Chapter Test, Form A

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. d
9. j
10. h
11. g
12. n
13. b
14. f
15. c
16. k
17. m
18. T
19. F
20. T
21. F
22. three
23. market (or capitalist)
24. Politburo
25. Cultural Revolution

Chapter Test, Form B

1. Ordinary citizens' civil rights and human rights are rarely recognized or protected, and citizens cannot effectively take part in government or express their views openly. Authoritarian leaders use force to put down opposition. Authoritarian governments also are not limited by law.
2. Presidential systems have an executive branch that is largely separate from the legislative branch. Presidents generally serve both as head of state and as chief executive. Presidents are usually elected by the people. In a parliamentary system, power is centered in the legislature, which chooses the chief executive. Parliamentary governments do not have many of the checks and balances of presidential governments.
3. Fascism arose in Italy under Benito Mussolini. Fascism placed the glorification of the state above all else, including individual needs. Mussolini sought to develop a self-sufficient economy and establish a totalitarian dictatorship.
4. Communism and socialism both developed from the ideas of Karl Marx. Socialism is an economic and political system in which the state controls most of the productive resources—factories, land, and so on. One of its key goals is to distribute a nation's wealth throughout society for the benefit of the majority of its citizens. Communism is an economic and political system in which the government owns all property and controls economic planning. Marx believed that there would eventually be a worldwide revolution, creating global society in which there were no class distinctions and governments would wither away. He used the term *Communist* to describe the classless society. In reality, communism is essentially an extreme authoritarian form of socialism.
5. In a market economy, individuals and businesses make most economic decisions. They base their choices on their own understanding of the needs and wants of others.
6. In a market economy, individuals and businesses make most economic decisions. In a command economy, the government makes most economic decisions.

Chapter 16: Virginia State and Local Government

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. F; The 1971 Virginia Constitution prohibited such discrimination.
2. F; Virginia's constitution establishes the fundamental laws of the state.
3. T
4. F; because of the full faith and credit clause
5. T

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SECTION 2

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. d
5. b

SECTION 3

1. Chesapeake Bay Program
2. public good
3. bureaucracy
4. fiscal policy
5. biennial

Chapter Test, Form A

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. j
10. i
11. k
12. c
13. b
14. n
15. e
16. h
17. a
18. g
19. constitution
20. line-item veto
21. board of supervisors
22. regional authorities
23. F
24. F
25. F

Chapter Test, Form B

1. From Thomas Hobbes and John Locke came the idea of the social contract, of which the Virginia Constitution is an example. The Virginia Bill of Rights echoes the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The constitution also reflects Charles Montesquieu's thoughts on the separation of governmental powers.
2. The General Assembly has the power to confirm the governor's appointments, which is a check on the executive branch. The legislature also has the power to select judges to serve on the state's courts, providing a check on the judicial branch.
3. Counties are the most basic unit of local government in Virginia. Virginia's 95 counties cover nearly all of the state's territory. Counties are usually governed by an elected board of supervisors. The only areas of Virginia that are not part of a county are the state's 39 independent cities, which exist outside the governing and taxing authority of neighboring counties. Each independent city has a city council that is the local legislature. Some independent cities have a mayor that serves as chief executive, while other independent cities have a city manager that fills that role. The third type of local government is the incorporated town. The state's 190 incorporated towns are subject to the governing authority of the county in which they are located. In addition to the county government, incorporated towns are governed by a town council and either a mayor or a town manager.
4. The most basic way for Virginians to influence state and local public policy is by voting in elections. They can also join groups, attend demonstrations or meetings, participate in campaigns, and run for office. Virginians also have the right to petition the government directly.
5. Virginia's main source of revenue is taxes, especially individual income taxes and sales taxes. Other main sources of revenue include charges and fees and the federal government.
6. How Virginia spends its money reflects the state's public policy priorities. Virginia's two biggest expenditures are education and health and human services. Therefore, education and health and human services are Virginia's two biggest public policy priorities. Other state public

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policy priorities are transportation, public safety, economic development, and conservation and the environment.

End-of-Year Test

1. a
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. d
6. d
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. b
11. c
12. a
13. b
14. d
15. b
16. c
17. d
18. c
19. b
20. c
21. a
22. b
23. a
24. c
25. c
26. d
27. b
28. a
29. d
30. c
31. a
32. a
33. d
34. c
35. c
36. d
37. c
38. d
39. c
40. d
41. d
42. b
43. d
44. a
45. c
46. b
47. d
48. d
49. b
50. b
51. c
52. c
53. c
54. b
55. d
56. a
57. b
58. b
59. b
60. c
61. b
62. b
63. b
64. a
65. a
66. b
67. a
68. d
69. c
70. a
71. d
72. d
73. a
74. a
75. c
76. d
77. d
78. b
79. d
80. d
81. b
82. d
83. a
84. d
85. a
86. a
87. c
88. c
89. b
90. b
91. c
92. c
93. d
94. c
95. d
96. b
97. a
98. b
99. b
100. c

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