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Chapter 2

Multiple Choice/Fill in the Blank

1. The first European explorers to arrive in what is known as California were:
a. English
b. French
*c. Spanish
d. Dutch

2. What replaced the major Native American tribal settlements along a road that came to be known as "El Camino Real," the King's Highway?
a. small white castles, each dedicated to European monarchs
*b. missions
c. presidios only
d. tribal governments

4. How many missions were established in what is now the state of California?
a. about 10, but most have been destroyed
b. 12: one for each of Jesus's disciples
*c. 21, and most are named for saints
d. 50: one for each large Spanish presidio

5. When was the first mission built?
a. 1542
b. 1648
*c. 1769
d. 1830

6. Mission complexes functioned primarily as:
a. spiritual and religious centers
*b. ranches, or rancheros, that served as centers for religious, social, political, and economic activities
c. military establishments
d. hospitals and education centers for Native populations

7. Until 1821, what country governed the Western lands containing California?
a. England
b. Portugal
c. Mexico
*d. Spain

8. Between 1821 and 1848, the lands containing California became part of which country?
*a. Mexico
b. Spain

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c. United States
d. Canada

9. The treaty that ended the two-year Mexican-American War in 1848 and transferred California to U.S. power was:
a. Treaty with Spain
b. Treaty of Ghent
*c. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
d. Treaty of Los Angeles

11. Presidios were built for the primary purpose of
a. religious instruction
b. social interaction
c. economic development
*d. military protection

12. When was gold discovered in California?
*a. at the end of the Mexican-American War around 1848
b. about one hundred years before California became a state, when the Spanish ruled California
c. about fifty years after California gained statehood
d. around 1821, when Mexico gained independence from Spain

13. Which group of laborers were recruited and employed by the railroad companies to lay thousands of miles of track over the West's rugged terrain?
a. Hispanics/Latinos
*b. Chinese
c. ethnic Americans from the Midwest and East
d. Africans

14. The first large wave of settlers arrived in California in 1848 as a result of:
a. ending the war with Mexico
*b. the discovery of gold
c. the opening of the transcontinental railroad
d. statehood

15. What did the U.S. government do to encourage the settlement of the West?
*a. It gave away millions of acres of land to railroad companies to encourage the development of the West.
b. It fully funded the building of railroads to connect the coasts.
c. It funded the building of more missions.
d. It opened gold mines and put people to work.

17. What political movement in the early 1900s finally loosened the Southern Pacific's grip over state politics?
a. Socialist

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b. Communist
c. Liberal
*d. Progressive

21. Who was California's most famous Progressive governor?
a. Leland Stanford
*b. Hiram Johnson
c. Jess Unruh
d. Artie Samish

23. Two Progressive reforms that aimed to weaken political parties were _____ and _____.
a. women's suffrage; Alien Land Laws
b. municipal ownership of utilities; Alien Land Laws
c. universal education; women's suffrage
*d. direct primaries; cross-filing

25. The Alien Land Laws instituted during the Progressive era were:
a. designed to prevent Asian-born or persons of Asian descent from owning land
b. a form of legal discrimination that reflected whites' racial hostility
c. were in place even into the 1950s
*d. all of the above

26. Direct democracy enabled Californians to
a. participate in nominating candidates for office by voting in party primary elections
*b. propose laws and vote on them
c. put party bosses in prison
d. guarantee the public employment of qualified individuals rather than party loyalists

Type: F
27. Laws that prevented persons of Asian descent from becoming citizens or owning property were known as _____.
*a. Alien Land Laws

28. Alien Land Laws were in effect until what decade in California?
a. the 1880s
b. the 1900s
c. the 1920s
*d. the 1950s

29. The "Third House" refers to a group of people possessing great political power, functioning like a third chamber of the state legislature. Historically, which group has held this title?
*a. lobbyists for special interest groups
b. the Big Four
c. the Democratic party

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d. retired and former legislators

30. To what does the term "Third House" refer?
a. retired and former legislators who advise current legislators
b. the fact that the governor is usually given a state-owned residence in which to live
*c. a group that possesses great political power and functions like a third chamber of the state legislature
d. the initiative industry, which employs paid signature gatherers in order to qualify many initiative measures for the ballot

31. By cross-filing, any person could:
*a. run as a candidate in any political party's primary election
b. run as a write-in candidate
c. apply to the legislature to fill a vacancy
d. run in the general election

33. Being awarded a government job based on one's loyalty to a political party is called:
*a. patronage
b. civil service
c. indirect democracy
d. nonpartisanship

37. Who can be credited with creating California's "hybrid democracy"?
a. the "Big Four"
b. the Populists
c. Artie Samish
*d. the Progressives

39. Prior to the 1960s, cozy relationships developed between legislators and lobbyists because:
a. they had weak loyalty to political parties; lobbyists helped them get elected
b. they sought to supplement their low wages
c. lobbyists supplied needed information about bills, and legislators lacked staff
*d. all of the above

40. Socialist writer Upton Sinclair won statewide nomination for California governor by representing which party?
a. Republican
*b. Democratic
c. Progressives
d. None of the above

41. California's population significantly increased during the Great Depression, when approximately 350,000 migrants from _____ arrived in search of work.
a. Mexico

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b. China, Japan and Vietnam
*c. the Dust Bowl states such as Oklahoma
d. the East Coast

42. In the post-war "boom" of the 1950s, what U.S. government program was created to help ease labor shortages?
a. Oakie Program
*b. Bracero Program
c. Cross-filing Program
d. Infrastructure Program

43. How did California redesign its legislature as a result of a Supreme Court ruling in 1965 (*Reynolds v. Sims*)?
a. Representation in the upper house (the Senate) could only be based on county lines
b. Representation in the lower house (the Assembly) could only be based on county lines
*c. Representation in both houses had to be based on population
d. none of the above

44. As a result of redistricting after 1965, political influence in the legislature passed from:
a. the south to the north
*b. rural to urban interests
c. senior legislators to junior members
d. the legislature to the governor's office

45. The state legislature was transformed in 1966 by Proposition 1A, a measure that professionalized the lawmaking body by:
*a. granting higher salary, more staff, and longer sessions
b. requiring both chambers to be based on population
c. equalizing the number of committees in each chamber
d. imposing term limits on every legislator

48. Which is the anti-tax initiative that succeeded in 1978, essentially limiting property taxes to one percent of a building's sale price?
a. Proposition 1
*b. Proposition 13
c. the DREAM Act
d. the Civil Rights Act

49. Population increases during the latter half of the twentieth century reflected migration from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt, as well as immigration from:
*a. Mexico, Central America, and Vietnam
b. Mexico and Europe
c. Mexico and China
d. Europe and China

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51. Approximately when are (or were) Latinos projected to become an absolute majority (over 50 percent)?
a. in 2010 – they've already reached that threshold
b. around 2020
*c. around 2050
d. never, because their numbers are declining after hitting a high in 2015

52. The nation's first law regulating greenhouse gas emissions was signed into law by Gov. Schwarzenegger, and is titled:
*a. AB 32
b. Proposition 11
c. the DREAM Act
d. the Clean Air Act

56. California's experimentation with primary elections began with _____ and is currently being tested again with the _____ primary.
a. open primary; closed primary
b. merit-based elections; automatic
c. "select and elect" method; civil service
*d. cross-filing; top-two

60. One consequence of the "top-two" primary has been:
a. more ideological conservatives are being elected to office
b. the disappearance of party polarization in the legislature
*c. candidates from the same party are competing against each other in many November general election races
d. incumbents are losing at higher rates

61. Jerry Brown has been allowed to serve a record four terms as governor of California because:
*a. he served his first two terms before term limits were enacted
b. the term limits law was changed recently to allow governors to serve four terms
c. term limits don't apply to the governor's office
d. he switched political parties

64. Demographic change can be seen in public schools, where non-Hispanic Whites constituted _____ of all children enrolled in K-12 schools in 2013-14.
a. 10 percent
*b. 25 percent
c. 50 percent
d. 75 percent

70. Which private company was likened to an octopus in a famous cartoon, due to its monopolistic control over all major aspects of economic life in early California including banking, overland and overseas shipping, postal services, lumber, telegraph services, other wholesale industries, and of course, politics?

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a. Chevron Corporation
b. DuPont
c. Ford Motor Company
*d. The Southern Pacific Railroad

71. Until 1821, _____ governed the Western lands containing California, and _____ ruled California for the next twenty years (until independence was won and California became a U.S. state).
a. Mexico; Spain
b. Mexico; no one
*c. Spain; Mexico
d. Mexico; Native Americans

72. _____ who came seeking gold or were recruited by the railroad companies to lay railroad track over the West's rugged terrain endured decades of legal discrimination in California.
a. Mexican
b. European
c. Native American
*d. Chinese

Essay or Short Answer Questions

Type: E
3. What is a presidio?
*a. An army outpost, or a military establishment (like a fortress), built by the Spanish.

Type: E
16. Why was the opening of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 so significant?
*a. Varies. California was reachable only by treacherous overland travel or ocean voyages measuring thousands of miles. Communication with most of the country, including the important East Coast states, was hampered by this distance and lack of reliable and quick transportation. The opening of the railroad connected California with the rest of the country in physical ways, and psychological ones as well. California no longer seemed unreachable. The opening of the Transcontinental encouraged new waves of immigrants from other countries and states, including a low-paid Chinese labor force that had built the railroads, and settlers from the rest of the U.S. The process led to the consolidation of political power in the Southern Pacific Railroad; already enriched from land grants, it came to dominate virtually every aspect of life in the West, from shipping to banking to mining.

Type: E
19. Four men became extremely wealthy and powerful as a result of their ownership of the Southern Pacific, and were known as the "Big Four." Name two of them.
*a. (Collis) Huntington; (Leland) Stanford; (Mark) Hopkins; (Charles) Crocker

Type: E

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20. Describe the political reforms established by the Progressives who dominated state government from 1911-1917.
*a. Progressives reformed many types of laws, which encompassed workers' rights, ownership of public utilities, and more. Their most celebrated reforms concerned elections and parties, which were geared toward ensuring fair political representation. They established direct primaries, elections in which any party member could become a candidate for office and gain the nomination of their fellow party members through winning enough votes, rather than being picked by a party boss. They designated local and judicial elections as nonpartisan, meaning that no party identification would appear next to names listed on the ballot. They created the practice of cross-filing, which allowed any candidates' names to appear on any party's primary election ballot (without party labels), thus enabling candidates to obtain the nomination of more than one party. They also championed civil service reforms, which disallowed parties in power from rewarding their loyalists with government jobs; now such employment had to be earned through demonstration of merit. Most importantly, they adopted direct democracy: the initiative, referendum, and recall. Alien land laws, or laws restricting foreigners (Chinese and Japanese specifically) also were created during this era.

Type: E
22. Why was the Southern Pacific Railroad compared to an octopus?
*a. The Southern Pacific Railroad was depicted as an octopus with its arms around every major political and economic institution in the state. It monopolized the shipping and transportation industries, the banking industry, telegraph, housing, mining, and other industries as well. Because it used its financial power to "select and elect" politicians who supported them, it also dominated politics at every level – from city councils to the state legislature.

Type: E
24. Name four Progressive era reforms that were designed to disable political parties.
*a. secret voting; direct primaries; nonpartisan elections; cross-filing; civil service exams; the initiative; the referendum; the recall.

Type: E
38. Explain how Progressives helped to trigger California's first "giant political earthquake."
*a. Students should first address the need to reduce the Southern Pacific Railroad's extraordinary power over state affairs, and explain how their efforts helped to transform people's relationship to government and their control over the machinery of government. To accomplish this, Progressives established reforms across a range of subjects, from morals laws to labor laws, to transferring the ownership of public utilities to municipalities. Their most important reforms concerned elections and parties, with the goal of ensuring fair political representation. They established direct primaries, in which any party member could become a candidate for office and gain the nomination of their fellow party members through a regular party (primary) election. They designated local and judicial elections as nonpartisan, meaning that no party identification would appear next to names for offices listed on the ballot. They created the practice of cross-filing,

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which allowed any candidates' names to appear on any party's primary election ballot (without party labels), thus enabling candidates to obtain the nomination of more than one party. They also championed civil service reforms, which disallowed parties in power from rewarding their loyal supporters with government jobs; now such employment had to be earned through demonstration of merit. Most importantly, they adopted direct democracy: the initiative, referendum, and recall, empowering citizens with a great measure of self-government by allowing them to circumvent government altogether in the making of laws. Progressives fundamentally shook the foundations of government by giving the people some of the same powers as elected officials, that of making laws and establishing policies.

Type: E
46. What were the reasons behind "professionalizing" California's legislature in 1966?
*a. By increasing the salary and making the job of legislating a full-time position, it was hoped that legislative service would become attractive to people who couldn't otherwise give up their careers to become part-time legislators. They also hoped to create a legislative body that could separate itself from the enticements of lobbyists, and be given the necessary resources to compete on more equal footing with the executive branch.

Type: E
47. Why was the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978 so significant?
*a. Prop 13 helped people realize the power of the initiative process; an overwhelming number of voters supported the grassroots, citizen initiative that addressed a problem the legislature refused to solve. Further, it forever changed the rules regarding taxation and state budgeting practices, effectively altering the balance of power between states and local governments. Those rule changes also affected the long-term availability of tax revenue, which has an impact on state budgets to this day.

Type: E
50. In what major ways will racial and ethnic diversification continue to have important political dimensions?
*a. Varies. Respondents should address the implications of different populations situating or separating themselves geographically, and what this might mean for the ways that resources are used and divided. Answers should address the possibility that different groups will participate in politics at different rates and in different ways, and that different kinds of populations may demand different kinds of goods, services, or values from government. They may also mention that racial hostility may also be a factor in decisions about who gets what, or who is entitled to what resources. Historically, the initiative process has been used to impose restrictions on public benefits for immigrants or undocumented persons; however, the state legislature (led by Democrats) has been more willing to make accommodations for them, as seen with the recent passage of the DREAM Act (a law that allows the undocumented children of immigrants to receive in-state tuition), a process for granting special drivers licenses to undocumented immigrants (AB 60), and expanding MediCal benefits to undocumented immigrant children.

Type: E

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53. What kinds of ballot initiatives have targeted immigrants? Mention at least two.
*a. Making English the state's official language; teaching children in English only; denying citizenship to children born to undocumented workers; denying public payments (welfare or medical benefits) to undocumented workers.

Type: E
54. Why was Governor Gray Davis recalled?
*a. Varies. Reasons typically cited are political and personal in nature. Political reasons: Republican dislike of a Democrat; capitalizing on an opportune moment in which the citizenry was outraged over rising electricity costs and a weakening economy, as well as the fact that the governor had made himself unpopular by trying to help close the budget gap by raising the car tax. Personal reasons: a lackluster governor, seen as a "pay-to-play" politician who rewarded unions (prison guards, teachers) that were loyal to the Democratic Party. He was also accused of lying about the budget deficit (it was worse than he claimed publicly).

Type: E
55. Apart from the circus-like nature of the event, how did the recall election differ from a regular election? In what respects was it similar to a regular election?
*a. Varies. Elements or aspects of the election that differed from a normal election cycle: the election season was short (about half as long as a normal cycle); low barriers to entry onto the ballot brought forth 135 qualified candidates (usually there are only 2 major party candidates); the media was intently focused on the event, more so than usual; the public became intensely engaged in the process. Elements similar to a normal cycle: it was expensive (about $80 million was spent); a few top candidates emerged and the media closely scrutinized them; televised debates were held among the top candidates.

Type: E
57. Describe the political earthquakes that have "rocked" California throughout her statehood. What have been the political consequences of those upheavals?
*a. 1. The Gold Rush beginning in 1848, which brought the state's massive population boom. 2. The rise of the Progressives in state government, including Governor Hiram Johnson and a majority in the legislature, who joined forces to change the rules of political representation and participation. Their biggest accomplishments: helping to destroy the Southern Pacific Railroad's party base, and instituting direct democracy. 3. Population boom and industrialization boom following World War II, which brought unprecedented growth. (Students understandably may not recognize this as an "earthquake" as its effects were drawn out). 4. Proposition 13 in 1978: recognition of the initiative process as a "normal route" for making major policy changes. 5. Recalling the governor (removing Gray Davis and electing Arnold Schwarzenegger). Note: Term limits in 1990 might also be considered an earthquake; this is discussed in chapter 5.

Long-lasting impacts or consequences: weak party identification among the electorate, because parties were prevented from having controlling influence over elections, and did everything in their power to eliminate partisanship from elections (nonpartisan local elections; instituting primary elections; establishing cross-filing). Political parties could not control voters' choices, and along with cross-filing, parties did not organize or

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provide strong structure in the legislature until the late 1960s (legislative partisanship and polarization are strong today). Reconfigured relationships between voters and their state government by creating new forms of participation, whereby voters have the ability to bypass the legislature to make laws (through direct democracy). Lingering resentment toward politicians, and continued attempts (i.e. using the initiative process, recall, and referenda) to constrain their behavior and activity.

Type: E
58. What significant elections-related changes have been brought about by election-related initiatives passed in 2008 and 2010?
*a. 1. Students should mention the establishment of a citizens redistricting commission (Voters FIRST Act, or Proposition 11) that was placed in charge of redrawing district boundaries for the state Assembly, Senate, and Board of Equalization, and (enabled by a later initiative) Congressional representatives. The commission's maps sparked lawsuits despite its nonpartisan approach, and ultimately, more Democrats were elected to the legislature – enough to attain a supermajority. Competition in the 2012 elections was especially vigorous due to new maps pitting incumbents against each other. 2. The "Top Two Primary" or open primary election (Proposition 11) allows voters to select from among a longer list of all candidates for an office, and the top two vote-getters will advance to the general election. The process was intended to encourage the election of more moderate candidates, but there is so far limited evidence that this has occurred. However, independents, or those who have "no party preference," can now participate fully in state elections. The new system did generate many district-wide (November) general elections in which the top candidates represented the same party, an effect that is expected to persist.

Type: E
59. In what specific, significant ways have voters tried to reshape the relationship between citizens and their representatives?
*a. Varies. Many changes have also been brought through legislative action, but this question asks students to recognize the fundamental changes that voters have imposed on the elections system through the ballot box. The question presupposes an answer that includes the mention of ballot initiatives, but a less attentive student might supply a general answer that references the importance of imposing rules that influence legislators' behavior.

Specifically, although the initiative and referendum (instruments of direct democracy) were initially signed into law by Gov. Hiram Johnson during the Progressive Era in 1911, these processes have allowed citizens to assert their power by competing with and also overriding the legislature to make laws. The recall imposed the ultimate threat to elected officials by reminding them that they could be discharged from office should they anger voters with their actions, as the recall of Gray Davis (in 2003) shows.

Proposition 1A's professionalization of the legislature was intended to loosen the ties between legislators and lobbyists, and by implication, redirect their attention to public interests and thereby strengthen their connections with citizens. The success of the anti-tax measure, Proposition 13, reminded legislators that citizens were "in charge," and limited elected officials' ability to raise taxes without gathering supermajority support

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(though this is merely an indirect way of "controlling" legislators' behavior). Term limits (Proposition 140) established the rule that representatives could not make a career of legislative service, and sent the message that representatives could not be trusted with a long career. Other voter initiatives have targeted how public officials are elected: open primary elections, tested in 1998 with the blanket primary (but overturned by the Supreme Court), and the "Top Two" primary election version, allow all voters to choose from among all nominees for office, a process that underlines representatives' obligations to all voters. The creation of a citizens redistricting commission underscores citizens' distrust of politicians over their perceived ability to "control" electoral outcomes. Placing redistricting in an unelected board, subject to many layers of review, is expected to influence the type of person who is ultimately elected. Voters have hoped to secure representatives who reflect the overall ideological sentiments of their district, rather than the ideas of the most extreme members; implicitly, this would create a legislature more responsive to "average" people, who are not strong partisans.

63. Type: E
Name a few of the laws that Governor Jerry Brown and the legislature have established recently.
*a. Varies. Among the laws mentioned at the end of Chapter 2 are the following: groundwater regulations; ban on single-use plastic bags; tighter regulations on assisted-living facilities; expansion of "revenge porn" laws; phase-out of lead bullets; increased protections for transgender youth; mandated tracking of chemicals used in the process of hydraulic fracturing (fracking); regulations on marijuana sales; raised the minimum wage to $9 per hour in 2014 and $10 per hour in 2016. Other laws discussed in Chapter 2 or the book include: special driver licenses for undocumented immigrants; mandatory vaccinations for schoolchildren with almost no exceptions; higher filing fees for initiatives ($2,000, up from $200). Other laws mentioned in Chapter 2 may be considered "recent," such as AB32, and the DREAM Act for undocumented immigrants. New laws that have caught the attention of media but not discussed in Chapter 2 include: new "right to die" law; prohibition on the state's displaying or selling merchandize emblazoned with the Confederate flag; ban on using the name "Redskins" in public schools; new "Motor Voter" law allowing automatic voter registration when registering for a drivers license at the DMV; mandatory paid sick days for part-time workers; expansion of alcohol tasting events at retailers' premises; allowing pets in outdoor seating areas of restaurants with some conditions; stronger gender equality pay laws.

Note that both the Citizens Redistricting Commission (redistricting) and the "top-two" primary were not enacted by the legislature and governor, but rather via the initiative process.

True or False Questions

10. Presidios and missions were built for and served the same purposes.
a. True
*b. False

18. The political movement that brought direct democracy to California stayed within the state's borders, and to this day, no other states have direct democracy.

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a. True
*b. False

32. Today, some public employees have to take a civil service exam to show that they are qualified for the position, a process that was established by Progressives over 100 years ago.
*a. True
b. False

34. Thanks to the Progressives, candidates for local city councils and school boards run in nonpartisan elections, meaning their party affiliation is not printed next to their names on the ballot.
*a. True
b. False

35. A "nonpartisan" election means that only independents can run for certain elective offices.
a. True
*b. False

36. Women were granted the right to vote in California state elections about ten years before they were guaranteed the right to vote by the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
*a. True
b. False

62. Unless the term limits law is changed again, Jerry Brown will be the only person in state history to have served four terms as governor.
*a. True
b. False

65. Despite an improving national economy, California's annual state budget continues to run deficits that range into the billions of dollars.
a. True
*b. False

66. Democrats are the majority in the legislature, and now occupy almost every statewide, constitutional executive office.
*a. True
b. False

67. Despite being the minority party in the state legislature, Republicans dominate the statewide, constitutional executive offices.
a. True
*b. False

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68. Democrats attained supermajority status in both chambers of the legislature in 2012, something they hadn't been able to do since 1883.
*a. True
b. False

69. Democrats in the legislature have made life difficult for Governor Jerry Brown, because they have overridden most of his vetoes.
a. True
*b. False

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