**Chapter 15: Authoritarian Regimes**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following is NOT a style of authoritarian rule?

@ See pages 444 and 445.

a. Single-party rule

b. Military government

c. Totalitarianism

d. Theocracy

e. Single-party dominant

2. Which of the following is an example of personal autocracy?

@ See page 446.

a. Monarchy

b. Military regime

c. Single-party rule

d. Theocracy

e. Single-party dominant rule

3. Personal dictatorships rely upon force and \_\_\_ to remain in power.

@ See pages 447 and 448.

a. legitimacy

b. a constitution

c. tradition

d. hereditary rule

e. personal loyalty

4. Traditional military governments during the 1960–1980s often shared a common distaste for this ideology.

@ See pages 450 and 451.

a. Conservatism

b. Fascism

c. Liberalism

d. Communism

e. Environmentalism

5. In Latin American military regimes, this component of democratic governance was used to foster a superficial connection between elites and citizens.

@ See page 453.

a. A professional bureaucracy

b. A political party in support of the regime

c. An elected executive

d. An independent judiciary

e. A volunteer army

6. This variety of single-party rule was responsible for the strongest central control of the government and was found in contexts as diverse as Eastern Europe and Africa.

@ See pages 454 and 455.

a. Fascism

b. Conservatism

c. Liberalism

d. Communism

e. Nationalism

7. This final hold-out of the single-party regime model continues to be organized as it was under economic communism, but has adapted to capitalism and the free market.

@ See page 456.

a. Mozambique

b. Russia

c. Poland

d. Angola

e. China

8. One method of maintaining one-party control is \_\_\_, when dissenting opinions and opposition are brought into the governing regime.

@ See page 457.

a. cooperation

b. collaboration

c. cooptation

d. consideration

e. comprehension

9. While theocracy brings to mind some form of rule based upon religious teaching, it can also mix with this other form of non-democratic rule.

@ See page 460.

a. Monarchy

b. One-party rule

c. Totalitarian

d. Authoritarian

e. All of the above are possible

10. This communist ruler took control of the Soviet Union following the death of Lenin.

@ See page 466 and 467.

a. Joseph Stalin

b. Leonid Brezhnev

c. Nikita Khrushchev

d. Leon Trotsky

e. Mikhail Gorbachev

**True/False Questions**

11. Authoritarian systems typically blend some element of democratic governance with non-democratic features.

@ See page 444.

a. True

b. False

12. The modern-day United Arab Emirates are an example of an existing monarchy.

@ See page 446.

a. True

b. False

13. Military governments allow political scientists to clearly identify the main source of power behind the governing regime.

@ See page 452.

a. True

b. False

14. In many Asian single-party regimes, the theme of Confucian order was stressed.

@ See page 456.

a. True

b. False

15. Unlike a coup, a revolution involves the total replacement of previous political leadership AND the regime with which they governed.

@ See page 461.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. Are all non-democracies ruled the same way? Discuss similarities and differences between three major forms of non-democratic rule.

Type: E

17. What is clientelism? How does clientelism support or operate in concert with various types of authoritarian rule?

Type: E

18. From the perspective of the United States, could military regimes be seen as useful for American interests abroad? Why or why not?

Type: E

19. Discuss how communism affected the strong and function of non-democratic governments. How did one-party rule change, following the collapse of the Soviet Union?

Type: E

20. What factors are necessary to start and maintain a revolution? Why do revolutions oftentimes fail to accomplish the change that they set out to begin?

Answers:

1. c

2. a

3. e

4. d

5. b

6. d

7. e

8. c

9. e

10. a

11. True

12. True

13. False

14. True

15. True