American Government 3rd edition Krutz Solutions Manual

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Chapter 1: American Government and Civic Engagement

Review Questions

1. What goods are available to all without direct payment?
    a. private goods
    b. public goods
    c. common goods
    d. toll goods

Answer
B

2. In which form of government does a small group of elite people hold political power?
    a. direct democracy
    b. monarchy
    c. oligarchy
    d. totalitarian

Answer
C

3. What is the difference between a representative democracy and a direct democracy?

Answer
In a representative democracy, people elect representatives to make political decisions and pass laws for them. In a direct democracy, people make all political decisions and pass laws themselves.

4. What does government do for people?

Answer
Government does many things for people. It maintains stability within the nation. It provides important services for all without direct payment. Finally, it provides a structure through which laws can be created and people can make their opinions known.

5. The elite theory of government maintains that _____.
    a. special interest groups make government policy
    b. politicians who have held office for a long time are favored by voters
    c. poor people and people of color should not be allowed to vote
    d. wealthy, politically powerful people control government, and government has no interest in meeting the needs of ordinary people

Answer
D

6. According to the pluralist theory of government, _____.
    a. government does what the majority of voters want it to do
    b. government policy is formed as a result of the competition between groups with different goals and interests
    c. ordinary people acting on their own have a significant influence on government
    d. wealthy people decide what government policy will be, and politicians have no interest in pleasing anyone else

Answer
B

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7. Which of the following is a good example of a tradeoff?
   a. The government pleases environmental activists by preserving public lands but also pleases ranchers by allowing them to rent public lands for grazing purposes.
   b. The government pleases environmental activists by reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone National Park but angers ranchers by placing their cattle in danger.
   c. The government pleases oil companies by allowing them to drill on lands set aside for conservation but allows environmental activist groups to protest the drilling operations.
   d. Groups that represent a variety of conflicting interests are all allowed to protest outside Congress and the White House.

Answer
A

8. Supporting the actions of the Democratic Party simply because one identifies oneself as a member of that party is an example of _____.
   a. partisanship
   b. ideology
   c. latent preference
   d. social capital

Answer
A

9. When a person is asked a question about a political issue that he or she has little interest in and has not thought much about, that person's answer will likely reflect _____.
   a. ideology
   b. partisanship
   c. intense preferences
   d. latent preferences

Answer
D

10. What kinds of people are most likely to become active in politics or community service?

Answer
Political and civic engagement is most common among older people, especially those with higher education and financial resources. Younger people are interested in volunteering to help others, but they tend to dislike politics.

11. What political activities can people engage in other than running for office?

Answer
People can pay attention to the news in order to be aware of the most important issues of the day. They can contribute money to a campaign or attend a rally in support of a political candidate whose views they favor. They can write letters to members of Congress and to state and local politicians. They can vote.

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Critical Thinking Questions

RATING	Failing	Below Average	Competent	Advanced/ Sophisticated
Criteria for evaluation.	Answer does not provide an argument for or against. Answer contains inaccuracies. Writing is poor and contains numerous grammatical mistakes and misspellings.	Answer fails to provide examples to support an argument for or against. Writing is poor and grammatical errors are common. Answer is somewhat incoherent.	Answer provides an argument with one or two examples that support it. Writing is acceptable for the college level but may contain one or two grammatical mistakes or misspellings.	Answer clearly provides an argument with two or more excellent examples that support it; student makes the argument clearly and eloquently. Answer is well organized and free of grammatical errors and misspellings.
POINT VALUE	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**

Assume rating/grading scale for the question ranges from 0 to 3 points.

12. Is citizen engagement necessary for a democracy to function? Explain.

Sample Answer

Citizen engagement is crucial in a democracy. If citizens do not become engaged in government through actions such as becoming acquainted with the issues, signing petitions, and voting, then laws will not change at local, state, or national levels. Politicians are interested in what potential voters have to say, and unless they know what is of concern to the majority of ordinary people, they will not know how to act in order to please the voters once elected. Although many people fear that the wealthy exercise great power in government, those who feel this way should realize that without citizen engagement, there will be even fewer restrictions on the power of elites.

13. Which is the more important reason for being engaged: to gain power or improve the quality of life? Why?

Sample Answer

Both are important. Becoming engaged is necessary to improve the quality of life not just for ourselves or a particular group we may belong to, such as college students, but for others as well. Indeed, attempting to improve our own quality of life may improve it for others as well. If, for example, college students work to cap rents in a city in order to provide affordable housing for themselves, their efforts may end up helping poor city dwellers as well. However, sometimes before certain groups of people are able to act to improve the quality of their own lives or those of others, they often must first gain basic political power, such as the power to vote, organize, or hold office.

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14. Are all Americans equally able to become engaged in government? What factors make it more possible for some people to become engaged than others? What could be done to change this?

Sample Answer

Political engagement is easier for some citizens than others. Those with higher levels of income and education and more free time can contribute money to fundraising efforts and volunteer for campaigns or become active in interest groups. However, there are forms of engagement in which all can participate: listening to the news, answering surveys, and voting. To make it easier to participate, voter registration could be made easier and laws making it difficult for students to vote outside their states of residence could be changed.

15. Which pathways of engagement in U.S. government do you plan to follow? Why do you prefer these approaches?

Sample Answer

[Answers will vary according to personal choice, but a sample answer might look like the following:] Becoming acquainted with political issues, volunteering for political campaigns, and voting are what I would choose to do. Becoming acquainted with political issues is the most basic way to become engaged and should be done before engaging in other kinds of political activity. Volunteering for political campaigns and voting are good ways to help a candidate who supports issues that are important to me. These methods of engagement also do not cost a lot of money.

16. Are there any redeeming qualities to elitism and any downsides to pluralism? Are there benefits to having elites rule? Are there problems with allowing interest groups to exercise influence over government? Explain.

Sample Answer

There are some benefits to having elites rule. Elites are better educated than the average citizen, and they have more experience with business, law, or politics. As a result, they may be better able to understand the issues and the way government functions. In theory, there are no real problems with having interest groups exercise power over government if they represent a wide variety of voters and voter interests. In reality, most political decisions end up being tradeoffs between competing groups; thus, no one group dominates U.S. politics.

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Chapter 2: The Constitution and Its Origins

Review Questions

1. British colonists in North America in the late seventeenth century were greatly influenced by the political thought of _____.
    a. King James II
    b. Thomas Jefferson
    c. John Locke
    d. James Madison

Answer
C. John Locke

2. The agreement that citizens will consent to be governed so long as government protects their natural rights is called _____.
    a. the divine right of kings
    b. the social contract
    c. a bill of rights
    d. due process

Answer
B. the social contract

3. What key tenets of American political thought were influential in the decision to declare independence from Britain?

Answer
Americans believed all people (i.e., White males) possessed the rights to life, liberty, and property. The best way to protect these rights was by limiting the power of government and allowing people to govern themselves.

4. What actions by the British government convinced the colonists that they needed to declare their independence?

Answer
The Proclamation of 1763 prevented the colonists from claiming property west of the Appalachian Mountains. The British government imposed numerous taxes through the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts to which the colonists had not given their consent; it had also denied people the right to a trial by jury and interfered with the colonial practice of self-government

5. What important power did the national government lack under the Articles of Confederation?
    a. It could not coin money.
    b. It could not declare war.
    c. It could not impose taxes.
    d. It could not conduct foreign affairs.

Answer
C

6. In what ways did Shays' Rebellion reveal the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

Answer
The angry Massachusetts farmers who followed Daniel Shays were unable to pay their debts, partly because, without the power to impose taxes, the national government could not pay them for their service in the army as it had promised. When the governor of Massachusetts requested help to put down the rebellion, the national government could not send troops either, because it did not have the power to raise an army.

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7. According to the Great Compromise, how would representation in Congress be apportioned?
   a. Each state would have equal representation in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
   b. Congress would be a unicameral legislature with each state receiving equal representation.
   c. Representation in the House of Representatives would be based on each state's population and every state would have two senators.
   d. Representation in both the House of Representatives and the Senate would be based on a state's population.

Answer
C

8. How did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention resolve their disagreement regarding slavery?
   a. It was agreed that Congress would abolish slavery in 1850.
   b. It was agreed that a state's enslaved population would be counted for purposes of representation but not for purposes of taxation.
   c. It was agreed that a state's enslaved population would be counted for purposes of taxation but not for purposes of representation.
   d. It was agreed that 60 percent of a state's enslaved population would be counted for purposes of both representation and taxation.

Answer
D

9. What does separation of powers mean?

Answer
Separation of powers refers to the process of dividing government into different branches and giving different responsibilities and powers to each branch. In this way, the separate branches must work together to govern the nation. For example, according to the Constitution, Congress has the power to draft legislation. However, the president must sign a piece of proposed legislation before it becomes a law. Thus, the president and Congress must work together to make the nation's laws.

10. Why were *The Federalist Papers* written?
   a. To encourage states to oppose the Constitution.
   b. To encourage New York to ratify the Constitution.
   c. To oppose the admission of slaveholding states to the federal union.
   d. To encourage people to vote for George Washington as the nation's first president.

Answer
B

11. What argument did Alexander Hamilton use to convince people that it was not dangerous to place power in the hands of one man?
   a. That man would have to pass a religious test before he could become president; thus, citizens could be sure that he was of good character.
   b. One man could respond to crises more quickly than a group of men like Congress.
   c. It was easier to control the actions of one man than the actions of a group.
   d. both B and C

Answer
D

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12. Why did so many people oppose ratification of the Constitution, and how was their opposition partly overcome?

Answer
Many opposed ratification of the Constitution because they thought it made the federal government too powerful, and they feared it might become tyrannical and deprive them of their rights. They favored greater power for the states, which they believed were better able to protect their interests.

13. How many states must ratify an amendment before it becomes law?
    a. all
    b. three-fourths
    c. two-thirds
    d. one-half

Answer
B

14. What is the Bill of Rights?
    a. first ten amendments to the Constitution that protect individual freedoms
    b. powers given to Congress in Article I of the Constitution
    c. twenty-seven amendments added to the Constitution over the years
    d. document authored by Thomas Jefferson that details the rights of the citizens

Answer
A

15. What did the Fourteenth Amendment achieve?

Answer
The Fourteenth Amendment gave citizenship to African Americans and made all Americans equal before the law regardless of race or color. Over the years it has also been used to require states to guarantee their residents the same protections as those granted by the federal government in the Bill of Rights

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POINT VALUE	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**

Assume rating/grading scale for the question ranges from 0 to 3 points.

16. What core values and beliefs led to the American Revolution and the writing of the Articles of Confederation? How do these values and beliefs affect American politics today?

Sample Answer
Colonists' beliefs in their natural rights to life, liberty, and property and their right to govern themselves led to the American Revolution and continue to affect U.S. politics today. For example, the colonists objected to direct taxation by the British government because they believed it unfairly deprived them of their property and interfered with their rights to self-government. The Coercive Acts, which among other things prohibited town meetings in Massachusetts, also interfered with rights to liberty and self-government. Today, people are still concerned with protecting their liberty and property and object to restrictions on, for example, free speech and the right to bear arms.

17. Was Britain truly depriving colonists of their natural rights? Explain your reasoning.

Sample Answer
Great Britain was depriving colonists of some of their natural rights when, for example, smugglers were denied trials by jury. However, in other ways the British government was not. For example, although the colonists resented the Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited them from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains, the British government was not depriving them of property that already belonged to them and was restricting settlement partly to protect them. Although colonists objected to being taxed by a Parliament they played no part in electing, Parliament was expected to act on behalf of all British citizens; many taxpayers who lived in England, including women, could not vote either.

18. Do the Constitution and the Bill of Rights protect the life, liberty, and property of all Americans? Why or why not?

Sample Answer
Today, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights protect the life, liberty, and property of all Americans. All people have the right to worship as they please and criticize the government, and

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all are guaranteed due process and trial by jury in criminal cases. However, this has not always been the case. African Americans and women, for example, have not always been guaranteed the protections afforded by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

19. Was the Bill of Rights a necessary addition to the Constitution? Defend your answer.

Sample Answer

The Bill of Rights was a necessary addition to the Constitution. With a few exceptions, the protections it granted were not already guaranteed by the Constitution. Thus, if the federal government had wanted to create a national church or prohibit criticism of the government, it could have done so. Indeed, the "English liberties" the colonists were accustomed to did not guarantee freedom of religion or freedom of speech. Many feared that a too-strong federal government would deprive individuals of their rights, and some states were reluctant to ratify the Constitution until protections for basic liberties were guaranteed.

20. One of the chief areas of compromise at the Constitutional Convention was the issue of slavery. Should delegates who opposed slavery have been willing to compromise? Why or why not?

Sample Answer

It would be easy to say that devotion to the principles of liberty and justice should have led anti-slavery delegates to refuse to compromise with pro-slavery factions. If they had, a large number of people might have been guaranteed their natural rights from the very beginning, and the Civil War might have been averted. However, at the time, many men who may otherwise have disliked the institution of slavery felt compromise was necessary in order to create a strong federal government to begin with. Had the compromise not been made, southern states might have left the drafting convention and not have ratified the Constitution.

21. Is the federal government too powerful? Should states have more power? If so, what specific power(s) should states have?

Sample Answer

The federal government has great power, but this is necessary to guarantee national unity, defend the nation, make interstate commerce more efficient, and ensure that the basic rights of all citizens are protected, regardless of the state in which they live. For example, at one time, several states had official churches and all residents were required to support them no matter what their beliefs were. However, checks and balances also restrict the power of individual branches of the federal government. The states have power the federal government does not have, such as the power to regulate intrastate commerce and formalize marriage.

22. What new amendments should be added to the Constitution? Why?

Sample Answer

[Answers will vary according to personal opinion, but a sample answer might look like the following:] An amendment that guarantees equality to all regardless of sex, sexual orientation, or nation of origin might be a good idea. Although the Fourteenth Amendment, for example, guarantees equality regardless of race or color, there is no amendment that guarantees equality for women; homosexuals, bisexuals, or transgender people; or immigrants. These groups are still often subject to discrimination. Most attempts to amend the Constitution in recent years have failed, however.

[Other possible responses: congressional term limits, Electoral College reform]

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Chapter 3: American Federalism

Review Questions

1. Which statement about federal and unitary systems is most accurate?
    a. In a federal system, power is concentrated in the states; in a unitary system, it is concentrated in the national government.
    b. In a federal system, the constitution allocates powers between states and federal government; in a unitary system, powers are lodged in the national government.
    c. Today there are more countries with federal systems than with unitary systems.
    d. The United States and Japan have federal systems, while Great Britain and Canada have unitary systems.

Answer
B

2. Which statement is most accurate about the sources of revenue for local and state governments?
    a. Taxes generate well over one-half the total revenue of local and state governments.
    b. Property taxes generate the most tax revenue for both local and state governments.
    c. Between 30 and 40 percent of the revenue for local and state governments comes from
    d. grant money.
    e. Local and state governments generate an equal amount of revenue from issuing licenses and certificates.

Answer
C

3. What key constitutional provisions define the scope of authority of the federal and state governments?

Answer
The following parts of the Constitution sketch the powers of the states and the federal government: Article I, Section 8; the supremacy clause of Article VI; and the Tenth Amendment. The following parts of the Constitution detail the limits on their authority: Article I, Sections 9 and 10; Bill of Rights; Fourteenth Amendment; and the civil rights amendments.

4. What are the main functions of federal and state governments?

Answer
The central functions of the federal government are to provide national defense, manage the country's foreign affairs, regulate interstate and international commerce, and oversee the country's monetary system. The key functions of state governments are to provide for the public health, safety, welfare, and morals of their citizens.

5. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court invoked which provisions of the constitution?
    a. Tenth Amendment and spending clause
    b. commerce clause and supremacy clause
    c. necessary and proper clause and supremacy clause
    d. taxing power and necessary and proper clause

Answer
C

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