
AP U.S. Government and Politics

Practice Exam 2

Section I

Total Time—45 minutes

60 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. The burning of a United States flag would best be described as
 - (A) unintended speech
 - (B) an obscenity
 - (C) a right that would be prohibited by the First Amendment
 - (D) symbolic speech
 - (E) a criminal activity
2. Richard Neustadt, a noted political theorist, has stated that a president's power comes from
 - (A) having the president's political party control both houses of the Congress during the presidential term
 - (B) the president's ability to persuade others to do what he or she wants
 - (C) being outside of politics
 - (D) not being sensitive to the political surroundings
 - (E) implementing his or her policies over the party's policies
3. The first African American to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States was
 - (A) Thurgood Marshall
 - (B) John Marshall
 - (C) Clarence Thomas
 - (D) Oliver Wendell Holmes
 - (E) William O. Douglas
4. How often are members of the House of Representatives elected?
 - (A) every six years
 - (B) every five years
 - (C) every four years
 - (D) every three years
 - (E) every two years
5. Which of the following was an expansion of suffrage that occurred before the Civil War?
 - (A) elimination of gender disqualifications
 - (B) elimination of poll taxes
 - (C) elimination of religious qualifications
 - (D) elimination of race disqualifications
 - (E) elimination of literacy tests
6. If the president must nominate a new vice president due to the office being vacated, the nomination must be approved and confirmed by
 - (A) the Senate
 - (B) the House of Representatives
 - (C) both houses of the Congress
 - (D) the Supreme Court
 - (E) the Senate and the Supreme Court
7. Interest groups are different from political parties because they
 - (A) only attempt to influence the president
 - (B) do not nominate candidates for office
 - (C) are only concerned with the winning of elections
 - (D) deal with a wide range of policy issues
 - (E) are more concerned with the making of policy than influencing policy
8. In the United States Constitution, where is the congressional power of taxation found?
 - (A) Article III
 - (B) Article II
 - (C) Article I
 - (D) Article VI
 - (E) Article IV

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9. When Congress passed the Brady Bill, which required a five-day waiting period before the purchase of a handgun, it was following which step of the policymaking process?
 - (A) agenda setting
 - (B) policy formation
 - (C) policy evaluation
 - (D) policy adoption
 - (E) policy implementation
10. The Full Faith and Credit Clause of the Constitution is the requirement that each state accept the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state, found in the Constitution in
 - (A) Article I
 - (B) Article VI
 - (C) Article IV
 - (D) Article III
 - (E) Article II
11. Which amendment of the United States Constitution applies to unreasonable searches and seizure?
 - (A) Fourth Amendment
 - (B) Tenth Amendment
 - (C) Fifth Amendment
 - (D) Ninth Amendment
 - (E) Second Amendment
12. What is a possible result of an "off-year" election?
 - (A) The president may be forced to resign.
 - (B) The political power of Congress increases.
 - (C) The power base of Congress may change.
 - (D) The Constitution may change.
 - (E) An entirely new Senate is elected.
13. Executive agreements
 - (A) are nonbinding agreements
 - (B) require the approval of both houses of the Congress
 - (C) do not have the force of law
 - (D) must be approved by the Supreme Court
 - (E) do not require Senate approval
14. An order from the Supreme Court requesting that a lower court send up its records on a particular case is known as a/an
 - (A) certificate
 - (B) *writ of certiorari*
 - (C) appeal
 - (D) brief proposal
 - (E) writ of power
15. Which of the following was NOT an aspect of the political culture of most of the Founding Fathers present at the Constitutional Convention?
 - (A) Enlightenment philosophy
 - (B) divine right theory
 - (C) traditional democratic theory
 - (D) natural rights
 - (E) limited government
16. Which of the following is a proposed plan of reform for the electoral college when electing the president?
 - I. the district plan
 - II. the proportional plan
 - III. direct population election
 - IV. the national bonus plan
 - (A) I only
 - (B) II and IV only
 - (C) I, II, III, and IV
 - (D) III only
 - (E) III and IV only
17. Political action committees are extensions of interest groups that
 - (A) raise money for campaigns
 - (B) call for the resignation of fraudulent office holders
 - (C) encourage massive use of propaganda
 - (D) define public opinion
 - (E) determine public opinion
18. Which of the following is true about most presidential elections in modern history?
 - (A) Candidates from all parties usually receive some electoral votes.
 - (B) They result in major party realignments.
 - (C) They often center around one important issue.
 - (D) The winner of the popular vote usually wins the majority of the electoral vote.
 - (E) They are nonpartisan elections.
19. The power of television in U.S. politics was best illustrated in which of the following presidential elections?
 - (A) the Bush-Gore election of 2000
 - (B) the Truman-Dewey election of 1948
 - (C) the Nixon-Kennedy election of 1960
 - (D) the Carter-Ford election of 1976
 - (E) the Reagan-Carter election of 1980

20. An important result of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) was to
- (A) establish the supremacy of the federal government over the states
 - (B) place limits on the powers of Congress
 - (C) establish the doctrine of judicial review
 - (D) establish the doctrine of dual federalism
 - (E) give greater power to the states
21. Which of the following occurs latest in the passage of a bill in Congress?
- (A) conference committee
 - (B) referral to committee
 - (C) investigation and hearings
 - (D) debate on the floor
 - (E) amendment committee
22. Voters casting their ballots for candidates of a presidential candidate's political party because of the popularity of the presidential candidate is best described as
- (A) same party voting
 - (B) the presidential coattail effect
 - (C) the party electoral effect
 - (D) the electoral effect
 - (E) presidential party voting
23. Which is true of the Supreme Court of the United States?
- (A) Judges are nominated by the president and confirmed by the House of Representatives.
 - (B) Judges serve at the will of the president.
 - (C) Judges are appointed for life and can only be removed by impeachment.
 - (D) Judges set their own salaries and benefits.
 - (E) Judges are always from the same political party as the president.
24. A low percentage of voter turnout is often caused by
- I. mobility of the electorate
 - II. the perception of obvious differences between candidates or parties
 - III. lack of political efficacy
 - IV. dissatisfaction with things as they are
- (A) II only
 - (B) I and IV only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) I and III only
25. Cabinet-level executive departments are created by:
- (A) Congress
 - (B) the Constitution
 - (C) the president
 - (D) the Supreme Court
 - (E) recommendation of other cabinet-level offices
26. When the House of Representatives sits as one large committee, it is sitting as
- (A) the full house
 - (B) a quorum
 - (C) a standing committee
 - (D) the Committee of the Whole
 - (E) the Committee at Large
27. Which of the following is a false statement regarding minor parties?
- (A) Third parties have been useful in introducing new ideas in American politics.
 - (B) Minor parties have played an important role in reforming American politics.
 - (C) Minor parties have usually been successful in getting candidates elected to office.
 - (D) Minor parties may also be classified as ideological parties.
 - (E) Minor parties tend to focus on single issues.
28. Checking with party members on party policy and helping the floor leader to determine if there are enough votes to pass a particular issue is part of the job description of which of the following members of Congress?
- (A) minority floor leaders
 - (B) whips
 - (C) the Speaker of the House
 - (D) the president pro tempore
 - (E) committee chairpersons
29. When the United States government is party to a case, who represents the United States before the Supreme Court?
- (A) the attorney general
 - (B) the chief justice of the Supreme Court
 - (C) the solicitor general
 - (D) the secretary of justice
 - (E) the general counsel for the president

30. With reference to the executive branch, the Twenty-Fifth Amendment establishes
- (A) a system of checks and balances
 - (B) direction election of the president
 - (C) a direct change in the electoral college
 - (D) more power to be given to the vice president
 - (E) presidential succession and disability procedures
31. Which of the following is a reason for the decline in voting?
- (A) decrease in the number of eligible voters
 - (B) decline in parties' ability to mobilize voters
 - (C) same-day registration in a larger number of states
 - (D) penalties for nonvoting
 - (E) increase in party loyalty
32. Which of the following is true of the incumbency effect?
- (A) Members of the House of Representatives benefit more than members of the Senate.
 - (B) Members of the Senate benefit more than members of the House of Representatives.
 - (C) Members of the House of Representatives and Senate benefit equally.
 - (D) Incumbency does not benefit either members of the House of Representatives or Senate.
 - (E) The president benefits from the incumbency effect.
33. Which of the following would probably be least likely to vote?
- (A) a high school dropout
 - (B) a wealthy white businessman
 - (C) a woman professional
 - (D) a labor union member
 - (E) an active Roman Catholic
34. The issuance of an executive order falls under the president's
- (A) legislative powers
 - (B) diplomatic powers
 - (C) executive powers
 - (D) judicial powers
 - (E) military powers
35. After 1950, the success of the civil rights movement was aided most by
- (A) African Americans lowering their expectations
 - (B) the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment
 - (C) a shift of the movement to the courts
 - (D) African Americans winning election to public office
 - (E) decreased participation by interest groups in the civil rights movement
36. As a special interest group, the National Organization for Women was organized for the purpose of
- (A) ratifying an equal rights amendment for women
 - (B) creating more jobs for women
 - (C) dealing with the abortion issue in America
 - (D) advocating for legislation to protect women's rights
 - (E) promoting a national women's party devoted to the purpose of electing the first woman president
37. Which of the following is NOT true of federalism?
- (A) A state may not unreasonably discriminate against the resident of another state.
 - (B) The federal government handles matters of national concern.
 - (C) States may extradite fugitives from one state to another.
 - (D) States must honor another state's public acts, laws, and records.
 - (E) The powers of the federal government are less than the powers of the state governments.
38. The Supreme Court case of *Gideon v. Wainwright* was a significant case in that it
- (A) caused law enforcement officers to advise the criminally accused of their rights
 - (B) called for attorney rights to be applied at the state level as well as at the federal level
 - (C) called for the accused to be confronted by witnesses against them
 - (D) stated that search warrants were constitutionally required under all circumstances
 - (E) allowed judges to determine what constitutes double jeopardy in a case

39. A bill that has been held up in a committee may be forced out of that committee by which of the following methods?
- (A) joint resolution
 - (B) House call by the Speaker
 - (C) discharge petition
 - (D) cloture petition
 - (E) cannot be forced out of a committee in either house of Congress
40. Party dealignment might be occurring if
- (A) government tends to be "divided"
 - (B) one party tends to win control of government more often
 - (C) support for minor parties is declining
 - (D) political parties are becoming more centralized
 - (E) people are voting Republican more often than they are voting Democrat
41. Which of the following is NOT a check on the power of the federal courts by Congress?
- (A) changing the tenure of justices
 - (B) confirmation of appointments
 - (C) changing the court's jurisdiction
 - (D) altering the number of justices
 - (E) amending the Constitution
42. The War Powers Resolution of 1973 requires
- I. the president to inform Congress within 48 hours of any commitment of American troops abroad
 - II. the president to keep troops abroad for at least 60 days
 - III. the president to follow the guidelines of the Constitution regarding war
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) I, II, and III
43. Which of the following historic Supreme Court cases called for apportionment of representative seats in Congress to be as equal as possible?
- (A) *Marbury v. Madison*
 - (B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - (C) *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - (D) *Wesberry v. Sanders*
 - (E) *Miranda v. Arizona*
44. A list of cases to be heard is called a(an)
- (A) decisis of cases
 - (B) agenda of cases
 - (C) docket
 - (D) court agenda
 - (E) amicus docket
45. Compared to a political conservative, a political liberal generally
- (A) favors limited governmental involvement in civil rights issues
 - (B) supports active governmental involvement in the promotion of individual welfare
 - (C) favors a limited governmental role in the promotion of national security
 - (D) supports more traditional values and lifestyles
 - (E) promotes a limited governmental role in aiding individuals economically
46. The Constitution of the United States was written as a direct result of
- (A) the American Revolution
 - (B) orders issued by the Second Continental Congress
 - (C) the failure of state governments under the new federal union
 - (D) the decisions reached at the Annapolis Convention
 - (E) the failure of the Articles of Confederation to provide adequate direction for the union
47. When voters elect a representative from a district within a state, and that representative is selected from several candidates, what type of election system is that state using?
- (A) a general ticket system
 - (B) a single-member district system
 - (C) at-large voting
 - (D) a one-person one-vote system
 - (E) gerrymandering
48. Which of the following include the president's key foreign and military advisors?
- (A) State Department
 - (B) Central Intelligence Agency
 - (C) Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - (D) Department of Homeland Security
 - (E) National Security Council

49. How many presidents of the United States have been impeached?
- (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) one
 - (D) four
 - (E) none
50. Which constitutional amendment provided for the direct election of senators?
- (A) Twelfth Amendment
 - (B) Sixteenth Amendment
 - (C) Twentieth Amendment
 - (D) Fourteenth Amendment
 - (E) Seventeenth Amendment
51. Which of the following is not considered to be one of the special or legislative courts in the federal court system?
- (A) the Territorial Courts
 - (B) the United States Tax Court
 - (C) the United States Claims Court
 - (D) the Courts of Appeals
 - (E) the Court of Military Appeals
52. What is the minimum age requirement for a member of the United States Senate?
- (A) 35
 - (B) 25
 - (C) 30
 - (D) 21
 - (E) There is no minimum age requirement.
53. The first political parties in America were the Federalist and the Democratic-Republicans. The leaders of these two parties were
- (A) John Adams and Andrew Jackson
 - (B) George Washington and John Adams
 - (C) Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson
 - (D) Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr
 - (E) James Madison and Dewitt Clinton
54. When appointing justices to the Supreme Court, the president considers all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) political ideology
 - (B) senatorial courtesy
 - (C) judicial experience
 - (D) political party of nominee
 - (E) race, age, and gender of nominee
55. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional power of the president?
- (A) the president invoking the practice of executive privilege
 - (B) the president creating cabinet-level departments of the executive branch
 - (C) delivery of the State of the Union Address
 - (D) the president serving as commander of the military
 - (E) the president signing or vetoing legislation
56. Which of the following is a specific power of the Senate?
- I. tries and convicts in impeachment cases
 - II. elects the vice president when the electoral college fails
 - III. approves presidential appointments and treaties
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II
 - (D) II and III
 - (E) I, II, and III
57. Which office of the executive branch is responsible for helping the president prepare the national budget?
- (A) Office of Budget Affairs
 - (B) Department of the Treasury
 - (C) Department of Commerce
 - (D) Office of Management and Budget
 - (E) United States Tax Office
58. What type of jurisdiction does the Supreme Court have?
- (A) only original
 - (B) only appellate
 - (C) only exclusive
 - (D) original and mutual
 - (E) original and appellate
59. Which of the following is the most powerful person in the United States Senate?
- (A) speaker
 - (B) vice president
 - (C) president of the Senate
 - (D) minority leader
 - (E) majority leader

60. A major factor influencing whether or not a person approves of a president's job performance is
- (A) political party identification
 - (B) geographic location
 - (C) race
 - (D) level of income
 - (E) gender

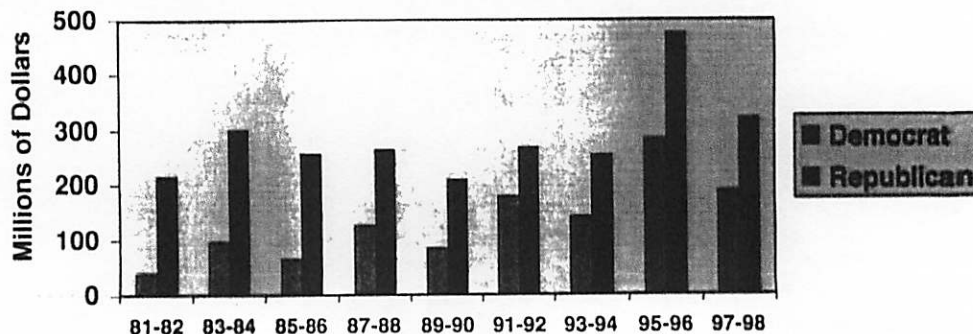
END OF SECTION I

Section II

Total Time—100 minutes

Directions: You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. *Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question.* Illustrate your essay with substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below. Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more space.

1. Interest groups often exert vast influences over public policymaking.
 - (a) Identify three major activities used by interest groups to influence public policymaking.
 - (b) Explain how each activity identified affects each of the following:
 - legislative branch
 - executive branch
 - judicial branch

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2. Using the data in the graph above and your knowledge of U.S., government, and politics, perform the following tasks:
- (a) Identify one significant pattern shown in the graph above.
 - (b) Discuss two factors that might contribute to the trends you identified.
 - (c) Discuss one consequence of this trend for the U.S. political process.
3. Relationships between the president and both Congress and the courts involve the use of strategies designed to achieve the president's public policy goals.
- (a) Identify and discuss two strategies the president may use with Congress to achieve public policy goals.
 - (b) Identify and discuss two strategies the president may use with the courts to achieve public policy goals.
 - (c) Identify one method Congress has and one method the courts have which might prevent the president from achieving public policy goals.

4. In both presidential and congressional campaigns, the candidates must get nominated and then elected. Major differences exist between presidential and congressional campaigns.
 - (a) Discuss the process of being nominated to run for presidential or congressional office.
 - (b) Identify and discuss two major differences that exist between presidential and congressional campaigns.
 - (c) Identify two methods that have been used in recent presidential elections to encourage voter participation. Explain how each method has been used to encourage voter participation.

END OF SECTION II

Answers to Multiple-Choice Questions

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 16. C | 31. B | 46. E |
| 2. B | 17. A | 32. A | 47. B |
| 3. A | 18. D | 33. A | 48. E |
| 4. E | 19. C | 34. C | 49. A |
| 5. C | 20. A | 35. C | 50. E |
| 6. C | 21. A | 36. D | 51. D |
| 7. B | 22. B | 37. E | 52. C |
| 8. C | 23. C | 38. B | 53. C |
| 9. D | 24. E | 39. C | 54. B |
| 10. C | 25. A | 40. A | 55. B |
| 11. A | 26. D | 41. A | 56. E |
| 12. C | 27. C | 42. A | 57. D |
| 13. E | 28. B | 43. D | 58. E |
| 14. B | 29. C | 44. C | 59. E |
| 15. B | 30. E | 45. B | 60. A |

> Answers and Explanations

1. **D.** In *Texas v. Johnson* the Supreme Court stated that burning the U.S. flag was a form of symbolic speech protected under the First Amendment.
2. **B.** Richard Neustadt stated that a president's power comes from the ability to persuade others to do what he or she wants.
3. **A.** The first African American appointed to the Supreme Court was Thurgood Marshall, appointed by Lyndon Johnson. John Marshall (B) was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Oliver Wendell Holmes (D) and William O. Douglas (E) were Supreme Court justices. Clarence Thomas (C) currently serves as a justice on the Supreme Court.
4. **E.** Members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years.
5. **C.** Religious qualifications for voting were eliminated in the early years of the nineteenth century. Gender disqualifications (A) were eliminated in 1920 with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. Poll taxes in federal elections (B) were eliminated in 1964 with the passage of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment. Race disqualifications (D) were eliminated in 1870 with the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Literary tests (E) were eliminated in the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
6. **C.** If the president nominates a vice president because of a vacancy in the office, the Twenty-Fifth Amendment calls for both houses of Congress to approve the nomination.
7. **B.** Interest groups do not nominate candidates for office. Answer choices C, D, and E describe the activities of political parties. Neither interest groups nor political parties attempt to influence only the president (A).
8. **C.** Article I, which establishes the legislative branch, gives Congress the power to tax. Article II (B) establishes the executive branch, while Article III (A) establishes the judicial branch. Article IV (E) deals with relationships among the states, while Article VI (D) establishes the supremacy of the Constitution.
9. **D.** Congress was involved in the policy adoption step, in which government adopts a plan of action, including the passage of legislation, to solve a problem. Agenda-setting (A) is the recognition of an issue as a problem that must be addressed. Policy formulation (B) involves finding ways to solve the problem. Policy implementation (E) is the execution of the plan of action by the appropriate agencies, while policy evaluation (C) is the analysis of policy and its impact upon the problem.
10. **C.** The Full Faith and Credit Clause is found in Article IV of the Constitution, which addresses the relationship among the states.
11. **A.** The Fourth Amendment protects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The Tenth Amendment (B) speaks of the powers reserved to the states or to the people. The Fifth Amendment (C) deals with criminal proceedings and due process. The Ninth Amendment (D) addresses rights retained by the people, while the Second Amendment (E) guarantees the right to bear arms.
12. **C.** Frequently during off-year elections the party of the president may lose seats in Congress, changing the base of power. Off-year elections do not force the president to resign (A), nor does the political power of Congress increase (B). The Constitution changes only by amendment (D). In any congressional election, only one-third of the Senate is elected (E).
13. **E.** Executive agreements do not require Senate approval (B). They are pacts between the president and the head of state of a foreign country and are binding on the parties who make the agreement (A). They do not require the consent of the Supreme Court (D), nor do they remove governmental authority from the Congress (C).
14. **B.** A *writ of certiorari* (cert) is an order from the Supreme Court requesting that a lower court send up its records on a particular case.
15. **B.** Political culture is the set of basic beliefs and values about government that is shared by most

citizens. The divine right theory was the traditional European belief that monarchs ruled by direct authority from God. By the time in which the Constitution was written, the divine right theory had been challenged by Enlightenment philosophy (A), which included a belief in natural rights (D) ensured by limited government (E). The Founding Fathers embraced traditional democratic theory (C), or the concept that government depends on the consent of the governed.

16. C. Proposed reforms of the electoral college include the district plan, proportional plan, national bonus plan, and direct popular election. In the district plan, two electors would be chosen at large from each state, while the other electors would be chosen within the state's congressional districts. Under the proportional plan, each presidential candidate would receive a share of the electoral vote proportional to the state's popular vote. The national bonus plan keeps the basic structure of the electoral college, but awards an additional 102 electoral votes to the winner of the popular vote. Direct popular election is the concept of abolishing the electoral college.
17. A. Political action committees are extensions of interest groups that raise money for political candidates and campaigns.
18. D. In most modern presidential elections, the winner of the popular vote also wins the majority of the electoral vote. Usually only candidates of major parties receive electoral votes (A). Most modern elections center around a variety of issues (C), but seldom result in realignment of the major parties (B). Elections involve the active participation of political parties (E).
19. C. The power of the media, especially television, is best illustrated by the Kennedy-Nixon campaign in 1960, when a presidential debate was televised for the first time. Television coverage of the debates is credited as one of the factors in Kennedy's victory over Nixon. Television continued to play a major role in the coverage of future presidential campaigns (A, D, E). The role of the media in the Truman-Dewey campaign (B) is best noted by faulty polling methods that incorrectly predicted Dewey as the winner of the election.
20. A. An important result of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) was to establish the supremacy of the federal government over the states (E). *McCulloch* upheld the implied powers of the Congress to create a Bank of the United States (B). Judicial review (C) was established in *Marbury v. Madison*. Dual federalism (D) views the national and state governments each remaining supreme within their own sphere of influence.
21. A. The conference committee occurs latest in this list of steps in the passage of a bill through Congress. Conference committees are organized when the House and the Senate pass a bill in different forms. The steps in the passage of a bill are B, C, E, D, and A.
22. B. The presidential coattail effect refers to the phenomenon whereby voters support members of the president's party running for other offices, because of the president's popularity.
23. C. Justices to the Supreme Court are appointed for life terms, during good behavior, and can be removed only through impeachment and conviction of the charges against them (B). They are nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate (A). Although the president tends to choose justices who reflect his or her own political ideology, he or she does not always nominate a candidate from the president's party (E). Congress sets the salaries and benefits of Supreme Court justices (D).
24. E. Both the mobility of the electorate and lack of political efficacy are reasons for low voter turnout. Political efficacy is the belief that a person can influence politics and public policymaking. Dissatisfaction with the status quo tends to produce a higher voter turnout. If candidates or parties show distinct differences in their programs or ideologies, voters tend to feel that their vote is more significant.
25. A. Congress creates executive departments, including those at the cabinet level.
26. D. The House of Representatives sitting as one large committee is the Committee of the Whole. A standing committee (C) is a permanent committee of the House or Senate. A quorum (B) is the number of members who must be present for business to take place. The full house

(A) and the Committee at Large (E) are not types of House committees.

27. C. Minor parties have not been very successful in electing candidates to office. No president and only a few members of Congress have been elected from minor parties. Major parties have frequently adopted the ideas of third parties into their platform (A, B). Many minor parties are ideological, or based upon a set of social, political, or economic beliefs (D). Minor parties often tend to focus on a single public policy matter such as abolition, abortion, or prohibition (E).
28. B. Floor whips check on party members and assist the floor leader in gathering the votes necessary to pass or defeat a bill. The minority floor leader (A) is the major spokesperson for the minority party and organizes opposition to the majority party. The Speaker of the House (C) is the presiding officer of the House. The president pro tempore is the presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the vice president (D). Committee chairpersons (E) set agendas, assign members to subcommittees, and decide whether the committee will hold public hearings.
29. C. The solicitor general represents the U.S. government before the Supreme Court.
30. E. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment calls for a method to deal with presidential succession and disability.
31. B. A decline in the ability of political parties to mobilize voters is a reason for the decline in voter turnout. The expansion, not a decrease, in the size of the electorate often results in a lower percentage of voter turnout. For example, after the increase in the size of the electorate caused by the ratification of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment, the low turnout of new voters between the ages of 18 and 21 decreased the percentage of voter turnout. The few states that have same-day registration have shown an increase in voter turnout (C). In recent years, party loyalty has tended to decrease (F). There are no penalties for nonvoting (D).
32. A. Because the terms of the members of the House of Representatives last only two years, the incumbency effect benefits members of the House of Representatives more than it benefits the members of the Senate.
33. A. Because education is a key factor in voter participation, the high school dropout would probably be the least likely to vote. Those with higher incomes and persons involved in the professions or business are more likely to vote (B, C). Union members and persons who actively participate in their religion are also more likely to vote (D, E).
34. C. The president's issuance of an executive order to carry out a policy is an example of the executive powers of the presidency. An example of the president's legislative powers is the veto power (A). The president's diplomatic powers include issuing executive agreements (B). Granting reprieves and pardons is a judicial power of the presidency (D). Providing for domestic order is one of the president's military powers (E).
35. C. The success of the civil rights movement after 1950 was aided by the movement's shift to the courts. The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, defined citizenship and the rights of citizens (B). The number of African Americans in public office did not increase significantly until the 1970s (D). Interest groups such as the NAACP continue to promote the goals of the civil rights movement (E).
36. D. The goal of the National Organization of Women is to protect women's rights through the passage of legislation.
37. E. Under federalism the national and state governments each have certain authority over the same territory and people. A constitution outlines the powers and prohibitions pertaining to each level of government.
38. B. *Gideon v. Wainwright* provided for attorney rights in state cases. This case was used by the Supreme Court to apply the Sixth Amendment to the states through the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Choice A refers to *Miranda v. Arizona*. The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right of the accused to be confronted by witnesses against them (C) and prohibits double jeopardy (E). Several Court

➤ Rubrics for the Free-Response Essay

1. Total Value: 6 points
 - Part (a): 1 point for each correct identification of activities = 3 points
 - Part (b): 1 point for each correct explanation of activities = 3 points
2. Total Value: 4 points
 - Part (a): 1 point for correct identification of pattern = 1 point
 - Part (b): 1 point for correct identification of each factor = 2 points
 - Part (c): 1 point for correct identification of consequence of trend = 1 point
3. Total Value: 8 points
 - Part (a): 1 point for correct identification of two strategies = 1 point
1 point for each correct discussion of strategies = 2 points
 - Part (b): 1 point for correct identification of two strategies = 1 point
1 point for each correct discussion of strategies = 2 points
 - Part (c): 1 point for each correct identification of methods = 2 points
4. Total Value: 9 points
 - Part (a): 1 point for each correct discussion of nomination process = 1 point
 - Part (b): 1 point for each correct identification of a difference = 2 points
1 point for each correct discussion of a difference = 2 points
 - Part (c): 1 point for each correct identification of recent methods = 2 points
1 point for each correct explanation of recent methods = 2 points

*"Take your time!!
Even though the
test is timed, pace
yourself, especially
on the free-
response essays."
—DC, AP student*

AP U.S. Government and Politics

Practice Exam 3—Section I

ANSWER SHEET

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I _____ did _____ did not finish all the questions in the allotted 45 minutes.

I had _____ correct answers. I had _____ incorrect answers. I left _____ questions blank.

Scoring Formula:

$$\frac{\text{number right}}{\text{number right}} - \frac{(\text{number wrong} \times .25)}{\text{number right}} = \text{raw score}$$

I have carefully reviewed the explanations of the answers. I need to work on the following types of questions:

AP U.S. Government and Politics

Practice Exam 3

Section I

Total Time—45 minutes

60 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. In nearly every congressional election, the candidates talk about overhauling
 - (A) the number of terms a member of Congress can stay in office
 - (B) the franking privilege enjoyed by members of Congress
 - (C) the cumbersome committee structure of both houses of Congress
 - (D) the persistence of pork barrel legislation
 - (E) the control the president has over the annual congressional agenda
2. Which of the following is NOT a result of the Electoral College system?
 - (A) Voters do not actually elect the president when they go to the polls in early November.
 - (B) It is possible for a candidate to win the popular vote on the national level but still lose the presidential election.
 - (C) A scenario is possible where the House of Representatives chooses the president.
 - (D) Candidates campaign in many small states in the days leading up to a presidential election.
 - (E) A third-party candidate would have a difficult time winning a presidential election.
3. Impeachment proceedings were started against both Presidents Richard Nixon and Bill Clinton. Which statement best compares the two situations?
 - (A) The House Judiciary Committee passed articles of impeachment against both presidents.
 - (B) Both men were formally impeached by the House of Representatives.
 - (C) Both men had a trial in the Senate; neither was convicted.
 - (D) The case of Richard Nixon was very similar to the case of Andrew Johnson; the case of Bill Clinton was not.
 - (E) The mass media were sympathetic to both Clinton and Nixon during their impeachment hearings.
4. Many people, including a number who have actually served as vice presidents, have observed that the vice president of the United States has little real power. The powers of the vice president include all EXCEPT which of the following?
 - (A) casting tie-breaking votes in the United States Senate
 - (B) presiding over presidential impeachment trials in the United States Senate
 - (C) serving as an advisor to the president on many issues
 - (D) taking over for a disabled president under the terms of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment
 - (E) playing a pivotal role in "balancing the ticket" in a number of presidential campaigns

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

5. The principle of judicial activism was most ardently practiced by which Supreme Court?
 - (A) the Supreme Court of John C. Marshall
 - (B) the Supreme Court of Warren Burger
 - (C) the Supreme Court of the early New Deal era
 - (D) the Supreme Court of John Roberts
 - (E) the Supreme Court of Earl Warren
6. The pivotal Supreme Court case that ruled that the wearing of black armbands in school to protest the Vietnam War was symbolic speech and protected by the First Amendment was
 - (A) *Gitlow v. New York*
 - (B) *Brandenburg v. Ohio*
 - (C) *Texas v. Johnson*
 - (D) *Tinker v. Des Moines*
 - (E) *Reno v. ACLU*
7. As a result of the Connecticut Compromise
 - (A) a bicameral legislature was created
 - (B) all states had equal representation in both legislative bodies
 - (C) a single executive was chosen who could only serve one term
 - (D) a national court structure was established
 - (E) the issue of the power of the presidency was solved
8. Which of the following is NOT a check that the legislative branch has over the executive branch?
 - (A) Congress can officially ask for a referendum on a specific executive act.
 - (B) Congress can refuse to confirm a presidential appointment.
 - (C) Congress can refuse to fund programs requested by the executive branch.
 - (D) Congress can override a presidential veto.
 - (E) Congress can impeach the president and remove him or her from office.
9. Which of the following is NOT a power of state government?
 - (A) regulation of corporations
 - (B) establishment of licensing requirements for certain professions
 - (C) regulation of immigration
 - (D) regulation of intrastate commerce
 - (E) regulation of the public schools
10. A political candidate who states that the government should be actively involved in supporting human rights and individual welfare and who supports change within the system would be termed a
 - (A) moderate
 - (B) reactionary
 - (C) radical
 - (D) liberal
 - (E) conservative
11. During the 1936 presidential election campaign, a poll taken by *Literary Digest* predicted that Alfred Landon would defeat Franklin Roosevelt. The problem with this poll was
 - (A) the poll was conducted only in certain states
 - (B) the manner in which the question was worded favored Landon
 - (C) more men were asked the question than women
 - (D) those who responded to the poll were not a true cross-section of the voting public
 - (E) the names of those polled were provided by the national Democratic and Republican parties
12. The vast majority of cases appealed to the Supreme Court are never actually ruled on by the Court. Which of the following is NOT a reason the Court may decide not to rule on a case?
 - (A) Through brief orders, the case may be sent back to a lower court.
 - (B) The Supreme Court justices agree with the decision of the lower court.
 - (C) The case has passed the "date of expiration" established by the Court.
 - (D) The justices agree that the case does not involve a significant point of law.
 - (E) The case does not pass the "rule of four."

13. The heads of the executive departments are all members of the president's cabinet. The two newest executive departments are
 - (A) Department of Agriculture and Department of Homeland Security
 - (B) Department of Commerce and Department of Labor
 - (C) Department of Education and Department of Veterans Affairs
 - (D) Department of Human Services and Department of Veterans Affairs
 - (E) Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Homeland Security
14. When is a filibuster used?
 - (A) when a member of the House of Representatives wants to introduce new legislation
 - (B) when a member of the Senate wants to introduce legislation specifically desired by the president
 - (C) when a member of the Senate wishes to persuade members of the opposition party to support a specific bill
 - (D) when there is a tie vote in the Senate on a bill
 - (E) when a member of the Senate wishes to delay action or a vote on a specific bill
15. To enforce federal laws or federal court decisions in extreme cases, the president can
 - (A) call for congressional impeachment of elected officials from states that do not comply with federal law
 - (B) order the U.S. military to see that federal law is enforced
 - (C) appoint new governors in states that do not comply with federal law
 - (D) disband the state legislatures in states that do not comply with federal law
 - (E) direct state courts in states that do not comply with a federal law to rule on the legality of the federal law(s) in question
16. If the census determines that a state's population has declined significantly from the last census, which of the following would NOT be expected to happen as a result?
 - (A) a decline in federal funding for that state
 - (B) loss of committee chairmanships for senators and representatives from that state
 - (C) a decline in the overall "political pull" of that state
 - (D) a possible decline in the number of representatives from that state in the House of Representatives
 - (E) less chance that a candidate from that state would be chosen as a vice presidential candidate to "balance the ticket"
17. According to the preamble of the United States Constitution, the goals of public policy for the United States include all EXCEPT which of the following?
 - (A) protecting private property
 - (B) establishing justice
 - (C) providing for the common defense
 - (D) promoting the general welfare
 - (E) forming a more perfect union
18. According to the pluralist theory of democratic government
 - (A) a small number of elites rule in their own self-interest
 - (B) there are many strong groups influencing government and each pulls the government in numerous directions, creating gridlock
 - (C) bureaucrats, who carry on the day-to-day workings of the government, actually control public policy
 - (D) interest groups continually compete in the public arena; as a result, bargaining and compromise is a necessity
 - (E) government depends on the consent of the governed
19. Who was the only president to serve more than two terms in office?
 - (A) Franklin Roosevelt
 - (B) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (C) Grover Cleveland
 - (D) Woodrow Wilson
 - (E) William Henry Harrison

20. Today, a president cannot serve more than two terms. This is because of
(A) an executive order
(B) congressional legislation
(C) a Supreme Court ruling
(D) an amendment to the Constitution
(E) congressional legislation that was validated by a Supreme Court ruling
21. The ideas of the Enlightenment had an impact on many of those who wrote the U.S. Constitution. One political concept NOT generally associated with the Enlightenment is
(A) the idea of a social contract between the government and the governed
(B) the idea that the primary purpose of government is to govern the common people, who need firm control
(C) the need for branches of government
(D) the idea that individuals have natural rights
(E) the idea that under certain circumstances citizens have the right to rebel against the government
22. Which of the following is one of the disadvantages of federalism?
(A) It encourages wide diversity in local government.
(B) It may create a duplication of offices and functions.
(C) It keeps government very close to the people.
(D) It strives to avoid a concentration of political power.
(E) States are able to serve as training grounds to create eventual national leaders.
23. The first Supreme Court case to uphold the supremacy of the federal government over state governments was
(A) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
(B) *Mapp v. Ohio*
(C) *Betts v. Brady*
(D) *Escobedo v. Illinois*
(E) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
24. Which of the following has the LEAST influence in creating the political opinions and identities of most Americans?
(A) the mass media
(B) political opinions of families and friends
(C) the official party platforms of the major political parties
(D) demographic factors (occupation, age, etc.)
(E) school and educational activities
25. Which political party dominated American politics in the late 19th and early 20th century?
(A) Republican Party
(B) Populist Party
(C) Whig Party
(D) Democratic Party
(E) Bull Moose Party
26. Which of the following interest groups was NOT a part of the New Deal coalition created by Franklin Roosevelt?
(A) Midwestern farmers
(B) urban blacks
(C) blue-collar workers
(D) Catholics
(E) women
27. Which third party came in second place in the 1912 presidential election?
(A) the Independent Party of Ross Perot
(B) the States' Rights Party of Strom Thurmond
(C) the Bull Moose Party of Theodore Roosevelt
(D) the American Independent Party of George Wallace
(E) the Socialist Party of Eugene Debs

28. Some commentators predict a decline in the power of political parties in the United States. Which of the following is NOT a reason for this?
- (A) More and more Americans split their votes among candidates from both parties.
 - (B) The number of Americans who identify themselves as Democrats far outnumber those who consider themselves Republicans, thus creating an "unfair" political system.
 - (C) Many Americans feel there is no real difference between the two political parties.
 - (D) Many candidates are now more independent of political parties.
 - (E) Many Americans are repelled by the influence of money on the political system.
29. In primary elections, some states allow voters to vote for candidates of either party, whether they belong to the party or not. What is this type of primary election called?
- (A) blanket primary
 - (B) general primary
 - (C) open primary
 - (D) runoff primary
 - (E) special primary
30. How was the election of United States senators changed by the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913?
- (A) Senatorial terms were lengthened to six years.
 - (B) Starting in 1914 not all senators were elected at the same time.
 - (C) The minimum age for senators was increased.
 - (D) All candidates for the Senate had to take part in a party primary.
 - (E) Senators were elected by popular vote instead of by state legislatures.
31. The process of specifically redrawing the boundaries of congressional districts to favor one political party or group over another is called
- (A) congressional districting
 - (B) gerrymandering
 - (C) apportionment
 - (D) reapportionment
 - (E) political restructuring
32. Traditionally, the chairpersons of congressional committees have been chosen on the basis of
- (A) their expertise on the issues dealt with by the committee
 - (B) geographic factors (rewarding specific states or regions)
 - (C) general expertise on congressional matters
 - (D) seniority
 - (E) careful consultation with the executive branch
33. Which of the following is necessary for a treaty to be ratified?
- (A) It must be signed by the president after approval by the Senate.
 - (B) It must be passed by both houses of Congress by a majority vote.
 - (C) It must be passed by both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote.
 - (D) It must be passed by the Senate by a majority vote.
 - (E) It must be passed by the Senate by a two-thirds majority vote.
34. Between 2002 and 2008 President George W. Bush and Vice President Richard Cheney argued that
- (A) the powers of the presidency should be greatly expanded
 - (B) the Supreme Court should take a greater role in determining national policy
 - (C) during the Clinton years the Congress had gradually lost too much power
 - (D) the entire executive branch had become too powerful in the Clinton years
 - (E) the power of the state governments should be greatly expanded

35. Political commentators who compared Barack Obama and Franklin Roosevelt often commented that
- (A) both saw the importance of allowing market forces to dictate the nation's economic future
 - (B) both saw the importance of allowing state governments to control economic development
 - (C) both emphasized the role of government in "jump-starting" the economy
 - (D) both consulted extensively with leaders from the business world (CEOs) before making economic decisions
 - (E) neither ever seemed really comfortable in the role of the president
36. The 1939 Hatch Act
- (A) prohibited federal government employees from practicing their religion while on duty
 - (B) ordered the imprisonment of government officials who were proved to be members of the Communist Party
 - (C) stated that federal government employees could receive benefits from the newly created Social Security system
 - (D) stated that federal government employees could not engage in partisan political activities while on duty
 - (E) stated that federal government employees would be hired on the basis of merit
37. "Iron triangles" are alliances that involve all of the following groups EXCEPT
- (A) congressional committees
 - (B) congressional subcommittees
 - (C) interest groups
 - (D) interested members of the media
 - (E) bureaucratic agencies
38. Which department of the executive branch plays the most important role in administering government programs and policies related to Native Americans?
- (A) Department of Justice
 - (B) Department of the Interior
 - (C) Department of Health and Human Services
 - (D) Department of State
 - (E) Department of Homeland Security
39. The federal courts that are actual trial courts are the
- (A) Circuit courts
 - (B) Courts of appeals
 - (C) District courts
 - (D) Supreme Court
 - (E) Probate courts
40. An issue that has recently been a "litmus test" for potential Supreme Court justices has been his/her views on
- (A) the power of the Supreme Court
 - (B) gays in the military
 - (C) abortion
 - (D) the power of the presidency
 - (E) the right of an individual to own weapons
41. Which Supreme Court decision has had the greatest effect on public school education in the United States in the past sixty years?
- (A) *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*
 - (B) *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*
 - (C) *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - (D) *Johnson v. Selma School District*
 - (E) *Davis & Leach v. State of Mississippi*
42. In 1967 Lyndon Johnson appointed the first African American to the Supreme Court. Who was this justice?
- (A) Andrew Young
 - (B) Thurgood Marshall
 - (C) John Lewis
 - (D) Clarence Thomas
 - (E) Charles Diggs
43. Recent Supreme Court rulings concerning religion have emphasized which of the following?
- (A) It is constitutional for a public school to have informal prayer periods in its daily schedule.
 - (B) It is constitutional for a state to reimburse parochial schools for religious textbooks.
 - (C) Public schools that teach evolution must also teach creationism.
 - (D) Student-led prayers at public-school events are constitutional.
 - (E) School-sanctioned prayers in public schools during the school day are unconstitutional.

44. What pivotal 1966 Supreme Court case held that suspects in police custody must be informed of their rights?
- (A) *Terry v. Ohio*
 - (B) *Wolf v. Colorado*
 - (C) *Nix v. Williams*
 - (D) *Miranda v. Arizona*
 - (E) *United States v. Leon*
45. What pivotal 1963 Supreme Court case held that the state must provide the defendant with an attorney in state courts if he/she cannot afford one?
- (A) *Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - (B) *Betts v. Brady*
 - (C) *Powell v. Alabama*
 - (D) *Escobedo v. Illinois*
 - (E) *Furman v. Georgia*
46. Which of the following is a reason why some conservatives criticize recent federal legislation to improve student test scores (the No Child Left Behind Act)?
- (A) The act contradicts previous federal legislation on education.
 - (B) The act is not fully supported by the Department of Education.
 - (C) The act is not fully supported by teacher unions.
 - (D) They believe that the control of education should be left to the states.
 - (E) They believe that the act doesn't go far enough to impose federal control over education.
47. Which president did the most to extend the social welfare programs that began in the New Deal era?
- (A) Dwight Eisenhower
 - (B) Gerald Ford
 - (C) Lyndon Johnson
 - (D) Ronald Reagan
 - (E) Bill Clinton
48. Criticism of American foreign policy during the presidency of George W. Bush (2001–2008) included all EXCEPT which of the following?
- (A) American efforts in Iraq cost billions of dollars and would have long-term economic consequences.
 - (B) American efforts alienated many potential allies in Europe and elsewhere.
 - (C) American policymakers were too concerned with America's image in the eyes of the world.
 - (D) American efforts created as many enemies as friends in the Middle East.
 - (E) Stories of human rights abuses in American prisons in Iraq did much to harm the image of the United States in the Middle East.
49. Which of the following has the least significant role in the creation of American foreign policy?
- (A) United States Information Agency
 - (B) Department of State
 - (C) Central Intelligence Agency
 - (D) Department of Defense
 - (E) National Security Council
50. Who are the main authors of the initial budget proposal presented to the Congress by the President?
- (A) officials from the Department of the Treasury
 - (B) staff members of the congressional appropriations committees
 - (C) staff members from the Congressional Budget Office
 - (D) staff members from the Office of Management and Budget
 - (E) staff members from the president's National Economic Council
51. During which presidential campaign was televised political advertising widely used for the first time?
- (A) the campaign of Franklin Roosevelt in 1944
 - (B) the campaign of Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952
 - (C) the campaign of John F. Kennedy in 1960
 - (D) the campaign of Richard Nixon in 1968
 - (E) the campaign of Richard Nixon in 1972

52. What was the major political party that developed in the United States in opposition to the Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson?
- (A) Anti-Masonic Party
 - (B) Free-Soil Party
 - (C) Whig Party
 - (D) Republican Party
 - (E) Know-Nothing Party
53. What was the first document that limited the power of the British monarch?
- (A) Petition of Right
 - (B) *Two Treatises on Civil Government*
 - (C) Magna Carta
 - (D) English Bill of Rights
 - (E) *The Social Contract*
54. Shays Rebellion and other acts of violence in 1787–1788 demonstrated to many in the new nation that
- (A) farmers had too much power
 - (B) the economic well-being of the country was still tied to Great Britain
 - (C) the nation had expanded too quickly
 - (D) the government of Massachusetts was ineffective
 - (E) the Articles of Confederation had to be revised to create a stronger national government
55. Which of the following is one advantage of the multi-party elections that characterize many European political systems?
- (A) Often one party does not emerge victorious.
 - (B) Coalition governments often have to be formed.
 - (C) Voters are given meaningful choices in elections.
 - (D) Citizens generally give more money to candidates in multi-party elections than they do to candidates in a two-party system.
 - (E) Multi-party elections tend to promote stability in government.
56. What was the major reason that some states formerly had poll taxes and literacy requirements for voting?
- (A) to maintain Republican Party control
 - (B) to prevent third parties from gaining influence
 - (C) to prevent African Americans and other minorities from voting
 - (D) to ensure that incumbents remain in power
 - (E) to carry on the legacy of progressives in those states
57. Which of the following was an effect of the Watergate scandal?
- (A) a rise in membership of the Republican Party
 - (B) a new interest in government service among many young Americans
 - (C) a strong sense that the power of the executive branch should be increased
 - (D) an increasing skepticism and cynicism towards government
 - (E) a strong national sense that the laws concerning impeachment should be altered
58. When critics complain about how the media cover politics, they are speaking of all EXCEPT which of the following?
- (A) the tendency of the media to follow sensational stories at the expense of more serious ones
 - (B) the tendency of the media to “create” news stories out of insignificant or unintended comments or actions by politicians
 - (C) the tendency of the media to lean to the liberal side when covering the news
 - (D) the tendency of the media to lean to the conservative side when covering the news
 - (E) the tendency toward “pack journalism”

59. In the 1989 *Texas v. Johnson* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that burning of an American flag was constitutionally protected. According to the Court, this decision was based on which of the following reasons?
- (A) There was precedent in previous rulings.
 - (B) Flag burning is a symbolic form of speech.
 - (C) The flag burning had taken place on a military base.
 - (D) Protestors had gotten a permit for the rally where the flag was burned.
 - (E) Congress had passed a bill legalizing the burning of the American flag in political rallies.
60. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, Japanese Americans living on the West Coast were placed in internment camps. The Supreme Court
- (A) stated that internment was a matter that should be left to individual states
 - (B) immediately ruled the internment to be unconstitutional
 - (C) in 1944 ruled the internment to be constitutional
 - (D) made no ruling on this issue until 1954
 - (E) deferred to the executive branch on this policy

END OF SECTION I

Section II

Total Time—100 minutes

Directions: You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. *Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question.* Illustrate your essay with substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below. Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more space.

1. Today many Americans receive their news in radically new ways.
 - (a) List two new formats through which many Americans now receive their news. Discuss specific examples.
 - (b) List two older ways of receiving news that are being bypassed by these new formats. Discuss specific examples.
 - (c) What are the major advantages of Americans receiving their news in these new formats? What will be the positive impact of this on our political system in the long run?
 - (d) What are the major disadvantages of these developments? What will be the negative impact of this on our political system in the long run?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2. There are many commentators who say that it is time to get rid of the Electoral College and change the way presidents are selected.
 - (a) Explain how the United States elects a president through the Electoral College system. Include examples in which the Electoral College system has produced a president who did not get the most popular votes.
 - (b) What are the advantages of this system? In other words, what are the arguments against changing the system?
 - (c) What are the major disadvantages of the Electoral College system? If we eliminate the Electoral College, what system should we put in its place and why?
3. In the first part of the 21st century, there are a number of policy dilemmas that any U.S. president confronts.
 - (a) What are three major policy areas that a president in our era must grapple with? In EACH of these policy areas, identify the big issues that must be debated and decided.

- (b) For EACH of the three policy areas you chose, what departments, committees, and interest groups from the executive branch, the legislative branch, and outside of government would the president and the executive staff work with to craft a policy for that area?
4. There has been considerable debate over the years on what the role of the Supreme Court should be. Some courts have practiced judicial activism, while others have not.
 - (a) Describe the principle of judicial activism.
 - (b) What are arguments in favor of a Supreme Court that practices judicial activism?
 - (c) What are the arguments against a Supreme Court that practices judicial activism?
 - (d) Pick one specific time period from the past and analyze the level of judicial activism. Be sure to discuss specific rulings the Court made to support your position.

END OF SECTION II

Answers to Multiple-Choice Questions

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 16. B | 31. B | 46. D |
| 2. D | 17. A | 32. D | 47. C |
| 3. A | 18. D | 33. E | 48. C |
| 4. B | 19. A | 34. A | 49. A |
| 5. E | 20. D | 35. C | 50. D |
| 6. D | 21. B | 36. D | 51. B |
| 7. A | 22. B | 37. D | 52. C |
| 8. A | 23. E | 38. B | 53. C |
| 9. C | 24. C | 39. C | 54. E |
| 10. D | 25. A | 40. C | 55. C |
| 11. D | 26. A | 41. C | 56. C |
| 12. C | 27. C | 42. B | 57. D |
| 13. E | 28. B | 43. E | 58. D |
| 14. E | 29. C | 44. D | 59. B |
| 15. B | 30. E | 45. A | 60. C |

> Answers and Explanations

1. **D.** Although term limits can sometimes be an issue, the one issue that is continually critiqued in congressional elections is pork barrel spending, by which members of Congress bring projects and programs back to their own districts, sometimes with the use of earmarks in appropriations bills. Predictably, many citizens oppose pork barrel spending in principle but are not upset when their own member of Congress brings projects “home.” The president does have some influence over the annual congressional agenda, but that is not an issue in congressional elections. The franking privilege (which is also not an election issue) allows members of Congress to send mail to constituents without paying postage; members of Congress are thus able to brag about all they have done for free!
2. **D.** Since all of a state’s electoral votes are generally cast as a block, the result is that, in practice, the Electoral College system requires presidential candidates to try to win as many large states as possible. As a result, small states rarely see presidential candidates during the campaign.
3. **A.** The House Judiciary Committee passed articles of impeachment against both Presidents Clinton and Nixon. Richard Nixon resigned before the entire House of Representatives voted on these. Bill Clinton and Andrew Johnson were both impeached by the House of Representatives but acquitted by the Senate. The press sensationalized the impeachment hearings of Bill Clinton, particularly in its coverage of Clinton’s affair with a White House intern. The press was very critical of Richard Nixon throughout his impeachment process.
4. **B.** Presidential impeachment trials in the Senate are presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States. All of the other answer choices accurately describe the vice president’s duties.
5. **E.** The Warren Court was deeply involved in promoting school integration and the rights of prisoners in custody and, as a result, is the most activist of the courts listed. The Supreme Court of John C. Marshall began the principle of judicial review but was not activist; government played a much smaller role in society then than it does today. The Burger Court followed the Warren Court and was much more conservative, limiting the rights of defendants in several cases, although the Burger Court did make the famous *Roe v. Wade* abortion decision in 1973. The Supreme Court of the early New Deal era blocked a number of measures that Franklin Roosevelt attempted to enact during the New Deal, stating that they were unconstitutional. Although it is too early to pass judgment on the present Supreme Court of John Roberts, several of its members persistently call for judicial restraint.
6. **D.** The Court ruled on this case in 1969. *Gitlow v. New York* was a 1925 case in which the Court upheld the conviction of a defendant for advocating the overthrow of the United States government by passing out communist pamphlets. *Brandenburg v. Ohio* was a 1969 ruling in which the Court stated that inflammatory speech cannot be punished unless it is found to cause immediate lawless action. In *Texas v. Johnson* the Court ruled that flag-burning was a form of protected speech under the First Amendment. *Reno v. ACLU* was a 1997 Court ruling that was the first to deal with subject matter found on the Internet; the Court struck down anti-indecency provisions of the Communications Decency Act, stating that they violated free speech provisions of the First Amendment.
7. **A.** While larger states wanted a legislature that would give the bigger states more representatives and the smaller states wanted a legislature in which all states would have equal representation, the Connecticut Compromise established two legislative bodies, the House of Representatives and the Senate.
8. **A.** There is no provision for ever calling for a referendum at the federal level. Referendums commonly take place at the state and local levels. All of the other answer choices correctly describe checks Congress has on the power of the president.

9. C. Immigration policy, which involves the admission into the United States of individuals from other nations, is controlled by the federal government. All of the other powers listed are reserved for the states.
10. D. Liberals would argue that changes in society should take place within the system; radicals would say that it may be necessary to go outside of the system to create real change. A moderate would be less likely to be an advocate of fundamental changes in government involvement. A conservative is unlikely to support greater government involvement in individual welfare.
11. D. Those polled were chosen from automobile registrations and telephone directories, so this was not a representative sample. Many supporters of Franklin Roosevelt did not have cars or telephones.
12. C. There is no formal "date of expiration" for Supreme Court cases. All of the other answer choices are accurate statements that help explain why only a small percentage of cases are actually considered by the Supreme Court. The "Rule of Four" refers to the requirement that four of the nine Supreme Court justices need to agree that a case should be heard by the Supreme Court; if at least four justices do not agree to hear the case, the case is not considered by the Court.
13. E. The size of the cabinet has steadily expanded as more executive departments have been created. The Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Homeland Security were the most recent two executive departments created. The Department of Agriculture was formed in 1889, the Department of Commerce was created in 1903, the Department of Labor was formed in 1913, and the Department of Health and Human Services (originally called the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) was formed in 1953. The Department of Education was split off from that department in 1979. The Veterans Administration (VA) was turned into a cabinet-level Department of Veterans Affairs in 1989. The Department of Homeland Security was created in 2002 in response to the September 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.
14. E. A filibuster is used by a member or members of the Senate to delay action on a bill they oppose that is expected to be approved by the body as a whole.
15. B. As commander in chief, the president can use the military to enforce U.S. laws and maintain order. Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy used the military to enforce federal court orders relating to civil rights in the South. The federal government, including the president, does not have the legal ability to directly intervene in the affairs of state government; thus, the federal government has no ability to call for the impeachment of state officials, appoint new governors, disband state legislatures, or direct state courts to make any specific rulings.
16. B. The selection of committee chairpersons in Congress is not related to the population of their states; chairpersons are still chosen largely by seniority, although other factors are beginning to play a part too. A decline in population might cause a state to lose representatives in the House of Representatives; with fewer representatives, the "political pull" of the state can be expected to decline as well. Thus, a drop in population can be expected to lead to a decline in federal funding for that state and a lower possibility that anyone from that state would develop into a national presidential or vice-presidential candidate.
17. A. There is nothing about protecting private property in the preamble to the U.S. Constitution. All of the other answer choices are specifically included in the preamble.
18. D. The pluralist theory holds that vigorous competition among interest groups to achieve their goals necessitates a government of compromise and a continual reevaluation of priorities. Response (A) represents the elite theory of government, and answer choice (B) is representative of the theory of hyperpluralism. Response (C) reflects the bureaucratic theory of government, while response (E) represents traditional democratic theory.
19. A. Franklin Roosevelt was elected to office four times, although he died early in his fourth term.

20. **D.** The Twenty-Second Amendment limited presidential terms of office to two.
21. **B.** Enlightenment thinkers wrote about the natural rights of persons and believed the power of government should be limited; the idea that people “need firm control” is inconsistent with most Enlightenment thought. The idea of the “social contract” was emphasized by Rousseau, the concept of branches of government was discussed by Montesquieu, and the belief that citizens have the right to rebel against a government that doesn’t protect their rights was espoused by John Locke.
22. **B.** The possibility that federalism may create a duplication of offices and function is a disadvantage of the system. All of the other responses are definite advantages of the federalist system.
23. **E.** The 1819 ruling in *McCulloch v. Maryland* established the implied powers of the national government; the authority of the federal government to act, the Court ruled, could come from the Necessary and Proper Clause of the Constitution. *Gibbons v. Ogden* was an 1824 Court decision giving the power to regulate interstate commerce to Congress. *Mapp v. Ohio* was a 1961 decision stating that evidence found during “unreasonable searches and seizures” could not be used against a defendant. *Betts v. Brady* was a 1942 decision that stated the government didn’t have to provide a lawyer in a state trial to a defendant who couldn’t afford one (this was later overturned). *Escobedo v. Illinois* was a 1964 decision stating that suspects have a right to an attorney during interrogation.
24. **C.** What the official platforms of political parties state has little influence on anyone, including on candidates running for office from that political party; there are many cases of candidates repudiating parts of the platform of their own party during the campaign. The other answer choices all list factors that often influence the political opinions and identities of Americans.
25. **A.** The Republican Party completely dominated politics at the national level during this era. Democrat Grover Cleveland was elected president in the elections of 1884 and 1892 but the presidential elections of 1872, 1876, 1880, 1888, 1896, 1900, 1904, and 1908 were all won by Republican presidential candidates.
26. **A.** The New Deal coalition, which held together from the 1930s all the way through the 1980s, generally did not include farmers from the Midwest; as a result, many supported Republican candidates. Factory workers, urban blacks, and Catholics were all part of the Roosevelt coalition (many Catholics strongly identified with the Democratic party at least since 1928 when the Democrats nominated Al Smith, a Catholic, as their presidential candidate). Women were part of this coalition; many identified with First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. In addition, Franklin Roosevelt named a woman, Frances Perkins, as Secretary of Labor. Many commentators said this coalition was finally and officially defeated in the 1994 congressional elections, when the Republicans gained control of the House of Representatives for the first time since 1954.
27. **C.** Theodore Roosevelt received more votes in this election than did Republican William Howard Taft; Roosevelt carried six states, while Taft carried only two. In the 1992 election Ross Perot received nearly 19% of the total votes but no electoral votes. In the 1948 election the States’ Rights Party of Strom Thurmond won only 2.4% of the total votes in the United States but carried four southern states and received 39 electoral votes. In 1968 George Wallace received 13.5% of the total vote and won five southern states for a total of 46 electoral votes. Eugene Debs ran for president five times; the highest vote total he and the Socialist Party ever received was in 1920, when the party gathered 6.4% of the popular vote (at the time of the election Debs was in jail for having spoken out against American entry into World War I). No third-party candidate other than Roosevelt in 1912 ever came in higher than third place in a presidential election.
28. **B.** More Americans have registered as Democrats than Republicans, but few are calling this “unfair.” And while more Americans (especially young voters) are registering as Democrats, this

fact is not considered a reason for a decline in the influence of political parties—including the Democratic Party—in our political system. All of the other four choices are factors that commentators often point to as reasons for predicting a decline in the power and influence of political parties in the United States.

29. C. There was some controversy concerning open primaries during the 2008 election season. Critics claimed that in the 2008 primary season Republicans took advantage of the open primary system in several states by intentionally “crossing over” and voting for the Democratic candidate they perceived to be weaker; the intent of this was to help the cause of the Republican candidate in the general election.
30. E. This was one of the goals of many supporters of the Progressive movement. Six-year terms for senators, staggered elections, and the age requirement to be a senator were not changed by the Seventeenth Amendment. There has never been a federal requirement that Senate candidates be chosen by a party primary, although today nearly all are.
31. B. Redrawing the boundaries of a congressional district in a way to favor one political party or group is called gerrymandering. Several examples of gerrymandered districts have to be seen to be believed. There are also countless examples of districts being reapportioned fairly without being gerrymandered. For examples and further discussion of gerrymandering, go to www.mscd.edu/~eas/Goedecke/GEG1220/1220session6/Gerrymandering.ppt or www.fraudfactor.com/ffgerrymander.html.
32. D. Traditionally, committee chairmanships have been awarded on the basis of seniority. Seniority is simply how long someone has served in the House or the Senate; those who have served the longest have become the chairs (if a member of the House becomes a Senator his/her seniority is lost). Today, however, when assigning committee chairmanships, House and Senate leadership also look at other factors; such as the ability to lead and knowledge of the matters that the committee deals with.
33. E. After a president (or his/her representatives) has negotiated a treaty, it must be ratified by the Senate before it takes effect. Ratification requires that the Senate approve the treaty by a two-thirds majority. The most famous example of a treaty NOT ratified by the Senate was the treaty negotiated by Woodrow Wilson ending World War I.
34. A. Vice President Richard Cheney vigorously argued that the power of the presidency had been weakened since the time of Watergate and that to fight the War on Terror a presidency with much stronger powers was needed.
35. C. Both Roosevelt and Obama felt that the federal government had to play a major role in overcoming the economic crises the nation faced when they assumed office rather than letting market forces alone dictate the nation’s economic future. Neither denied the importance of economic growth at the state level, but both saw the necessity of the federal government “jump-starting” the economic growth of the country. Business leaders were consulted by the Roosevelt administration; however, the Obama administration, at least initially, was hesitant to work too closely with CEOs of companies that had lost millions and were being blamed by some for the economic crisis. Both Roosevelt and Obama appeared to be very comfortable in the role of president.
36. D. The Hatch Act prohibited federal government employees from using their government position to benefit a particular candidate or political party and from taking part in partisan political activities while on duty or while wearing an official uniform. The Hatch Act also made it illegal for government employees to belong to an organization that advocated the overthrow of our system of government, a provision that was used to threaten alleged Communists with loss of their federal jobs but was never used to imprison government officials.
37. D. Iron triangles are formed between interest groups and members of the executive and legislative branches of government. Because of common goals, all elements of the iron triangle may work together to help each other achieve their goals.

For example, a staffer from the executive branch may seek out members of the environmental lobby for ideas when crafting environmental legislation to send on to Congress; those same lobbyists might work with members of Congress to fine-tune the details of the legislation and to gain congressional support for it; congressional and executive branch staffers might work together on compromise legislation that could be supported by both branches.

38. B. In the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs administers federal programs and policies relating to Indian reservations and thus plays the most important role in the federal government's handling of Native American affairs.
39. C. District courts are the federal trial courts; each state has one, while larger states may have several. Courts of Appeals were established to help lessen the load of the Supreme Court; these courts decide appeals on decisions reached by U.S. district courts and review decisions of federal administrative agencies. In very rare cases (when there is a lawsuit between two states) the Supreme Court can also be a trial court.
40. C. For many vocal interest groups in U.S. politics in the 1990s and early 21st century, the debate over Supreme Court nominees was dominated by the single issue of abortion. Thus the position many people (including many senators) took to support or oppose a Supreme Court nominee depended on their perception of whether or not the candidate would support or overturn *Roe v. Wade*. In chemistry, a litmus test is a simple test used to determine whether or not a solution is acidic. The term was applied to politics to refer to the simple test (in this case, whether or not the nominee supports *Roe v. Wade*) that many used to determine if a nominee should become a Supreme Court justice.
41. C. *Brown v. Board of Education* was the 1954 Supreme Court decision stating that "separate but equal" school facilities are unconstitutional. Enforcement of this ruling played an important and controversial role in education through the 1960s, the 1970s, and beyond. The other real cases in this response are *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, a 1978 Supreme Court decision on affirmative action that stated that quota systems for college admission are unconstitutional (although affirmative action as a principle was not), and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, a 1992 decision that upheld the constitutional right to an abortion but which allowed certain possible restrictions of that right.
42. B. Thurgood Marshall had been an attorney in many important civil rights cases before he was appointed to the Court. Andrew Young was a former leader of the civil rights movement who later served as ambassador to the United Nations, congressman, and mayor of Atlanta. John Lewis was a former civil rights leader who later became a congressman from Georgia. Clarence Thomas is currently a Supreme Court justice. Charles Diggs was the first African American elected to the House of Representatives from Michigan, serving from 1955–1980.
43. E. The Court has been consistent in ruling that either formal or informal school prayer is unconstitutional in public schools.
44. D. As a result of this decision, a court may very well rule that the defendant was unlawfully detained if the defendant was not informed of his/her rights. *Terry v. Ohio* was a 1968 ruling stating that a police officer can search a suspect without a warrant if the officer thinks the suspect is committing or is about to commit a crime. *Wolf v. Colorado* was a 1949 ruling (later overturned) stating that illegally obtained evidence can be used, under certain circumstances, in a trial. *Nix v. Williams* was a 1984 decision stating that evidence gathered without a proper warrant can still be used if the authorities would have discovered that evidence anyway. The *United States v. Leon* was a 1984 decision stating that if authorities obtain a search warrant in good faith and the warrant is later proved to be faulty, the evidence recovered as a result of that warrant can be used against a defendant.
45. A. *Gideon v. Wainwright*, which overturned a previous ruling, held that the state must provide an attorney for a defendant who cannot afford

one. *Betts v. Brady* was a 1942 Court decision (later overturned) stating that the state does not have to provide an attorney to a defendant who cannot afford one if the defendant is being prosecuted by that state. *Powell v. Alabama* was a 1932 decision stating that in a capital trial a defendant has the right to an attorney (this decision resulted from the case of the Scottsboro boys). *Escobedo v. Illinois* was a 1964 decision in which the Court stated that a defendant has the right to an attorney when being interrogated. *Furman v. Georgia* was a 1972 decision stating that the arbitrary and inconsistent way that the death penalty was being utilized made the death penalty a form of cruel and unusual punishment and thus unconstitutional (as a result, states had to craft new death penalty laws).

46. D. Many conservatives believe that the federal government has taken too much power away from state and local officials and maintain that education should not be controlled by the federal government. While there have been others who have criticized the legislation saying it doesn't go far enough to impose federal control over education, this position is associated with liberals, not conservatives.
47. C. Most historians maintain that the Great Society programs enacted by Lyndon Johnson in the 1960s did much to extend and expand the New Deal programs of Franklin Roosevelt.
48. C. Seldom was the foreign policy of President George W. Bush (2001–2008) criticized for being too concerned with America's image in the eyes of the world; in fact, the Bush administration was often criticized for not giving enough consideration to world opinion when formulating foreign policy. All of the other four responses were frequently heard criticisms of American foreign policy during the Bush administration.
49. A. The other four departments and agencies have a major role in the formulation of American foreign policy, while the United States Information Agency is responsible not for formulating foreign policy, but for informing the world about the United States and American beliefs.
50. D. Using the president's priorities and guidelines, the Office of Management and Budget authors the initial budget proposal that the president presents to Congress. This budget is then vigorously scrutinized by members of Congress and the Congressional Budget Office. The Department of the Treasury and the National Economic Council play no direct role in the creation of the annual budget.
51. B. The first widespread use of televised political advertising occurred with the "I Like Ike" advertisements in the 1952 Eisenhower presidential campaign. The first televised presidential debates took place between John Kennedy and Richard Nixon during the 1960 campaign.
52. C. The Whig Party developed in opposition to the Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson and was a major force in American politics from 1833 to 1856. Three presidents were members of the Whig Party (William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore). The Anti-Masonic Party was a single-issue party that had some influence from 1828 to 1838; in the 1832 presidential election the Anti-Masonic candidate received 7.8% of the popular vote. The Free Soil Party was an anti-slavery party that was active in the 1848 and 1852 presidential elections, but by 1854 most of its members had joined the Republican Party. The Republican Party was not founded until 1854, long after the era of Jacksonian democracy. The Know-Nothing Party existed from 1845 to 1860; the big issue for Know-Nothings was the fear of Catholic immigration. This party came apart over the issue of slavery.
53. C. The Magna Carta was issued in 1215 and guaranteed British nobles certain rights that the king could not take away. The 1628 Petition of Right extended the protections of the Magna Carta to commoners. *Two Treatises on Civil Government* was a 1689 work by the English political philosopher John Locke in which he emphasized the natural rights of men and the responsibility of governments to protect those rights. The English Bill of Rights was established after the Glorious Revolution and stated that citizens

- were entitled to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of property.” *The Social Contract* was a work by the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau that emphasized the importance of the “general will” in society.
54. E. Shays Rebellion and other acts of unrest convinced many that a new national government had to be created with many more powers than were given to the government under the Articles of Confederation. The powers given to the national government as outlined in the U.S. Constitution were much greater.
 55. C. While some critics claim that there are few real differences between the Democratic and Republican parties in the United States, in nations with multi-party systems, the parties can vary radically in their core beliefs. The existence of many parties with divergent beliefs gives voters more choices in elections. However, there are many disadvantages to multi-party systems. As responses (A) and (B) suggest, one party seldom emerges victorious and, as a result, coalition governments have to be formed. These coalitions are often volatile and sometimes dissolve very quickly. Thus multi-party elections do not promote stability in government; there are countries with multi-party systems that sometimes have more than one election within a single year!
 56. C. Literacy tests and poll taxes were used for decades in the South to prevent African Americans from registering to vote.
 57. D. Most historians agree that Watergate and the Vietnam War created a skepticism toward government that lasted through the 1970s; Ronald Reagan promoted a renewal of patriotism when he ran for office in 1980, but he famously portrayed government as “a problem, not a solution.” None of the other answer choices reflects events or trends that actually happened after the Watergate scandal.
 58. D. Very few commentators take the position that the media as a whole is too conservative, although many liberal commentators do complain about the power of certain conservative networks and media figures (Fox News, Rush Limbaugh). All of the other answer choices accurately state criticisms of the media often voiced by commentators and politicians.
 59. B. The ruling in *Texas v. Johnson* shows the importance the Supreme Court places on the concept of free expression as a First Amendment right.
 60. C. The 1944 *Korematsu v. U.S.* Court decision ruled that Japanese internment was constitutional. This followed the 1943 Court ruling *Hirabayashi v. United States*, in which the Court ruled that curfews specifically aimed at Japanese Americans were constitutional, since the United States was at war with Japan.

› Rubrics for the Free-Response Essay

1. Total Value: 6 points
 - Part (a): $\frac{1}{2}$ point for each new way Americans receive news = 1 point
 - Part (b): $\frac{1}{2}$ point for each "old" way Americans receive news = 1 point
 - Part (c): Discussion of advantages of new ways of receiving news = 2 points
 - Part (d): Discussion of disadvantages of new ways of receiving news = 2 points
2. Total Value: 6 points
 - Part (a): Explanation of Electoral College system = 2 points
 - Part (b): Discussion of the advantages of Electoral College system = 2 points
 - Part (c): Discussion of the disadvantages of Electoral College system = 2 points
3. Total Value: 6 points
 - Part (a): 1 point for each policy area and issues involved = 3 points
 - Part (b): 1 point for identification of policymakers in each policy area = 3 points
4. Total Value: 6 points
 - Part (a): Explanation of principle of judicial activism = 2 points
 - Part (b): Discussion of the benefits of judicial activism = 1 point
 - Part (c): Discussion of the criticisms of judicial activism = 1 point
 - Part (d): Analysis of a specific time period of the Court = 2 points

Fourteenth Amendment (D) defined citizenship and the rights of citizens.

51. D. The Courts of Appeals are constitutional courts, not legislative courts.
52. C. The minimum age for members of the Senate is 30 years.
53. C. The leaders of the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans were Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, respectively.
54. B. Senatorial courtesy is not used by the president when appointing justices to the Supreme Court. The other answer choices are factors a president commonly considers when appointing a justice to the Supreme Court.
55. B. Congress, not the president, creates cabinet-level departments of the executive branch. The remaining answer choices represent presidential powers.
56. E. Powers of the Senate include trying and convicting impeachment cases, electing the vice president if the electoral college fails to determine a winner, and approving presidential appointments and treaties.
57. D. The Office of Management and Budget is the executive branch agency responsible for helping the president prepare the annual budget. The Department of the Treasury (B) collects federal revenue, pays federal bills, and mints coins and prints paper money. The Department of Commerce grants patents and trademarks and promotes international trade.
58. E. The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction.
59. E. The most powerful person in the Senate is the majority leader. He or she is also the spokesperson for the majority party in the Senate. The vice president (B, C) serves as president of the Senate, but he or she does not debate and votes only to break a tie. The minority leader (D) organizes opposition to the majority party in the Senate. There is no speaker of the Senate (A).
60. A. Political party identification is a major factor that influences whether a person approves or disapproves of a president's job performance.

cases, including *Terry v. Ohio*, place limits on the constitutional guarantee of protection against unreasonable search and seizure (D).

39. C. Bills held up in committee may be forced out of committee by members of the House of Representatives so that the whole house may debate the bill. A joint resolution (A) is a proposal for action that is issued by both the House and Senate acting together; it has the force of law when passed. A cloture petition (D) is a request for a Senate vote to limit or end floor debate.
40. A. One sign of party dealignment may be "divided government," with one party controlling the executive branch and the other party controlling one or both houses of Congress.
41. A. Changing the tenure of judges is not a check on the power of the federal courts by Congress. Tenure for federal judges is established by the Constitution. The remaining answer choices represent checks on the power of the judicial branch.
42. A. The War Powers Resolution requires the president to inform Congress within 48 hours of any commitment of U.S. troops abroad.
43. D. In *Wesberry v. Sanders* the Court ruled that the apportionment of representative seats in Congress must be as equal as possible. *Marbury v. Madison* established the power of judicial review (A). *McCulloch v. Maryland* established the supremacy of the national government (B). *Mapp v. Ohio* applied the exclusionary rule to state courts (C). *Miranda v. Arizona* requires that anyone arrested for a crime be advised of the right to counsel and the right to remain silent (E).
44. C. A docket is a list of cases to be heard by the court.
45. B. A political liberal tends to believe in active governmental involvement to promote individual welfare. The remaining answer choices describe a political conservative.
46. E. The Constitution of the United States was written as a direct result of the failure of the Articles of Confederation to provide adequate direction for the union. The Annapolis Convention (D) failed to reach a decision regarding the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. The Second Continental Congress (B) was the government that oversaw the conduct of the American Revolution. The writing of the Articles of Confederation was a direct result of the American Revolution (A). The state governments were stronger than the national government under the Articles (C).
47. B. A single-member district allows for the election of only one winner to represent the voters. At-large voting (C) involves an election in which candidates for office compete throughout the district or state as a whole. The one-person one-vote system (D) is the concept that each legislative district within a state should contain the same number of eligible voters to assure equal representation based on population. Gerrymandering (E) is the redrawing of legislative districts to give an advantage to a political party or group.
48. E. As part of the Executive Office of the President, the National Security Council is composed of the president's key foreign and military advisers. The Department of Homeland Security (D) is a department with cabinet status. It is in charge of the prevention of terrorist attacks within the United States. Another cabinet-level department, the Department of State (A), advises the president on foreign policy. The CIA (B) gathers secret information essential to national defense. The FBI (C) defends the United States against terrorism and enforces U.S. criminal laws.
49. A. Two presidents, Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton, were impeached by the House of Representatives; neither was convicted by the Senate. Richard Nixon resigned prior to a vote on impeachment charges by the House of Representatives; therefore, he was not impeached.
50. E. The Seventeenth Amendment provided for the direct election of senators. The Twelfth Amendment (A) changed the method of voting in the electoral college. The Sixteenth Amendment (B) established a federal income tax. The Twentieth Amendment (C) set the terms of office of the president and members of Congress, while the