Diagnostic 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. d
95. a
96. c
97. c
98. b
99. b
100. a

Chapter 1: Foundations of Government

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

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

SECTION 2

1. e
2. m
3. i
4. l
5. k
6. d
7. j
8. f
9. b
10. c

SECTION 3

1. ideals
2. liberty
3. Equality
4. Alexis de Tocqueville
5. self-government
6. rule of law
7. Minority rights
8. participation
9. economic
10. Free enterprise

Chapter Test, Form A

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

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8. b
9. d
10. a
11. l
12. e
13. i
14. b
15. j
16. k
17. n
18. h
19. T
20. T
21. T
22. F
23. minority
24. John Locke
25. rule of law; compromise

Chapter Test, Form B

1. In a presidential system, an independently elected president heads the executive branch. He or she must deal with an independent legislative branch. In a parliamentary system, the executive and legislative powers are fused. A member of the majority party known as the prime minister heads the government as long as his or her party maintains its majority.
2. The core ideals are liberty, equality, and self-government. At the nation's founding, these ideals did not apply to women, free African Americans, men without property, and slaves.
3. In the ideal free enterprise system, people make the economic choices with little or no interference from the government. People make the economic decisions of how best to produce, distribute, and exchange goods and services, and government protects the rights of the people to own the results of their labor.
4. Thomas Hobbes believed that, in a state of nature, people enjoyed complete personal freedom, but their self-interest drove them to constant war with one another for scarce resources. The social contract gave people a powerful government in exchange for peace and security. Locke also saw government as the product of a social contract built on the consent of the governed. However, Locke emphasized that people consented to government solely to protect their natural rights. Rousseau believed that, in a state of nature, people were happy, good, and free. Rousseau believed that government corrupted the human condition and introduced inequality. In *The Social Contra*ct (1762), Rousseau argues that people could regain their freedom only by establishing a government that was both based on a social contract and responsive to the "general will" of the people.
5. The three systems of government shown on the chart are unitary, federal, and confederal. Examples will vary but should be drawn from the following: United Kingdom and Japan represent unitary systems; United States and India represent federal systems; and the United States and the Articles of Confederation and the European Union today represent confederal systems.
6. Answers will vary but should contrast how power is organized in the various systems. In unitary systems, government power is concentrated in the central national government. In governments under the federal system, power is shared between the national and regional or state governments. In a confederal system, sovereign states delegate limited power to a central government.

Chapter 2: Origins of American Government

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. j
2. i
3. h
4. b
5. k
6. c
7. m

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