

True/False Questions

- 5-121. The Founders expected public opinion to be uniform. T F T
p. 103
- 5-122. The Framers of the Constitution understood that the opinions of factions and interest groups would be heard most clearly by the government. T F T
p. 103
- 5-123. The fact that the federal budget is not balanced indicates that government does not always do what people want. T F T
p. 103
- 5-124. Public policy is invariably consistent with public opinion. T F F
p. 104
- 5-125. The government attends more to the views of a political elite than to popular views. T F T
p. 104
- 5-126. Public opinion tends to stay relatively stable over time. T F F
p. 104
- 5-127. Most people are quite well informed on most political issues. T F F
p. 104
- 5-128. Democracy works best when people are given clear-cut choices. T F T
p. 105
- 5-129. People's specific political attitudes are probably more important to society than their underlying political culture. T F F
p. 105
- 5-130. Today, less than half of American children come to accept the party identification of their parents. T F F
p. 107
- 5-131. Children will take on their parents' party identification more often than their other political values. T F T
p. 107
- 5-132. Most young people accept their parents' party identification. T F T
p. 107
- 5-133. Most children do not recognize party labels before they reach high school. T F F
p. 107
- 5-134. As early as the fifth grade (age eleven), over half of all schoolchildren identify with one political party or another. T F T
p. 107
- 5-135. Children tend to accept their parents' beliefs on policy more often than they accept their parents' party identification. T F F
p. 107
- 5-136. Catholics are usually more liberal than Protestants but less liberal than Jews. T F T
p. 108
- 5-137. Generally, Catholics are more conservative than Protestants and much more conservative than Jews. T F F
p. 108
- 5-138. The political conservatism of Jews can be traced to their tradition of social justice. T F F
p. 109

- 5-139. Religious fundamentalists and nonfundamentalists seem to have about the same opinions on economic issues. T F T p. 109
- 5-140. The gender gap in American public opinion has existed as long as voting records exist. T F T p. 110
- 5-141. The size of the gender gap in American public opinion seems to have remained steady throughout the twentieth century. T F F p. 110
- *5-142. The gender gap is unique to the United States. T F F p. 110
- *5-143. Women, more than men, tend to favor more federal spending for welfare programs and problems of the homeless. T F T p. 110
- 5-144. College education has a generally liberalizing influence on political attitudes. T F T p. 111
- 5-145. Faculty attitudes seem to be the only cause of higher education's propensity to spread liberalism among its students. T F F p. 111
- 5-146. One factor that might explain the effect of college education on students' attitudes is the attitude of faculty. T F T p. 111
- 5-147. College students have been growing increasingly conservative on most issues, including school busing, since the 1960s. T F F p. 113 Table 5.8
- 5-148. Most people's opinions on political affairs reflect only one or two features of their lives, for example, religion. T F F p. 112
- 5-149. Social class is probably a better indicator of political attitudes in England or France than in the United States. T F T p. 113
- 5-150. Class consciousness is comparatively strong among the American work force. T F F p. 113
- 5-151. Occupation is becoming less important as an explanation of political attitudes in the United States. T F T p. 113
- 5-152. Schooling is one reason why social class has become less important as a predictor of political attitudes. T F T p. 116
- 5-153. In recent years, economic issues have become more important than noneconomic issues in shaping political attitudes. T F F p. 116
- 5-154. Blacks are the *least* consistently liberal minority group within the Democratic party. T F F p. 116
- 5-155. Differences in opinion between poor and better-off blacks is less than it is between poor and better-off whites. T F T p. 117
- 5-156. There appears to be more class cleavage among blacks than among whites. T F F p. 117

- 5-157. In California at least, Latinos appear to be more closely identified with the Republican party than are Asian-Americans. T F F p. 117
- 5-158. Southerners are generally more conservative than people from other parts of the nation. T F T p. 118
- 5-159. People in the West are more conservative than people in the Midwest or in the East. T F F p. 119
- *5-160. The political views of white southerners are less distinct from those whites living in other parts of the country. T F T p. 119
- 5-161. Most Americans have political opinions, but their views are not well organized into a coherent political ideology. T F T p. 120
- 5-162. Most Americans tend to think about politics in an ideological manner. T F F p. 120
- 5-163. Most Americans today will describe themselves as liberals. T F F p. 121
- 5-164. Americans are more likely to describe themselves as conservatives than as liberals. T F T p. 121
- 5-165. The terms *liberal* and *conservative* first came into use at the time of the New Deal. T F F p. 122
- 5-166. Our current understanding of the meanings of the words *liberal* and *conservative* dates from the time of the French Revolution. T F F p. 122
- 5-167. A liberal on economic issues is one who favors government efforts to increase tax rates for wealthy individuals. T F T p. 123
- 5-168. A conservative on matters of public conduct is one who favors protecting the rights of the accused over punishing criminals. T F F p. 123
- 5-169. Pure liberals are so called because they take liberal positions on political and economic issues as well as on lifestyle choices. T F T p. 123
- 5-170. Pure liberals are those who favor government involvement in the economy and in people's lifestyle choices. T F F p. 123
- 5-171. Pure conservatives oppose government intrusion into the economy but support government backing for traditional moral values. T F T p. 123
- 5-172. Pure conservatives oppose all sorts of government extension, whether into economic or lifestyle matters. T F F p. 123
- *5-173. Recent data show that the right to abortion is a good example of a clear-cut liberal versus conservative issue. F p. 124
- 5-174. Libertarians resist government intrusion into private lifestyle choices but welcome it in economic policy. T F F p. 123
- 5-175. Libertarians are those who oppose government presence both in the economy and in people's lifestyle choices. T F T p. 123

- 5-176. Populists are those who are in favor of a government role both in economic matters and in the protection of moral values. T F T p. 123
- 5-177. Populists support popular sentiments on government presence: favorable in economic issues, unfavorable in ethical matters. T F F p. 123
- 5-178. Political activists tend to be more ideologically oriented than average Americans. T F T p. 125
- 5-179. Political activists display a remarkable degree of consistency in their attitudes. T F T p. 125
- 5-180. Political activists are no more consistent in their political attitudes than are average citizens. T F F p. 125
- 5-181. A political elite is a group of individuals who have a disproportionate share of the resources that affect the exercise of political power. T F T p. 125
- 5-182. The new middle class and the traditional middle class are comparable in income levels. T F T p. 127
- 5-183. Political elites in this country draw most of their support from business enterprise. T F F p. 127
- 5-184. The new middle class is more likely than the traditional middle class to be liberal on social issues. T F T p. 127
- 5-185. The main difference between the traditional middle class and the new class is that the latter is more affluent. T F F p. 127
- 5-186. The text claims that the liberalism of well-to-do individuals stems from their early exposure to leftist ideas. T F F p. 127
- 5-187. Advantages received from both government and education help to explain why some affluent individuals are liberals. T F T p. 127
- 5-188. Undergraduate experience affects an individual's political beliefs no differently from graduate training. T F F p. 127
- 5-189. The movement from undergraduate to graduate education seems to have a significant influence on an individual's chances of becoming a liberal. T F T p. 127
- 5-190. Members of the traditional middle class are more likely than members of the new middle class to vote Democratic. T F F p. 127
- 5-191. The text argues that a single, national elite can use its disproportionate resources to have a major influence on public policy. T F F p. 128
- 5-192. The text states that there are limits to the ability of national elites to influence public opinion. T F T p. 128

True/False Questions

- 6-104. Measured against the total adult population, voter turnout rates in the United States are on a par with those in Europe. T F F p. 131
- 6-105. Measured against the total registered electorate, voter turnout rates in the United States are on a par with those in Europe. T F T p. 131
- 6-106. The percentage of the population in most European nations who vote in elections is much higher than in the United States. T F T p. 131
- 6-107. The percentage of registered citizens in most European nations who vote in elections is much higher than in the United States. T F F p. 131
- 6-108. Registration procedures rather than voter apathy are the major cause of low voter turnout in the United States. T F T p. 131
- 6-109. The text argues that apathy on election day is not the primary cause of low voter turnout in this country. T F T p. 131
- 6-110. The text identifies voting as the sole measure of citizen participation in politics. T F F p. 131
- 6-111. The United States is the only Western democracy to place the full burden of voter registration on the individual. T F T p. 132
- 6-112. Get-out-the-vote campaigns would be the logical means of improving voter turnout rates in America. T F F p. 132
- 6-113. The text argues that get-out-the-vote campaigns are unlikely to improve voter turnout. T F T p. 132
- 6-114. The United States differs from European nations in that its citizens take responsibility for registering to vote. T F T p. 132
- 6-115. American and European systems of voter registration are similar. T F F p. 132
- 6-116. Very high levels of registration and voting, suggests the text, could be a measure of citizen dissatisfaction. T F T p. 132
- 6-117. The text argues that if Americans were more satisfied with government, there would be much higher voter turnout rates. T F F p. 132
- 6-118. There are other and perhaps more significant measures of political participation than voter turnout. T F T p. 132
- *6-119. Enactment of the "motor-voter" bill will be more beneficial to the Democrats than to the Republicans. T F F p. 132
- *6-120. Voter turnout is declining because all economic groups have become less likely to vote. T F T p. 132
- 6-121. Women did not receive the right to vote in all U.S. elections until the twentieth century. T F T p. 134

- 6-122. Prisoners in America cannot vote. T F T
p. 134
- 6-123. Initially, the Constitution, not the states, decided who could vote and for what offices. T F F
p. 134
- 6-124. The Fifteenth Amendment said that no state could deny any citizen the right to vote on account of gender. T F F
p. 135
- 6-125. Former slaves were given the right to vote by the Constitution. T F F
p. 135
- 6-126. The Fifteenth Amendment conferred the right to vote on any American citizen T F F
p. 135
- 6-127. For decades after receiving suffrage, women voted in smaller proportions than men. T F T
p.135
- 6-128. Poll taxes and literacy tests were methods used to keep blacks from voting. T F T
p.135
- 6-129. Blacks did not begin to vote in large numbers until passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. T F T
p.136
- 6-130. When first allowed to vote, women turned out in greater numbers than men. T F F
p.136
- 6-131. Women were first allowed to vote in the South. T F T
p.136
- 6-132. The number of voters doubled when women were allowed to vote in 1920. T F F
(eligible voters doubled)
p.136
- 6-133. The Voting Rights Act of 1970 gave eighteen-year-olds the right to vote in all elections, federal and state. T F F
p.136
- 6-134. The Twenty-sixth Amendment gave eighteen-year-olds the right to vote in state elections. T F T
p.136
- 6-135. In 1972, a large youth vote allowed George McGovern to win several key states. T F F
p.137
- 6-136. National standards today govern nearly all aspects of voter eligibility. T F T
p.137
- 6-137. Most aspects of voter eligibility are controlled by the states rather than the federal government. T F F
p.137
- 6-138. Since 1900 only two presidential elections have drawn a voter turnout in excess of 70 percent. T F F
p.137

- 6-139. Political parties in the twentieth century are less conservative and more committed to voter participation than in the nineteenth century. T F F p.137
- 6-140. The diminishing role of parties in voter registration and turnout is one likely reason for the decline in voting T F T p.138
- 6-141. Voter fraud today is more prevalent than in the nineteenth century and helps explain some of the reason for declining voter turnout. T F F p.138
- 6-142. States first began adopting the Australian ballot around 1890. T F T p.139
- 6-143. The Australian ballot was not used in the United States until after World War I. T F F p.139
- 6-144. After the 1890s, it became easier for Americans to register to vote. T F F p.139
- 6-145. Strict voter registration requirements accomplished two things: it reduced fraud and it reduced voter turnout. T F T p.139
- 6-146. Most people participate in elections by contributing money to a candidate who is running for election. T F F p.140
- 6-147. Relatively few Americans have ever contributed to a political campaign. T F T p.140
- 6-148. For Americans, voting is the most common form of political participation. T F T p.140
- 6-149. For most people, casting a vote is their only significant form of political participation. T F T p.140
- 6-150. For most Americans, voting is the most prevalent form of participation in the political process. T F T p.140
- 6-151. When people talk to pollsters, they tend to underestimate the amount of their political participation. T F F p.140
- 6-152. Survey figures on political participation tend to exaggerate the frequency of actual participation. T F T p.140
- 6-153. Inactives and complete activists each make up about 20 percent of the American population. T F F p.140
- 6-154. Voting specialists do little else politically than vote. T F T p.140
- 6-155. Communitarians are like campaigners, but with a keener interest in the tension and conflict of campaigns. T F F p.140
- 6-156. Parochial participants will contact local officials about specific, often personal problems. T F T p.140

- 6-157. The text suggests that the key variable in political participation may be political information rather than schooling. T F T p.141
- 6-158. Level of education appears to be a determinant of political participation only until one controls for income and occupation. T F F p.141
- 6-159. Voting rates for men and women are approximately equal. T F T p.141
- 6-160. Voting rates for women now exceed those of men by 10 to 15 percent. T F F p.141
- 6-161. Recent declines in voter turnout for presidential elections can be adequately explained by the increasing numbers of young people and blacks. T F F p.141
- 6-162. The fact that members of the baby boom generation are now in adulthood is a partial explanation for recent declines in presidential election turnout. T F T p.141
- 6-163. Voter residency requirements in excess of thirty days have been prohibited by federal law since 1970. T F T p.141
- 6-164. If all states had same-day voter registration, there would probably be major increases in voter turnout. T F F p.141
- 6-165. A few states still maintain residency requirements in excess of the federal thirty-day standard. T F F p.141
- *6-166. Religious involvement appears to have no effect on political participation. T F F p.141
- 6-167. Over the past twenty years, it has become easier to register to vote. T F T p.142
- 6-168. Making same-day registration legal in all states would probably lead to modest increases in voter turnout. T F T p.142
- 6-169. In four states that allowed same-day registration in 1976, three saw voter turnout increase dramatically. T F F p.142
- 6-170. In some countries voting is compulsory. T F T p.143
- 6-171. Recent declines in voter turnout run counter to the growing public belief that elections are important. T F F p.144
- 6-172. One cause of the decline in voter turnout is that more citizens today believe that elections are not important. T F T p.144
- 6-173. Relaxing registration requirements, says the text, would be likely to aid the Democrats more than the Republicans. T F F p.144
- 6-174. We simply do not know whether currently proposed voter registration law reforms would help one political party or the other. T F T p.144

- 7-146. A powerful party is one with a label that strongly appeals to the voters. T F T p. 151
- 7-147. A political party exists at three levels: label, organization, and a set of leaders. T F T p. 152
- 7-148. The United States has never had very strong national party organizations. T F F p. 152
- 7-149. Parties in America have grown stronger in recent decades, both in terms of leadership and organization. T F F p. 152
- 7-150. Until fairly recently, strong national party organizations were typical of American politics. T F F p. 152
- 7-151. Federalism encouraged political parties to acquire jobs and money from local sources and to fight local contests. T F F p. 153
- 7-152. Federalism helps to account for the increasing strength of central party organizations. T F F p. 153
- 7-153. The spread of the direct primary has made it easier for parties to control who is nominated for elective office. T F F p. 153
- 7-154. European parties have more control over the nomination process than do American parties. T F T p. 153
- 7-155. In the United States, much more than in Europe, party leaders select the candidate who will be nominated and run for office. T F F p. 153
- 7-156. Political parties play a greater role in an individual's life in America than in most European countries. T F F p. 154
- 7-157. Political parties in general were viewed with distaste by the Founders. T F T p. 155
- 7-158. The Founders held a generally favorable view of political parties. T F F p. 155
- 7-159. Unlike today, numerous political parties existed at the time of the founding of the country. T F F p. 155
- 7-160. Thomas Jefferson was the first leader of the Federalist party. T F F p. 155
- 7-161. The followers of Alexander Hamilton constituted the Federalist party. T F T p. 155
- 7-162. The earliest method for nominating presidential candidates was the party convention. T F F p. 155
- 7-163. The early Congresses used the caucus system to nominate presidential candidates. T F T p. 155
- 7-164. Parties prior to the Jacksonian era tended to be organized from the bottom up—with party conventions a major fixture. T F F p. 155

- 7-165. Party conventions were first organized during the time of Andrew Jackson. T F T p. 156
- 7-166. The Republican party came into existence with the emergence of the modern corporation. T F F p. 156
- 7-167. The Republican party began as a third party, largely on the issue of slavery. T F T p. 157
- 7-168. The progressive faction of the Republican party stressed the advantages of patronage jobs. T F F p. 157
- 7-169. The stalwarts faction of the Republican party was interested in building party machinery and in dispensing patronage jobs. T F T p. 158
- 7-170. The mugwumps emerged as a faction within the Republican party. T F T p. 158
- 7-171. The mugwumps were a faction in the Democratic party and emerged around the turn of the century. T F F p. 158
- 7-172. The goal of the progressives was to strengthen the party system. T F F p. 158
- 7-173. Reforms supported by the progressives had the effect of weakening the party system. T F T p. 159
- 7-174. The referendum is one procedure that allows citizens to vote directly on proposed legislation. T F T p. 159
- 7-175. By using the procedure known as the initiative, legislators could bypass citizen interference with the legislative process. T F F p. 159
- 7-176. For both Democrats and Republicans, ultimate authority is in the hands of the national convention. T F T p. 160
- 7-177. A party's national chairperson is chosen by state party caucuses. T F F p. 160
- 7-178. Over the past three decades, the Republican party has been better organized, better financed, and more effective than the Democratic party. T F T p. 161
- 7-179. Although generally outspent by the Republicans, the Democrats have remained successful because of their superior organization. T F F p. 161
- 7-180. Both the Republican and Democratic parties have made effective use of direct-mail techniques for raising money. T F T p. 162
- 7-181. The Democratic party was the first to make systematic and effective use of public opinion polls. T F F p. 162
- 7-182. The Democrats and Republican use basically the same formula for apportioning convention delegates. T F F p. 162

- 7-183. Rules adopted by the Democratic party beginning in 1972 have tended to strengthen the local party leaders' control over delegates. T F F p. 163
- 7-184. Ironically, the Democratic party has grown increasingly *undemocratic* in its own makeup over the past two decades. T F F p. 163
- 7-185. Fewer party leaders and elected officials could vote at the 1980 than at the 1972 Democratic convention. T F T p. 164
- 7-186. A greater number of party leaders and elected officials could vote at the 1980 than at the 1984 Democratic convention. T F F p. 164
- *7-187. The 1992 Democratic National Committee approved putting the proportional representation system into place. T F T p. 165
- 7-188. Convention delegates from both parties are now chosen by primary elections and grassroots caucuses. T F T p. 165
- 7-189. Convention delegates from both parties are now chosen primarily by party leaders. T F F p. 165
- 7-190. State and local parties throughout the United States tend to be organized and controlled in the same way. T F F p. 165
- 7-191. One hallmark of a political machine is a high degree of leadership control over party membership activity. T F T p. 166
- 7-192. The Hatch Act made it possible for parties to extend more job opportunities to their activists. T F F p. 166
- 7-193. The Hatch Act made it illegal for federal or civil employees to take part in political campaigning. T F T p. 166
- 7-194. The party machine's patronage welfare system was largely taken over by the federal government's own welfare system. T F T p. 166
- 7-195. Party machines tended to be highly ideological in their choice of candidates to support. T F F p. 166
- 7-196. An ideological party values winning above all else. T F F p. 167
- 7-197. Many party activists today represent a single issue. T F T p. 167
- 7-198. Sociability groups are those that would support socialized medicine throughout the country. T F F p. 168
- 7-199. Sociability groups are a way people get together and become involved in politics. T F T p. 168
- 7-200. The best example of a sponsored party is the Republican party in Orange County, California. T F F p. 169

- 7-201. The Democratic party in Detroit is an example of a sponsored party because the United Auto Workers union has traditionally supported that party. T F T p. 169
- 7-202. Many of the strongest personal followings among politicians have been organized by southern politicians. T F T p. 169
- 7-203. The personal following strategy tends to work best where party organization is strong. T F F p. 169
- 7-204. In countries around the world, a two-party system is rare. T F T p. 170
- 7-205. Elections at every level of government in America are based on the majority system—the winner must get more than 50 percent of the votes cast. T F F p. 171
- 7-206. The plurality system in America encourages the formation of minor parties. T F F p. 171
- 7-207. The American electoral system discourages the formation of small parties. T F T p. 171
- 7-208. The electoral college is based on the winner-take-all principle. T F T p. 172
- 7-209. The U.S. electoral college is an example of the winner-take-all principle in our electoral system. T F T p. 172
- 7-210. In the electoral college, states allocate their votes in proportion to the composition of the popular vote. T F F p. 172
- 7-211. The U.S. electoral system predominantly tries to achieve proportional representation. T F F p. 173
- 7-212. Although the electoral system does not prevent the formation of minor parties, it may prevent minor parties from winning elections. T F T p. 174
- *7-213. Ross Perot won 19 percent of the popular vote and no states in the electoral college. T F T p. 173
- *7-214. Ross Perot won 19 percent of the popular vote and two states in the electoral college. T F F p. 173
- 7-215. Ideological parties tend to be less successful but more long-lived than other minor parties. T F T p. 124
- 7-216. Ideological minor parties have tended to be rather short-lived aspects of American politics. T F F p. 174
- 7-217. The Socialist party is an example of an ideological party. T F T p. 174
- 7-218. The Socialist party is an example of a factional party. T F F p. 174

- 7-219. Factional parties have probably enjoyed the greatest success among minor parties in presidential elections. T F T p. 174
- 7-220. Factional parties have influenced the outcome of presidential elections. T F T p. 175
- 7-221. The civil rights movement produced not one but two factional parties, one of which nearly caused a Democratic defeat in 1964. T F F p. 175
- 7-222. Minor parties generally form when major parties fail to accommodate dissenting members. T F T p. 175
- 7-223. The policy interests of party regulars have tended lately to dominate the nominating process. T F F p. 176
- 7-224. Today, with delegates more interested in issues than in compromise, policy interests of party activists have become more important. T F T p. 176
- 7-225. Primary voters tend to be more ideological than voters in general elections. T F T p. 177
- 7-226. Most convention delegates have the stability of the party as their primary objective. T F F p. 177
- 7-227. Convention delegates have more pronounced views on policy issues than do rank-and-file party members. T F T p. 177
- 7-228. Voters in primaries are essentially no different from voters in general elections. T F F p. 177
- 7-229. Primaries today are both more numerous and more decisive. T F T p. 177
- 7-230. Party caucuses tend to choose the safest, most mainstream candidates. T F F p. 178
- 7-231. Party convention delegates tend to have an amateur or purist view of politics. T F T p. 178
- 7-232. The policy views of party convention delegates are quite similar to those of the rank-and-file party members. T F F p. 178
- 7-233. Relatively little difference exists between Republican and Democratic activists on concrete policy issues. T F F p. 179
- 7-234. Democratic and Republican party activists differ greatly in their views on public policy. T F T p. 179
- 7-235. Since 1968, Democrats have enjoyed more success in congressional elections than in presidential elections. T F T p. 179
- 7-236. In recent elections, Republican candidates have been out of step with average voters on issues of taxation and social policy. T F F p. 179

- 8-128. Members of Congress may run for and be elected to as many terms in office as they please. T F T p. 184
- 8-129. Current legislation places upper limits on the number of terms that an individual can serve in the presidency or in the Senate. T F F p. 184
- 8-130. Members of Congress who are of the president's party tend to lose votes when the administration does poorly. T F T p. 184
- 8-131. Members of Congress need not worry about whether voters are upset with an administration of their party; they can always claim noninvolvement. T F F p. 184
- 8-132. To a substantial degree, congressional elections have become independent of presidential ones. T F T p. 184
- 8-133. More and more, the electoral fate of members of Congress is bound up with the fortunes of the presidency. T F F p. 184
- 8-134. The term *coattails* was first popularized by Abraham Lincoln. T F T p. 185
- 8-135. *Coattails* refers to the effect that a good grassroots organization can have on a national candidacy. T F T p. 185
- 8-136. A presidential candidate's first step is usually picking a strategy to follow in running his or her campaign. T F F p. 185
- 8-137. Bradley of New Jersey and Gephardt of Missouri shared the advantage of having their names attached to major pieces of legislation. T F T p. 185
- 8-138. Bradley of New Jersey and Gephardt of Missouri share the advantage of being state governors. T F F p. 185
- 8-139. Candidates' position papers on major issues are at the center of their campaigns. T F F p. 186
- 8-140. Presidential candidates' position papers on major issues are meant for interest groups more than for the electorate at large. T F T p. 186
- 8-141. The Four Ts of developing a campaign strategy are tone, theme, timing, and targets. T F T p. 187
- 8-142. Primary voters and voters in the general election are usually similar. T F F p. 187
- 8-143. In most states there is more ideological polarization among the electorate at large than among party activists. T F F p. 188
- 8-144. The Iowans who vote in presidential caucuses are a reasonably good cross-section of voters in Iowa. T F F p. 188
- 8-145. Iowa caucus voters tend to be more ideologically polarized than typical Iowa voters. T F T p. 188

- 8-146. In an open primary, only voters who have registered as a member of a party may vote for the candidates of that party. T F F p. 190
- 8-147. The type of primary that allows a voter the greatest freedom to vote for candidates of different parties is the blanket primary. T F T p. 190
- 8-148. Political parties, not state legislatures, have the right to decide how delegates to national conventions are to be selected. T F T p. 190
- 8-149. There is a general tendency for Democratic primary voters to be more liberal than other Democrats. T F T p. 189
- 8-150. Due to increasing costs, television appeals are becoming less emphasized in campaigns. T F F p. 189
- 8-151. Candidates today are putting increasing emphasis on electronic broadcasting in their campaigns. T F T p. 189
- 8-152. Television spots are more expensive than visuals. T F T p. 189
- 8-153. Paid advertising seems to have little effect on the outcome of most general elections. T F T p. 191
- 8-154. Paid advertising seems to have more of an effect on general elections than on primaries. T F F p. 191
- 8-155. Visuals seem to have lower credibility with voters than paid television advertising. T F F p. 193
- 8-156. Debates are usually an advantage to the challenger only. T F T p. 193
- 8-157. Candidates fear both visuals and debates because of the risk of slips. T F T p. 194
- *8-158. The 1992 candidacy of Ross Perot owed its viability to his frequent use of television. T F televi- p. 194
- 8-159. Direct-mail campaigning is generally geared to a broader audience than television campaigning. T F F p. 194
- 8-160. In most campaigns today, political consultants, not party leaders, assume responsibility for getting a candidate elected. T F T p. 194
- 8-161. Presidential primaries are funded in part by public funds. T F T p. 195
- 8-162. Congressional elections are funded in part by public funds. T F F p. 195
- 8-163. Most PACs donate the full \$5,000 they are allowed to by law to the candidates they support. T F F p. 196
- 8-164. Incumbents generally receive more PAC money than do challengers. T F T p. 196

- 8-165. If they accept federal funds, presidential candidates can spend no more than \$50,000 out of their own pockets on campaigning. T F T p. 196
- 8-166. Individuals can give up to \$20,000 to a national party. T F T p. 197
- 8-167. Minor party candidates for the presidency are not eligible for federal matching funds. T F F p. 197
- 8-168. The law sets no limit on how much individuals or organizations can spend for "independent" political advertising on behalf of a candidate. T F T p. 197
- 8-169. Money used for local party activities is tightly controlled by the 1974 campaign-finance reforms. T F F p. 198
- 8-170. One effect of the campaign-financing reforms was to increase the amount of money spent by special interests on elections. T F T p. 198
- 8-171. One effect of the campaign-financing reforms was to strengthen the power of the parties. T F F p. 198
- 8-172. After the campaign-finance reform legislation of the 1970s, incumbents no longer enjoyed their previous advantages over challengers. T F F p. 198
- 8-173. Campaign-finance reform legislation had the effect of giving further advantage to incumbents over challengers. T F T p. 198
- 8-174. In general, money makes a difference in the outcome of congressional races. T F T p. 199
- 8-175. Over the past twenty years, incumbents who ran for reelection won just over half of congressional races. T F F p. 203
- 8-176. Democrats support their presidential candidate less often than do Republicans. T F T p. 203
- 8-177. Democrats are more loyal to party candidates than are Republicans. T F F p. 203
- 8-178. Generally, Democrats do better than Republicans in securing the votes of self-described independent voters. T F F p. 203
- 8-179. Independent voters have recently favored Republican over Democratic candidates. T F T p. 203
- 8-180. A higher percentage of Democrats than Republicans vote in elections. T F F p. 204
- 8-181. Most voters who switch parties do so in their own interests. T F T p. 204
- 8-182. Prospective voting is more common among rank-and-file voters. T F F p. 204

- 8-183. The presidential campaigns of 1980, 1984, and 1988 were all decided by retrospective voters. T F T p. 205
- 8-184. Retrospective voting usually helps the challenger in an election. T F F p. 205
- 8-185. Incumbents who lose do so largely as a result of retrospective voting. T F T p. 205
- 8-186. Campaigns tend to emphasize specific details over broad themes. T F F p. 206
- 8-187. Electronic advertising is more effective in emphasizing the candidate's personal qualities than it is in emphasizing campaign issues. T F T p. 206
- 8-188. Single-issue groups exert less influence today than they did twenty years ago. T F F p. 206
- 8-189. The importance of a voting coalition to a candidate depends both on its loyalty and its size. T F T p. 207
- 8-190. For Democrats, blacks are the most loyal voters. T F T p. 207
- 8-191. Because their voter turnout has been high, the political power of Hispanics is generally equivalent to their numbers. T F F p. 208
- *8-192. In Hispanic-majority congressional districts, the Hispanic vote has become crucial to winning election to Congress. T F T p. 208
- 8-193. Business and professional people tend to support Republican candidates. T F T p. 208
- 8-194. The Democratic party usually wins a majority of the votes of poor people. T F F p. 208
- 8-195. Jews are among the groups that usually give more than two-thirds of their votes to one party. T F T p. 208
- 8-196. A realigning election marks a shift in the coalitions that make up the major parties. T F T p. 210
- 8-197. Realigning elections are usually the result of the entrance of a powerful new personality into politics. T F F p. 211
- 8-198. The Civil War split the Republican party in two. T F F p. 211
- 8-199. The Populist party was born out of a series of economic depressions during the 1880s and 1890s. T F T p. 212
- 8-200. The Populist party was largely the creation of George Wallace of Alabama. T F F p. 212
- 8-201. The realignment that occurred in 1932 was precipitated by an economic depression. T F T p. 212

- 9-128. Great Britain offers more access points for interest groups than does the United States. T F F p. 221
- 9-129. Interest groups tend to be stronger where political parties are not. T F T p. 221
- 9-130. When political parties are strong, interest groups are likely to be strong also. T F F p. 221
- 9-131. The observation that interest groups are created more rapidly in some periods than in others suggests that these groups arise out of natural social processes. T F F p. 222
- 9-132. Professional societies became politicized because government had the power to supervise their licensing. T T p. 222
- 9-133. As government takes on more responsibilities, the number of active interest groups tends to decline. T F F p. 223
- 9-134. Increases in government power and responsibility are likely to be followed by increases in the number of political interest groups. T F T p. 223
- 9-135. It is impossible to predict when interest groups will be formed frequently or infrequently. T F T p. 223
- 9-136. Government licensing power tends to prevent the politicization of professional groups. T F F p. 223
- 9-137. Public-interest lobbies have declined in importance since the 1950s. T F F p. 223
- 9-138. Any organization that seeks to influence public policy is an interest group. T F T p. 225
- 9-139. Any group of adult citizens can be classified as an interest group. T F F p. 225
- 9-140. Labor and business groups are the largest in the United States, followed by religious and political organizations. T F F p. 225
- 9-141. A major function of an institutional interest group is to provide solidary benefits to its members. T F F p. 225
- 9-142. Institutional interests and membership interests are nearly identical in their makeup. T F F p. 225
- 9-143. Some interest groups are able to speak for a whole segment of society, even though only a small fraction of that segment belongs to the group. T F T p. 226
- 9-144. Americans are more likely to join religious and political organizations than labor or business groups. T F T p. 226
- 9-145. The NAACP must enroll a sizable proportion of all U.S. blacks to be a credible black-interest group. T F F p. 227

- 9-146. The NAACP is an example of a material-benefits group. T F F
p. 227
- 9-147. The American Association of Retired Persons is an example of a material-benefits interest group. T F T
p. 228
- 9-148. Individuals who feel passionately about the goal of an interest group are most likely to be pursuing material incentives. T F F
p. 228
- 9-149. Public-interest lobbies principally benefit nonmembers. T F T
p. 229
- *9-150. Think-tanks are public-interest groups that are politically neutral. T F F
p. 231
(box)
- *9-151. An example of a liberal public-interest law firm is the Pacific Legal Foundation. T F F
p. 230
(box)
- 9-152. Civil rights is an issue on which the labor movement followed the attitudes of the rank and file in its lobbying activities. T F F
p. 230
- 9-153. What an interest group does in the political arena gives expression to the interests of its members; know those interests and you know what the organization will do. T F F
p. 230
- 9-154. The interest of an interest group's leadership will often differ from those of the membership. T F T
p. 230
- 9-155. The leadership of the union movement was for many years ahead of its membership on civil rights issues. T F T
p. 230
- 9-156. To know what an interest group will advocate in the political arena, it is not enough to know the interests of its members. T F T
p. 230
- 9-157. Larger social movements tend to be those with extreme positions. T F F
p. 231
- 9-158. The League of Women Voters is an example of a feminist organization that attracts members with material incentives. T F F
p. 231
- 9-159. Some feminist organizations take on specific issues that have some material benefit to women. T F T
p. 231
- 9-160. The union movement in America reached its peak during the Depression. T F F
p. 233
- 9-161. Most farm workers today are not unionized. T F T
p. 233
- 9-162. Foundations are a major source of liberal interest-group funding. T F T
p. 234
- 9-163. Foundation grants are negligible as a source of funding for liberal interest groups. T F F
p. 234

- 9-164. Private-interest groups are generally better funded than public-interest groups in Washington. T F T p. 234
- 9-165. Public-interest groups tend to be underfunded compared to private-interest groups in Washington T F T p. 234
- 9-166. The best way of attracting contributions through direct-mail solicitations is to use logical arguments and accurate data. T F F p. 235
- 9-167. Emotional arousal is a fundamental technique in direct-mail solicitations by interest groups. T F T p. 235
- 9-168. Upper-income people join organizations because they have both the time and the resources. T F T p. 236
- 9-169. Most interest groups accurately mirror the socioeconomic makeup of society in general. T F F p. 236
- 9-170. College-educated people tend to join more organizations. T F T p. 236
- 9-171. The largest proportion of interest groups in Washington consists of public-interest lobbies. T F F p. 236
- 9-172. Most political conflicts in this country are rooted in economic conflict between classes. T F T p. 238
- 9-173. The text argues that most conflicts in American politics are conflicts within the upper-middle class. T F T p. 238
- 9-174. Rarely will government officials turn to interest groups for information. T F F p. 239
- 9-175. Information provided by interest groups to government bodies rarely will be of any real use. T F F p. 239
- 9-176. Interest groups provide members of Congress and bureau chiefs with little useful policy information. T F F p. 239
- 9-177. Members of Congress and bureau chiefs seek information that is hard to find and expensive to collect but is often available from interest groups. T F T p. 239
- 9-178. Many members of Congress tend to hear what they want to hear and deal with interest groups that agree with their positions. T F T p. 239
- 9-179. Most members of Congress make a point of listening to the viewpoints of all interest groups on major issues. T F F p. 239
- 9-180. A legislator would be more likely to support a proposed law if several ideologically similar lobbies all support it. T F T p. 241
- 9-181. The primary purpose of legislative ratings is to compare the performances of different legislators. T F F p. 241

- 9-182. Lobbyists sometimes commission public opinion polls to sway legislators toward their position. T F T p. 241
- *9-183. There is a rising tide of public sentiment undermining the impact of the NRA's anti-gun-control lobby. T F T p. 240 (box)
- 9-184. Some lobbying organizations deliberately attack potential allies in government to embarrass them. T F T p. 242
- 9-185. Interest groups are forbidden by law from providing assistance to candidates running for office. T F F p. 244
- 9-186. Interest groups can legally supply money to public officials who are running for office. T F T p. 244
- 9-187. Most ideological PACs today are conservative. T F T p. 244
- *9-188. Corporations were the PAC sponsor group making the largest contributions to the 1992 presidential election. T F F p. 245 Table 9.3
- 9-189. The phrase "revolving door" refers to interest-group contributions to congressional candidates. T F F p. 247
- 9-190. Labor groups tend to support Democrats. T F T p. 247
- 9-191. Ideological PACs tend to give a higher percentage of their contributions to candidates than do business groups. T F F p. 247
- 9-192. Disruptive tactics in American politics are associated almost exclusively with left-wing groups. T F F p. 248
- 9-193. Disruption in American politics is pretty much a lower-class phenomenon. T F F p. 248
- 9-194. There is a long history of "proper" people using disruptive methods to achieve their political goals. T F T p. 248
- 9-195. Attempts to regulate lobbying have not met with much success to date. T F T p. 249
- 9-196. Federal registration of lobbyists and lobby organizations has been successful in controlling interest groups. T F F p. 249
- 9-197. The 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act restricted the activity of general grassroots interest groups. T F F p. 249

True/False Questions

- 10-139. With the decline of political parties, the importance of the media has increased. T F T p. 253
- 10-140. The United States places greater restrictions on its press than does France or Great Britain. T F F p. 253
- 10-141. The press has to deal with fewer governmental restrictions in the United States than in Great Britain. T F T p. 253
- 10-142. The U.S. federal government can dictate to or censor the television through its licensing procedures. T F F p. 254
- 10-143. The First Amendment forbids prior censorship of the press. T F T p. 254
- 10-144. The influence of the media on politics has remained about as strong in the twentieth century as in the nineteenth. T F F p. 254
- 10-145. It was common in the early republic for newspapers to be sponsored by the political parties. T F T p. 255
- 10-146. In the early years of the republic, newspapers were independent of politicians and political parties. T F F p. 255
- 10-147. Newspapers in the early republic reached only a small and select portion of the citizenry. T F T p. 255
- 10-148. By 1800, press readership included people from all walks of life. T F F p. 255
- 10-149. The mass-newspaper era, which began during the last half of the nineteenth century, saw the emergence of mass politics and a large electorate. T F T p. 256
- 10-150. Newspapers for a mass audience did not emerge until the 1920s. T F F p. 256
- 10-151. National interest groups developed through the emergence of national magazines. T F T p. 257
- 10-152. The "man with the muck rake" was originally a character in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. T F T p. 257
- 10-153. A visual is a shrewdly photographed image commercial for a candidate. T F F p. 260
- 10-154. A visual refers to a candidate's appearance on television, not including paid ads. T F T p. 260
- *10-155. Research shows strong negative consequences from the recent changes in politicians' access to the media. T F F p. 260
- *10-156. Research shows strong positive consequences from the recent changes in politicians' access to the media. T F F p. 260

- 10-157. Overall, the number of daily newspapers in the nation today is not much different than in the 1950s. T F T p. 261
- 10-158. The number of daily newspapers in this country has declined substantially over the past thirty years. T F F p. 261
- 10-159. The number of cities with competing daily newspapers is increasing each year. T F F p. 261
- 10-160. In major cities, competition between daily newspapers has been declining markedly. T F T p. 261
- 10-161. Federal officials pay about the same attention to national as to local press comments about them. T F F p. 263
- 10-162. Government officials in Washington pay relatively little attention to local newspapers and broadcasters. T F T p. 263
- 10-163. Journalists who work for the national press tend to be more conservative than those who work for the local press. T F F p. 263
- 10-164. National press journalists are reputedly more liberal than their local counterparts. T F T p. 263
- 10-165. The national press plays the role of watchdog over the federal government. T F T p. 263
- 10-166. The role of watchdog over government is played more by the local than the national press. T F F p. 263
- 10-167. Federal regulation of the media is concentrated on the least competitive sector. T F T p. 265
- 10-168. The most competitive sector of the media consists of big-city newspapers. T F F p. 265
- 10-169. The fairness doctrine obligated broadcasters to present contrasting sides of controversial issues. T F T p. 268
- 10-170. A recent federal decision abolished the fairness doctrine. T F T p. 268
- 10-171. The equal-time provision ensures that only major-party contenders be given equal time by broadcasters. T F F p. 268
- 10-172. According to the equal-time rule, broadcasters who sell advertising time to one candidate must sell equal amounts at equal rates to the candidate's competitor(s). T F T p. 268
- 10-173. Television plays a major role in shaping the opinions of viewers and thus affects their voting behavior. T F F p. 268
- 10-174. The effects of the media have more to do with how politics is conducted than with how people vote. T F T p. 268

- 10-175. Local newspapers generally endorse Republican candidates for the presidency. T F T p. 269
- 10-176. In most presidential elections, local newspapers will endorse Republicans and Democrats in approximately equal numbers. T F F p. 269
- 10-177. The issues that citizens feel are important are the same issues that newspapers and television newscasts feature. T F T p. 270
- 10-178. Frequently, the mass media fail to concentrate on public issues that most people feel are important. T F F p. 270
- 10-179. Television does less to determine people's opinions than to determine the issues about which they should have opinions. T F T p. 270
- 10-180. Those who get their news from television differ markedly in their political opinions from those who get their news from the print media. T F F p. 270
- 10-181. Press secretaries at the White House go back nearly as far as the republic itself. T F F p. 270
- 10-182. The presidential press secretary is a relatively new White House position, dating from the Hoover administration. T F T p. 270
- 10-183. The House of Representatives preceded the Senate in allowing its proceedings to be televised. T F T p. 271
- 10-184. The Senate permits more thorough coverage of its proceedings than does the House of Representatives. T F F p. 271
- 10-185. Insider stories concern public events that any reporter can find out about but that few reporters bother to cover. T F F p. 274
- 10-186. By their nature, insider stories are not available to the press at large. T F T p. 274
- 10-187. The insider leak is a comparatively new phenomenon in American politics. T F F p. 274
- 10-188. Leaks to the press go back as far as government itself. T F T p. 274
- 10-189. In recent years reporters have tended to become increasingly suspicious of officialdom in general. T F T p. 276
- 10-190. More mutual trust has characterized relations between officials and journalists in recent years. T F F p. 276
- *10-191. Attacking public figures in the media has become a professional taboo. T F F p. 276
- *10-192. The public's confidence in big business, and in the business of the media, has eroded. T F T p. 278