I. Matching (20 pts.) Place the correct letter in the appropriate blank.

a. EOP _____ part of an interest group that contributes money to political campaigns
b. reserved powers _____ a cluster of presidential agencies
c. power of the purse _____ directive issued by president (or governor) with the force of law
d. midterm elections _____ directly select those who fill governmental offices
e. cloture vote _____ associated with a 2010 ruling that has made it easier for corporate contributions
f. Citizens United _____ Found in Article I, Section 8; can be used to justify governmental growth
g. necessary and proper clause _____ unlimited amounts that parties can raise for party-building purposes
h. rule of four _____ a distinctive practice assigned to the House
i. lobbyist _____ mutual aid and vote trading among legislators
j. majority leader _____ nominating election to choose candidates who will then run for office
k. logrolling _____ exerts the most influence in the Senate
l. general elections _____ procedural practice in the Senate blocking consideration of a bill
m. primary elections _____ four Supreme Court justices need to agree to issue one of these
n. soft money _____ insists on minimal government, promotes noninterventionist foreign policy
o. executive order _____ one of the few things that Lacy Clay and Ann Wagner have in common
p. safe seats _____ if this is applied, the Supreme Court issues a writ of certiorari
q. libertarianism _____ most accurately describes what will occur in November 2014
r. PAC _____ procedure for terminating debate in the Senate
s. writ of certiorari _____ engages in activities aimed at influencing public officials
t. a "hold" _____ powers belonging specifically to the states and the people

II. Multiple Choice (40 pts.)

1. When a child’s parents both identify strongly with the same political party, the child will most likely
   a. identify with the opposing party
   b. identify with the parents’ party
   c. have a low sense of political efficacy
   d. become an independent rather than a party identifier
   e. become alienated from the political system
2. Which of the following demographic groups has voted most consistently for the Democratic Party in national elections over the last three decades?
   a. African-Americans
   b. Hispanics
   c. Protestants
   d. wealthy white males
   e. Southern white males

3. Which of the following best describes redistricting?
   a. the party in power wins four or five surrounding districts by very small margins
   b. the Supreme Court requires that state legislatures must adopt the doctrine of one person, one vote
   c. the party in control of the state legislature draws district boundaries in such a way as to reflect census-mandated apportionment
   d. by polling voters, party officials are able to determine how citizens will vote
   e. the public decides which issues are most important and tells the elected officials how to vote on specific bills

4. The theory that all interests are and should be free to compete for influence in government, resulting in healthy democratic compromise and balance, is called
   a. elite power politics
   b. socialism
   c. pluralism
   d. rational choice
   e. institutionalism

5. Expressed powers of the federal government include all of the following EXCEPT the power to
   a. coin money
   b. declare war
   c. regulate interstate commerce
   d. charter public schools
   e. tax

6. Which of the following did the Supreme Court establish in *Marbury v. Madison*?
   a. the Supreme Court can declare federal legislation invalid if the legislation violates the Constitution
   b. each state has the right to set up and run its own court system
   c. all the powers that are not explicitly given by the Constitution to Congress belong to the states
   d. any president who commits treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors can be impeached
   e. the Constitution can only be amended by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives
7. Which of the following is true of both members of the House of Representatives and Senators?
   a. they must be citizens of the United States
   b. they serve two-year terms of office
   c. they can have their election chances directly affected by reapportionment
   d. they must be at least thirty years of age
   e. they must have statewide appeal in order to get elected

8. The committee that resolves difference between House and Senate versions of a bill is called a
   a. joint committee
   b. select committee
   c. special committee
   d. conference committee
   e. standing committee

9. Which of the following describes the result in a winner-take-all, single-member-district plurality system?
   a. the candidate who receives the most votes in an election wins
   b. the candidate must receive at least 51% of the votes to win
   c. the top two vote-getters compete in a run-off election
   d. a political party must receive 51% of the votes to win all of the seats in a district
   e. the party that receives the most votes in the election wins the seat and selects the party member who will fill the seat

10. The three points of an iron triangle include
   a. an independent agency, a state, and a member of Congress
   b. an administrative agency, an interest group, and a congressional committee
   c. a cabinet department, an interest group, and the House majority leader
   d. a regulatory commission, a corporation, and the White House Office
   e. the E.O.P., an interest group, and a Senate committee

11. Congressional legislative powers include all of the following EXCEPT
    a. legislating federal appropriations
    b. approval of treaties
    c. establishing a lower-court system
    d. passing federal laws
    e. pardoning felons

12. Which of the following would look most favorably on a government owning and operating major industrial factories like automobile plants?
    a. liberals
    b. conservatives
    c. socialists
    d. libertarians
    e. Greens
13. Which of the textbook types of federalism is closest to that which emerged after the New Deal when the national government became involved in a greater number of issues?
   A. marble cake
   B. competitive
   C. dual
   D. permissive
   E. red velvet cake

14. The National Rifle Association could best described as a(n):
   A. economic interest group
   B. single-issue interest group
   C. government interest group
   D. foreign policy interest group

15. A type of government in which citizens meet and make their own decisions about public policy issues is
   A. a confederacy
   B. a direct democracy
   C. a unitary system
   D. a republic

16. This views the Constitution as giving a limited list of powers to the national government:
   A. cooperative federalism
   B. marble cake federalism
   C. dual federalism
   D. permissive federalism

17. Permanently established legislative committees that review proposed legislation and report bills and resolutions to their chamber are called
   A. special committees
   B. standing committees
   C. select committees
   D. conference committees

18. Which of the following seems to best capture modern American social conservatives?
   A. they believe that government should maintain a framework of order so that private institutions can operate effectively
   B. they think that government’s most important function is to transmit values to the next generation
   C. they feel that increased regulation helps small businesses to succeed and operate effectively
   D. they support an increasingly “marble cake” vision of federalism
19. Which of the following would be most likely to have authored the following quote?

“Small businesses are the engines of a vibrant economy. Yet, during one of the slowest economic recoveries in modern history, Washington’s outdated policies are hurting the very people responsible for creating good-paying jobs,” said Rep. XXXXXX. “That’s why I authored the Small Business Freedom to Grow Act, which would help create an environment for smaller public companies to raise more capital and hire more workers. This legislation would level the playing field currently enjoyed by larger companies, and strengthen investor protections.”

A. a traditional conservative  
B. a liberal  
C. a libertarian  
D. a socialist

20. Which of the following would have been most likely to have authored the following?

Instead of ensuring that Americans earn a fair wage for a hard day’s work and lifting millions of people out of poverty, this Congressman’s approach undermines Americans working hard to support their families by slashing food stamps and Medicaid.

A. a libertarian  
B. a socialist  
C. a conservative  
D. a liberal

III. Paragraph Responses (40 pts. total; 20 for each choice)  Choose two of the following three options.

a. When the Supreme Court handed down its decision Monday in Town of Greece v. Galloway, many commentators suggested that it was an overreaction to believe that it would impact religious freedom in America. If anything, they argue, we are all a little bit freer this morning, as the court has moved away from the stifling demand that religious invocations before a town council meeting be limited to “nonsectarian” references, such as the “Almighty” or “addressed only to a generic God.” In a significant shift from earlier case law, Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that local government “cannot require chaplains to redact the religious content from their message to make it acceptable for the public sphere.” From now on, religious leaders can offer full-throated, unapologetic prayers to the god of their choosing in public meetings. And in language consistent with one of the most speech-protective courts in modern history, Kennedy reminds religious objectors that citizens who “feel excluded or disrespected” by such religious invocations should simply ignore them. “Adults often encounter speech they find disagreeable,” he wrote.

Explain the concept of “selective incorporation” as you might to a CJ freshman, or at the dinner table, using the news blurb above as you do so. (Up to 10 pts. for defining the concept, and up to 10 pts. for your use of the blurb.)
b. The advocates of the Common Core say, if you like local control of your schools, you can keep it, period. If you like your local curriculum you can keep it, period, and people don’t believe them for very good reasons. This is a thin end of an enormous wedge of federal power that will be wielded for the constant progressive purpose of concentrating power in Washington so that it can impose continental solutions to problems nationwide. You say it’s voluntary. It has been driven by the use of bribes and coercion in the form of waivers from No Child Left Behind or Race to the Top money to buy the compliance of these 45 states, two of which, Indiana and I believe Oklahoma have already backed out, and they will not be the last. Watch the verb align in this argument. They are going to align the SAT and ACT tests with the curriculum. They are going to align the textbooks with the tests. And sooner or later you inevitably have a national curriculum that disregards the creativity of federalism. What are the chances that we’re going to have five or six creative governors experimenting with different curricula or one creative constant permanent Washington bureaucracy overlooking our education? We’ve had 50 years now of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. 50 years of federal involvement that has coincided with stagnation in test scores across the country.

Explain the concept of “federalism” thoroughly by using the above quote and your existing knowledge (up to 10 pts. for doing so); be able to identify whether the author would sympathize more closely with “marble cake” or “dual” federalism (up to 10 pts. for doing that).

c. Use at least 5 concepts that we have studied this semester to summarize your political philosophy as of May 2014. Be sure that the terms’ meaning is clear as you employ them in writing a paragraph or two that captures your governmental and/or ideological leanings that you will take to college.