

Multiple Choice Questions (Enter your answers on the enclosed answer sheet)

1. The term participatory democracy applies most accurately to which of the following societies?
 - a. Greece in the fourth century B.C.
 - b. Modern China
 - c. The United States since 1787
 - d. The Soviet Union between 1917 and 1990
 - e. The southeastern United States before the Civil War

2. In 1787, as the Constitution was being debated, _____ worried that the new government he helped create might be too democratic, while _____ who refused to sign the Constitution, worried that it was not democratic enough.
 - a. John Adams; James Madison
 - b. George Washington; George Mason
 - c. Alexander Hamilton; George Mason
 - d. Thomas Jefferson; Alexander Hamilton
 - e. Patrick Henry; Samuel Adams

3. In our political system, Aristotle's ideal of direct democracy has been most closely approximated by the _____.
 - a. AFL-CIO
 - b. U.S. House of Representatives
 - c. New England town meeting
 - d. Constitutional Convention
 - e. southeastern United States before the Civil War

4. How did Aristotle define democracy?
 - a. Rule of the few
 - b. Rule of the one
 - c. Rule of the powerful
 - d. Rule of the many
 - e. Rule of the elite

5. For representative democracy to work, all of the following must take place EXCEPT _____.
 - a. opportunities for genuine leadership competition
 - b. individuals and parties must be free to run for office
 - c. genuine freedom of speech and press
 - d. voters must perceive that a meaningful choice exists
 - e. most of the money for campaigning must come from the government

6. Who said the following: "The democratic method is that institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions in which individuals [that is, leaders] acquire the power to decide by means of a competitive struggle for the people's vote"?
- a. Joseph Stalin
 - b. Joseph Schumpeter
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Karl Marx
 - e. Søren Kierkegaard
7. Representative democracy is sometimes disapprovingly referred to as the _____ theory of democracy.
- a. limited
 - b. aristocratic
 - c. economic
 - d. authoritarian
 - e. elitist
8. Direct democracy is impractical because _____.
- a. one must be elected to be involved in politics full time
 - b. elected officials do not have enough information or policy expertise
 - c. the opinion of a single person is not relevant to democracy
 - d. people often make decisions based on fleeting passions
 - e. public policy is not a democratic institution
9. Under the Articles of Confederation, amendments had to _____.
- a. be written in secret
 - b. be submitted to the national judiciary for approval
 - c. have the approval of half of the state governors
 - d. be agreed upon by all thirteen states
 - e. be supported by a majority of the delegates
10. The list of the essential rights demanded by the colonists included life, liberty, and _____.
- a. trading rights
 - b. property rights
 - c. the right to own slaves
 - d. the pursuit of truth
 - e. fraternity

11. Pennsylvania's government was considered "radically democratic" because it featured no _____.
- a. constitution
 - b. written laws
 - c. elected officials
 - d. legislature
 - e. governor
12. What occurred in January 1787 when a group of ex-Revolutionary War soldiers, fearful of losing their property to creditors and tax collectors, forcibly prevented the courts in western Massachusetts from operating?
- a. Shays's Rebellion
 - b. Bacon's Rebellion
 - c. Whiskey Rebellion
 - d. Clarke's Rebellion
 - e. The Boston Tea Party Rebellion
13. The purpose of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to _____.
- a. prepare a new constitution
 - b. consider revisions to the Articles of Confederation
 - c. draft a declaration of independence
 - d. adopt a common state constitution
 - e. prepare for a second revolution
14. To put down Shays's Rebellion, the governor of Massachusetts _____.
- a. personally led Continental Army soldiers
 - b. relied on the state militia
 - c. hired a volunteer army with private funds
 - d. lobbied the Continental Congress to forgive the debts owed by the rebels
 - e. asked Great Britain to help

15. The effect of Shays's Rebellion on attendance by delegates at the planned Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to _____.
a. encourage attendance by delegates fearing the collapse of state governments
b. encourage attendance by delegates fearing intervention by the British
c. discourage attendance by delegates fearing a public outcry against any strengthening of the Articles of Confederation
d. discourage attendance by delegates fearing intervention by the British
e. discourage attendance by delegates who fought in the Revolutionary War
16. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), the Supreme Court ruled that _____.
a. states could form banks and tax them
b. the national government could charter banks and the states could not tax those banks
c. the national government's power was dependent on the states
d. Congress erred when it created a national banking system
e. states could not charter banks
17. A central premise in Marshall's analysis of federalism was that the government of the United States was established by _____.
a. the convention
b. the states
c. the people
d. the Supreme Court
e. Congress
18. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, _____.
a. the Constitution's "necessary and proper" clause permits Congress to take actions when it is essential to a power that Congress has
b. the Constitution's commerce clause gives the national government exclusive power to regulate interstate commerce
c. Congress may not act to subject nonconsenting states to lawsuits in state courts
d. the states may not regulate interstate commerce
e. the national government's authority to require state officials to administer or enforce a federal regulation is limited

19. The doctrine of nullification refers to _____.
a. the power of Congress to veto state laws that violate the U.S. Constitution
b. the claimed authority of the states to declare a federal law void for violating the U.S. Constitution
c. the power of the president to veto state laws for violating the U.S. Constitution
d. the authority of the president to dissolve Congress and to call for new elections
e. the power of the federal government to invalidate state laws on matters of commerce
20. When Congress passed laws (in 1798) to punish newspaper editors who published stories critical of the federal government, these two political leaders suggested in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions that the states had the right to nullify a federal law that, in the state's opinion, violated the Constitution.
a. James Madison and Thomas Jefferson
b. John Adams and Alexander Hamilton
c. John Dickinson and George Clinton
d. Samuel Adams and John Hancock
e. John Jay and John Marshall
21. During the battle over slavery, the case for nullification was forcefully presented by _____.
a. William Jennings Randolph
b. Robert E. Lee
c. William Graham Sumner
d. John C. Calhoun
e. Jeb Stuart
22. The doctrine of dual federalism grew out of a protracted debate on the subject of _____.
a. commerce
b. banking
c. manufacturing
d. welfare
e. licensing of commercial fishermen
23. Initially, it was supposed that _____.
a. Congress could regulate interstate commerce
b. Congress could regulate interstate and intrastate commerce
c. the state governments could regulate interstate commerce
d. the state governments could regulate interstate and intrastate commerce
e. there was no distinction between interstate and intrastate commerce

24. The interstate commerce that the federal government can regulate is now interpreted to include ____.
- a. almost any kind of economic activity
 - b. only the movement of goods between states
 - c. almost any commerce in goods, but not labor transactions
 - d. commerce between states and a handful of transactions within states
 - e. shipping and handling, but not production
25. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the Supreme Court's modern rulings on regulation of interstate commerce?
- a. The Court allows federal regulation of almost anything related to interstate commerce.
 - b. The Court permits only state regulation of most interstate commerce.
 - c. The Court has excluded every type of service provider from federal regulation.
 - d. The Court allows limited federal regulation of interstate commerce.
 - e. No regulation of interstate commerce is permitted by the state or federal governments.