MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The Founders intended that the House of Representatives be 1) _______
   A) professional. B) electorally insulated.
   C) stable. D) electorally sensitive.

2) The Founders intended that the Senate be 2) _______
   A) electorally insulated. B) unstable.
   C) amateur. D) electorally sensitive.

3) Senators had to face popular election after 3) _______
   A) the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment.
   B) the adoption of the Twenty-third Amendment.
   C) passage of the Electoral Rights Act of 1915.
   D) the Civil War.

4) Once every decade, the Constitution requires that the population be counted. This is called the 4) _______
   A) enumeration. B) headcount.
   C) census. D) apportionment.

5) In recent years, the northeast has lost congressional seats to redistricting and the south has gained seats. This has served to 5) _______
   A) strengthen the Republican Party.
   B) strengthen party discipline in the House.
   C) weaken party discipline in the House.
   D) strengthen the Democratic Party.

6) The new allocation of seats in the House after a census is called. 6) _______
   A) gerrymandering. B) rotation.
   C) allocation. D) reapportionment.

7) When lines for legislative districts are drawn for political advantage, districts are said to be 7) _______
   A) gerrymandered. B) malapportioned.
   C) filibustered. D) impounded.

8) The most competitive primaries occur when 8) _______
   A) a seat becomes open in Congress.
   B) the filing deadline is later in the year.
   C) there is a strong incumbent representative.
   D) there is a professional legislature.

9) The electoral benefit of already having been elected to public office and thus running for reelection is called 9) _______
   A) incumbency advantage. B) ombudsmanship.
   C) the coattails effect. D) the franking privilege.

10) The common term for district service is 10) _______
    A) casework. B) franking. C) coattailing. D) pork barrel.

11) Senators are elected to 11) _______
    A) 6-year terms. B) 4-year terms.
    C) 8-year terms. D) 2-year terms.
12) Senate races have more intense party competition than House races because 12) ______
A) states are often dominated by one party.
B) their constituency is the whole state.
C) party affiliation is more important in the Senate.
D) their constituencies are more homogeneous.

13) Senate elections are generally __________ than House elections. 13) ______
A) shorter B) more competitive
C) less expensive D) less competitive

14) The constitution gives every state __________ senators. 14) ______
A) 4 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3

15) Members of the House of Representatives are elected every 15) ______
A) six years. B) four years. C) two years. D) year.

16) An off-year election is 16) ______
A) a special election held to fill vacant seats in Congress.
B) an election that takes place in odd years.
C) a presidential election without accompanying congressional elections.
D) a congressional election without an accompanying presidential election.

17) In terms of the proportion of women in the national legislature among world democracies, the U.S. ranks 17) ______
A) quite low. B) moderately high.
C) about average. D) very high.

18) The most common source for congressional candidates is 18) ______
A) college campuses. B) state governors.
C) the state legislature. D) the business community.

19) One effort to increase minority representation in Congress has been to establish 19) ______
A) proportional representation.
B) quotas.
C) tax incentives and public financing for minority candidates.
D) majority-minority districts.

20) In Shaw v. Reno (1993), the Supreme Court ruled that 20) ______
A) race cannot be a consideration when drawing district lines.
B) majority-minority districts are constitutional.
C) majority-minority districts are always unconstitutional.
D) districts made solely to include a majority of minorities is unconstitutional.

21) The single-member, simple plurality system 21) ______
A) tends to privilege women and minorities.
B) tends to produce descriptive representation.
C) will always keep minorities from winning elections.
D) does not produce descriptive representation.

22) The Congress is often slow to decide how to remedy problems because 22) ______
A) it takes time to form a consensus.
B) there is substantial delay between noticing and assuaging the issue.
C) individual members struggle for constituency advantage.
D) all of the above

23) The most important power of Congress is 23) ______
A) the power of the purse.
B) to use the franking privilege.
C) to enact porkbarrel projects.
D) to oversee governmental agencies.

24) The House and Senate combined have __________ members. 24) ______
A) 355  B) 535  C) 455  D) 435

25) Parties and committees were 25) ______
A) developed by elected officials to meet their needs.
B) mentioned briefly in the Constitution.
C) established by constitutional amendment.
D) mentioned prominently in the Constitution.

26) The House operates according to 26) ______
A) a strict hierarchy.  B) formal rules.
C) party and committee structures.  D) all of the above

27) The Constitution stipulates that the House shall elect its leader known as the 27) ______
A) Speaker.  B) Sergeant at Arms.
C) President of the House.  D) Majority Leader.

28) The President of the Senate is the 28) ______
A) majority leader.
B) Speaker.
C) oldest member of the Senate.
D) vice president of the United States.

29) In the case of a tie vote in the Senate, the deciding vote is cast by the 29) ______
A) president pro tempore.  B) majority whip.
C) Speaker of the House.  D) vice president.

30) The president pro-tempore is 30) ______
A) the most senior member of the minority party.
B) an important leadership position in the Senate.
C) a mainly honorary post.
D) an important leadership position in the House.

31) The Senate tradition of unlimited debate is called the 31) ______
A) censure.  B) cloture.
C) filibuster.  D) consent agreement.

32) Congress does its business 32) ______
A) on the floor of the House and Senate.
B) by unanimous consent.
C) by acclimation.
D) through its committees.

33) A committee with fixed membership and jurisdiction that persists from one Congress to the next is called a __________ committee. 33) ______
A) permanent  B) standing  C) select  D) conference
34) A bill or resolution must be introduced by ______
A) a congressional sponsor.
B) anyone.
C) the Speaker or president pro-tempore.
D) the president.

35) Before a bill can be signed or vetoed by the president, it must ______
A) start in the House of Representatives.
B) receive a majority in the House and Senate.
C) pass both houses in identical form.
D) pass by simple majority in either chamber.

36) The congressional process tends to be ______
A) conservative.
B) incremental.
C) helpful to minorities who wish to block changes.
D) all of the above

37) The fact that Americans hate Congress but love their representative is often called ______
A) Fenno's paradox.
B) an electoral quandary.
C) Polsby's law.
D) the Congressional contradiction.

38) The public expects the president to ______
A) manage the economy and conduct foreign policy.
B) respond to disasters and social problems.
C) administer a complex bureaucracy.
D) all of the above

39) The party constituency of a president tends to be _______ his national constituency. ______
A) more extreme than
B) more mainstream than
C) about the same as
D) less extreme than

40) When the presidency is controlled by one party and Congress is controlled by another, it is called ______
A) bicameralism.
B) multiparty government.
C) divided government.
D) all of the above

41) When a president uses his ability to go directly to the public for support, it is called the ______
A) bully pulpit.
B) pocket veto.
C) honeymoon.
D) State of the Union Address.

42) If a president vetoes a law, ______
A) Congress may override with a two-thirds vote.
B) the law dies.
C) the House may override with a simple majority.
D) the Senate may override with a simple majority.

43) If Congress enacts a law, the president has ten days to act. If Congress adjourns within that ten days and the president does not sign the law, the law dies. This is called a(n) ______
A) administrative veto.
B) death warrant.
C) pocket veto.
D) inactive veto.
44) The veto power is 44) ______
A) a successful weapon in negotiations with Congress.
B) a significant weapon to initiate power change.
C) often used by weak presidents.
D) the moral equivalent to war.

45) Key members of a president's administration make up the 45) ______
A) National Security Council.
B) president's White House staff.
C) Cabinet.
D) Executive Office of the President.

46) The scandal involving the Nixon administration's efforts to illegally obtain information on the Democrats' campaign strategy is called 46) ______
C) Filegate.  D) the Nixon scandal.

47) The president has many foreign policy powers including the powers of 47) ______
A) appointing ambassadors and consuls.
B) ratifying treaties and appropriating money for the military.
C) determining the defense and foreign aid budgets.
D) declaring war and managing commerce.

48) Many presidents have claimed additional rights and privileges due to 48) ______
A) the necessary and proper clause.
B) executive privilege.
C) inherent executive power.
D) executive order.

49) The right of a president to deny information to Congress is called 49) ______
A) executive privilege.  B) executive order.
C) presidential prerogative.  D) executive power.

50) The House of Representatives has the power to ______ the president. 50) ______
A) remove  B) fine C) ignore D) impeach

51) The Senate has the power to ______ the president. 51) ______
A) fine  B) ignore C) impeach D) remove

52) The popularity of presidents tends to 52) ______
A) fluctuate over time.
B) remain constant.
C) be ignored as a factor in presidential success.
D) be blamed for presidential failures.

53) A preliminary election in which all registered party voters are eligible to select a party's nominee is called a(n) 53) ______
A) elector.  B) mandate.  C) primary.  D) caucus.

54) Most presidential candidates today (Bush, Kerry, Gore) depend on ______ to finance their campaigns. 54) ______
A) their own fundraising  B) friends making small donations
C) federal matching funds  D) expensive fundraising events
55) Among the procedural concerns about presidential primaries are 55) ______
A) the process starts too early and lasts too long.
B) that Americans become preoccupied with elections.
C) primaries are undemocratic.
D) that they favor inside candidates.

56) Participation in primaries and caucuses tends to be 56) ______
A) about the same as general elections.
B) quite low.
C) quite high.
D) approximately 50 percent of eligible voters.

57) Congress consists of two houses or chambers. Therefore it is 57) ______
A) multilateral. B) bicameral.
C) bilateral. D) bichambered.

58) The Senate has ______ members. 58) ______
A) 435 B) 200 C) 100 D) 350

59) Political concerns about the primary system include that 59) ______
A) primaries do not empower citizens.
B) political activists gain influence in the process.
C) primaries weaken political parties.
D) all of the above

60) Some worry that the primary process advantages candidates who 60) ______
A) have small organizations and few funds.
B) appeal to the activists and extremists within the party.
C) are wishy-washy and noncommittal.
D) are in the political center.

61) The vice president is nominated by 61) ______
A) caucus. B) primary.
C) the presidential candidate. D) party convention.

62) ______ is money contributed by interest groups, labor unions, and individual donors not subject to federal regulation. 62) ______
A) Real money
B) Soft money
C) Counterfeit money
D) Hard money
E) Nominal money

63) The presidential candidate who wins the most popular votes 63) ______
A) does not necessarily become president.
B) receives a mandate.
C) becomes president.
D) is the president-elect.

64) The Constitution stipulates that the president is chosen by 64) ______
A) popular vote. B) Congress.
C) direct election. D) the electoral college.
65) Approximately __________ of Americans consider themselves to be Democrats or Republicans. 65)  
A) half  B) two-thirds  
C) one-third  D) three-fourths

66) In general, Democratic supporters are often 66) ______
A) union members and urban residents.  
B) African Americans.  
C) Catholics and the Jewish.  
D) all of the above

67) In general, Republican supporters are often 67) ______
A) working class.  
B) urban and well-educated.  
C) middle class.  
D) businesspersons and evangelical Protestants.

68) After 1964, the Republicans won five of six presidential contests. This led to discussions of 68)  
A) the death of the Democratic Party.  
B) a Republican lock on the presidency.  
C) the importance of the media in elections.  
D) third party politics.

69) During the 1970s and 1980s, Democratic presidential candidates were hurt by 69) _____
A) foreign affairs.  
B) inflation.  
C) the end of post-war prosperity.  
D) all of the above

70) Clinton won reelection in 1996 because 70) _____
A) the Republican Congress had alienated some of the electorate.  
B) the economy was growing.  
C) inflation and unemployment were low.  
D) all of the above

ESSAY ANSWER THREE. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper, PER QUESTION.

71) Discuss the political ramifications of reapportionment and redistricting. Be sure to cite court cases and define key terms.

72) Compare and contrast the intentions of the Framers for the House and Senate.

73) What roles do the parties play in Congress?

74) What are the president's powers of appointment? What checks does Congress have on these powers?

75) Discuss the various roles and expectations of the American president. How does it differ from the heads of government of other countries?

76) What is the electoral college and how does it function?

77) Discuss the impact of the economy, foreign affairs, race, and social issues on the electoral success of Republicans and Democrats in presidential elections.