**Chapter 5: Political Philosophies and Theories**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following is NOT a focus of normative political theory?

@ See page 109.

a. Explaining human nature

b. Exploring how society should be governed

c. Forecasting the winner of the next election

d. Debating which policies governments should pass

e. Considering the most just value system

2. One common interest of political philosophers is to avoid the absence of government, which is also referred to by this term.

@ See page 110.

a. Monarchy

b. Plutarchy

c. Oligarchy

d. Autarky

e. Anarchy

3. This political philosopher argued that only with a strong, central ruler could the “state of nature,” in which the unrestrained and ungoverned masses would live in chaos, be prevented.

@ See page 111.

a. John Locke

b. Karl Marx

c. Karl Popper

d. Thomas Hobbes

e. Voltaire

4. The virtues of aristocracy, in which a few wealthy leaders ruled society justly and promoted the public interest, runs in contrast to this similar state of rule by a self-interested few.

@ See page 112.

a. Monarchy

b. Plutarchy

c. Oligarchy

d. Autarky

e. Anarchy

5. Plato’s concept of justice relies on members of society remaining in one of the \_\_\_ classes for which they were naturally best fitted.

@ See page 113.

a. two

b. three

c. four

d. five

e. six

6. Aristotle considered this class of people to be particularly well equipped to choose their political leaders, due to their impartial and law-abiding nature.

@ See pages 114 and 115.

a. Upper-class nobility

b. Wise philosopher kings

c. Middle-class property owners

d. Slaves

e. Lower-class artisans and servants

7. Thomas Aquinas drew upon the ideals of \_\_\_ law, incorporating an element of Christian thought into a philosophy of “no harming.”

@ See page 117.

a. positivist

b. empirical

c. normative

d. natural

e. spiritual

8. According to John Locke, expansion of this commodity shifted the basis of power and required governments to form more complete, complex social contracts.

@ See pages 120 and 121.

a. Iron

b. Oil

c. Water

d. Guns

e. Money

9. This philosopher advocated for the unrestricted reign of the free market to create wealth, as opposed to a strong and active state to control it.

@ See pages 121 and 122.

a. James Madison

b. Alexandre de Tocqueville

c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

d. James Madison

e. Thomas Jefferson

10. The creation of social security programs in 1930s America is an example of a shift toward this political philosophy.

@ See pages 127 and 128.

a. Aristrocratic traditionalism

b. Classical liberalism

c. Humanitarian law

d. Self-development thought

e. Communism

**True/False Questions**

11. Oftentimes, normative political thought is motivated by real-life empirical political problems.

@ See page 109.

a. True

b. False

12. According to Hobbes, the concept of “justice” was immutable and found in natural law.

@ See page 111.

a. True

b. False

13. Unlike Plato, Aristotle advocated for a type of government that was actually intended to be carried out in the real world.

@ See page 114.

a. True

b. False

14. To combat the pathologies of the state of nature, Rousseau advocated a complex system of government, replete with numerous laws and regulations.

@ See page 117.

a. True

b. False

15. John Stuart Mill and Thomas Hill Green’s discussion of positive and negative freedom’s attempted to balance the role of the government in private benefits and regulations.

@ See page 128.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. How can political philosophy and normative political thought be useful for empirical political science?

Type: E

17. Do you believe that it is possible for a traditional aristocracy to rule in a way that is beneficial to the broader population? What does your opinion on this question reveal about your view of human nature?

Type: E

18. What were the major similarities and differences between Plato and Aristotle’s views of democracy. With which do you most closely agree?

Type: E

19. What does individual liberty entail? Which philosophers discussed in this chapter view liberty as a positive thing—to be gained—and which view liberty as something to be feared?

Type: E

20. Do you see evidence of “social Darwinism” in today’s world? Why or why not?

Answers:

1. c

2. e

3. d

4. c

5.b

6. c

7. d

8. e

9. b

10. c

11. True

12. False

13. True

14. False

15. True