

KEY TERMS MATCH

Match the following terms and descriptions:

1. A business that will not employ non-union workers
 2. A situation in which government bureaucracy thinks up problems for government to solve
 3. Political activity in which both benefits and costs are widely distributed
 4. Deciding what belongs on the political agenda
 5. Individual who noted the government big enough to give you everything you want is also big enough to take away everything you have
 6. Political activity in which one group benefits at the expense of many other people
 7. Intended to force industries to clean up their own toxic wastes, but a good illustration of entrepreneurial politics
 8. Political activity in which benefits are distributed, costs are concentrated
 9. Political activity in which benefits are conferred on a distinct group and costs on another distinct group
 10. A sense of being worse off than one thinks one ought to be
 11. Example of legislation pioneered in the states and replicated by the federal government
 12. A situation in which people are more sensitive to what they might lose than to what they might gain
- a. agenda setting
 - b. benefit
 - c. boycott
 - d. client politics
 - e. closed shop
 - f. cost
 - g. cost argument
 - h. Do Not Call Law
 - i. entrepreneurial politics
 - j. Gerald Ford
 - k. the Grange
 - l. interest-group politics
 - m. logrolling
 - n. majoritarian politics
 - o. policy entrepreneurs
 - p. political agenda
 - q. pork-barrel projects
 - r. process regulation
 - s. professionalization of reform
 - t. deregulation
 - u. Theodore Roosevelt
 - v. secondary boycott
 - w. Sherman Antitrust Act
 - x. Superfund
 - y. relative deprivation

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Chapter 17: The Policy-Making Process

13. People in and out of government who find ways of creating a legislative majority on behalf of interests not well-represented in government
14. A boycott by workers of a company other than the one against which the strike is directed
15. A law passed in 1890 making monopolies illegal
16. An organization of farmers especially outspoken in its criticism of large corporations
17. Any satisfaction that people believe they will derive if a policy is adopted
18. A concerted effort to get people to stop buying from a company in order to punish and to coerce a policy change
19. Individual who persuaded Congress to fund five full time lawyers to prosecute antitrust violations
20. The perceived burden to be borne if a policy is adopted
21. Mutual aid among politicians, whereby one legislator supports another's pet project in return for the latter's support
22. A set of issues thought by the public or those in power to merit action by government
23. Legislation that gives tangible benefits to constituents in the hope of winning their votes
24. Rules regulating manufacturing or industrial processes, usually aimed at improving consumer or worker safety and reducing environmental damage
25. A movement made by recent presidential administrations to lessen the federal government's oversight of several key industries such as the airlines and trucking

1. Which of the following statements *best* describes government bureaucracy today?
 - a. It is a tool of big business.
 - b. It is a major source of policy proposals.
 - c. It is an impartial institution.
 - d. It is an appendage of the political parties.
 - e. It is without significant influence in the policy-making process.
2. Senate proposals for new safety standards for industry, coal mines and automobiles were closely correlated with
 - a. the number of registered lobbyists interested in those topics.
 - b. PAC money.
 - c. statistics on fatalities.
 - d. focus on those topics in the pages of the *New York Times*.
 - e. television nightly news.
3. The text observes states can play a particularly impressive role in national policy-making when
 - a. governors are supportive of federal regulations.
 - b. legislatures impose strict limits on liability suits.
 - c. courts interpret their own constitutions narrowly.
 - d. attorneys general settle suits with businesses that bind industries throughout the country.
 - e. they have low tax rate, stimulating economic vitality.
4. The nature of the issue on the current political agenda has its greatest influence on
 - a. presidential policy.
 - b. the prevailing ideas of society at large.
 - c. congressional monitoring.
 - d. prevailing media opinion.
 - e. the kinds of groups that get politically involved.
5. An example of a policy characterized by distributed benefits and distributed costs is
 - a. a tariff on bicycle chains.
 - b. farm subsidies.
 - c. dairy subsidies.
 - d. the construction of a dam.
 - e. increased Social Security benefits.
6. An example of a widely distributed benefit is
 - a. the reduction of factory pollution.
 - b. dairy subsidies.
 - c. farm subsidies.
 - d. the protection of a business from competition.
 - e. a dissident group's freedom to speak.
7. If you receive benefits from a policy achieved by a group to which you do not belong, you are
 - a. a majoritarian.
 - b. a policy entrepreneur.
 - c. a free rider.
 - d. a neo-institutionalist.
 - e. a secondary entrepreneur.
8. Majoritarian policies tend to reflect
 - a. interest-group activity.
 - b. interest-group conglomerations.
 - c. matters of cost or ideology.
 - d. the times.
 - e. political party activity.

KEY TERMS MATCH

Match the following terms and descriptions:

1. A group that forecasts economic trends
 2. The theory that the health of an economy depends on what fraction of their incomes people save or spend
 3. General term for deductions, exemptions and exclusions in the tax code
 4. Legislation that authorizes budget ceilings
 5. An organization that provides estimates of tax revenues
 6. The theory that voters worry about community and national interests
 7. The total deficit from the first presidency down to the present
 8. The use of the amount of money in bank deposits and the price of money to affect the economy
 9. Mandatory government spending (e.g., Social Security, Medicare, Food Stamps)
 10. The mechanism that regulates the supply and price of money
 11. The theory that voters are mostly influenced by their own immediate economic situation
 12. What occurs when the government in one year spends more money than it takes in from taxes
 13. The total of all goods and services produced in the economy during a given year
 14. The use of taxes and expenditures to affect the economy
- a. budget
 - b. budget resolution
 - c. budget surplus
 - d. Congressional Budget Act
 - e. Council of Economic Advisers
 - f. deficit
 - g. discretionary spending
 - h. economic planning
 - i. entitlements
 - j. Federal Reserve System
 - k. fiscal policy
 - l. fiscal year (FY)
 - m. globalization
 - n. gross domestic product
 - o. Keynesianism
 - p. loopholes
 - q. monetarism
 - r. monetary policy
 - s. national debt
 - t. other-regarding voter theory
 - u. planning
 - v. price and wage control
 - w. Treasury Department
 - x. self-regarding voter theory
 - y. sequester
 - z. sociotropic voting
 - aa. supply-side theory

Chapter 18: Economic Policy

15. The theory that inflation occurs when there is too much money chasing too few goods
16. The theory that government should control wages and prices
17. A document that announces how much the government will collect in taxes and spend in revenues and how those expenditures will be allocated
18. Electoral behavior that regards the condition of the national economy more so than one's own personal finances
19. A recommendation for budget ceilings to guide legislative committees in their spending decisions
20. A situation in which the government takes in more money than it spends
21. An economic philosophy that assumes that the government should plan some part of the country's economic activity
22. The period from October 1 to September 30 for which government appropriations are made and federal books are kept
23. The growing integration of the economies and societies of the world
24. Government regulation of the maximum prices that can be charged and wages that can be paid
25. Automatic, across-the-board cuts in certain federal programs when Congress and the president cannot agree on a spending plan
26. An economic philosophy that holds that sharply cutting taxes would increase the incentive to invest, leading to more tax revenues
27. Spending not required to pay for contracts, interest on the national debt or entitlement programs
28. Mandatory government spending (e.g., Social Security, Medicare, Food Stamps)

1. The text suggests the massive system of Civil War pensions for Union army veterans and the Social Security system are examples of how
 - a. economic decisions tend to be sociotropic.
 - b. politicians regard institutional change in economic terms.
 - c. the federal deficit has little relation to annual expenditures.
 - d. the government has used money to affect elections.
 - e. popular governmental programs are rarely held accountable by Congress.
2. Democrats tend to be more worried than Republicans about
 - a. inflation.
 - b. international politics.
 - c. unemployment.
 - d. business investment.
 - e. recessions.
3. Lower taxes, less debt, and spending on new government programs produce what kind of politics?
 - a. Entrepreneurial
 - b. Majoritarian
 - c. Interest group
 - d. Client
 - e. b and d
4. Politicians have a strong tendency to get reelected by
 - a. decreasing taxes.
 - b. lowering the deficit.
 - c. cutting expenditures.
 - d. spending money on specific programs that are popular.
 - e. raising taxes.
5. Milton Friedman's economic philosophy is called
 - a. economic planning.
 - b. supply-side theory.
 - c. industrial policy.
 - d. monetarism.
 - e. planning.
6. Friedman takes the position that inflation is caused when
 - a. there is too little money chasing too few goods.
 - b. there is too much money chasing too many goods.
 - c. there is too little money chasing too many goods.
 - d. there is too much money chasing too few goods.
 - e. the government has a predictable increase in the money supply.
7. Keynesians believe that if people save too much
 - a. they will pay too little in taxes.
 - b. they will invest too little.
 - c. production and money supply will increase.
 - d. demand will decrease and production will decline.
 - e. demand and production will increase.
8. A follower of Keynes would probably agree with all of the following statements EXCEPT
 - a. the government should make sure there is the right level of demand.
 - b. the government should take an activist role in the economy.
 - c. money should be taken out of the economy when demand is too great.
 - d. if demand increases too fast, prices will go up.
 - e. the government should balance the budget each and every year.

KEY TERMS MATCH

Match the following terms and descriptions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. First U.S. legislation, in 1935, providing for an income transfer program | a. AFDC |
| 2. Federally funded program that provides health care for the poor | b. almshouses |
| 3. A feature of Upton Sinclair's gubernatorial platform | c. assistance program |
| 4. Legislation enacted in 1965 providing medical insurance for the elderly | d. charitable choice |
| 5. Financial assistance to the poor that replaced the AFDC program | e. client politics |
| 6. Pre-1935 state programs to aid widows with children | f. earned income tax credit |
| 7. Pre-1935 state-run or locally run homes for the poor | g. End Poverty in California plan |
| 8. Huey Long's proposal to redistribute income in the United States | h. food stamps |
| 9. Refers to religious non-profit organizations that compete for government grants to administer federal welfare-to-work related policies | i. income strategy |
| 10. Pre-Social Security proposal that was popular because it aimed to provide financial support to elderly people | j. indexing |
| 11. Benefits paid weekly to laid-off workers unable to find jobs | k. insurance program |
| 12. Also known as Social Security | l. majoritarian politics |
| 13. Former federally funded program that made payments to poor families with children | m. means test |
| 14. Cash payments to poor people who are aged, blind, or disabled | n. Medicaid |
| 15. Vouchers given to the poor to buy food at grocery stores | o. Medicare |
| 16. The mechanism by which payments rise automatically when costs do | p. Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act |
| 17. Claimed high welfare benefits made it more attractive for some to go on welfare than to look for a job | q. mother's pension |
| 18. A proviso that only those below a specified poverty level qualify for a program | r. Charles Murray |
| | s. Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance |
| | t. service strategy |
| | u. Share Our Wealth plan |
| | v. Social Security Act |
| | w. SSI |
| | x. TANF |
| | y. Townsend plan |
| | z. UI |

Chapter 19: Social Welfare

19. Policy-making in which almost everybody benefits and almost everybody pays
20. An approach to welfare that aims to give poor people job training or government jobs rather than money
21. Legislation adopted in 1988 to protect the elderly against the costs of long-term medical care; later repealed
22. Policy-making in which relatively few people benefit but everybody pays
23. An approach to welfare in which poor people are given money
24. A program financed by income taxes that provides benefits to poor citizens without requiring contributions from them
25. A self-financing program based on contributions that provides benefits to unemployed or retired persons
26. A provision of the 1975 tax law that entitles working families with children to receive money if their incomes fall below a certain level

1. When Roosevelt created the Committee on Economic Security, there was widespread belief that any direct federal welfare program
 - a. could not fund itself.
 - b. might be unconstitutional.
 - c. had to be supplemented with state taxes.
 - d. was consistent with existing programs in the states.
 - e. would be rejected by every member of his own party in Congress.
2. Dr. Francis E. Townsend's organization led a nationwide movement that demanded
 - a. food stamps for all persons over the age of seventy-five.
 - b. government pensions of \$200 a month.
 - c. health benefits for persons who were both elderly and disabled.
 - d. free health insurance for all persons over the age of seventy-five.
 - e. government-run hospitals in each state.
3. Which presidents initially supported the idea of having the government pay the medical and hospital bills of the elderly and the poor?
 - a. Democrats
 - b. Republicans
 - c. Both Democrats and Republicans
 - d. Those who were chosen in close elections
 - e. Those who were former governors
4. The American Medical Association considered the idea of medical support for the elderly and poor to be
 - a. "absolutely necessary."
 - b. "consistent with the principles of our government."
 - c. "a sure way to bankrupt the government."
 - d. "incompatible with the rights of patients."
 - e. "socialized medicine."
5. By the 1960s, a majority of the House favored a health care plan, but did not expect such legislation to ever reach the floor because
 - a. presidents had so roundly condemned the idea.
 - b. the Social Security system was unpopular.
 - c. it was expected that the Supreme Court would probably rule such a plan unconstitutional.
 - d. the Ways and Means Committee adamantly opposed the idea.
 - e. all of these.
6. The text suggests the powerful House Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas changed his position with regard to the creation of a health care program because
 - a. he realized the bill would pass and he wanted to help shape its form.
 - b. the Republicans had gained seats in the House in the recent election.
 - c. Republicans outnumbered Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee.
 - d. he had a strong sense that he would not be re-elected if he remained in opposition to the program.
 - e. Lyndon Johnson promised him a position in the cabinet.
7. Which program provides medical assistance for poor Americans?
 - a. Medicare
 - b. Poverty Fund
 - c. Medifund
 - d. Medicaid
 - e. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

KEY TERMS MATCH

Set 1

Match the following terms and descriptions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A policy perceived to confer wide benefits, and impose wide costs | a. antiappeasement |
| 2. A deep and wide conflict over some government policy | b. worldview |
| 3. A policy perceived to confer benefits on one group and costs on another | c. <i>Chadha</i> |
| 4. A policy perceived to benefit distinct groups but not to cost others | d. CIA |
| 5. The view that the United States should withdraw from world affairs, limit foreign aid, and avoid involvement in foreign wars | e. client foreign policy |
| 6. Case in which the Supreme Court upheld the presidential decision to send Japanese Americans to relocation camps | f. cold war |
| 7. The situation that followed the USSR's installation of hostile missiles in the Caribbean | g. commander in chief |
| 8. An alleged alliance between military leaders and corporate leaders | h. containment |
| 9. A cabinet-level body in charge of America's diplomatic efforts | i. cost overruns |
| 10. The agency charged with collecting sensitive foreign information | j. <i>Foreign Affairs and Foreign Policy</i> |
| 11. The committee appointed by statute that advises the president on foreign policy | k. Cuban missile crisis |
| 12. International agreements submitted to the Senate for approval | l. disengagement view |
| 13. International agreements not submitted to the Senate for approval | m. War Powers Act |
| 14. When the money actually paid to military suppliers exceeds the estimated costs | n. executive agreements |
| 15. Schlesinger's depiction of presidential power under Nixon | o. gold plating |
| 16. A proviso allowing Congress to overrule the president's actions | p. imperial presidency |
| 17. Legislation passed in 1973 that attempted to limit the president's power to make war | q. interest-group foreign policy |
| | r. iron curtain |
| | s. isolationism |
| | t. <i>Korematsu v. United States</i> |
| | u. legislative veto |
| | v. majoritarian foreign policy |
| | w. military-industrial complex |
| | x. WMD |
| | y. Munich |
| | z. NSC |
| | aa. Pearl Harbor |
| | bb. polarization |
| | cc. Rally 'Round the Flag effect |
| | dd. State Department |
| | ee. Third World |
| | ff. treaties |

18. The group of developing nations in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East
19. A Supreme Court case voiding the legislative veto in the War Powers Act
20. The constitutional role played by the president in time of war
21. Two periodicals that influence elite opinion on foreign policy issues.
22. The tendency of Pentagon officials to ask weapons contractors to meet excessively high requirements
23. A relatively consistent picture of the world problems facing the United States
24. The U.S. strategy that has dominated its post-World War II policy on the USSR
25. Weapons of mass destruction
26. Where Neville Chamberlain sought peace through appeasement
27. The site of the Japanese attack on U.S. naval forces in 1941
28. Churchill's view of the barrier separating the Western powers from the USSR-dominated countries after World War II
29. Refers to the tendency of public support for the president to increase in the time of a foreign policy crises
30. The nonmilitary struggle between the United States (and its allies) and the former Soviet Union (and its allies) following World War II
31. The worldview that emerged as a result of World War II and in particular as a reaction to the Munich conference
32. The worldview that emerged in the aftermath of the Vietnam War suggesting that the United States ought to limit foreign intervention
33. The nonmilitary struggle between the United States (and its allies) and the former Soviet Union (and its allies) following World War II

1. Where foreign policy—particularly declaring and conducting war—is concerned, who have the most volatile opinions.
 - a. political elites
 - b. working-class Americans
 - c. women
 - d. blacks and other minorities
 - e. the elderly
2. Foreign policy leaders are more likely to adopt a disengagement outlook than members of the general public.
 - a. nationalistic
 - b. liberal and internationalist
 - c. conservative
 - d. centrist
 - e. moderate
3. American elites adopted the isolationist worldview as a result of our experience with
 - a. the War Between the States
 - b. World War I
 - c. World War II
 - d. the Korean War
 - e. Vietnam
4. Containment is also known as
 - a. the Vietnam view
 - b. antiappeasement
 - c. the Human Rights view
 - d. preemption
 - e. MADD
5. Containment was the policy of
 - a. the British and French during the rise of Hitler in Germany
 - b. General Patton
 - c. the United States toward Japan before Pearl Harbor
 - d. Admiral Alfred T. Mahan
 - e. the United States toward Russia after World War II
6. The disengagement worldview was adopted by younger elites as a result of experience with
 - a. the War Between the States
 - b. World War I
 - c. World War II
 - d. the Korean War
 - e. Vietnam
7. Which elite worldview dominated the Carter administration?
 - a. isolationist
 - b. containment
 - c. disengagement
 - d. human rights
 - e. antiappeasement
8. Which elite worldview dominated the Reagan administration?
 - a. isolationist
 - b. containment
 - c. disengagement
 - d. human rights
 - e. antiappeasement

KEY TERMS MATCH

Match the following terms and descriptions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The type of politics best illustrated by the acid rain controversy | a. acid rain |
| 2. An EPA incentive that allows a company to decide how best to reduce air pollution from a given factory | b. bank (or pollution allowance) |
| 3. A national event held on April 22, 1970, celebrating the new environmental movement | c. bubble standard |
| 4. Called for a 5 percent reduction world-wide in greenhouse gases | d. catalytic converter |
| 5. A device designed to remove sulfurous pollutants from smoke as it comes out of coal-burning plants | e. Clean Air Act of 1970 |
| 6. The type of politics best illustrated by auto emission control rules | f. Clean Air Act of 1990 |
| 7. Gave the government power to sue any person or company that dumped waste | g. clear-cutting |
| 8. The setting of pollution standards and rules in order to improve air and water quality | h. client politics |
| 9. The EPA incentive that allows a company higher pollution at one plant in exchange for lower pollution at another | i. command-and-control strategy |
| 10. A law that includes the compromise reached by Congress on acid rain | j. DDT |
| 11. A pesticide banned by the EPA in 1972 | k. Earth Day |
| 12. Precipitation that may be caused by the burning of high-sulfur coal | l. entrepreneurial politics |
| | m. environmental impact statement (EIS) |
| | n. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) |
| | o. interest-group politics |
| | p. Kyoto Protocol |
| | q. majoritarian politics |
| | r. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) |
| | s. offset |
| | t. scrubber |
| | u. sulfur dioxide |
| | v. Superfund |
| | w. Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 |

DATA CHECK

Chapter 21: Environmental Policy

13. The type of politics best illustrated by the continued use of agricultural pesticides
14. A law enacted in 1970 that made oil companies responsible for cleanup costs of oil spills
15. A document required before any federal agency undertakes an activity that "significantly" affects the environment
16. A major cause of acid rain
17. An EPA incentive that allows a company to apply credits for low-polluting emissions to future plant expansions, or to sell the credits
18. A law passed in 1969 that included a provision requiring environmental impact statements
19. The type of politics best illustrated by controversies over factory pollution
20. A logging method in which all trees in an area are removed
21. The device used in automobile engines to remove emission pollutants
22. The government agency established in 1970 to implement environmental legislation
23. Landmark environmental legislation that established national air-quality standards with specified deadlines

1. Most of the debate over the Clean Air Act of 1970 centered on the issue of pollutants:
 - a. associated with the production of automobile tires.
 - b. associated with air conditioning apparatus in new automobiles.
 - c. that could come out of automobile tail pipes.
 - d. in and around the manufacturers of mini-vans.
 - e. affecting air circulation in automobiles.
2. One provision of the Clean Air Act of 1970 required cities in which smog was still a problem, despite emissions controls placed on new cars, to impose rules restricting the public's use of cars. Why did this provision fail?
 - a. The EPA adopted an overly zealous command-and-control strategy.
 - b. The provision was ruled unconstitutional.
 - c. Powerful client groups worked to defeat the provision.
 - d. Public opposition was too great.
 - e. Legislators vowed to strengthen the measure if there were not immediate results.
3. Congress has limited the impact of the Clean Air Act in various revisions by:
 - a. extending deadlines for compliance.
 - b. decreasing the levels of required reductions.
 - c. increasing the level of acceptable emissions.
 - d. exempting major metropolitan areas.
 - e. forsaking a general interest in reducing smog in big cities.
4. The text suggests that the legislation requiring environmental impact statements (EISs) passed by overwhelming majorities because it was a "pro-environment law" and because:
 - a. there was no requirement for specific action, only the need to create a "statement."
 - b. there was a general sense that EISs would speed up governmental projects.
 - c. courts would not consider legal challenges to EISs.
 - d. opponents of projects would be silenced by EISs.
 - e. federal agencies lobbied Congress intensely for EISs.
5. All of the following statements about environmental impact statements are false EXCEPT:
 - a. They were first mandated by a provision of the Clean Air Act of 1970.
 - b. They have most frequently been used by businesses to block or change projects.
 - c. They require specific action in response to a proposed project.
 - d. They apply only to federal agencies.
 - e. They apply only to state agencies.
6. Your state proposes an increase in gasoline taxes. The citizens of the state are most likely to support such an increase if the tax revenues will be used to:
 - a. build a new highway.
 - b. reduce air pollution.
 - c. pay for measures to reduce traffic congestion.
 - d. finance a new crime prevention program.
 - e. finance a new weapons-exchange program.
7. Why should many residents of Canada be concerned about the type of coal burned in midwestern U.S. power plants?
 - a. Because acid rain caused by these plants affects lakes and forests in eastern Canada.
 - b. Because the Canadian economy is heavily dependent on the sale of high-sulfur coal.
 - c. Because the Canadian economy benefits directly from the sale of smokestack scrubbers.
 - d. Because Canada is a major producer of sulfur dioxide and a source of acid rain.
 - e. Because the extraction of low-sulfur coal in Canada is quite damaging to farm land.