**Chapter 16: Democratization**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. This word is oftentimes used to describe the taking hold and persistence of representative democracy in a previously undemocratic system.

@ See page 473.

a. Coordination

b. Cooperation

c. Consolidation

d. Collaboration

e. Corporation

2. The presence of \_\_\_ between elite groups in the society can lead to smoother and more durable democratic transitions.

@ See page 476.

a. pacts

b. agreement

c. conflict

d. rifts

e. cliques

3. Which of the following factors does NOT have an impact on the transition of countries towards democracy?

@ See pages 478 and 479.

a. Economic development

b. Democratic values

c. Pre-democratic experience

d. Geographic location

e. Relative extremism of parties

4. According to Christian Welzel and Ronald Inglehart, \_\_\_ values, which include aspirations to liberty, participation in protests or petitions, and social trust, are necessary to support democracy.

@ See page 480.

a. Emancipatory

b. Enlightened

c. Emerging

d. Evangelical

e. Environmental

5. This type of non-democratic rule is the most likely to perpetuate itself, even during periods of economic crisis, as power is transferred from one authoritarian ruler to another.

@ See pages 482 and 483.

a. Single-party dominant

b. Communist

c. Military regime

d. Theocracy

e. Monarchy

6. This major societal player impacted the balance of power in early Latin American party systems and still plays a central political role in contemporary politics.

@ See pages 484 and 485.

a. National universities

b. The Catholic church

c. Volunteers from North America

d. School teachers

e. Medical professionals

7. This form of economic management used in developing countries focuses on restricting imports from abroad and propping up local production instead.

@ See pages 488 and 489.

a. Autarky

b. Bureaucratic socialism

c. Communism

d. Dominant one-party rule

e. Import-substitution industrialization

8. The presence of \_\_\_ is typically the MOST desirable arrangement of political parties, used to stabilize a democratic system.

@ See pages 490 and 491.

a. extreme, minor parties

b. a singular moderate party

c. contending parties from the moderate left and right

d. all left-wing parties

e. non-ideological parties

9. Which of the following cleavages does NOT inform and reinforce political party differences in contemporary Nigerian politics?

@ See pages 495 to 497.

a. Religion

b. Geography

c. Ethnicity

d. Socioeconomic status

e. Language

10. Contention between limited groups of elites in El Salvador is an example of \_\_\_ .

@ See pages 497 to 500.

a. competitive oligarchy

b. electoral authoritarianism

c. totalitarianism

d. one-party rule

e. parliamentary democracy

**True/False Questions**

11. Most regime changes in the twentieth century that led to democracy came as the result of revolution.

@ See page 475.

a. True

b. False

12. Another form of pacted transition involves the creation of a constitution or “social pact.”

@ See page 477.

a. True

b. False

13. Higher degrees of economic inequality typically encourage democratization.

@ See page 480.

a. True

b. False

14. Dependence of developing economies on established democracies may positively impact democratization.

@ See page 488.

a. True

b. False

15. More presidential than parliamentary or semi-presidential regimes have borne witness to system failures during and after periods democratic transition.

@ See page 493.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. Which factors explain the most successful transitions towards democratic rule? Which can make democratization more challenging?

Type: E

17. How do we define modernism or modernization? How are these values and processes distinctive from democracy and democratization?

Type: E

18. How does a country’s previous history, prior to democratization, inform its ability to consolidate democracy after transition?

Type: E

19. How does the makeup of the political party system found in a country help or hurt its chances of democratic consolidation?

Type: E

20. Why have political scientists charged that presidential regimes are harder to maintain than parliamentary ones in fledgling democracies? Provide three scenarios that may make presidential systems less stable.

Answers:

1. c

2. a

3. d

4. a

5. c

6. b

7. e

8. c

9. d

10. a

11 False

12. True

13. False

14. True

15. True