media cover presidential campaigns and to how candidates use the media.

* + 1. Identify and explain one way in which the media have contributed candidate-centered presidential campaigns
    2. Identify and explain one way in which presidential candidates’ use of the media has contributed to candidate-centered campaigns.

1. 4 pts