**Chapter 15—Political and Economic Systems**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Journalists exercise political authority in all of these ways EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the amount of money pumped into local markets by the ads. |
| b. | the fact that truth about political candidates can be told. |
| c. | the interrelationship between the number of ads created and purchased and the economic health of the society. |
| d. | the fact that a democratic society tolerates political dissent. |
| e. | speaking with the president and representatives at any time about their concerns. |

ANS: E REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Conceptual

2. The process by which power is distributed and decisions are made is known as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | politics. |
| b. | authority. |
| c. | coercion. |
| d. | autocracy. |
| e. | transference. |

ANS: A REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

3. Sociologists term the ability to carry out one's will even in the face of opposition as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | power. |
| b. | force. |
| c. | politics. |
| d. | authority. |
| e. | divine right. |

ANS: A REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

4. Power that is regarded as legitimate by those over whom it is exercised is called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | coercion. |
| b. | authority. |
| c. | autocracy. |
| d. | influence. |
| e. | royalty. |

ANS: B REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

5. People think it is legitimate for the police to use force against citizens when necessary in their work. This is an example of power as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | charisma. |
| b. | coercion. |
| c. | authority. |
| d. | autocracy. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: C REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

6. Power regarded as illegitimate by those over whom it is exercised is called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | coercion. |
| b. | authority. |
| c. | autocracy. |
| d. | force. |
| e. | fascism. |

ANS: A REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

7. In the American South in the first half of the 20th century, African Americans considered laws mandating separate public facilities for blacks and whites to be illegitimate, but generally obeyed these laws because they feared the consequences of not doing so. This is an example of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | tradition. |
| b. | authority. |
| c. | coercion. |
| d. | politics. |
| e. | majority will. |

ANS: C REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

8. Coercion is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | always regarded as illegitimate. |
| b. | sometimes considered legitimate. |
| c. | always regarded as legitimate. |
| d. | limited to the use of physical force. |
| e. | always legitimized over time. |

ANS: A REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

9. The distinction between authority and coercion is that authority:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | can never be achieved without some power being used. |
| b. | is less stable. |
| c. | involves religious beliefs. |
| d. | rests on the consent of the people. |
| e. | is more efficient that coercion alone. |

ANS: D REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

10. An employer tells his employees that they will be fired if they do not have an AIDS test. This threat is an example of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | hereditary authority. |
| b. | influence. |
| c. | charismatic authority. |
| d. | coercion. |
| e. | practical rules rather than laws. |

ANS: D REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Applied

11. Which of the following is a type of authority identified by Max Weber?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | charismatic, traditional, legal-rational |
| b. | legal-rational, constitutional, court-based |
| c. | traditional, charismatic, court-based |
| d. | traditional, charismatic, bureaucratic |
| e. | bureaucratic, charismatic, legal-rational |

ANS: A REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

12. A system based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority almost always faces a crisis when its leader dies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | traditional |
| b. | legal-rational |
| c. | charismatic |
| d. | routinized |
| e. | democratic |

ANS: C REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

13. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Political Action Committees (PACs)?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They tend to favor incumbents. |
| b. | They do not represent the majority of Americans. |
| c. | They tend to diminish the role of the individual voter. |
| d. | They distribute cash through their network that helps the system function. |
| e. | Their partisanship on issues disrupts representative democracy. |

ANS: D REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

14. A major criticism of special-interest groups is that they:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are poorly organized. |
| b. | do not serve the public at large. |
| c. | focus only on problems of the poor. |
| d. | focus only on problems of minority groups. |
| e. | are not well-funded. |

ANS: B REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

15. Modern thought regarding the nature of government and its forms is derived from the ideas of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Plato. |
| b. | Socrates. |
| c. | Aristotle. |
| d. | Franklin. |
| e. | Calvin. |

ANS: C REF: Government and the State OBJ: 15.2

MSC: Factual

16. Decision-making power based on time-honored routines is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ authority.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | charismatic |
| b. | legal-rational |
| c. | hereditary |
| d. | traditional |
| e. | state-rational |

ANS: D REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

17. In which form of authority is power vested not in individuals but in particular positions or offices?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | coercive |
| b. | charismatic |
| c. | traditional |
| d. | legal-rational |
| e. | democratic |

ANS: D REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

18. Regardless of his personal abilities or popularity, Charles, Prince of Wales, will become King of England when his mother, Elizabeth II, abdicates the throne or dies. This is an example of which form of authority?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | legal-rational |
| b. | traditional |
| c. | appointive |
| d. | charismatic |
| e. | aristocratic |

ANS: B REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Applied

19. Which form of authority is based on the extraordinary personal characteristics of an individual?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | charismatic |
| b. | traditional |
| c. | legal-rational |
| d. | hereditary |
| e. | aristocratic |

ANS: A REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

20. The function of presidential concession speeches is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | to expose the feelings of the losers so everyone can feel good about the win. |
| b. | a reaffirmation democratic process may be corrupt, but it has winners. |
| c. | to affirm the view that the control of the political process must be in the hands of the people. |
| d. | to say the losing party will win in the future. |
| e. | to state the losing party’s beliefs that they were still the best choice. |

ANS: C REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

21. Rule by the majority is known as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | autocracy. |
| b. | aristocracy. |
| c. | democracy. |
| d. | majocracy. |
| e. | popular government. |

ANS: C REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Factual

22. Data on members of Congress indicate that they are disproportionately:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | white, male, and 50-59 years old. |
| b. | male, Hispanic and white, and 45-65 years old. |
| c. | male, white, and 45-55 years old. |
| d. | white, male or female, and 60-70 years old. |
| e. | white, over 60, and major business owners. |

ANS: A REF: The American Political Party System

OBJ: 15.7 MSC: Factual

23. Which of the following statements about two-party political systems is true?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They encourage compromise and relatively moderate party platforms designed to appeal to a broad spectrum of citizens. |
| b. | They are superior to multiple-party systems for ensuring that minority positions are heard. |
| c. | They are based on proportional representation, so a party that receives 49% of the popular vote gets 49% of the legislative seats. |
| d. | They have problems because their platforms completely overlap. |
| e. | They cause a centrifugal polarization on issues. |

ANS: A REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

24. Which events create rapid and basic changes in a society's political and class structures?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | elections |
| b. | rebellions |
| c. | social revolutions |
| d. | political revolutions |
| e. | political transitions through heredity |

ANS: C REF: Political Change OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

25. Conflict theorists say the state emerged:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | out of a growing need for specialization. |
| b. | in order to protect the power of the ruling class. |
| c. | because societies became large and complex. |
| d. | in order to promote greater equality. |
| e. | once people realized that they would live better under a system of control. |

ANS: B REF: Functionalist and Conflict Theory Views of the State

OBJ: 15.6 MSC: Factual

26. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic functions of the state?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | establishing laws and norms |
| b. | protecting against outside threats |
| c. | ensuring economic stability |
| d. | socializing the young |
| e. | providing social control |

ANS: D REF: Functionalist and Conflict Theory Views of the State

OBJ: 15.1 MSC: Conceptual

27. In modern industrial society, the state:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is responsible for social control, protection of citizens, and goals for the society. |
| b. | protects against outside threats, distributes taxes to business developers, and operates services. |
| c. | sets goals for the society as a whole, profits from services, and sanctions social controls. |
| d. | is not really necessary, but we still have a tax system to manage. |
| e. | protects the rich, punishes the poor, and enforces work codes. |

ANS: A REF: Government and the State OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

28. The police, the courts, and federal agencies like the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms are primarily involved with what function of the state?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | providing social control |
| b. | establishing laws and norms |
| c. | setting goals |
| d. | protecting against outside threats |
| e. | socializing the next generation of citizens |

ANS: D REF: Functionalist and Conflict Theory Views of the State

OBJ: 15.1 MSC: Conceptual

29. The social institution that determines how a society produces, distributes, and consumes goods and services is known as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the economy. |
| b. | politics. |
| c. | the state. |
| d. | capitalism. |
| e. | the invisible market hand. |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.2

MSC: Factual

30. An attempt to achieve rapid political change that is not possible within existing institutions is known as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | revolution. |
| b. | rebellion. |
| c. | institutionalized change. |
| d. | voting. |
| e. | political conventions. |

ANS: B REF: Political Change OBJ: 15.6

MSC: Conceptual

31. Which of the following is one of the basic premises behind capitalism?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Producers attempt to serve the best interests of society as a whole. |
| b. | Production is always in the direction of social need. |
| c. | Free markets decide what is produced and for what price. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: C REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Factual

32. According to Adam Smith, everyone in a society benefits most from:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | competition among producers. |
| b. | centralized government planning. |
| c. | local government control of economic processes. |
| d. | democratic decision-making in the workplace. |
| e. | individual conscience in deciding on market concerns. |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Factual

33. Which of the following are basic freedoms under capitalism, according to Adam Smith?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | freedom of choice, from governmental interference, and to own private property |
| b. | freedom from taxes |
| c. | freedom from market forces |
| d. | freedom from market forces, market movements, and advertising |
| e. | freedom from the Democracy |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Factual

34. The U.S. economic system is best described as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | laissez-faire capitalism. |
| b. | a mixed economy. |
| c. | democratic socialism. |
| d. | a command economy. |
| e. | a pure capitalist economy. |

ANS: B REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

35. When people are deprived of satisfaction in their work, they are said by Marxists to be:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | anomic. |
| b. | alienated. |
| c. | rejected. |
| d. | discontent. |
| e. | powerless. |

ANS: B REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Conceptual

36. Marx predicted that as production expands in capitalist economies:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | profits will decline and wages will fall, leading to revolution. |
| b. | wages will increase and profits will decline, leading to bankruptcy. |
| c. | profits and wages will both increase, leading to inflation. |
| d. | profits and wages will become irrelevant, as a decent standard of living for all is attained. |
| e. | as profits increase, wages will be increased to produce better goods. |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

37. Marx predicted that under socialism:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | workers would continue to be exploited. |
| b. | private property would be limited to a select few. |
| c. | workers would control the means of production. |
| d. | as owners, workers would become more like dictators over the people. |
| e. | workers would be unsure of authority and more prone to violence. |

ANS: C REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

38. Which two developments undermine Marx's prediction about the end of capitalism?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | labor unions and access to markets in developing countries |
| b. | a reduction in greed and less inequality between classes |
| c. | increased worker satisfaction and greater government regulation |
| d. | labor unions and a move toward command economies |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

39. Under socialism, economic activity is guided by the principle of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | private profit. |
| b. | public need. |
| c. | government profit. |
| d. | elite needs. |
| e. | the state knowing what is best for society. |

ANS: B REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

40. Rosa is paid $10 per hour for her work on an assembly line. During that time, she produces goods that will be sold by her employer for $45. What would Marx term the $35 difference between Rosa's wages and the value of what she produces?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | return on investment |
| b. | overhead |
| c. | surplus value |
| d. | alienation |
| e. | exploited labor |

ANS: C REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Applied

41. Socialism is a(n):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | free market economy. |
| b. | laissez-faire economy. |
| c. | alternative to a capitalist economy. |
| d. | economy with equal incomes for all workers. |
| e. | step along the way to a communist economy. |

ANS: C REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Conceptual

42. In most socialist societies:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | nonessential consumer items are expensive, but basic necessities are inexpensive. |
| b. | both nonessential consumer items and basic necessities are expensive. |
| c. | both nonessential consumer items and basic necessities are inexpensive. |
| d. | nonessential consumer items are inexpensive, but basic necessities are expensive. |
| e. | there are few consumer goods in the economy, so pricing is unimportant. |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

43. The basic goal of socialism is to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | meet the essential needs of the people. |
| b. | bring about greater efficiency through the profit incentive. |
| c. | ensure consumer satisfaction. |
| d. | guarantee the best product at the lowest prices. |
| e. | structure the economy to prevent undue surpluses. |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Conceptual

44. Which of the following is a major defect of socialist economies, from the point of view of capitalists?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They do not provide worker incentives, encourage wasteful consumption, and are inefficient and less productive. |
| b. | They do not provide for a progressive tax structure. |
| c. | They do not seek innovation in industry. |
| d. | They waste too much time talking instead of doing. |
| e. | They are less likely to invest in technology until it is out of date. |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Conceptual

45. Democratic socialism is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a convergence of capitalism and socialism. |
| b. | Karl Marx's model of an ideal economic system. |
| c. | Adam Smith's model of an ideal economic system. |
| d. | a logical impossibility. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: A REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Conceptual

46. Under democratic socialism:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | private ownership of means of production is abolished. |
| b. | taxes are kept low. |
| c. | it is impossible to separate the means of production from the functions of government. |
| d. | little effort is made to expand social welfare programs or redistribute income. |
| e. | the state assumes ownership of strategic industries. |

ANS: E REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

47. Conflict theorists see which of the following as the key to the origin of the state?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the need to coordinate increasingly large and complex societies |
| b. | the desire of populations to control their own destiny |
| c. | human nature, in which some will always dominate others |
| d. | the need for a way to protect elite control over surplus production |
| e. | the need to produce enough surplus for a division of labor to occur |

ANS: D REF: Functionalist and Conflict Theory Views of the State

OBJ: 15.1 MSC: Conceptual

48. Historical evidence indicates that the earliest legal codes protected the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | property of the wealthy. |
| b. | rights of the minority. |
| c. | interests of the common person. |
| d. | equal rights for women. |
| e. | the rights of all children under age 12. |

ANS: A REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.2

MSC: Factual

49. Which of the following is characteristic of a totalitarian society?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | There is only one political party. |
| b. | People are controlled through terror and intimidation. |
| c. | Media is controlled. |
| d. | An elaborate ideology offers a complex but simplistic explanation for most aspects of life. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.2

MSC: Factual

50. Democracy:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | has always been regarded as the best form of government. |
| b. | can only exist in capitalist societies. |
| c. | is claimed, to a greater or lesser degree, by nearly every government in the world. |
| d. | has always been a de facto concept. |
| e. | has always been de jure, but not de facto. |

ANS: C REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Factual

51. Which of the following is not a characteristic of democratic political systems?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | majority rule |
| b. | direct government by the people |
| c. | civilian rule |
| d. | constitutionalism |
| e. | minority rights |

ANS: B REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Factual

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Although traditional, presidential concession speeches are of little practical political value.

ANS: F REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

2. The number of registered Hispanics is lower than either white or African American voters.

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

3. Thomas Jefferson believed that once established, a political system should only be changed in unusually dire circumstances.

ANS: F REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

4. The study of political processes is the study of power.

ANS: T REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

5. Power based on fear is the most stable and enduring form of power.

ANS: F REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

6. In the long run, power based on coercion will inevitably fail.

ANS: T REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

7. Legitimacy refers to the condition in which people accept the idea that the allocation of power is as it should be.

ANS: T REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Conceptual

8. Legal-rational authority locates power in positions or offices, not in individuals.

ANS: T REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

9. In the United States, politicians need the support of the mass media to win elections.

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

10. The "invisible hand" of capitalism refers to the role played by the government in regulating economic policies.

ANS: F REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Factual

11. In his pioneering argument about the benefits of capitalism, Adam Smith maintained that the government should monitor large companies but leave small businesses alone.

ANS: F REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Factual

12. Adam Smith is regarded as the father of modern capitalism.

ANS: T REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Factual

13. Laissez-faire refers to the view that government must regulate the economy in order to guarantee its efficiency.

ANS: F REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Factual

14. A strong feature of American politics is the concession speeches in presidential campaigns, where the loser works to bring the nation together.

ANS: T REF: Politics, Power, and Authority OBJ: 15.1

MSC: Factual

15. The laws of supply and demand inevitably limit competition in capitalist societies.

ANS: F REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Conceptual

16. Most countries have a mixed economy.

ANS: T REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.3

MSC: Factual

17. According to Marx, capitalism contains the seeds of its own destruction.

ANS: T REF: The Economy and the State OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

18. Democracy has always been regarded as the best form of government.

ANS: F REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Factual

19. Constitutionalism means the government's power is limited by law.

ANS: T REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Factual

20. Representative government requires popular elections.

ANS: T REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Factual

21. The concept of majority rule means that those who choose to take a minority position effectively give up their political rights.

ANS: F REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Conceptual

22. Today, the word “democracy” has so many different meanings that there is a problem distinguishing democracy from other political systems.

ANS: T REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Factual

23. Functionalists and conflict theorists hold the same ideas about the function of the state.

ANS: F REF: Functionalist and Conflict Theory Views of the State

OBJ: 15.6 MSC: Factual

24. Conflict theorists argue that the state emerged because society got so large and complex that a specialized and centralized institution was needed to maintain it.

ANS: F REF: Functionalist and Conflict Theory Views of the State

OBJ: 15.6 MSC: Factual

25. Functionalists maintain that the state emerged to manage and stabilize an increasingly complex society.

ANS: T REF: Functionalist and Conflict Theory Views of the State

OBJ: 15.6 MSC: Conceptual

26. Political change often occurs when there is a shift in the distribution of power among groups in a society.

ANS: T REF: Political Change OBJ: 15.6

MSC: Conceptual

27. In democracies, change usually comes about through elections.

ANS: T REF: Political Change OBJ: 15.5

MSC: Factual

28. The American Revolution was a political revolution, not a social one.

ANS: T REF: Political Change OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

29. African Americans have been the only group in recent years to increase voter participation in American elections.

ANS: F REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

30. Political revolutions bring about rapid changes in a society's state and class structures.

ANS: T REF: Political Change OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

31. Most democracies have a two-party political system like the United States.

ANS: F REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

32. Two-party political systems tend to operate on a "winner-take-all" basis.

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

33. Interest groups exercise political power by exerting pressure on elected officials to pass legislation that reflects their particular needs and interests.

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

34. The number of African American elected officials has remained stable over the last ten years.

ANS: F REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

35. Recent studies reveal a growing political conservatism among American voters.

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

36. Middle- and upper-class Americans are more likely to support the Republican Party.

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

37. With its strong tradition of popular democracy, the United States has one of the highest levels of voter turnout in the world.

ANS: F REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

38. Since large numbers of Americans don't vote, it is reasonable to conclude that they are politically inactive.

ANS: F REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

39. Lobbyists are people paid by special-interest groups to attempt to influence government policy.

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

40. Disadvantaged groups in the population have no ability to make use of Political Action Committees (PACs).

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

41. Journalistic coverage of a political candidate's campaign is far more likely to be critical and unfavorable to a candidate than positive and favorable.

ANS: T REF: The American Political System OBJ: 15.7

MSC: Factual

42. The Chinese Revolution, Russian Revolution, and Mexican Revolution were all social revolutions, not political revolutions.

ANS: T REF: Political Change OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

43. The American Revolution was a political revolution, not a social revolution.

ANS: T REF: Political Change OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

44. Constitutionalism means that government power is unlimited.

ANS: F REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.4

MSC: Factual

45. Totalitarianism depends on terror as much as on single-party control.

ANS: T REF: Types of States OBJ: 15.2

MSC: Factual

**ESSAY**

1. Discuss each of the five functions of the state. Be sure to provide a concrete example of each of function in your discussions.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Government and the State

OBJ: 15.2 MSC: Conceptual

2. Identify and discuss three characteristics of democratic socialism. How does democratic socialism differ from other socialist concepts of the state and government?

ANS: Not Provided REF: The Economy and the State

OBJ: 15.4 MSC: Factual | Conceptual

3. People may attempt to produce change through established channels within the government, or they may rise up against the political power structure. Identify and discuss three forms of political change.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Political Change

OBJ: 15.5 MSC: Conceptual

4. Discuss the role of the media in the transformation of election campaigns in the United States.

ANS: Not Provided REF: The American Political System

OBJ: 15.7 MSC: Applied

5. Discuss the role of lobbies and special interest groups in the American political system. Are they an inevitable part of the process? Could we control or limit their influence using the forms of authority Weber described?

ANS: Not Provided REF: The American Political System

OBJ: 15.7 MSC: Conceptual