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**Introduction to Political Science Quiz**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The idea that a group of wealthy, educated individuals wields most of the political power is called which of the following?
   1. Pluralist Theory
   2. Elite Theory
   3. Rational Choice Theory
   4. Democratic Theory
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following statements is the best indication of pluralism in American politics?
   1. The American Association of Retired Persons has the largest membership of any interest groups
   2. Third parties often endorse candidates for office, but rarely win elections
   3. Citizens are able to vote in local, state and national elections
   4. Numerous interest groups lobby congress each year
3. \_\_\_\_\_ According to traditional democratic theory all of the following are characteristics of an ideal democracy except
   1. Freedom of speech
   2. The Bill of Rights
   3. Equality of voting
   4. Consent of the governed
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following concepts is fundamental to democracies?
   1. Economic equality
   2. Tyranny of the majority
   3. Majority rule with minority rights
   4. Seniority
5. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the pluralists, a wealthy interest group would do which of the following?
   1. Have more access to policymakers
   2. Compete with other interest groups for an equal share
   3. Manipulate public opinion to support legislation
   4. Have no influence on policy agenda
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Political culture refers to which of the following?
   1. The ideological breakdown of a population on the political spectrum
   2. Commonly shared attitudes, beliefs, and core values about how government should operate
   3. The set of assumptions about how the world works and the individual’s underlying human nature
   4. The set of policies that an individual supports that are rooted in the person’s underlying belief about human nature and how the world works
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Proponents of the pluralist theory argue that power is nearly evenly distributed among interest groups because
   1. The public participates equally in different types of interest groups
   2. All interest groups receive the same amount of federal funds
   3. Competition prevents any one group from becoming more influential
   4. Interest groups get the same attention from politicians
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Which political theory believes that all of the power is held by a small group of wealthy individuals?
   1. The Elite Theory
   2. The Pluralist Theory
   3. The Bureaucratic Theory
   4. The Hyper-pluralist Theory
9. \_\_\_\_\_ A condition that occurs when interests conflict and no coalition is strong enough to form a majority and establish policy is condition is known as which of the following?
   1. Policy Diversity
   2. Policy Gridlock
   3. Policy Shaping
   4. Policy Setting
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Politics can be best described as
    1. The most important characteristics of a democratic form of government
    2. The commonly shared set of beliefs and values about how government should operate
    3. A theory that society should be governed by certain ethical principles that are apart of nature
    4. The process by which we select our government leaders and what policies they pursue
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is not a part of traditional democratic theory?
    1. Citizens control of the media
    2. Equality in voting
    3. Effective participation
    4. Enlightened understanding
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Bureaucratic Theory was first argued by which of the following?
    1. Karl Marx
    2. Thomas Jefferson
    3. Max Weber
    4. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Low political participation in society is often due to all of the following factors except which?
    1. Increased complexity of issues in American politics
    2. Limited access to politicians
    3. Mistrust in government
    4. Diverse political interests
14. \_\_\_\_\_ E-Campaigning has revolutionized the political process through which of the following?
    1. Mobilizing voters using the Internet
    2. Spreading biased information about political opponents
    3. Broadcasting speeches and press conferences of political candidates
    4. Providing a way for voters to read news information
15. \_\_\_\_\_ The theory of expanding territory and promoting democracy is referred to as which of the following?
    1. Elite Theory
    2. Manifest Destiny
    3. Melting Pot Theory
    4. Bush Doctrine
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Under President Ronald Reagan the federal government assumed the theory of smaller federal government by doing which of the following?
    1. Cutting the number of immigrants that were to be granted citizenship
    2. Cutting taxes that were levied by the federal government
    3. Cutting the federal budget
    4. Cutting the number of regulations that were imposed on businesses
17. \_\_\_\_\_ The personal liberties of American citizens are outlined in which of the following documents?
    1. The Declaration of Independence
    2. The United States Constitution
    3. The Bill of Rights
    4. The Federalist Papers
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Political change can often be explained by all of the following factors except which of the following?
    1. New laws
    2. New policies
    3. Who is governing
    4. Attention in the media
19. \_\_\_\_\_ How has the role of the federal government changed dramatically since the 1700’s?
    1. The role of the federal government has changed very little since the 1700’s
    2. The role of the federal government began to change in the 1930’s when the government created several social welfare programs for citizens during the Great Depression
    3. In the 1980’s President Reagan felt that the role of the federal government should be that the government is responsible for solving economic and social problems in the United States
    4. The role of the federal government was reduced significantly following the Civil War, and more responsibility was given to the state’s governments
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Because the Constitution prohibits an official religion, the U.S. has seen more
    1. Religious diversity
    2. Decline in membership in religious institutions
    3. Increase in contentious religious differences
    4. Decrease in the power of culture to shape the individual