

APGoPo

Unit 7 Review Quiz

Name _____
Date _____ Per. _____

1. ___A specific course of action taken by government to achieve a public goal.
2. ___The informal list of issues that Congress and the president consider most important for action.
3. ___A policy-making alliance that involves a very strong ties among a congressional committee, an interest group, and a Federal Department or agency.
4. ___A policy-making alliance among loosely connected participants that comes together on a particular issue, then disbands.
5. ___Government policy that attempts to manage the economy by controlling taxing and spending.
6. ___Government policy that attempts to manage the economy by controlling the money supply and thus interest rates.
7. ___A rise in the general price level (and decrease in dollar value) owing to an increase in the volume of money and credit in relation to available goods.
8. ___The number of Americans who are out of work but actively looking for a job. The number does not usually include those who are not looking.
9. ___Consumer tax on a specific kind of merchandise, such as tobacco.
10. ___The difference between the revenues raised annually from sources of income other than borrowing and the expenditures of government, including paying the interest on past borrowing.
11. ___Tax levied on imports to help protect the nation's industries, labor, or farmers from foreign competition. It can also be used to raise additional revenue.
12. ___The total amount of money the Federal government has borrowed to finance deficit spending over the years.
13. ___The system created by Congress in 1913 to establish banking practices and regulate currency in circulation and the amount of credit available. It consists of 12 regional banks supervised by the Board of Governors. Often called simply *the Fed*.
14. ___Theory that opposes governmental interference in economic affairs beyond what is necessary to protect life and property.
15. ___Economic theory based on the principles of John Maynard Keynes stating that government spending should increase during business slumps and be curbed during booms.
16. ___An imbalance in international trade in which the value of imports exceeds the value of exports.
17. ___Efforts by government to alter the free operation of the market to achieve social goals such as protecting workers and the environment.
18. ___Domination of an industry by a single company; also the company that dominates the industry.
19. ___Federal laws (starting with the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890) that try to prevent a monopoly from dominating an industry and restraining trade.
20. ___A monopoly that controls goods and services, often in combinations that reduce competition.
21. ___A court order forbidding specific individuals or groups from performing certain acts (such as striking) that the court considers harmful to the rights and property of an employer or community.
22. ___Method whereby representatives of the union and employer determine wages, hours, and other conditions of employment through direct negotiation.
23. ___A policy promoting cutbacks in the amount of Federal regulation in specific areas of economic activity.
24. ___Programs that the Federal government requires States to implement without Federal funding.
25. ___Programs such as unemployment insurance, disaster relief, or disability payments that provide benefits to all eligible citizens.
26. ___Programs such as Medicaid and welfare under which applicants must meet eligibility requirements based on need.
27. ___Aid to the poor; "welfare."
28. ___Programs in which eligibility is based on prior contributions to government, usually in the form of payroll taxes.
29. ___A policy that emphasizes a united front and cooperation between the major political parties, especially on sensitive foreign policy issues.
30. ___A combination of entitlement programs, paid for by employer and employee taxes, that includes retirement benefits, health insurance, and support for disabled workers and the children of deceased or disabled workers.
31. ___National Health Insurance program for the elderly and disabled.
32. ___Federal program that provides medical benefits for low-income persons.
33. ___A philosophy that encourages individual nations to act on their own when facing threats from other nations.
34. ___A philosophy that encourages individual nations tacked together to solve international problems.
35. ___A theory that is based on creating enough military strength to convince other nations not to attack first.
36. ___Denial of export, import, or financial relations with the target country in an effort to change that nation's policies.

- A) Antitrust legislation**
- B) Bipartisanship**
- C) Collective bargaining**
- D) Deficit**
- E) Deregulation**
- F) Economic sanctions**
- G) Entitlements**
- H) Excise tax**
- I) Federal Reserve System**
- J) Fiscal policy**
- K) Inflation**
- L) Iron triangle**
- M) Issue network**
- N) Keynesian economics**
- O) Labor injunction**
- P) Laissez-faire economics**
- Q) Means-tested entitlements**
- R) Medicaid**
- S) Medicare**
- T) Monetary policy**
- U) Monopoly**
- V) Multilateralism**
- W) National debt**
- X) Policy agenda**
- Y) Public assistance**
- Z) Public policy**
- AA) Regulation**
- BB) Social insurance**
- CC) Social Security**
- DD) Tariff**
- EE) Theory of deterrence**
- FF) Trade deficit**
- GG) Trust**
- HH) Unemployment**
- II) Unfunded mandates**
- JJ) Unilateralism**