Instructions: Use a Scantron to enter your answers.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Over the course of human history, changes in ________ have brought the greatest changes to the economy.
   A) population size       B) the family
   C) natural resources     D) productive technology

2) Which of the following is NOT one of three technological revolutions that transformed all of social life?
   A) the Industrial Revolution
   B) the Protestant Revolution
   C) the Agricultural Revolution
   D) the Information Revolution

3) The Agricultural Revolution was set in motion by:
   A) the Protestant Reformation.
   B) changes in the natural environment.
   C) the creation of towns.
   D) hitching animals to the plow.

4) The Industrial Revolution moved ahead more quickly after the discovery and development of ________ as an early, new source of energy.
   A) the steam engine
   B) electricity
   C) wind power
   D) horses

5) Turning metals into automobiles is work that falls within the:
   A) secondary sector.
   B) tertiary sector.
   C) primary sector.
   D) All of the above are correct.

6) The term "global economy" refers to:
   A) the fact that economic activity goes on everywhere.
   B) the fact that single nations now produce more than the entire world did a century ago.
   C) expanding economic activity that moves across national borders.
   D) All of the above are correct.

7) In a capitalist economic system, "justice" amounts to:
   A) marketplace freedom—buying or investing according to self-interest.
   B) everyone being more or less socially equal.
   C) doing what is best for society’s poorest members.
   D) All of the above are correct.

8) In a socialist economic system, "justice" means:
   A) doing whatever helps boost productivity and company earnings.
   B) freedom of the marketplace.
   C) trying to meet the basic needs of all.
   D) All of the above are correct.

9) State capitalism refers to a system in which:
   A) the government owns and operates most economic enterprises.
   B) privately-owned companies cooperate closely with the government.
   C) large businesses control the government.
   D) the government owns but does not operate most economic businesses.
10) Over the course of the last century, the number of people involved in agricultural work:
   A) has stayed the same, although a larger share of workers are immigrants.
   B) has declined steadily.
   C) has remained about the same.
   D) has increased dramatically.

11) In recent decades, union membership:
   A) has declined in the United States and other high-income nations.
   B) has risen in the United States and other high-income nations.
   C) has declined in the United States but not in other high-income nations.
   D) has risen in the United States but not in other high-income nations.

12) Computers are having which of the following effects on the workplace?
   A) Computers are limiting workplace interaction.
   B) Computers are de-skilling labor.
   C) Computers increase employers' control of workers.
   D) All of the above are correct.

13) Industrialization brings about an emphasis on which type of authority?
   A) rational-legal authority
   B) charismatic authority
   C) no authority at all
   D) traditional authority

14) Monarchy is generally associated with which kind of economic system?
   A) agrarian
   B) postindustrial
   C) hunting and gathering
   D) industrial

15) In Max Weber's view, monarchy is legitimized by:
   A) charismatic authority.
   B) rational-legal authority.
   C) sheer force.
   D) traditional authority.

16) The term "authoritarian" refers to a political system that:
   A) denies popular participation in government.
   B) has free elections.
   C) relies on more than one kind of authority.
   D) is well legitimated.

17) A totalitarian political system:
   A) mixes religion with politics.
   B) concentrates all power and regulates people's lives.
   C) is completely democratic.
   D) has no bureaucracy.

18) Which of the following would be described as an economic issue?
   A) poverty
   B) the abortion controversy
   C) the family values debate
   D) gay rights

19) Which of the following would be described as a social issue?
   A) the family values debate
   B) the abortion controversy
   C) gay rights
   D) All of the above are correct.

20) As a general rule across the United States, ________ people tend to vote Democratic, while ________ people tend to vote Republican.
   A) high-income; low-income
   B) urban; rural
   C) rural; urban
   D) conservative; liberal
21) In general, what is the link between income and voting?
   A) People of all income levels are about equally likely to vote.
   B) Higher income increases the share who vote but only among women and not men.
   C) Most low-income people vote; most high-income people do not.
   D) Most high-income people vote; most low-income people do not.

22) In general, terrorism is the strategy favored by:
   A) a weak organization against a stronger foe.
   B) a left-wing organization.
   C) a strong organization against a weaker foe.
   D) a right-wing organization.

23) For almost fifty years, ________ kept the peace between the world’s nuclear superpowers.
   A) deterrence
   B) resolving underlying differences
   C) high-technology defense
   D) disarmament

TRUE/FALSE. Choose 'A' if the statement is true and 'B' if the statement is false.
24) The economy did not emerge as a distinct social institution until the Industrial Revolution.

25) Compared with agricultural work, industrial jobs involve less specialization.

26) The Information Revolution has concentrated workers in offices, generally within the central cities.

27) The global economy pays little regard to national borders.

28) Although there are many privately owned companies in the United States, most of the U.S. economy is owned and operated by the government.

29) Combining market production and extensive social welfare programs yields what we call "welfare capitalism."

30) Socialist societies create greater economic equality but with a lower overall living standard.