

APGoPo
Unit 3 Review Quiz

TEACHER

1. **U** The rights of all people to dignity and worth.
 2. **BB** A consistent pattern of beliefs about political values and the role of government.
 3. **S** Domination of an industry by a single company by fixing prices and discouraging competition.
 4. **JJ** An economic and governmental system based on public ownership of the means of production and exchange.
 5. **B** Federal laws that try to prevent a monopoly from dominating an industry and restraining trade.
 6. **Q** Governance according to the expressed preferences of the majority.
 7. **AA** The widely shared beliefs, values, and norms concerning the relationship of citizens to government and to one another.
 8. **I** A belief that limited government ensures order, competitive markets, and personal opportunity.
 9. **O** A belief in the positive uses of government to bring about justice and equality of opportunity.
 10. **K** An ideology that is dominated by concern for the environment but also promotes grassroots democracy, social justice, equal opportunity, nonviolence, respect for diversity, and feminism.
 11. **P** An ideology that cherishes individual liberty and insists on a sharply limited government, promoting a free market economy, a noninterventionist foreign policy, and an absence of regulation in the moral and social spheres.
 12. **HH** Holding incumbents, usually the president's party, responsible for past performances on issues such as the economy or foreign policy.
 13. **M** A politician who cannot, or has announced he or she will not, run again.
 14. **F** An economic system characterized by private property, competitive markets, economic incentives, and limited government involvement in the production and pricing of goods and services.
 15. **DD** A belief that ultimate power resides in the people.
 16. **C** The informed and knowledgeable segment of the population.
 17. **LL** The proportion of the voting-age public that votes.
 18. **N** Political opinions that exist but have not been fully expressed.
 19. **E** How voters feel about a candidate's background, personality, leadership ability, and other personal qualities.
 20. **Z** When two opposing sides feel intensely about an issue.
 21. **V** Elections held in odd-numbered calendar years.
 22. **X** An informal and subjective affiliation with a political party that most people acquire in childhood.
 23. **CC** Process by which we develop our political attitudes and values.
 24. **FF** Voting based on what a candidate pledges to do in the future about an issue if elected.
 25. **R** Elections held midway between presidential elections.
 26. **GG** A cluster of views and attitudes held by a public on a significant issue. Since any complex society has many groups, it is more precise to talk about publics, sub-publics, and public opinions than about a single public opinion.
 27. **D** A secret ballot printed by the state.
 28. **MM** A system designed to reduce voter fraud by limiting voting to those who have established eligibility by submitting the proper form.
 29. **J** The electoral system used in electing the president and vice president, in which voters vote for electors pledged to cast their ballots for a particular party's candidates.
 30. **W** Redrawing districts in ways that enhance the reelection prospects of incumbents or one party.
 31. **NN** An election system in which the candidate with the most votes wins.
 32. **II** An electoral district in which voters choose one official.
 33. **H** The boost that candidates may get in an election because of the popularity of candidates above them on the ballot, especially the president.
 34. **T** A national meeting of delegates elected in primaries, caucuses, or state conventions that assembles once every four years to nominate candidates for president and vice president, ratify the party platform, elect officers, and adopt rules.
 35. **A** Interest groups organized under Section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code may advertise for or against candidates.
 36. **G** A meeting of party members.
 37. **L** Length of a term in office is specified.
 38. **EE** An election system in which each party running receives the proportion of legislative seats corresponding to its proportion of the vote.
 39. **Y** A statement of party perspectives on public policy.
 40. **KK** Money contributed to a state or local party for party-building purposes that does not have to be disclosed under federal law.
- (A) **527 groups**
(B) **antitrust legislation**
(C) **attentive public**
(D) **Australian ballot**
(E) **candidate appeal**
(F) **capitalism**
(G) **caucus**
(H) **coattail effect**
(I) **conservatism**
(J) **electoral college**
(K) **environmentalism**
(L) **fixed term**
(M) **lame duck**
(N) **latency**
(O) **liberalism**
(P) **libertarianism**
(Q) **majority rule**
(R) **midterm elections**
(S) **monopoly**
(T) **national party convention**
(U) **natural rights**
(V) **off-year elections**
(W) **partisan gerrymandering**
(X) **party identification**
(Y) **platform**
(Z) **polarized**
(AA) **political culture**
(BB) **political ideology**
(CC) **political socialization**
(DD) **popular sovereignty**
(EE) **proportional representation**
(FF) **prospective issue voting**
(GG) **public opinion**
(HH) **retrospective issue voting**
(II) **single-member district**
(JJ) **socialism**
(KK) **soft money**
(LL) **turnout**
(MM) **voter registration**
(NN) **winner-take-all system**