

## CHAPTER 1—THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The first immigrants that went on to found many different civilizations in North America were \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Africans  
 b. Asians  
 c. Native Americans  
 d. Europeans

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: 20

2. Europeans who migrated to America \_\_\_\_\_.

a. came from the same country  
 b. spoke the same language  
 c. practiced the same religion  
 d. brought some of their conflict with them

ANS: D                      PTS: 2                      REF: 20

3. Africans, men and women, forcibly removed to America \_\_\_\_\_.

a. did share the same language and culture  
 b. did share the same religion culture  
 c. did share the same religion  
 d. did not share common traditions

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: 20

4. The ethnic and racial composition of the American population broadened in the \_\_\_\_\_.

a. mid-eighteenth century  
 b. mid- to late-nineteenth century  
 c. period prior to the Revolutionary War  
 d. years of the Civil War

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: 20

5. Anti-immigration or anti-foreign viewpoints are sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_ sentiments.

a. nativist  
 b. precarious  
 c. philanthropic  
 d. bilingual

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 20

6. One person complaining about bilingual street signs in 1750s Philadelphia was \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Thomas Paine  
 b. James Madison  
 c. Patrick Henry  
 d. Benjamin Franklin

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: 20

7. America's religious diversity has changed along with what?

a. multiple Catholic presidents  
 b. its ethnic makeup  
 c. its geography  
 d. the makeup of the Vatican

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: 21

8. What percent of Americans claim no religious affiliation?

a. 5 percent  
 b. 16 percent  
 c. 28 percent

d. over 50 percent

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    REF: 21

9. The Occupy Wall Street movement highlights the conflict between \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. rich and poor
  - b. older and newer immigrants
  - c. urban and suburban dwellers
  - d. young and old

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    REF: 21

10. The classic and most costly regional conflict was during what event?
- a. the American Civil War
  - b. the War of Annexation
  - c. the American Revolution
  - d. World War II

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    REF: 21

11. Core values, including liberty, equality and popular sovereignty, are found in which document?
- a. the Mayflower Compact
  - b. the Gettysburg Address
  - c. the Constitution
  - d. the Federalist Papers

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    REF: 22

12. What author described America as “a teeming Nation of nations?”
- a. James Fenimore Cooper
  - b. Sam F.B. Morse
  - c. Emma Lazarus
  - d. Walt Whitman

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    REF: 22

13. The Statue of Liberty represents \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the Industrial Revolution
  - b. the American Revolution
  - c. the Reconstruction Period
  - d. the age of Enlightenment

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    REF: 24

14. “The New Colossus,” now associated with the Statue of Liberty, was written by whom?
- a. Walt Whitman
  - b. Emma Lazarus
  - c. James Fenimore Cooper
  - d. Sam F.B. Morse

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    REF: 24

15. Many “birthers” are prevalent in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. West
  - b. Mountain West
  - c. North
  - d. South

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    REF: 26

16. The birther movement claims President Obama was born where?
- a. Hawaii
  - b. a U.S. military base in Panama
  - c. Kenya
  - d. Delaware

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    REF: 26

17. Constitutional amendments that led toward equality in life include \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the Bill of Rights
  - b. the Seventeenth Amendment
  - c. the Fourteenth Amendment
  - d. the Second Amendment

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: 23

18. How did the Founders view majority rule?
- a. all people are equal, majority should rule
  - b. the national Congress is immune to majority rule
  - c. it should be limited
  - d. minority rights are present, but inconsequential

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: 29

19. The Declaration of Independence denied political rights to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. white men
  - b. Protestants
  - c. property owners
  - d. white women

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: 22-23

20. The idea that every person should have the chance to realize her or his potential, economically, intellectually, and socially is called the equality of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. opportunity
  - b. standard
  - c. rights
  - d. result

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 23

21. Because of Americans' emphasis on liberty, especially "freedom from," there's an emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. sovereignty
  - b. republicanism
  - c. individual rights
  - d. Madisonianism

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: 25

22. English Philosopher John Locke insisted people were equal, but the "why" conflicted with \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Karl Marx
  - b. Thomas Hobbes
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: 25

23. Popular sovereignty reflects our form of government and, therefore, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. always leads to mob rule
  - b. is rooted in the idea of democracy
  - c. often disregards the rights of the few
  - d. is inconsistent with federalism

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: 27

24. A New England town meeting is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. pluralist democracy
  - b. republicanism in action
  - c. direct democracy
  - d. tyranny of the majority

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: 27



32. Your desire to drive a car drunk is trumped by the interests of public safety. What is this an example of?
- majority rule trumping individual rights
  - liberty trumping sovereignty
  - individual rights trumping majority rule
  - sovereignty trumping equality

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 29

33. Learning political culture cannot be achieved with \_\_\_\_\_.
- force
  - public education
  - inaction
  - the media

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: 30-32

34. What describes a shared body of general values and attitudes that shapes views toward government?
- political culture
  - political indifference
  - identity politics
  - political knowledge

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 30-31

35. Moralistic, traditional, and individualistic political subcultures are mainly based on \_\_\_\_\_ differences.
- biological
  - regional
  - ethnic
  - religious

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: 32

## SHORT ANSWER

1. Where are the core values of the United States found?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1                      REF: 22

2. What is popular sovereignty and which president pressed this concept?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1                      REF: 27

3. What is the difference between a republic and a direct democracy?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1                      REF: 27

4. What is majority rule?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1 REF: 27-28

5. What is a political culture?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1 REF: 30-31

## ESSAY

1. "There is an inevitable conflict between majority rule and minority rights." Discuss this statement and give examples of the conflict.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1

2. Discuss three core values of American political culture and how Americans tend to define each one.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1

3. Describe three details that make the American population diverse.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 3

4. Describe instances when liberty and equality conflict.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1

5. Why is direct democracy an ideal type of government, but impractical for a large country?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

PTS: 1