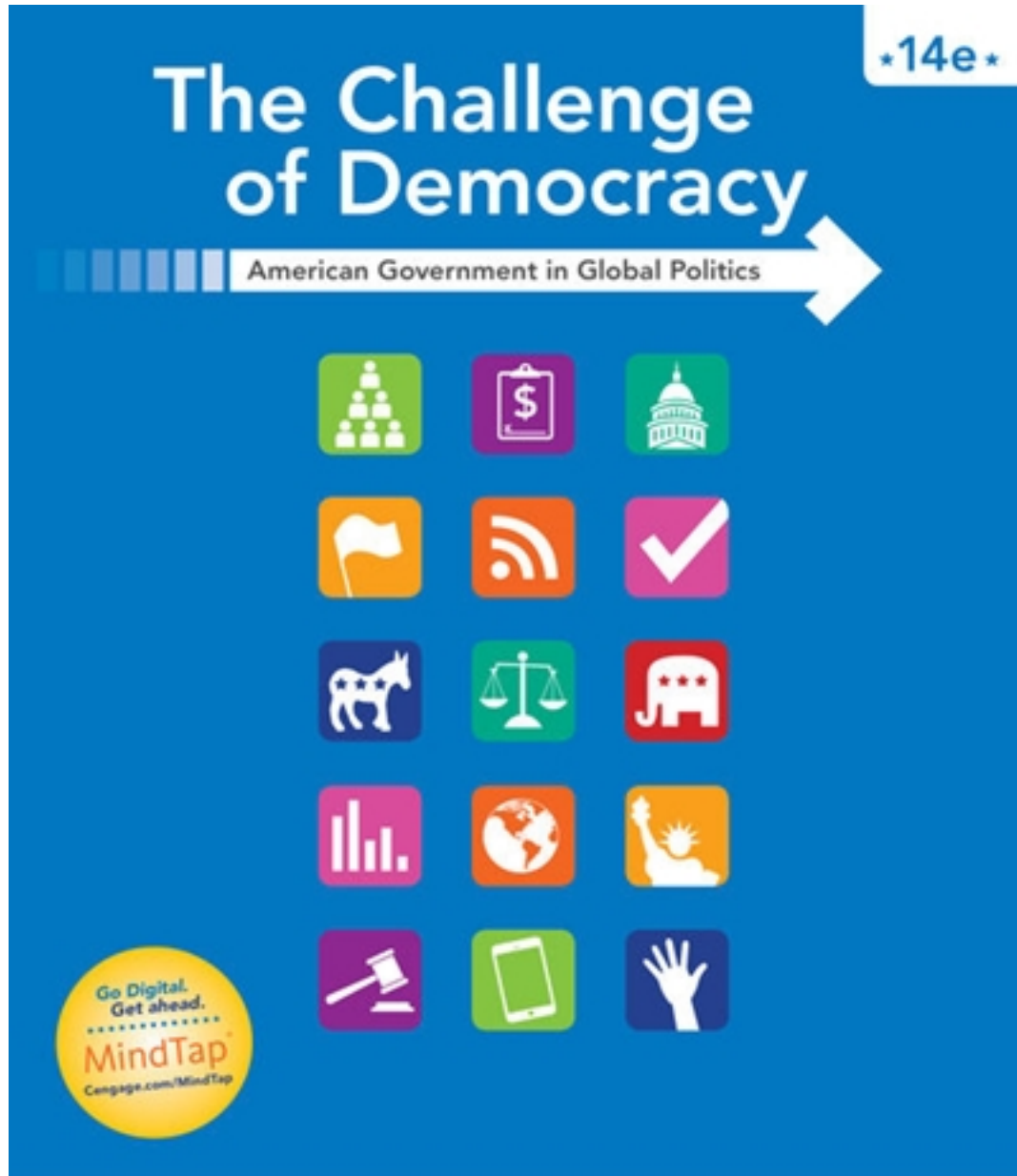


Test Bank for Challenge of Democracy American Government in Global Politics 14th Edition by Janda

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Janda • Berry • Goldman • Schildkraut • Manna

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : The ancient Greeks classified governments as autocracies, oligarchies, or democracies based on

- A : the fundamental purposes for which the government was instituted.
- B : the extent of government power.
- C : the types of elected officeholders.
- D : the kinds of decisions the government was responsible for.
- E : the number of citizens involved in governing.

Correct Answer : E

2 : An autocracy is a political system ruled by

- A : a few.
- B : one individual.
- C : the military.
- D : a majority.
- E : a few powerful, wealthy individuals.

Correct Answer : B

3 : The concept of democracy was initially defined centuries ago in ancient

- A : Syria.
- B : Egypt.
- C : Greece.
- D : Rome.
- E : India.

Correct Answer : C

4 : The Greek word demos, which is the root of the term democracy, means

- A : common people.
- B : power.
- C : participation.
- D : foundation or base.
- E : order.

Correct Answer : A

5 : The Greek word kratos, one of the roots of the word democracy, means

- A : power.
- B : authority.
- C : common man.
- D : rule.
- E : form.

Correct Answer : A

6 : A politician who appeals to and often deceives the masses by manipulating their emotions and prejudices is a(n)

- A : politico.
- B : delegate.

C : oligarch.
D : legacy.
E : demagogue.

Correct Answer : E

7 : A form of government that puts power in the hands of an elite is a(n)
A : oligarchy.
B : democracy.
C : autocracy.
D : dictatorship.
E : theocracy.

Correct Answer : A

8 : The procedural view of democracy is most concerned with
A : the level of popular participation in decision making.
B : the equality of government decisions.
C : minority protections.
D : the impact of government decisions.
E : how government decisions are made.

Correct Answer : E

9 : _____ addresses the questions Who should participate in decision making? and How many votes are needed to reach a decision?
A : Laissez-faire government
B : Procedural democratic theory
C : An anarchist
D : Majoritarianism
E : Demagogues

Correct Answer : B

10 : The idea that all adults within the boundaries of a political community should be allowed to vote is known as
A : universal participation.
B : political equality.
C : majority rule.
D : plurality rule.
E : suffrage.

Correct Answer : A

11 : A country abiding by the principle one person, one vote is practicing
A : direct democracy.
B : political equality.
C : equal suffrage.
D : substantive democracy.
E : participatory democracy.

Correct Answer : B

12 : While majority rule is defined as decision making by 50 percent plus one person, _____ is defined as decision making by most participants.

- A : rule by the people
- B : acquiescence
- C : political equality
- D : universal participation
- E : plurality rule

Correct Answer : E

13 : All of the following are principles of procedural democracy except

- A : government responsiveness to public opinion.
- B : minority rights.
- C : universal participation.
- D : majority or plurality rule.
- E : political equality.

Correct Answer : B

14 : The concept that everyone in a democracy should participate in governmental decision making is

- A : majoritarianism.
- B : plurality rule.
- C : political equality.
- D : one person, one vote.
- E : universal participation.

Correct Answer : E

15 : _____ theory implies that a group should determine what the majority of its participants want to do.

- A : Democratic
- B : Pluralist
- C : Procedural
- D : Participatory
- E : Substantive

Correct Answer : C

16 : The Bill of Rights is at the core of our

- A : procedural theories of democracy.
- B : majoritarian theories.
- C : participatory theories of democracy.
- D : substantive theories of democracy.
- E : representative theories of democracy.

Correct Answer : D

17 : The basic standard of substantive democracy is that government must guarantee

- A : economic rights.
- B : civil rights and liberties.
- C : social equality.
- D : economic rights, civil rights and liberties, and social equality.

E : None of these choices is true.

Correct Answer : B

18 : Agreement among substantive theorists breaks down when the discussion moves from civil rights to

A : freedom of expression.

B : military rights.

C : religious rights.

D : corporate rights.

E : social rights and economic rights.

Correct Answer : E

19 : According to the _____ view of democracy, anti-gay marriage laws are democratic.

A : substantive

B : authoritarian

C : oligarchic

D : Greek

E : procedural

Correct Answer : E

20 : According to procedural theory, the government should do

A : whatever the most insistent interest group wants.

B : whatever the majority wants.

C : whatever they judge to be right.

D : whatever the most influential elites want.

E : whatever they think the framers of the constitution would have done.

Correct Answer : B

21 : The _____ view of democracy is likely to see anti-gay marriage laws as undemocratic.

A : universal

B : procedural

C : substantive

D : majoritarian

E : elite

Correct Answer : C

22 : Freedom of religion or freedom of speech are _____ principles.

A : democratic

B : procedural

C : doctrinal

D : substantive

E : pluralist

Correct Answer : D

23 : The online communication channels that allow citizens to register opinions and complaints to government officials is called

- A : NATO.
- B : E-government.
- C : filibustering.
- D : twitter talk.
- E : the IMF.

Correct Answer : B

24 : One of the weaknesses of the procedural model of democracy is that

- A : it does not provide clear criteria on which to judge whether a government is democratic.
- B : its reliance on rules may lead to rigidity and inefficiency.
- C : it neglects the standards of classic Greek democracy.
- D : it permits policies that violate standards of substantive democracy.
- E : too much attention is paid to protecting minority rights.

Correct Answer : D

25 : _____ theorists have a narrower view of the scope of social and economic rights that should be guaranteed by a democratic government than _____ theorists.

- A : Liberal, conservative
- B : Substantive, procedural
- C : Conservative, liberal
- D : Majoritarian, pluralist
- E : Procedural, substantive

Correct Answer : C

26 : In most democracies other than the United States, there is _____ support for the view that jobs and incomes for the unemployed are a right.

- A : much less
- B : a little less
- C : about equal
- D : a little more
- E : much more

Correct Answer : E

27 : An important problem with the procedural view of democracy is that it can clash with

- A : minority rights.
- B : the majoritarian view.
- C : voting rights.
- D : political parties.
- E : democratic government.

Correct Answer : A

28 : The anti-gay marriage laws and amendments passed in many states in recent years were overturned in by the Supreme Court in 2015. In other words,

- A : procedural democratic theory outweighed substantive democratic theory.
- B : substantive democratic theory outweighed procedural democratic theory.
- C : both substantive democratic theory and procedural democratic theory were supreme.
- D : only the procedural democratic theory was seen as valid by the court.
- E : democracy was not the main consideration of the court.

Correct Answer : B

29 : Participatory democracy today is

A : rare in the United States but commonly practiced in Europe.

B : common in the United States and in other democracies.

C : common in the United States but rare in other democracies.

D : common in the United States and Europe, but rare in other democracies.

E : rare in the United States and in other democracies.

Correct Answer : E

30 : New England town meetings are an example of

A : substantive democracy.

B : governmental responsiveness.

C : neighborhood government.

D : civil democracy.

E : participatory democracy.

Correct Answer : E

31 : In a system of participatory democracy,

A : neighborhoods are the basic units of political engagement.

B : representatives are required to interact regularly with citizens.

C : citizens govern themselves, without electing representatives.

D : the national government always defers to state governments.

E : state governments always defer to the national government.

Correct Answer : C

32 : Portland's incorporation of neighborhood associations into its municipal government is an example of

A : majoritarianism.

B : pluralism.

C : political equality.

D : participatory democracy.

E : universal participation

Correct Answer : D

33 : Most democracies give power to

A : business.

B : political parties.

C : expatriates.

D : representatives.

E : citizens.

Correct Answer : D

34 : _____ allows a person to acquire information and documents online and also provides a medium to register opinions and complaints to government officials.

A : E-government

B : The Federal Communications Commission

C : The Telecommunications Act

D : The Secretary of State

E : Fox News

Correct Answer : A

35 : The principle of responsiveness requires that legislators

A : follow the general contours of public opinion.

B : cast their ballots on the basis of what the people think back home.

C : pay especial attention to groups that are highly organized.

D : support public opinion in all matters related to electoral politics.

E : consider the views of their fellow legislators more than the views of constituents.

Correct Answer : A

36 : Twenty-four states allow for _____ which is a policy question that the state legislature places on the ballot and allows citizens to vote on it.

A : charters

B : initiatives

C : long ballots

D : referenda

E : primaries

Correct Answer : D

37 : A citizens group gathers enough signatures on a petition to force a popular vote on a statewide lottery proposal. This proposal would represent a(n)

A : recall election.

B : referendum.

C : initiative.

D : popular law.

E : citizens proposal.

Correct Answer : C

38 : An election on a public policy issue is called a(n)

A : initiative.

B : referenda.

C : primary.

D : recall.

E : procedure.

Correct Answer : B

39 : When citizens circulate petitions to gather a certain minimum number of signatures to put a policy question on the ballot, it is called a(n)

A : initiative.

B : referendum.

C : runoff.

D : recall.

E : election.

Correct Answer : A

40 : What rules govern the use of referenda at the federal level?

A : They can only be used to propose constitutional amendments.

B : They require a two-thirds vote of all Americans.

C : They must be approved by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

D : They can only be used for a declaration of war.

E : No provisions exist for the use of referenda at the federal level.

Correct Answer : E

41 : In 2014, voters in Switzerland approved an initiative to

A : recognize civil rights at a national level.

B : join the European Union.

C : limit immigration.

D : ban involvement in military conflicts.

E : leave the European Union.

Correct Answer : C

42 : In 2015 the government of Ireland held a(an) _____, in which voters legalized gay marriage.

A : election

B : initiative

C : poll

D : referendum

E : proposition

Correct Answer : D

43 : Deciding on the legality of marijuana through ballot propositions is an example of

A : direct democracy.

B : authoritarianism.

C : citizenship.

D : autocracy.

E : oligarchy.

Correct Answer : A

44 : Established procedures and organizations that translate public opinion into government policy, like elections, are known as institutional

A : initiatives.

B : folkways.

C : norms.

D : policies.

E : mechanisms.

Correct Answer : E

45 : A popular election is the primary mechanism for democratic government in which model?

A : substantive democracy

B : procedural democracy

C : majoritarian model

D : pluralist model

E : integrated model

Correct Answer : C

46 : Although they are instruments of majoritarian democracy, initiatives are often sponsored by

A : government officials.

B : interest groups.

C : members of the judiciary.

D : foreign multinational corporations.

E : small numbers of average citizens.

Correct Answer : B

47 : Any organization of individuals formed on the basis of common interest to influence public policy is called a(n)

A : interest group.

B : majority.

C : elite group.

D : faction.

E : substantive group.

Correct Answer : A

48 : Although public opinion does not fluctuate erratically, change can occur

A : as a result of a presidential state of the union address.

B : when older voters change their minds collectively on an issue.

C : when different generations with different experiences enter the electorate.

D : when pollsters refine their questions to get the answers they are looking for.

E : when everyone maintains the same opinion about current topics.

Correct Answer : C

49 : Compared with majoritarian thought, the pluralist model of democracy shifts the focus of democratic decision making from _____ to _____.

A : organized groups; the mass electorate

B : representatives; voters

C : procedures; substance

D : substance; procedures

E : the mass electorate; organized groups

Correct Answer : E

50 : Cohesive political parties with well-defined programs contribute to the

A : pluralist model of democracy.

B : majoritarian model of democracy.

C : republican theory of democracy.

D : elite theory of democracy.

E : substantive theory of democracy.

Correct Answer : B

51 : A sign that pluralist democracy might NOT be working well in the United States is the

A : fact that the best represented sectors in Washington are business and professional groups.

- B : declining number of interest groups in Washington.
- C : decentralization of the American government.
- D : increased representation for low income Americans.
- E : generally low levels of political knowledge among Americans.

Correct Answer : A

52 : The idea that the most important government decisions are made by an identifiable and stable minority that shares certain characteristics -- particularly wealth and business connections -- is called

- A : oligarchy.
- B : elite theory.
- C : pluralist theory.
- D : the interest group model.
- E : aristocracy.

Correct Answer : B

53 : Suppose that top government jobs for both political parties are filled only from an inner circle of top corporate leaders. This would be evidence for

- A : elite theory.
- B : substantive democracy.
- C : pluralist theory.
- D : the interest group model.
- E : aristocracy.

Correct Answer : A

54 : Studies on decision making concerning public policy issues suggest that much of the elites power comes from the ability of elites to

- A : win seats in Congress.
- B : become state legislators and executives.
- C : finance candidates for president of the United States.
- D : keep issues off the political agenda.
- E : lobby effectively.

Correct Answer : D

55 : In America, when the wealthy and the rest of the population have differing policy goals

- A : the preference of the majority will most likely prevail.
- B : the preference of progressive interest groups normally prevails.
- C : there is no way to predict which side will win.
- D : the preference of the wealthy will most often prevail.
- E : Social scientists have not studied this question, so it is impossible to say which side will likely prevail.

Correct Answer : D

56 : Studies of the congressional agenda of the United States demonstrate that it is characterized by an emphasis on

- A : legislation concerned with the poor.
- B : legislation concerned with immigration.
- C : legislation concerned with increasing taxes on the wealthy.

D : business-related legislation.

E : social welfare legislation.

Correct Answer : D

57 : Democratization is the

A : process of moving from procedural to substantive democracy.

B : process of transition as a country attempts to move from an authoritarian form of government to a democratic one.

C : act of electing leaders in a way that conforms to the criteria of substantive democracy.

D : process of moving from a demand to a market economy.

E : requirement that freedoms and rights be protected by written covenant.

Correct Answer : B

58 : Whether a political system is democratic is chiefly defined by which of the following?

A : its amount of participation

B : its amount of government responsiveness to the public

C : extent to which representatives are accountable to the public

D : support for freedom of speech and association

E : cannot be simply defined as it is not a yes or no question

Correct Answer : E

59 : The main disadvantage of the pluralist model is that it

A : doesnt adequately take public opinion into account.

B : has been used in authoritarian regimes to repress their citizens.

C : favors groups who need help the least.

D : gives unfair advantages to poor people.

E : has been shown to be a poor method of representation.

Correct Answer : C

60 : According to the text, in the past few years, there has been _____ in the number of democracies around the world.

A : a large decline

B : a slight decline

C : no real change

D : a slight increase

E : a large increase

Correct Answer : B

61 : One primary challenge to democratization in Iraq after the overthrow of dictator Saddam Hussein is the

A : lack of a functioning oil economy.

B : religious conflict between Sunni and Shiite branches of Islam.

C : continued crackdown on open protest of the government.

D : resurgence of the Baath Party as a democratic force.

E : failure to establish a free and independent press.

Correct Answer : B

62 : According to the text, it is difficult for a country with a market economy to remain _____ in its internal politics.

- A : democratic
- B : responsive
- C : decentralized
- D : undemocratic
- E : pluralistic

Correct Answer : D

63 : The text suggests that there are _____ forces that may be pushing authoritarian governments toward democratization.

- A : religious
- B : moral
- C : philosophical
- D : ethical
- E : economic

Correct Answer : E

64 : The text suggests that the United States struggled to promote democracy in countries that

- A : could not accept high degree of tolerance and freedom allowed to all groups in society.
- B : were transitioning from socialism.
- C : were previously totalitarian.
- D : could not accept pluralism
- E : were dominated by religious groups.

Correct Answer : A

ESSAY

65 : Explain how Greek philosophers classified different governments, and what they thought about democracy.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

66 : Identify three of the four principles of procedural democracy and discuss the difficulties with their implementation.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

67 : Discuss procedural democracy and substantive democracy arguments for and against gay marriage legislation that has been enacted in several states.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

68 : Explain the difference between procedural democratic theory and substantive democratic theory.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

69 : Identify and discuss some of the problems with participatory democracy, and ways to respond to those problems.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

70 : Explain the role that interest groups play in the pluralist democratic model.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

71 : Discuss the relative strengths and weaknesses of the majoritarian and pluralist models of democracy.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

72 : According to the text, does the United States better fit the pluralist model or the majoritarian model, and why?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

73 : Do studies of the congressional agenda provide support for the validity of elite theory? Why or why not?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

74 : Explain the key difference between elite and pluralist theory.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

75 : Discuss why democratization can be difficult to achieve in different parts of the world, and why there is a strong relationship between economic prosperity and democracy.

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.