

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

1. What was the name of the ballot that was designed to decrease voter fraud?
 - a. Indiana ballot
 - b. Australian ballot
 - c. Party ballot
 - d. Massachusetts ballot
 - e. Universal ballot

2. What recent election resulted in a variety of proposals to change the voting system?
 - a. 2004
 - b. 2012
 - c. 2008
 - d. 1996
 - e. 2000

3. Who provides services such as web site design, online advertising and fundraising, and voter-targeting?
 - a. a media consultant
 - b. a direct-mail firm
 - c. a polling firm
 - d. a political technology firm
 - e. a campaign manager

4. By the time the 2012 presidential election was completed, the Obama campaign and the Romney campaign, together with a dozen other contenders for the presidency, had raised and spent approximately:
 - a. \$600 million
 - b. \$4 billion
 - c. \$1.3 billion
 - d. \$800 million
 - e. \$500 million

5. Most of the money that individual candidates spend during the course of a campaign is directed toward _____.
 - a. media-related activities
 - b. campaign staff and advisors
 - c. travel-related expenses
 - d. campaign literature
 - e. the national convention

6. A comprehensive study on political advertisements found that the largest number emphasized ____.
- a. stirring positive emotions
 - b. voters' fears
 - c. civic duty
 - d. nonpartisan cooperation
 - e. candidates' personal qualities
7. Ads that appeal to a voter's emotions heavily influence ____.
- a. those who know little about government
 - b. Democrats
 - c. Republicans
 - d. moderates
 - e. those with the most information about government.
8. ____ people vote in a presidential election compared to a congressional election.
- a. The same number of
 - b. Slightly more
 - c. Slightly less
 - d. Many more
 - e. Many less
9. A major difference between presidential campaigns and congressional campaigns is that ____.
- a. fewer people vote in presidential elections
 - b. presidential incumbents can better serve their constituents
 - c. presidential incumbents can more easily avoid responsibility
 - d. presidential races are generally more competitive
 - e. congressional incumbents are more likely to be defeated
10. How many members are there in the U.S. House of Representatives?
- a. 400
 - b. 435
 - c. 535
 - d. 100
 - e. 200

11. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Senate was known as the _____ Club.
- a. Recalcitrant
 - b. Winner's
 - c. Hunt
 - d. Millionaires'
 - e. Vice President's
12. The purpose of a filibuster is to _____.
- a. ensure that all sides of an issue are heard
 - b. delay action in a legislative body
 - c. protect majority rule
 - d. shift legislative power to Senate committees
 - e. magnify the impact of specific special interests
13. Today, it takes _____ of the Senate to cut off debate.
- a. 50 members
 - b. 60 members
 - c. 51 members
 - d. 75 members
 - e. 99 members
14. The typical member of Congress is a(n) _____.
- a. young, white, Protestant businessman
 - b. older, white, Protestant businessman
 - c. older, white, Catholic lawyer
 - d. middle-aged, white, Protestant lawyer
 - e. young, white communications major
15. The "Blue Dog" Caucus consists of Democrats who happen to be _____.
- a. extremely liberal
 - b. moderately conservative
 - c. from the Southeastern United States
 - d. from districts that feature coastal waterways
 - e. senior to most of the members in their region

16. In the nineteenth century, a large fraction—often a majority—of congressmen served _____.
a. two terms
b. for decades
c. only one term
d. for life
e. three terms
17. The Supreme Court struck down an effort by a state to impose term limits on _____.
a. all incumbents
b. its own governor and legislators
c. all members of Congress
d. its own state legislators
e. its own members of Congress
18. The 113th Congress (2013-2014) had _____ first-term members.
a. less than 30
b. 45
c. 89
d. 120
e. more than 150
19. Andrew Jackson established the precedent that a president's veto can be used _____.
a. only on constitutional grounds
b. without first having a law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
c. even when Congress is still in session
d. on policy grounds even when a bill may appear to be constitutional
e. without the advice and consent of the Senate
20. Which of the following did Abraham Lincoln expressly engage in without congressional approval?
a. serve as Commander-in-Chief
b. criticize Andrew Jackson
c. join the Republican Party
d. issued the Emancipation Proclamation
e. engaged in the Mexican war

21. During a period of assertive Congresses, this president cast 414 vetoes.
- a. Chester Arthur
 - b. Grover Cleveland
 - c. Rutherford B. Hayes
 - d. James Polk
 - e. James Buchanan
22. Which president was one of the first to argue for a presidential legislative program?
- a. Harry Truman
 - b. Richard Nixon
 - c. Herbert Hoover
 - d. Franklin Roosevelt
 - e. Woodrow Wilson
23. An important power of presidents is the power of persuasion because of their _____.
- a. limited staffs
 - b. opponents within the party
 - c. limited term of office and opponents within the party
 - d. vague constitutional powers and lack of ensured legislative majorities
 - e. lack of veto powers
24. In the first Congress, it was decided that appointed federal officials would be removeable by _____.
- a. either the president or Congress
 - b. the president and Congress acting together
 - c. the president alone
 - d. Congress alone
 - e. the Supreme Court
25. During the early years of the federal government, this department held most of the power.
- a. Department of the Interior
 - b. War Department
 - c. Post Office Department
 - d. State Department
 - e. Treasury Department