1. The form of government in which the **will of the people is expressed through elected representatives** is:
   a. direct democracy  
   b. authoritarian  
   c. indirect democracy [republic]  
   d. socialistic

2. Which of the following has **NOT** had an influence on the development of American democracy?
   a. the ideas of the ancient Greeks  
   b. the theories of the English philosophers Locke & Hobbs  
   c. the teachings of Karl Marx  
   d. the writings of the French philosopher Rousseau

3. The government in Great Britain is ____?____ in form.
   a. presidential  
   b. federal  
   c. parliamentary  
   d. confederate

4. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of our government system?
   a. The powers of government are divided between the central and local governments.  
   b. The executive & legislative branches are independent of one another.  
   c. The people have supreme political authority.  
   d. Those in power hold absolute and unchallengeable authority.

5. In which form of government are all of the government's powers concentrated in the national government?
   a. federal  
   b. confederate  
   c. unitary  
   d. anarchy

6. Locke and Hobbes were influential in the development of which **theory of the origin of the state**?
   a. force theory  
   b. evolutionary theory  
   c. social contract theory  
   d. divine right theory

7. "**Government of the people, by the people, for the people**" describes:
   a. anarchy  
   b. an autocracy  
   c. the democratic form of government  
   d. a totalitarian dictatorship

8. What is a **typical way for a dictator to gain power**?
   a. by democratic elections  
   b. by appointment of a king  
   c. flipping a coin  
   d. by force

9. The **process by which competing viewpoints are adjusted in order to reach a majority decision** is:
   a. anarchy  
   b. majority rule  
   c. compromise  
   d. minority rights

10. A state in which the **people are sovereign** is a(an):
    a. dictatorship  
    b. confederation  
    c. democracy  
    d. autocracy

11. Most governments in the world today are:
    a. federal  
    b. unitary  
    c. confederate  
    d. presidential

12. According to the **social contract theory**:
    a. the state was born of force.  
    b. the state developed gradually out of the early family.  
    c. those of royal birth have the right to rule.  
    d. the state exists only to serve the will of the people.
13. The development of democratic government was most heavily influenced by which of these theories?
   a. force theory  c. social contract
   b. evolutionary theory  d. divine right theory

14. The term that describes an alliance of independent states is:
   a. republic  b. anarchy  c. confederation  d. autocracy

15. In what form of government are the law-making and the law-executing functions lodged in separate branches of the government?
   a. unitary  b. parliamentary  c. federal

16. A system in which sovereign power is held by the voters and is exercised by elected representatives who are responsible to the people:
   a. communism  b. republic  c. oligarchy  d. socialism

17. Which of the following is NOT a basic concept of democracy?
   a. equality of all persons before the law  c. individual freedom
   b. rights of the minority are not respected  d. necessity of compromise

18. The principle that the state possesses supreme and absolute power within its boundaries.
   a. politics  b. sovereignty  c. interdependent  d. anarchy

19. Some aspects of ____?____ government may exist today in features of international alliances.
   a. unitary  b. federation  c. dictatorship  d. confederation

20. Another name for representative democracy is:
   a. federal  b. unitary  c. confederation  d. republic

21. The recognized leader in a ____?____ has all of the decision-making powers and control of the people's welfare.
   a. Preamble  b. dictatorship  c. confederation

22. A person ruling with divine right:
   a. received a majority vote  c. receives authority from God
   b. is a member of the legislature  d. divides power with the executive branch

23. Democracies are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. popular sovereignty  b. minority rights  c. minority rule  d. personal freedom

24. The theory of how government developed that begins with the early family eventually becoming a government was the ____?____ theory?

25. The type of democracy which features mass participation is:

26. The people themselves—rather than representatives—make governmental policies and laws in a(n) ____?____.
27. Decisions reached through ____?____ merge differing viewpoints into a generally acceptable plan of action.
   a. anarchy          b. compromise          c. dictatorship     d. Totalitarian

28. Independent states that agree to form a(n) ____?____ may still retain their sovereignty.
   a. anarchy          b. dictatorship     c. totalitarian     d. confederation

29. Public debate over governmental policies would pose a threat to most:
   a. republics.          b. dictatorships.     c. democracies.     d. unitary governments.

30. Among the broad purposes of the U.S. government spelled out in the Preamble to the Constitution is the obligation to:
   a. keep the executive and legislative branches of government separate.  
   b. create a federal form of government. 
   c. defend the country against Americans who oppose its policies.     
   d. provide for justice and the people's general well-being.

31. Which of the following is NOT basic to the American concept of democracy?
   a. respect for the worth and dignity of every person  
   b. faith in majority rule limited by minority rights 
   c. insistence upon the equal distribution of economic benefits 
   d. insistence upon the widest possible degree of individual freedom

32. Under a presidential form of government:
   a. the President is chosen by the legislature. 
   b. the executive and legislative branches are independent of one another. 
   c. the legislative branch is subject to the control of the executive branch.  
   d. the executive and legislative branches have many of the same powers.

33. Which of the following illustrates the concept of equality of opportunity?
   a. Public schools may not exclude students because of their sex or race.  
   b. Citizens must obey the tax laws but may work to change them.  
   c. Government may not limit or control the beliefs of any individual. 
   d. Senators consider testimony both for and against Supreme Court nominees.

34. Locke & Hobbes would most likely agree that:
   a. the state developed out of force. 
   b. those of royal birth should rule the state.  
   c. government should be eliminated. 
   d. the state exists to serve the will of the people.

35. In a democracy, the will of the majority:
   a. cannot be changed or improved upon. 
   b. is not open to compromise. 
   c. cannot be used to deprive a minority of its rights. 
   d. rarely leads to satisfactory policy decisions.
Use the chart to answer questions 36-39.

36. Countries with a **presidential government** use which system do distribute power geographically?
   a. confederate          b. democratic          c. unitary          d. federal

37. No legislative body controls or checks the **power of the executive** in:

38. The **executive is part of the legislative branch** in:

39. The theory underlying **modern democracies** was developed to challenge the idea that:
   a. those of royal birth have absolute authority to rule.
   b. the people as a whole are the sole source of political power.
   c. the head of a family, clan, or tribe has the natural right to govern.
   d. the strongest person or group has the right to control others by force.

40. The **people are the sole source of governmental power** in all the countries listed **except**:

41. In which country can the **executive branch be forced from office for failing to win the legislature's support** on a major issue?
   a. the U.S.          b. Cuba          c. Britain          d. North Korea

42. A **federal government** is one in which:
   a. all power is concentrated in the central government.
   b. limited powers are assigned to a central agency by independent states.
   c. power is divided between a central government and local governments.
   d. powers are divided between a legislative branch and an executive branch.
43. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true of parliamentary government?
   a. The executive is chosen by the legislature.
   b. The legislature is subject to the direct control of the executive.
   c. The prime minister and cabinet are part of the legislative branch.
   d. The prime minister and cabinet must resign if they lose the support of a majority of the legislature.

44. The **necessity of listening to a small group's objections and suggestions** is an example of which basic concept of American democracy?
   a. equality of all persons
   b. individual freedom
   c. majority rule limited by minority rights
   d. necessity of compromise

**True-False** (Mark on Scantron - "A" for true and "B" for false.

45. Russia has the largest population & is the largest in area of all nations.

46. A dictator acts only as the people direct.

47. In a Parliamentary form of government, the chief executive comes from the legislative branch.

48. Modern states have four essential features-population, territory, government, and anarchy.

49. In a representative democracy, such as that of the U.S., the people elect representatives to run the government.

50. A democratic government demands unquestioned reverence for the state.