

CHAPTER 4: American Political Culture - Test Prep Questions

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A political culture exists where
 - a. there is a distinctive and patterned way of thinking about political and economic life.
 - b. the demographics of a nation suggest the presence of a fairly homogeneous group.
 - c. a constitution creates an orderly society.
 - d. there is a large amount of agreement among the public.
 - e. there is elite guidance in matters related to politics.
2. In a classic study of the political beliefs and attitude of children, American children were more likely to argue that a president who was pulled over for speeding would be
 - a. warned.
 - b. reprimanded.
 - c. let off completely.
 - d. fined or ticketed.
 - e. impeached.
3. The text suggests Americans are “preoccupied” with
 - a. their rights.
 - b. political news.
 - c. constitutional debates.
 - d. the media.
 - e. inequality.
4. In our society, government officials should be accountable to the people. This principle is known as
 - a. liberty.
 - b. equality.
 - c. civic duty.
 - d. democracy.
 - e. capitalism.
5. All of the following are basic elements of the U.S. political culture *except*
 - a. liberty.
 - b. democracy.
 - c. individualism.
 - d. civic duty.
 - e. economic equality.
6. According to polls, which of the groups below are Americans most willing to help?
 - a. People on welfare
 - b. Feminist groups seeking preferential hiring programs
 - c. The elderly
 - d. Recent immigrants
 - e. Civil rights groups seeking preferential hiring programs
7. The citizens of _____ are *most* likely to say they are proud to be citizens of their country.
 - a. the United States
 - b. Canada
 - c. Britain
 - d. France
 - e. Germany
8. A classic study found that citizens of _____ had the highest sense of civic competence.
 - a. Italy
 - b. Germany
 - c. New Mexico
 - d. Great Britain
 - e. the United States

9. Which of the following statements concerning attitudes and opinions expressed by Americans in surveys is *incorrect*?
 - a. They have greater faith in political institutions than citizens of other nations.
 - b. They are more likely to be patriotic than citizens of other nations.
 - c. They have greater faith in private institutions than citizens of other nations.
 - d. Their trust in government has declined in recent years.
 - e. None of the above.
10. Research finds that religious persons are *more* likely than secular persons to
 - a. donate money to charity.
 - b. volunteer their time.
 - c. give money and time to nonreligious organizations.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
11. The text argues that the U.S. Constitution had to reconcile
 - a. the work ethic with the existence of a leisure class.
 - b. a religious establishment with the quest for religious freedom.
 - c. personal liberty with the need for social control.
 - d. European traditions with westward expansion.
 - e. the work ethic with the religious establishment.
12. The distrust of political authority so evident in American political culture has its basis in
 - a. English literature.
 - b. middle-class values.
 - c. imperialism.
 - d. religious beliefs.
 - e. private property.
13. Which statement is *incorrect*?
 - a. The Federalists were led by Hamilton and Adams.
 - b. The Democratic–Republicans were led by Jefferson and Madison.
 - c. The Federalists passed laws to suppress journalists favorable to Jefferson.
 - d. The Federalists and the Democratic–Republicans deeply distrusted one another.
 - e. The Federalists sought to repeal laws that suppressed journalists favorable to Jefferson.
14. Early competition between the Federalists and the Democratic–Republicans ended by establishing the principle that
 - a. freedom of speech did not include political slander.
 - b. political participation was restricted to males.
 - c. slavery was not an issue for national legislation.
 - d. democracy could survive a change of ruling parties.
 - e. the First Amendment applied to the states.
15. The dominant religious tradition in the early United States was
 - a. Catholicism.
 - b. Protestantism, especially Presbyterianism.
 - c. Protestantism, especially Puritanism.
 - d. Protestantism, especially Lutheranism.
 - e. nonexistent; the United States had no dominant religious tradition.
16. The notion that individuals should work hard, save their money, and avoid dependence on the state is sometimes referred to as the
 - a. Protestant (work) ethic.
 - b. blue-collar ethic.
 - c. doctrine of social Darwinism.
 - d. evolutionary principle.
 - e. labor theory of value.

17. Americans have a comparatively low degree of
 - a. material acquisitiveness.
 - b. social conformity.
 - c. class consciousness.
 - d. geographic mobility.
 - e. capitalist instinct.

18. Which of the following groups of issues does the text refer to as areas of conflict in the culture war?
 - a. Abortion, school prayer, foreign policy
 - b. Gay rights, taxes, business regulation
 - c. School prayer, foreign policy, pornography
 - d. Drug use, school prayer, abortion
 - e. Business regulation, foreign policy, space policy

19. Over the last three decades, public trust has declined for all of the following *except*
 - a. newspapers.
 - b. public schools.
 - c. the military.
 - d. churches.
 - e. labor unions.

20. Studies show that Americans support constitutional freedoms under what conditions?
 - a. Only for people who agree with them
 - b. During times of peace, but not necessarily during war
 - c. In the abstract, but not always in the concrete
 - d. For all groups at all times
 - e. In the aftermath of war

CHAPTER 5: Civil Liberties

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21. The use of dogs to sniff high school lockers for drugs has been determined by the Supreme Court to be
 - a. unconstitutional.
 - b. constitutional under all circumstances.
 - c. constitutional if parental permission is obtained.
 - d. constitutional if supervised by a federal agent.
 - e. constitutional if incident to a reasonable search.

22. A person treating the U.S. flag contemptuously is
 - a. subject to conviction in federal court.
 - b. subject to conviction in state court.
 - c. subject to conviction in state and federal court.
 - d. protected by Fourth Amendment rights.
 - e. protected by the right to exercise free speech.

23. The Sedition Act of 1798 was, in part, the result of strained relations between the United States and
 - a. Spain.
 - b. England.
 - c. France.
 - d. Italy.
 - e. Germany.

24. The Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917–1918) were largely stimulated by fears of
 - a. Germans and radicals.
 - b. radicals and blacks.
 - c. blacks and communists.
 - d. Japanese and Germans.
 - e. socialists and steelworkers.

25. Senator Joseph McCarthy became a powerful policy “entrepreneur” by claiming that
 - a. the Japanese posed a West Coast security threat.
 - b. hippies were undermining Christianity.
 - c. communists had infiltrated the government.
 - d. homosexuals were transmitting AIDS to heterosexuals.
 - e. secular humanists were indoctrinating educators.

26. Usually, the Supreme Court has reacted to wartime curtailments of civil liberties by
 - a. upholding them.
 - b. rejecting them.
 - c. upholding them at first, limiting them later.
 - d. rejecting them at first, reinstating them later.
 - e. avoiding rulings on constitutionality and consigning such issues to the lower federal courts.

27. Which of the following statements concerning the Bill of Rights and state power is *incorrect*?
 - a. The Bill of Rights originally applied only to the federal government.
 - b. The Supreme Court clearly held that the Bill of Rights applied only to the federal government in an 1833 case.
 - c. The Constitution was generally silent on what states could not do to their residents.
 - d. The interpretation and application of the Bill of Rights began to change after Civil War.
 - e. None of the above.

28. Ernesto Miranda was convicted in Arizona of
 - a. public intoxication.
 - b. petty theft.
 - c. burglary.
 - d. robbery.
 - e. rape.

29. The Bill of Rights has come to apply to the states through the interpretation of
 - a. the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - b. the Tenth Amendment.
 - c. the commerce clause.
 - d. Article III.
 - e. the necessary and proper clause.

30. The First Amendment does *not* address
 - a. freedom of religion.
 - b. the right to bear arms.
 - c. freedom of the press.
 - d. freedom of speech.
 - e. freedom of assembly.

31. Written defamation of character is known as
 - a. slander.
 - b. obscenity.
 - c. incitement.
 - d. political falsehood.
 - e. libel.

32. The “clear and present danger” test emerged in the Supreme Court’s decision in the case of
 - a. *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*.
 - b. *Miller v. California*.
 - c. *Texas v. Johnson*.
 - d. *Reno v. ACLU*.
 - e. *Schenck v. United States*.

33. In *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969), the Supreme Court ruled in favor of schoolchildren who
 - a. disrupted an assembly.
 - b. wrote controversial newspapers articles.
 - c. burned flags.
 - d. wore armbands.
 - e. did none of the above.

34. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of flag burning in the case of
 - a. *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*.
 - b. *Miller v. California*.
 - c. *Texas v. Johnson*.
 - d. *Reno v. Johnson*.
 - e. *Schenck v. United States*.

35. The Supreme Court demanded that the evidence obtained in *Mapp v. Ohio* be excluded because the police
 - a. had not obtained a search warrant.
 - b. questioned Mapp in an impolite manner.
 - c. used unnecessary force.
 - d. refused to let Mapp contact her lawyer.
 - e. spied on Mapp with binoculars.