

UNIT TEST

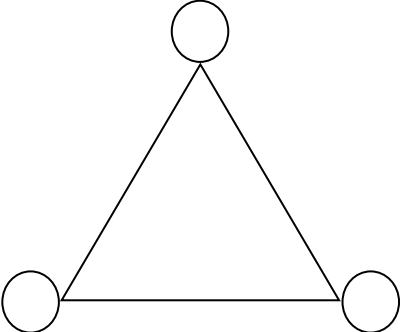
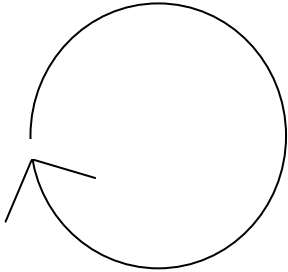
(PUBLIC OPINION, INTEREST GROUPS, MEDIA, POLITICAL PARTIES & ELECTIONS)

NAME: _____

List Questions	Short List Questions... 20 points total for this section (answer in list format)
List three (3) ways voters were historically denied the right to vote (disenfranchisement).	
List five (5) ways the public may express opinions about politics, policy, campaigns, or politicians.	
List four (4) types of public opinion polls as discussed in class lecture materials.	
List three (3) ways voting rights were expanded in the US.	
List five (5) agents of political socialization.	

Term	Matching... write the number of the correct term next to the corresponding answer (1 point each)
office-block	1 ideology or personal opinions begin to impact the reporting of news
15th Amendment	2 intentional leak of information to the public or the press to observe their reaction
straight ticket	3 sensationalized coverage of scandals and human interest stories imbedded within news programs
spin	4 group of poll respondents are similar to the overall population exemplified by the poll results
trial balloon	5 putting a positive outlook on news that may be negative
party-column	6 voting based upon party affiliation or party platform positions
muckraking	7 males (except Native Americans) meeting eligibility requirements may vote
19th Amendment	8 voting based upon individual choice of candidates and their policy positions/opposing party views
split ticket	9 ballot focuses on the political affiliation of each of the candidates for a particular office
26th Amendment	10 short clips of news to entice viewers into watching a more detailed version of the story
representative sample	11 aggressive investigative reporting of the news; investigative journalism
yellow journalism	12 number of people from the sought-after poll population have an equal chance of participating
random sample	13 women meeting eligibility requirements may vote
sound bite	14 ballot focuses on the position a candidate is hoping to obtain
bias	15 persons over the age of eighteen and otherwise meeting eligibility requirements may vote

Opinion Question	Answer in complete sentences. Answer is worth 5 points.
<p>In your opinion, what portion of this unit was the most difficult to understand? Why was it difficult?</p>	

Fill in the Diagram ★ (if you fill in both, you lose credit for both) ★	Fill in at least five (5) items on one of the diagrams below. Choose only one (worth 5 points).
	

Multiple Choice... place the letter of the correct answer in the blank next to each statement (1 point each)

Buckley v. Valeo set standards in campaign financing where... _____

- a. a candidate may give as much money to any campaign as they want including their own money
- b. any person may give as much money to a candidate as they wish
- c. a candidate may give as much money as they want to their own campaign if not using federal dollars
- d. any person may give up to \$2600.00 to each of any number of individual candidates

Ideology is a way to label people based upon attitudes about... _____

- a. scope of government or level of government influence
- b. how they prioritize attitudes and beliefs
- c. how they view particular politicians and policy agendas
- d. all of the above

Liberalism, as generally defined, means a person is likely to be... _____

- a. conservative with their views on social issues and more liberal when it comes to money/fiscal issues
- b. conservative when it comes to money/fiscal issues and taxation but more liberal on social issues/concerns
- c. conservative on money/fiscal issues as well as on social issues/concerns
- d. liberal on money/fiscal issues and taxation as well as being more liberal on social issues and policy concerns

Populism, as generally defined, means a person is likely to be... _____

- a. conservative with their views on social issues and more liberal when it comes to money/fiscal issues
- b. conservative when it comes to money/fiscal issues and taxation but more liberal on social issues/concerns
- c. conservative on money/fiscal issues as well as on social issues/concerns
- d. liberal on money/fiscal issues and taxation as well as being more liberal on social issues and policy concerns

Conservatism, as generally defined, means a person is likely to be... _____

- a. conservative with their views on social issues and more liberal when it comes to money/fiscal issues
- b. conservative when it comes to money/fiscal issues and taxation but more liberal on social issues/concerns
- c. conservative on money/fiscal issues as well as on social issues/concerns
- d. liberal on money/fiscal issues and taxation as well as being more liberal on social issues and policy concerns

Libertarianism, as generally defined, means a person is likely to be... _____

- a. conservative with their views on social issues and more liberal when it comes to money/fiscal issues
- b. conservative when it comes to money/fiscal issues and taxation but more liberal on social issues/concerns
- c. conservative on money/fiscal issues as well as on social issues/concerns
- d. liberal on money/fiscal issues and taxation as well as being more liberal on social issues and policy concerns

Margin of error in polling is a... _____

- a. number that indicates the error in tabulating poll responses
- b. number that states how far the poll results are from actual preferences of the population being polled
- c. number indicating how far the results are from the median percentage of total population
- d. number indicating the error in how poll respondents answered the questions

A push poll... _____

- a. is an election poll taken by interviewing voters as they leave the polling place
- b. is an election poll presented with politically biased information
- c. is an election poll that is informal and unofficial
- d. is an election poll following a politician, policy, or question over time

A grassroots movement is a political movement that begins with... _____

- a. the people at a local level
- b. the people willing to be involved with politics and policy issues at the state level
- c. the people governing at the state level
- d. the people governing at the national level

Bipartisanship... _____

- a. is when parties compete for committee positions in Congress
- b. is when both parties form a committee in Congress and compete for the chairperson position
- c. is when parties work together on legislation and on committees
- d. is when parties compete with different policy agendas

Initiative is... _____

- a. when ballot measures originate/start with legislators
- b. when ballot measures originate with interest group backing and drafting/writing
- c. when ballot measures originate with individual citizens at the grassroots level
- d. b and c

Cooptation is... _____

- a. when governmental power is influenced by individuals or interest groups and these efforts are successful
- b. when governmental power is approached by lobbying efforts
- c. when either government or the people/interest groups approach others with their policy agenda
- d. when government approaches the people with a draft of legislation on the ballot at the election

The census is... _____

- a. government counting voting age citizens for proportional representation
- b. government counting people for representation in the US House of Representatives
- c. government counting people every 10 years just to watch population growth and movement
- d. government counting citizens to watch for population movement between and within states

Advocacy is... _____

- a. promoting a policy position
- b. promoting an agenda that serves all citizens of the US
- c. promoting a policy agenda that serves all citizens eligible to vote in the US
- d. a and c

Reapportionment is... _____

- a. redrawing lines for the electoral map after the census data is processed
- b. redrawing the lines to promote political power
- c. reallocating seats after the census that indicate how many representatives a state will have
- d. reallocating districts within the states as populations move from area to area within the state

Recall is... _____

- a. when citizens attempt to remove a public official from office
- b. when legislators attempt to remove a public official from office
- c. when interest groups attempt to remove governors in states where recall is allowed
- d. b and c

Redistricting is... _____

- a. redrawing lines for the electoral map after the census data is processed
- b. redrawing the lines to promote political power
- c. reallocating seats after the census that indicate how many representatives a state will have
- d. reallocating districts within the states as populations move from area to area within the state

A political platform is... _____

- a. a collection of party positions on social issues
- b. a collection of party positions on issues of taxation and budgeting
- c. a collection of party policies on a variety of social and fiscal issues
- d. all of the above

Gerrymandering is... _____

- a. redrawing lines for the electoral map after the census data is processed
- b. redrawing the lines to promote political power
- c. reallocating seats after the census that indicate how many representatives a state will have
- d. reallocating districts within the states as populations move from area to area within the state

A safe seat is... _____

- a. one where the incumbent usually always wins and is likely to run unopposed in the election
- b. one where the district has been purposely drawn to assure a win
- c. one where the politically well-connected always seek reelection
- d. a and b

	Term		Matching... write the number of the correct term next to the corresponding answer (1 point each)
	mid-term election	1	legislation making it easier to register to vote
	print media	2	saying false/untrue things about someone
	Motor-Voter Act	3	election held between presidential elections
	election judge	4	individuals making sure voting irregularities are reduced; may be from other countries
	general election	5	government employees may not use work resources to campaign for a particular candidate
	poll watcher	6	individuals in charge of polling places; enforcing rules at locations where voting occurs
	libel	7	newspapers, news magazines,
	mass media	8	election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November
	Hatch Act	9	radio, television, internet
	slander	10	writing false/untrue things about someone

Essay Question	Answers in this section are worth 5 points each.
What is the purpose of the political party convention process?	
Explain the concept of a revolving door or revolving door laws (in politics).	
What political purpose is served by interest groups?	

Either/Or Questions	<p>Answers in this section are worth 2 points each (complete sentences not necessary).</p> <p>★ You may chose only <i>ONE (1)</i> to answer for each set.</p>
<p>Discuss either <i>Miller v. CA</i> OR <i>New York Times v. Sullivan</i>.</p>	
<p>Discuss either the Fairness Doctrine OR the Equal Time Rule.</p>	
<p>Discuss either sunshine laws OR the concept of prior restraint.</p>	
<p>Discuss either the purpose of McCain-Feingold OR the purpose of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).</p>	
<p>Discuss agenda setting in the media OR the importance of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).</p>	