

1. In 1972 and 1984, Republican candidates for President won overwhelming electoral victories, while, at the same time, Democrats gained majorities in the United States House of Representatives. This fact illustrates that
 - A. winning Presidential candidates have “coattail” effects
 - B. many Democrats do not vote in Presidential elections
 - C. Republicans outnumber Democrats nationally
 - D. many voters split their ballots

2. The main purpose of lobbying is to
 - A. influence legislation on behalf of special interest groups
 - B. strengthen the power of political parties
 - C. increase the speed and efficiency of the lawmaking process
 - D. reduce the number of candidates in political elections

3. Which action is an example of lobbying by a special interest group?
- A. labor union members threatening to strike if their company opens factory in a foreign nation
 - B. members of Congress introducing a bill that will provide for low-interest college loans
 - C. a congressional committee investigating the activities of organized crime
 - D. several lumber companies asking Senators to allow logging on Federal lands

4. A major objection to many lobbying groups is that they
- A. are illegal under the federal Constitution
 - B. have too much influence on government
 - C. are free from all government regulations
 - D. have been controlled by the media

5. In the United States, third-party movements occur most often when
- A. there is clear danger of foreign attacks
 - B. the President is inconsistent in foreign policy
 - C. major political parties ignore vital public issues
 - D. interest in overseas trade and possessions intensifies

6. The major role of political parties in the United States is to
 - A. protect the American public from corrupt public officials
 - B. insure that free and honest elections are held
 - C. nominate candidates for public office and conduct campaigns
 - D. meet constitutional requirements for choosing the President

7. The major political parties in the United States must obtain most of their national campaign funds from
- A. the personal fortunes of the candidates
 - B. state and local taxes
 - C. funds appropriated by Congress
 - D. the contributions of individuals and special interest groups

8. The most significant effect of minor political parties in the United States is that they have
- A. elected many of their party leaders to the Presidency
 - B. had little impact on the major parties
 - C. suggested reform ideas that later became laws
 - D. influenced only local levels of government

9. The creation of the first political parties in the United States resulted from a controversy over
- A. declaring independence from Great Britain
 - B. recognizing women's equality
 - C. expanding slavery into the newly acquired territories
 - D. interpreting the Constitution

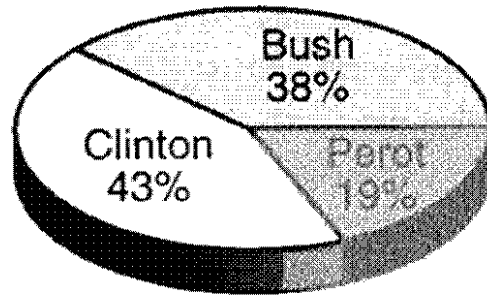
10. The purpose of political party primary elections is to
- A. assure that black citizens are guaranteed their civil rights
 - B. ensure that Presidents of the United States stay within their constitutional powers
 - C. prevent the Federal Government from taking power away from the states
 - D. give citizens more direct control over the selection of candidates

11. A United States Presidential candidate can receive a majority of the popular vote but fail to be elected. This fact could be used to justify the
- A. establishment of one nationwide primary election
 - B. formation of a coalition system of government
 - C. abolition of the two-term limitation on the Presidency
 - D. abolition of the electoral college system

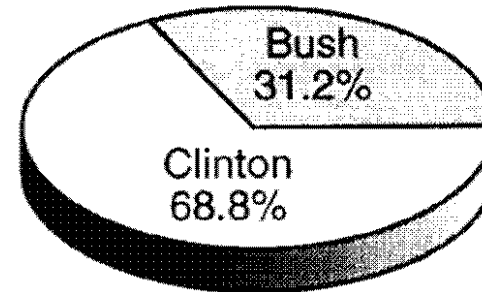
12. One impact of the electoral college system on the election process is that this system encourages candidates to
- A. concentrate their major campaign efforts in the most populous states
 - B. focus most of their attention on influencing Members of the House of Representatives
 - C. find ways to persuade electors to cast their ballots for them rather than for the opposing candidates
 - D. campaign in each of the 50 states

13. Base your answer to the following question on the graphs and your knowledge of social studies.

1992 Presidential Election Results



Popular Vote



Electoral Vote

Which generalization is supported by the information provided by the graphs?

- A. The electoral vote often fails to reflect the popular vote.
- B. The House of Representatives settles Presidential elections in which third-party candidates participate.
- C. The electoral college system weakens the two-party system.
- D. Electoral college members often vote against their party's candidates.

14. Population data from the census of 2000 was used to determine the number of
- A. states in the Union
 - B. senators from each state
 - C. electoral college votes from each state
 - D. Supreme Court justices

15. A valid generalization about presidential elections since 1960 is that
- A. campaign finance laws have reduced spending by candidates
 - B. most of the winning candidates have come from New England
 - C. more than 90 percent of eligible voters have participated in each election
 - D. candidates have used new forms of mass media to reach voters

1.
Answer: D
2.
Answer: A
3.
Answer: D
4.
Answer: B
5.
Answer: C
6.
Answer: C
7.
Answer: D
8.
Answer: C
9.
Answer: D
10.
Answer: D
11.
Answer: D
12.
Answer: A
13.
Answer: A
14.
Answer: C
15.
Answer: D