

# Chapter 1 Test, Form B

networks

## Foundations of Government

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. nation                    | A. constitution places limits on powers of those who govern |
| _____ 2. unitary system            | B. gives all key powers to central government               |
| _____ 3. bourgeoisie               | C. threat of violence allows governmental work to get done  |
| _____ 4. laissez-faire             | D. power held by a few people or one political party        |
| _____ 5. oligarchy                 | E. "to let alone;" Adam Smith's economic approach           |
| _____ 6. constitutional government | ACD capitalists who own the means of production             |
| _____ 7. force theory              | ADG united by bonds of race, language, custom, or religion  |
| _____ 8. evolutionary theory       | BCD generations of familial elders rule                     |
| _____ 9. socialism                 | BDI workers who produce goods                               |
| _____ 10. proletariat              | CDI extensive government control of the economy             |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of these is a public service performed by government in the United States?
- distribution of medicine to drug stores
  - filling of potholes on streets
  - production and distribution of newspapers
  - stocking of food in grocery stores
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Although Ohio is considered a state, it is different from a country such as Japan, which is also considered a state. What makes Ohio different from Japan?
- Ohio does not have its own organized government.
  - Ohio is not characterized by a distinct ethnic group.
  - Ohio is not in a defined geographic territory.
  - Ohio is subject to laws from another entity.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Karl Marx envisioned a state where communism would be the end result. How was Marx's vision of communism different from the communism that exists today?
- A. In current communist countries, the people live in a classless agricultural society.
  - B. In current communist countries, the people share power with the government.
  - C. In the vision of communism, eventually no economic system would be needed.
  - D. In the vision of communism, property would collectively belong to the people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of these is a socialist aspect of the American mixed economy?
- A. Consumers can decide to buy wind energy from a power company.
  - B. Education through high school is provided for free.
  - C. Many American-made goods can be sold in all 50 states.
  - D. Many health management organizations are privately owned.

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

"The disease of liberty is catching; those armies will take it in the south, carry it thence to their own country, spread there the infection of revolution and representative government, and raise its people from the prone condition of brutes to the erect attitude of man."

—Thomas Jefferson, to the Marquis de Lafayette, 1820

21. How does this quote from Thomas Jefferson relate to the formation of governments and the social contract theory of government origin?
22. What are some of the rights of an American citizen? What responsibilities go along with those rights? Why don't Americans simply have rights without responsibilities?