**Self-Study: Multiple-Choice Questions**

**Chapter 1**

1. The opposite of contention is \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 3.

a. convention

b. corporation

c. consociation

d. cooperation

e. correlation

2. Which of the following does politics affect in our daily lives?

@ See pages 3 and 4.

a. The wages we earn at our jobs

b. The services that the government provides for us

c. The security that we feel, ensured by our military

d. The roads that we use to travel to school

e. All of the above

3. This type of informal power can change opinions and outcomes, but does not rely on explicit force.

@ See page 6.

a. Sanctions

b. Requirements

c. Influence

d. Authority

e. Commands

4. Organizational units within a given territory that exert formal or legal authority through the creation of public policies are more generally referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 8.

a. government

b. non-profit

c. firm

d. military

e. chamber of commerce

5. Advisors that are nominated by the elected executive (president or prime minister) to directly advise their decision making are typically referred to as secretaries or which other term?

@ See page 8.

a. Adversaries

b. Legislators

c. Bureaucrats

d. Ministers

e. Generals

6. One important component of representative democracy is the presence of \_\_\_\_\_\_ elections.

@ See page 9.

a. occasional and erratic

b. free and fair

c. restricted and corrupt

d. secretive and limited

e. no

7. Which of the following is the most common form of government in Europe?

@ See page 10.

a. Presidentialism

b. Parliamentarism

c. Authoritarianism

d. Communism

e. Federalism

8. An unusual form of non-democracy, in which a single leader imposes his or her will on the country, usually through the use of fear and strict private surveillance, is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ government.

A See page 12.

a. authoritarian

b. communist

c. representative

d. sultanist

e. totalitarian

9. When governments pass laws to create or enforce rules and standards, we say that they are making this type of public policy.

@ See page 15.

a. Subsidies

b. Budgets

c. Taxation

d. Disbursements

e. Regulations

10. Which of the following leads us to suspect that elections in Belarus are not fully free and fair?

@ See pages 21 and 22.

a. President Lukashenko won more than 80 percent of the vote in the last two elections.

b. Opposition leaders were detained or barred from running for office.

c. The police used violence to intimidate average citizens.

d. Widespread irregularities and fraud were reported at the polls.

e. All of the above are true.

Answers:

1. d

2. e

3. c

4. a

5. d

6. b

7. b

8. e

9. e

10. b

**Chapter 2**

1. Which of the following would be an example of directive power?

@ See page 27.

a. A professor recommends a new method of studying to her students.

b. A speed limit is imposed on a busy stretch of highway.

c. A performance review offers employees suggestions for improvement.

d. A commanding officer orders his battalion to advance their positions.

e. A local government decides how best to implement a new state requirement.

2. In what way does the authority of voters differ between a parliamentary and presidential system of government?

@ See page 29.

a. Voters have the authority to directly choose the prime minister.

b. Voters have the authority to directly choose the president.

c. Voters do not have the authority to choose either executive.

d. Voters have the authority to schedule the elections for prime minister.

e. Voters have the authority to remove the president from office.

3. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ takes place when a politician “returns a favor” as a response for an action taken by another.

@ See page 32.

a. Exchange relationship

b. Anticipated relation

c. Authority ploy

d. Political showdown

e. Populist debate

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is when an actor is influenced to react in a certain way, based upon his or her assumption about how another actor will behave in the future.

@ See page 33.

a. Coercion

b. Arm twisting

c. Proactive influence

d. Anticipated reaction

e. Backroom deal

5. Violent coercion by a government that is systematically targeted against a specific population is referred to as state \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 35.

a. intervention

b. genocide

c. sovereignty

d. influence

e. terror

6. This model assumes that policies will be made in response to the preferences of the largest group of voters and is an important component of democracy.

@ See page 37.

a. Majority preference

b. Elite model

c. Personal leadership model

d. Pluralist model

e. Class-based model

7. The success of charismatic leadership in advancing policy change provides evidence for which of the following models?

@ See pages 41 and 42.

a. Majority preference

b. Elite model

c. Personal leadership model

d. Pluralist model

e. Class-based model

8. The ability of Gordon Brown to influence British citizens to shift their view of the 2008 UK bank bailouts could be seen as combining which of the following two models?

@ See page 43.

a. majority preference – personal leadership

b. personal leadership – pluralist

c. pluralist – elite

d. majority preference – elite

e. elite – personal leadership

9. The popularity of individual Canadian politicians in recent years, such as former prime minister Steven Harper and current premier Justin Trudeau, would seem to indicate that Canada is becoming closer to a \_\_\_\_\_ of public policymaking.

@ See pages 45 and 46.

a. majority preference

b. elite model

c. personal leadership model

d. pluralist model

e. class-based model

10. Which of the following does NOT explain why the Chinese government is able to maintain elite power over the country?

@ See pages 47 and 48.

a. The Chinese Communist Party has the central role in government.

b. A robust secret police quashes the possibility of popular dissent.

c. Local protests occur over issues such as unemployment and land ownership.

d. The party-government has benefitted from strong economic growth.

e. The decision to “peg” Chinese currency to the dollar boosts trade.

Answers:

1. d

2. b

3. a

4. d

5. e

6. a

7. c

8. a

9. c

10. c

**Chapter 3**

1. Political science research began to emerge as scholars sought to explain the breakdown of European democracies leading up to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ war.

@ See page 52.

a. French and Indian

b. Vietnam

c. Second World

d. French Revolutionary

e. Sino-Japanese

2. Which of the following does NOT present a challenge to behavioral pluralism?

@ See page 54.

a. Political systems may limit the influence of certain groups.

b. A focus on individual behavior can ignore the roles of political institutions.

c. Many political developments happen outside of the researcher’s public eye.

d. Many liberal democracies include the participation of rival interest groups.

e. Attention to individuals can lead to missing out on cultural context.

3. An important, yet complicating, factor in empirical political analysis.

@ See page 56 and 57.

a. The study of politics cannot be generalized beyond individual opinion.

b. Multiple variables may influence the concepts that we are trying to explain.

c. Hypotheses are normative statements of personal belief.

d. Many variables are likely to be *both* necessary *and* sufficient for our studies.

e. Quantitative analysis will likely never explain what we are witnessing.

4. Which of the following is the correct order for modeling the effect of one variable on another?

@ See pages 54 to 57.

a. Dependent 🡪 Independent

b. Intervening 🡪 Independent

c. Independent 🡪 Dependent

d. Dependent 🡪 Intervening

e. Independent 🡨🡪 Dependent

5. Another word for a reasoned explanation of a cause and effect relationship in political analysis is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

@ See pages 61 and 62.

a. research question

b. theory

c. data

d. analysis

e. conclusion

6. This type of analysis emphasizes the effect of deeply held societal values, beliefs, and local customs.

@ See page 63.

a. Institutionalist analysis

b. Political culture analysis

c. Modernization analysis

d. Rational choice analysis

e. Formal analysis

7. When a theory can be “falsified” it can be . . .

@ See page 63.

a. shown to be immune to counter-examples.

b. judged as the correct answer.

c. made into scientific law.

d. shown to be incorrect, which may improve the theory.

e. falsely accused of being wrong.

8. Which of the following is NOT a component of political ideologies?

@ See page 65.

a. One or more preferred political values

b. Related empirical beliefs about society and politics

c. Evaluations of how society should be

d. Specific opinions about a single public policy

e. General prescriptions for how the government should act

9. This subfield of political science examines the relationship between individual countries in the global arena.

@ See page 71.

a. American politics

b. Comparative politics

c. International relations

d. Normative political theory

e. Political methodology

10. This type of regime gave the Zambian president an institutionally vague power base that allowed for him to expand upon his powers more than would be expected in a democracy.

@ See pages 74 and 75.

a. Presidentialism

b. Parliamentarism

c. Semi-Presidentialism

d. Totalitarianism

e. Militarism

Answers:

1. c

2. d

3. b

4. c

5. b

6. b

7. d

8. d

9. c

10. c

**Chapter 4**

1. Which of the following components of nation-state development refers to a widespread sense that the system of government is right and just?

@ See page 80.

a. State authority

b. National identity

c. Legitimacy

d. Participation

e. Hegemony

2. Which of the following is NOT an essential component of the state?

@ See page 82.

a. Governing institutions, such as a legislature or an executive branch

b. Sovereign rule exists over the full country

c. A set geographic territory that is identifiable

d. Citizens that represent a singular ethnic and cultural heritage

e. Uncontested leadership persists across the full territory

3. This technological capability became increasingly important to maintaining the permeation of the state during the nineteenth century.

@ See page 84.

a. High-speed internet service

b. Developed railway infrastructure

c. Cellular communication capabilities

d. The invention of electricity

e. Commercial and chartered airlines

4. Which of the following is NOT a key component of national identity?

@ See pages 85 and 86.

a. Shared cultural history

b. Common language

c. Geographically concentrated population

d. Citizenship in a common political community

e. Identification with a shared religious tradition

5. Political cleavages can become detrimental to the formation of a common national identity when multiple contending differences in the population overlap with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cleavage.

@ See pages 87 and 88.

a. ethnic

b. religious

c. socioeconomic

d. territorial

e. linguistic

6. One way that governments can deal with competing cleavages that exist on a territorial basis is to grant limited degrees of autonomy to subnational units. This is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See pages 88 and 89.

a. consociationalism

b. constitutional consensus

c. federalism

d. regionalism

e. subnationalism

7. The lack of political legitimacy contributed to the American Revolution because . . .

@ See pages 90 and 91.

a. colonists decided to follow the French model of democracy.

b. British rulers were rude to local colonial Americans.

c. the Crown imposed new laws on colonists that did not represent their will.

d. the Boston Tea Party was an unsuccessful party.

e. the Stamp Tax was more expensive than originally expected.

8. Which of the following is NOT a component of political legitimacy?

@ See pages 90 to 93.

a. Rule of law

b. Representation of citizen values

c. Effectiveness of political rule

d. Presence of presidential governing

e. Charismatic leadership

9. The presence of positive political participation may derail or even transform a country’s leadership toward democratic governing, particularly in this type of non-democracy.

@ See page 93.

a. Authoritarianism

b. Monarchism

c. Sultanism

d. Theocracy

e. Totalitarianism

10. The policy of “l’abertura,” taken by President Figuereido in the 1970s and responsible for the full democratization of the country, translates to this English concept.

@ See page 103.

a. Reorganization

b. Popular Rule

c. Openness

d. Secularism

e. Civility

Answers:

1. c

2. d

3. b

4. c

5. d

6. c

7. c

8. d

9, a

10. c

**Chapter 5**

1. Political philosophers with similar views on how government should function can be said to belong to similar \_\_\_\_\_ of political thought.

@ See page 110.

a. teams

b. strands

c. cliques

d. pods

e. classes

2. In this classic type of political system, government is ruled by a single leader.

@ See page 110.

a. Monarchy

b. Plutarchy

c. Oligarchy

d. Autarky

e. Anarchy

3. When a single person rules in a way that is arbitrary, impulsive, lawless, and self-interested, that society is said to exist in a state of \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 111.

a. democracy

b. tyranny

c. timocracy

d. oligopoly

e. monotony

4. Which of the following contemporary professions would most closely fit the type of person that Plato believed should rule his ideal “republic”?

@ See pages 112 to 114.

a. Policemen

b. Politicians

c. Professors

d. Painters

e. Pilots

5. Which of the following is NOT true of both Plato and Aristotle’s view on governing?

@ See pages 112 to 115.

a. Leaders were seen as trustees of the population, not representatives.

b. Traditional aristocratic leadership was understandable and beneficial.

c. The government should intervene in the education of the public.

d. Property ownership should not be used purely for financial gain.

e. Regular, free, and fair elections should be held for all political positions.

6. This English philosopher valued a conservative “natural aristocracy” of leaders who, due to their role as property owners in the society, were in a unique place to defend social values.

@ See pages 115 and 116.

a. John Locke

b. Karl Marx

c. Karl Popper

d. Thomas Hobbes

e. Edmund Burke

7. Which of the following best describes Rousseau’s plan for legislating?

@ See pages 117 and 118.

a. Citizens write and pass all laws by popular acclimation.

b. A strict monarch makes all decisions for the people.

c. Politicians make proposals to be voted on for with the people’s general will.

d. Representatives make policy, disconnected from public opinion.

e. No national, only locally focused, laws were permitted.

8. Which of the following solutions was advocated by James Madison as a way of preventing “tyranny of the majority” among rival factions?

@ See page 121.

a. Increase popular representation

b. Create a bicameral Congress

c. Unify all thirteen American colonies under a strongly central state

d. Allow for sub-national divisions to balance power

e. Empower a strong and unelected leader

9. This important critic and student of Georg Hegel went on to create an ideology responsible for the underpinning premises of communism.

@ See pages 124 and 125.

a. Karl Marx

b. Vladimir Lenin

c. Jozef Stalin

d. Josip Broz Tito

e. Adolph Hitler

10. By 1940, the Swedish government had already put into place which of the following public benefits?

@ See pages 135 and 136.

a. National pensions

b. Communities for the homeless

c. Comprehensive healthcare

d. Senior citizen insurance

e. All of the above

Answers:

1. b

2. a

3. b

4. c

5. e

6. e

7. c

8. d

9. a

10. e

**Chapter 6**

1. In modern terminology, this direction refers to ideologies that favor a lack of government involvement in a country’s economy.

@ See page 141.

a. Left

b. Right

c. Up

d. Down

e. Middle

2. Marxism-Leninism is most closely associated with this contemporary ideology.

@ See pages 143 and 144.

a. Conservatism

b. Liberalism

c. Communism

d. Fascism

e. Environmentalism

3. Communism’s strict organizational hierarchies and disciplined party leadership system is actually more analogous to this ideology in a number of structural ways.

@ See page 145.

a. Conservatism

b. Liberalism

c. Feminism

d. Fascism

e. Environmentalism

4. Which of the following is the furthest LEFT on the political spectrum?

@ See pages 143 to 145.

a. Democratic socialism

b. Socialism

c. Marxism

d. Social democracy

e. Communism

5. This ideology embraces a mix of leftist ideas and Christianity and is particularly popular in Latin American countries.

@ See page 150.

a. Christian democracy

b. Liberation theology

c. Evangelical liberalism

d. Protestant socialism

e. Moderate humanitarianism

6. This French term refers to the liberal view that the government should stay out of the economy and “let it be.”

@ See page 153.

a. Savoir faire

b. Savoir dire

c. Joie de vivre

d. Laissez faire

e. Je ne sais quoi

7. Except for times of national crisis, conservative and liberal views on this topic are nearly identical.

@ see pages 154 to 156.

a. Personal rights and freedoms

b. The role of the military

c. Government involvement in the economy

d. The power of the church

e. Maintenance of the status quo

8. This extreme ideology places an exclusive emphasis on ethnic-national groups and uses the state as a vehicle to preserve its dominance within a given territory.

@ See pages 158 and 159.

a. Conservatism

b. Nationalism

c. Populism

d. Fascism

e. Socialism

9. This branch of Islam advocates direct application of Koranic teachings into law (“sharia”) and is found in the most conservative Islamic countries.

@ See pages 160 and 161.

a. Sunni

b. Shia

c. Sufi

d. Alawite

e. Salafi

10. This program required the forced communalization of Chinese agriculture and led to widespread famine.

@ See pages 169 and 170.

a. One Hundred Flowers

b. The Great Leap Forward

c. Cultural Revolution

d. The Big Struggle

e. March of the Faithful

Answers:

1. b

2. c

3. a

4. e

5. b

6. d

7. c

8. d

9. e

10. b

**Chapter 7**

1. When mortgage holders are unable to make minimum payments on their housing loan, their house can go into \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 175.

a. repossession

b. foreclosure

c. bankruptcy

d. eviction

e. ruin

2. This model of economic management derived its philosophy from political Marxism-Leninism.

@ See page 177.

a. Bureaucratic socialism

b. Fascism

c. Import Substitution Industrialization

d. Export-led Industrialization

e. Laissez-faire economics

3. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the Import Substitution Industrialization model?

@ See page 178.

a. High tariffs limited imports

b. Regulations prevent some foreign products from entering domestic markets

c. Consumers demanded more international products

d. De-colonization made it politically unattractive to import from abroad

e. Comparative advantage showed the model was inefficient

4. Which phenomenon best explains the shift away from command economics and toward free market development across the world?

@ See page 180.

a. Fall of communism

b. Third wave of democracy

c. George W. Bush’s foreign policy

d. Global warming

e. Globalization

5. Which of the following sectors has traditionally been run as a government-backed monopoly, due to high start-up costs and economies of scale?

@ See pages 184 to 186.

a. Railroads

b. Telecommunications

c. Electricity

d. Water and sewage

e. All of the above

6. \_\_\_\_\_ allow(s) governments to use public money to influence private markets, without exercising direct ownership over a particular company or sector.

@ See pages 186 and 187.

a. Privatization

b. Public trading

c. Taxation

d. Regulation

e. Subsidies

7. When the national gross domestic product (GDP) decreases in size, we say that the economy is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See pages 191 and 192.

a. deflation

b. inflation

c. procession

d. recession

e. depression

8. Keynes’s position that a government should continue to spend money during a recession, as borrowing rates are low, is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 194.

a. popular solidarity

b. budget austerity

c. deficit spending

d. fiscal responsibility

e. monetary activism

9. This group of economists advocates for extreme cuts in government spending, to prevent inflationary spending during an economic downturn.

@ See page 199.

a. The Chicago School

b. The Berlin School

c. The French School

d. The New York School

e. The Austrian School

10. Why was the 2008 financial crisis also a more complex monetary crisis for Europeans in a way that was not the case in the United States?

@ See pages 202 to 204.

a. The European Union was powerless to do anything.

b. The common euro currency did not coincide with common fiscal law.

c. The components of the crisis were different than in the United States.

d. The human nature of Europeans meant that they responded more slowly.

e. Governments were less involved in their economies than in the United States.

Answers:

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. e

5. e

6. e

7. d

8. c

9. e

10. b

**Chapter 8**

1. Which of the following would NOT be a directly contributing factor to a country’s political culture?

@ See pages 214 and 215.

a. Its dominant religions

b. Its societal history

c. Its past political structures

d. Its popular culture

e. Its major political parties

2. In which way can political culture become oversimplified?

@ See pages 215 and 216.

a. The source of culture may not be the political system.

b. Political parties may present extreme versions of popular opinion.

c. Variations at the subculture level can be over-generalized.

d. Politicians may be more closely wed to ideas than their voters.

e. All of the above are true.

3. In a country with a \_\_\_\_\_ political culture, the population is neither engaged in politics, nor knows much about it.

@ See page 217.

a. parochial

b. subject

c. civic

d. participative

e. communist

4. Which of the following is NOT an example of a post-material value?

@ See pages 218 and 219.

a. Nuclear weapons should be banned.

b. Progressive taxation should tax higher earners at higher rates.

c. Women should be treated equally to men in political life.

d. Same-sex couples should be allowed to adopt on equal terms.

e. Clean energy should reduce the use of fossil fuels.

5. Developing democracies often require a balance of social and \_\_\_\_\_ capital to stave off backsliding towards authoritarianism.

@ See pages 220 to 222.

a. cultural

b. religious

c. leadership

d. economic

e. military

6. A lack of leadership commitment to democracy, combined with residual values from a country’s pre-democratic past, may lead to a state of \_\_\_\_\_ —where a nominally democratic country fails to offer voters a viable set of choices.

@ See pages 222 and 223.

a. totalitarian rule

b. sultanist control

c. electoral authoritarian

d. cartel corruption

e. machine politics

7. When the media is consciously used to spread the beliefs of an individual politician or the government instead of reporting critically on it, this is called \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 229.

a. propaganda

b. editorial

c. endorsement

d. op-ed

e. advice

8. For a public opinion poll to be valid and representative, which of the following MUST be true?

@ See page 234.

a. It must be conducted via telephone.

b. It must randomly sample the population.

c. It must ask only yes/no questions.

d. It must be administered by the government.

e. It must obtain a margin of error less than 2 percent.

9. One of the most accurate types of polling occurs after voters have actually cast their ballots and is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ poll.

@ see page 236.

a. post-facto

b. convenience

c. straw

d. exit

e. advisory

10. This military leader ruled Indonesia for much of the late twentieth century using a local form of governing called “Golkar” that coopted the middle class into supporting the government.

@ See page 242.

a. Suharto

b. Yudhoyono

c. Jokowi

d. Sukarno

e. Franco

Answers:

1. e

2. e

3. a

4. b

5. d

6. c

7. a

8. b

9. d

10. a

**Chapter 9**

1. Interest groups are an example of what Dahl called “minorities rule,” because . . .

@ See page 246.

a. ethnic minorities often have their own interest groups.

b. minor interest groups are often the most persuasive.

c. interest groups allow singular or focused interests to be represented.

d. the majority rarely gets its way in politics.

e. interest groups are undemocratic.

2. The industrial era brought about this particular type of interest group in modernizing democracies.

@ See pages 252 and 253.

a. Single-issue groups

b. Protest groups

c. Agricultural guilds

d. Religious groups

e. Labor unions

3. Individuals who benefit from interest groups without paying dues or joining formally are called \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 251.

a. deadbeats

b. free riders

c. mooches

d. lazy

e. inactive

4. This larger collection of interest groups assembles different organizations, clustered on a similar topic, and channels their interests to government decision makers.

@ See pages 244 and 255.

a. Lobbyists

b. Unions

c. Peak associations

d. Non-governmental organizations

e. Confederations

5. This category of interest group assembles to seek direct and tangible benefits.

@ See page 256.

a. Instrumental

b. Value

c. Single-issue

d. Material

e. Associational

6. One challenge faced by single-issue interest groups is that . . .

@ See page 255.

a. members are interested in multiple things.

b. complex platforms can be difficult to digest.

c. diverse member backgrounds can be hard to unify.

d. charismatic leadership and momentum can be hard to maintain.

e. government officials are more likely to listen to broader coalitions.

7. One central difference between instrumental and communal groups is that . . .

@ See pages 259 and 260.

a. membership in instrumental groups is more specific.

b. membership in communal groups is more formal.

c. membership in instrumental groups is more value-laden.

d. membership in communal groups is government sponsored.

e. membership in instrumental groups is chosen or self-selected.

8. In this system of interest group intermediation, interest groups are given privileged access to participate directly in governmental decision-making processes.

@ See page 265.

a. Neo-corporatism

b. Neo-pluralism

c. Neo-conservatism

d. Neo-liberalism

e. Neo-colonialism

9. The main source of opposition politics in Japan comes from the \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 268.

a. Japanese Socialist Party

b. Liberal Democratic Party

c. Keiretsu Party

d. Coiffure Party

e. Democratic Party of Japan

10. The first major left-of-center party in modern Mexico, the \_\_\_\_\_ party, provided helpful oversight of the \_\_\_\_\_ after its 2012 return to power.

@ See pages 271 and 272.

a. PAN . . . PRD

b. PRI . . . PAN

c. PRD . . . PRI

d. PRD . . . PAN

e. PAN . . . PRI

Answers:

1. c

2. e

3. b

4. c

5. d

6. d

7. e

8. a

9. e

10.c

**Chapter 10**

1. Limited to the societal elite, initial \_\_\_\_\_ parties relied upon collecting support from relevant key societal groups, such as landowners, bankers, or lawyers.

@ See page 278.

a. parliamentary

b. caucus

c. cadre

d. mass

e. catch-all

2. This word has come to stand for political party members who have been elected to and serve within a democratic legislature.

@ See page 278.

a. Cell

b. Militia

c. Caucus

d. Team

e. Squad

3. Which of the following would likely NOT influence a modern, democratic party’s decision to select a potential candidate?

@ See page 280.

a. The popularity of the candidate

b. The loyalty of the candidate to the party

c. The candidate’s length of membership in the party

d. Overlap between the candidate and the party’s respective ideologies

e. All of the above would impact the selection

4. This political thinker posited that the key division in modern party systems is an individual’s socioeconomic position—whether or not they are the “employer” or the “employee.”

@ See page 282.

a. Karl Marx

b. John Locke

c. Friedrich Hayek

d. Joseph Schumpeter

e. J. S. Mill

5. Which of the following has NOT been in decline, since the 1990s?

@ See pages 284 and 285.

a. Party polarization

b. Party membership

c. Ideological linkages to voters

d. Voter loyalty towards a party

e. Leadership responsiveness to voters

6. Political scientists use this word to describe “swing voters”—the target of large political party appeals.

@ See pages 285 and 286.

a. Minimum voters

b. Modal voters

c. Mean voters

d. Deviant voters

e. Median voters

7. “Broad” or “catch-all” parties, who provide a range of policies to diverse constituencies, are a product of \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See pages 289 and 290.

a. effective interest aggregation

b. stable policymaker preferences

c. limited voter enfranchisement

d. low barriers to entry into the legislature

e. non-democratic leadership

8. Which system is likely to favor the highest degree of party discipline?

@ See pages 295 and 296.

a. Presidentialism with PR elections

b. Parliamentarism with PR elections

c. Presidentialism with SMDP elections

d. Parliamentarism with SMDP elections

e. All should favor equal degrees of party discipline

9. Which system is likely to favor the LOWEST amount of spending on elections?

@ See pages 300 and 301.

a. Presidentialism with PR elections

b. Parliamentarism with PR elections

c. Presidentialism with SMDP elections

d. Parliamentarism with SMDP elections

e. All should favor equal levels of spending

10. As is the case in many developing democracies, the most ideological political parties in Peru hail from the \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See pages 307 and 308.

a. left

b. right

c. center

d. North

e. South

Answers:

1. b

2. c

3. e

4. c

5. a

6. e

7. a

8. b

9. b

10. a

**Chapter 11**

1. Proportional representation (PR) systems tend to present voters with more candidates for which of the following reasons?

@ See page 315.

a. PR systems have smaller electoral districts.

b. PR systems require fewer votes to win seats and thus encourage smaller parties.

c. PR systems encourage parties with better publicity teams.

d. PR systems are found in countries with more sophisticated voters.

e. PR systems encourage parties to work together and build coalitions.

2. Which of the following would NOT encourage voter turnout in the United States?

@ See page 317.

a. Moving the election to a Sunday or public holiday

b. Adding a referendum to the ballot

c. Nominating a charismatic and historic candidate from a major party

d. Requiring mandatory voting by law

e. Limiting the participation of smaller, independent parties in the election

3. Which of the following is NOT an example of affective voting for a candidate?

@ See pages 318 and 319.

a. When a steelworker votes for a labor party candidate

b. When a veteran votes for a former war hero

c. When a voter has a “gut feeling” about a particular candidate

d. When a voter calculates which politician makes the most sense to represent them

e. When an ethnic Zulu votes for only Zulu politicians

4. Which of the following explanations for voting does not require a voter to have any knowledge of a candidate’s ideological position?

@ See pages 320 and 321.

a. Policy direction voting

b. Values voting

c. Interest group voting

d. Affective voting

e. Particular policy voting

5. Which of the following does NOT offer a suitable explanation for the decline in party membership in recent decades?

@ See pages 327 and 328.

a. The number of party sympathizers (“weak” supporters) has dropped.

b. Retrospective voting has led voters to judge existing parties negatively.

c. Competing social and cultural values lead voters to sway between parties.

d. Independent voters are more numerous than ever before.

e. Voters have become less connected and identifiable with a party.

6. Gerrymandering, in which electoral districts are drawn with the specific intention of benefiting a certain political party (or limiting an opposition party), is a consequence of what type of electoral system change?

@ See page 330.

a. Realignment

b. Reapportionment

c. Relegation

d. Recall

e. Retrospection

7. Which of the following likely did NOT come into play in the 2008 U.S. presidential election?

@ See pages 337 to 339.

a. Affective voting regarding the personal qualities of the candidates

b. Policy direction preferences related to voters’ group interests

c. Policy direction voting based upon voter values and ideologies

d. Realignment of social and cultural characteristics between the two major parties

e. Oppositional retrospective voting as a result of the ongoing financial crisis

8. Which of the following does NOT describe a way in which voter affect played into Obama’s successful election?

@ See pages 337 to 339.

a. Young voters were persuaded by his personal charisma.

b. African-American voters felt a shared ethno-cultural connection.

c. Veterans felt him to be a commanding military figure.

d. Voters of all backgrounds found him to be a steady leader in times of crisis.

e. Voters felt an oppositional reaction toward Senator McCain.

9. Which of the following does NOT explain Narendra Modi’s success in the 2014 Indian elections?

@ See pages 339 to 342.

a. Oppositional affective evaluations of the Congress Party helped the BJP.

b. Modi’s campaigning style won over the influential media.

c. Single member districts amplified the strength of the BJP victory.

d. Corruption scandals had weakened the Congress Party in important regions.

e. Modi was able to galvanize support from a single ethnic group.

10. This prime minister directly preceded Narendra Modi’s 2014 election and oversaw the decline of the Congress Party’s national prominence.

@ See pages 399 to 342.

a. Narendra Modi

b. Manmohan Singh

c. Indira Gandhi

d. Rajiv Gandhi

e. Lok Sabha

Answers:

1. b

2. e

3. d

4. a

5. e

6. b

7. d

8. c

9. e

10. b

**Chapter 12**

**12 Self-Study: Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. According to philosopher Edmond Burke, legislators follow this model, in which they are not directly responsible to voters during their mandate and are encouraged to use their own judgment in making decisions.

@ See page 348.

a. Delegate

b. Elite

c. Non-democratic

d. Militant

e. Trustee

2. In a parliamentary system, the executive branch is typically \_\_\_\_\_ the legislative branch.

@ See page 349.

a. set apart from

b. below

c. above

d. alongside

e. created from

3. One judicial function of legislatures, called \_\_\_\_\_, takes place in a presidential system when the president has committed a major crime and must be removed from his or her duties.

@ See page 352.

a. a vote of no confidence

b. divided government

c. impeachment

d. gridlock

e. treason

4. The U.S. Senate was created as a result of a compromise between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ states about the nature of legislative representation in the new country.

@ See page 353.

a. weak . . . strong

b. small . . . large

c. North . . . South

d. rich . . . poor

e. uniform . . . diverse

5. This type of committee is not permanent, but rather is created to address a particular need.

@ See page 355.

a. Ad hoc

b. Ex officio

c. Standing

d. Ad homonym

e. Status quo

6. In bicameral legislatures, a \_\_\_\_\_ committee may be called to smooth out differences between analogous committees in both houses.

@ See page 356.

a. consultation

b. mediation

c. resolution

d. compromise

e. conference

7. Which of the following would NOT provide a president with increased power, vis-à-vis the legislature?

@ See pages 362 and 363.

a. A line-item veto

b. The ability to restrict amendments

c. Strong executive decree power

d. Insistence powers in legislating

e. A legislative veto

8. In a parliamentary system, a \_\_\_\_\_ government can only exist if it is able to find ample help in passing laws from so-called “support” parties.

@ See page 364.

a. majority

b. caretaker

c. coalition

d. minority

e. plurality

9. Which of the following is typically a role played by legislatures in non-democracies?

@ See pages 369 and 370.

a. To provide symbolic legitimacy

b. To allow for limited debate

c. To pick new party leaders

d. To encourage new political parties

e. To mollify the political opposition

10. Following the Arab Spring, the \_\_\_\_\_ group has taken advantage of the Egyptian legislature as a place to groom new members, solidify their political base, and pressure the president.

@ See pages 374 and 375.

a. National Democratic Party

b. Muslim Brotherhood

c. Islamic State

d. Majlis

e. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula

Answers:

1. e

2. e

3. c

4. b

5. a

6. e

7. e

8. d

9. a

10. b

**Chapter 13**

1. Which of the following offices would NOT be a part of an executive branch?

@ See page 381.

a. President

b. Cabinet minister

c. Prime minister

d. Speaker of the house

e. Deputy minister

2. This particular power gives executives the ability to strike down certain parts of a law.

@ See page 383.

a. Block veto

b. Signing statement

c. Line item veto

d. Executive order

e. Decree

3. This office, although less visible than the president him or herself, oftentimes plays a critical role in directing and influencing the American president’s policymaking decisions.

@ See page 384.

a. Press Secretary

b. Vice President

c. Secretary of State

d. Senate Majority Leader

e. Chief of Staff

4. Which of the following would likely NOT matter to the American president in getting a desired law passed?

@ See page 388 and 389.

a. Cabinet loyalty

b. Size of most recent victory

c. Personal charisma

d. Effectiveness of bargaining with legislators

e. Appeals to the public for support

5. In multiparty presidential cabinets, ministerial portfolios may be provided to political parties as a means of “buying” their support. This process is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 390.

a. side payments

b. buying them off

c. corruption

d. technocracy

e. patronism

6. This power allows the executive to draft law, assuming the legislature does not reject or amend the proposal within a given timeframe.

@ See page 391.

a. Insistence power

b. Signing statement

c. Line item veto

d. Executive order

e. Decree

7. According to \_\_\_\_\_ , parliamentary cabinets agree to publicly support decisions that are proposed to the legislature, even if individual ministers to do not agree with them.

@ See page 392.

a. Common decency

b. Proportional representation

c. Collective responsibility

d. Coalition governing

e. Bureaucratic legitimacy

8. This coalition type uses the fewest political parties possible to achieve a legislative majority and is the most commonplace in parliamentary systems.

@ See pages 394 and 395.

a. Majority

b. Minimum winning

c. Oversized

d. Grand

e. Minority

9. In semi-presidential \_\_\_\_\_, the president and prime minister come from different parties and must work together.

@ See pages 398 and 399.

a. divided government

b. hung parliaments

c. gridlock

d. system breakdown

e. cohabitation

10. The Judicialist Party, created by \_\_\_\_\_, has led Argentina sporadically since its creation in the mid-twentieth century and demonstrates the impact that a dominant party can have in an otherwise multi-party system.

@ See pages 404 to 406.

a. Juan Peron

b. Lopez Murphy

c. Christina Fernandez Kirchner

d. Evita Peron

e. Carolos Menem

Answers:

1. d

2. c

3. e

4. a

5. e

6. a

7. c

8. b

9. e

10. b

**Chapter 14**

1. This German thinker studied the Prussian military, providing him with inspiration for his seminal work on how modern bureaucracy should be designed.

@ See page 411.

a. Karl Marx

b. Georg Friedrich Hegel

c. Max Weber

d. Sigmund Freud

e. Otto von Bismarck

2. At the head of each bureaucratic agency is typically a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 412.

a. non-partisan civil servant

b. permanent secretary

c. elected politician

d. appointed cabinet minister

e. neutral nominee

3. In traditional European bureaucratic agencies, new civil servant talent is recruited primarily via \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 412.

a. personal connections with politicians

b. highly specific credentials for a particular agency

c. popular elections

d. retired national politicians

e. standardized, general exams

4. Which of the following would a bureaucratic agency likely NOT be responsible for in a democracy?

@ See pages 414 and 415.

a. Regulating the financial sector

b. Subsidizing the cost of public education

c. Providing loans to local government to invest in infrastructure

d. Creating new, important, and politically sensitive programs

e. Licensing businesses and collecting corporate taxes

5. In a Graham Allison’s theory of “bureaucratic politics” decision making, a key problem is

@ See pages 419 and 420.

a. agents shirking the directives of their principals.

b. standard operating procedures constraining dynamic decisions.

c. turf wars between related, but differing agencies.

d. recruitment of talented civil servants.

e. direction of bureaucratic decisions by polite elites.

6. Political scientists refer to \_\_\_\_\_ as the ability of a country to foster a well-organized and competent bureaucracy, based upon Weberian ideals.

@ See page 421 and 422.

a. Democratization

b. Rule of law

c. Good governance

d. State capacity

e. Free administration

7. In this judicial style, decisions are taken in accordance with legislated laws, as opposed to adjudicated precedence.

@ See page 425.

a. Common law

b. Natural law

c. Code law

d. Positive law

e. Case law

8. Under \_\_\_\_\_, high-level courts interpret compatibility between existing laws, previous judgments, and the national constitution, in order to ensure legal consistency.

@ See pages 428 and 429.

a. judicial activism

b. judicial review

c. judicial appeal

d. judicial application

e. judicial debate

9. In \_\_\_\_\_ law, special courts are created to adjudicate the legality of public officials and civil servants.

@ See pages 433 and 434.

a. criminal

b. behavioral

c. code

d. civil

e. administrate

10. This French university has historically educated the bulk of top governmental administrators.

@ See pages 439 and 440.

a. École normale supérieure (Normale-Sup’)

b. Sorbonne

c. École des mines de Paris (MINES)

d. Institut d’études politiques (IEP)

e. École nationale d’administration (ENA)

Answers:

1. d

2. d

3. e

4. d

5. c

6. d

7. c

8. b

9. e

10. e

**Chapter 15**

1. Which of the following are NOT aspects of totalitarian rule?

@ See page 444.

a. Top politicians must be members of the dominant party

b. Violence or the threat of violence maintains the regime through force

c. Dominant party ideology is imposed upon society via the media

d. Limited pluralism is tolerated at the elite level

e. Forced mobilization of the population in favor of governing elite

2. In traditional monarchies, the governing bureaucracy is usually found in \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 446.

a. an elected legislature

b. an unelected collection of titled elites

c. the house of the ruling family

d. an independent advisory board

e. apolitical and specialized functionaries

3. Which of the following would likely NOT trigger a military coup?

@ See page 447.

a. A poorly institutionalized regime loses its perceived legitimacy

b. A stable democracy is invaded by a neighboring territory

c. Economic challenges are not suitably resolved by the government

d. Protest by those left behind by government policies coopted by military

e. Ideological discontent present in the military against ruling elite

4. This term refers to a small collection of military rulers, tasked with central decision making in the military government.

@ See page 451.

a. Junta

b. Clique

c. Death squad

d. Politburo

e. Presidential council

5. This set of factors is most responsible for the decline of military rule, beginning in the 1970s.

@ See pages 453 and 454.

a. The fall of communism

b. The spread of Western democracy

c. Economic turmoil due to an oil crisis

d. Invasion by the American military

e. A shift in local political culture

6. This central governing structure was primarily found in communist systems and is the main decision-making organ of the party.

@ See page 455.

a. Junta

b. Clique

c. Death squad

d. Politburo

e. Presidential council

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

@ See pages 456 and 457.

a. Autarky

b. Bureaucratic socialism

c. Communism

d. Dominant one-party rule

e. Import substitution industrialization

8. Under \_\_\_\_\_ rule, a single party allows elections, but works actively to disadvantage sources of competition.

@ See pages 458 and 459.

a. Electoral authoritarianism

b. Totalitarian

c. One-party

d. Personal autocratic

e. Traditional monarchic

9. Which of the following is typically NOT required to undertake a revolution?

@ See pages 462 and 463.

a. A strong revolutionary leader

b. Support for a contentious movement

c. An existing military state

d. Organization of the revolting group

e. A plan of action

10. This contemporary leader of Myanmar has been at the center of opposition toward the outgoing military government for decades.

@ See pages 469 and 470.

a. Ne Win

b. Yangon Rangoon

c. Shwe Mann

d. Aung San Suu Kyi

e. Rakhine Rohinga

Answers:

1. d

2. c

3. b

4. a

5. c

6. d

7. e

8. a

9. c

10. d

**Chapter 16**

1. This model of democratic transition involves a sudden shift in the regime, following a protracted period of discontent with authoritarian rule.

@ See page 475.

a. Evolution

b. Coup

c. Pacted transition

d. Rupture

e. Constitutional change

2. Pacted transitions usually involve dialogue between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ about how best to adapt the regime to the demands of democratization.

@ See page 477.

a. haves . . . have nots

b. elites . . . citizens

c. military . . . politicians

d. hardliners . . . softliners

e. movers . . . shakers

3. Which of the following traditionally does NOT fit into the concept of “modernization”?

@ See page 479.

a. Urbanization

b. Industrialization

c. Growth of the middle class

d. Increased religiosity

e. Spike in technology

4. In the \_\_\_\_\_ religion, passages on the dominant religious text can be used by clerics to argue for religious leadership or the establishment of a theocracy.

@ See page 482.

a. Buddhist

b. Islamic

c. Jewish

d. Christian

e. Shinto

5. Transition to democracy is smoothest and most durable when . . .

@ See page 483.

a. personal authoritarian rule is in place.

b. authoritarian elite are accustomed to competition.

c. military rulers share power.

d. single-party rule fragments.

e. dominant single parties are reformed.

6. In which historical transition did an economic crisis NOT challenge democratic consolidation?

@ See pages 485 and 486.

a. Russian Revolution of 1917

b. Rise of Nazism in the 1930s

c. Fall of the Soviet Union in the 1990s

d. Transition of the East European countries in the 1990s

e. All were negatively impacted by economic conditions

7. This brand of political party attempts to destroy the political establishment; its presence may be detrimental to democratization.

@ See page 489.

a. Protest party

b. Mass party

c. Populist party

d. Cartel party

e. Anti-system

8. According to \_\_\_\_\_, presidential governments may be less stable than parliamentary ones during transition periods, as they provide incentive for executive overreach and create a divided legitimacy problem.

@ See page 493.

a. Alberto Fujimori

b. Jose Sarnay

c. Juan Linz

d. Hugo Chavez

e. Vladimir Putin

9. This extremist Islamic group, based particularly in northern Nigeria, has destabilized both political life and personal security in that region of the country in recent years.

@ See pages 495 to 497.

a. Al Qaeda

b. Al Shabab

c. Islamic State

d. Hezbollah

e. Boko Haram

10. Democratization in El Salvador has involved the dismantling of the \_\_\_\_\_ party from its traditionally dominant one-party rule.

@ See pages 497 to 500.

a. Christian Democratic Party (PDC)

b. Party of National Conciliation (PCN)

c. Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA)

d. Party of Renovating Action (PAR)

e. Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR)

Answers:

1. d

2. d

3. d

4. b

5. b

6. d

7. e

8. c

9. e

10. d

**Chapter 17**

1. This school of thought in international relations assumes that states are predominantly concerned with their national security and power, when making important decisions related to foreign policy.

@ See page 506.

a. Liberal institutionalism

b. Constructivisim

c. Realism

d. Feminism

e. International society

2. The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ is demonstrated in the international institutionalism model as the propensity for states to work together collaboratively, in order to further group needs.

@ See page 508.

a. relative gains

b. shadow of the future

c. balance of power

d. collective security

e. embedded liberalism

3. Formal diplomatic representation for a given country abroad includes an appointed ambassador, centered at a fully staffed \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 510.

a. embassy

b. consulate

c. cultural attaché

d. ministry of foreign affairs

e. secretariat

4. Formally a part of the United Nations, the \_\_\_\_\_ acts as an arbiter of international law; however, its rulings are non-binding.

@ See page 512.

a. International Criminal Court

b. European Court of Justice

c. International Court of Justice

d. European Court of Cassation

e. Security Council

5. In a process known as \_\_\_\_ , monetary assistance is provided by an NGO to a recipient country, in exchange for that country’s decision to follow concrete steps for reform.

@ See page 514.

a. contradiction

b. cooperation

c. coordination

d. contention

e. conditionality

6. This legislature contains directly elected politicians for each of the European Union’s twenty-eight member states and is used in the passage of key EU laws and directives.

@ See page 517.

a. European Parliament

b. European Council

c. European Commission

d. European Court of Justice

e. European Central Bank

7. According to Mearsheimer’s “offensive realism,” a singular power called the \_\_\_\_\_ attempts to solidify its dominance over the international regime as a way of avoiding uncertainty and a state of chaos.

@ See page 521.

a. polity

b. hegemon

c. octomom

d. hedge fund

e. monopoly

8. The U.S. policy of \_\_\_\_\_ involved maintaining a balance of power between communist and non-communist countries during the Cold War.

@ See page 524.

a. detainment

b. retainment

c. containment

d. maintainment

e. entertainment

9. During the 1990s, this former leader of Serbia was responsible for perpetuating war crimes against other ethnic groups in the region—eventually leading to his capture and detention.

@ See page 532.

a. Slobodan Milosevic

b. Radovan Karadzic

c. Kosovo Srebnica

d. Alexander Vucic

e. Josip Broz Tito

10. This Berber ethnic group present in Mali’s northern sections has been the source of governing tension in the region during recent years.

@ See page 534.

a. Al-Qaeda

b. Yoruba

c. Tuareg

d. Zulu

e. Masai

Answers:

1. c

2. d

3. a

4. c

5. e

6. a

7. b

8. c

9. a

10. c

**Chapter 18**

1. This political theorist is responsible for creating “constructivism,” which applies a social approach to the analysis of international relations.

@ See page 540.

a. John Mearsheimer

b. Kenneth Waltz

c. Robert Keohane

d. Alexander Wendt

e. Hans Morgenthau

2. “Clash of civilizations” theories were developed to highlight historical and contemporary tensions between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 541.

a. North . . . South

b. Americans . . . Chinese

c. rich . . . poor countries

d. democracies . . . non-democracies

e. the Christian West . . . the Muslim East

3. Which of the following is NOT a component of social approaches to politics?

@ See pages 540 to 543.

a. Ethnicity

b. Raw capabilities

c. Language

d. Traditional values

e. Social movements

4. Which of the following policy areas are currently NOT among the most salient topics for policy debate in international relations?

@ See page 546.

a. Colonialism

b. Climate change

c. Terrorism

d. Poverty and economic development

e. Global financial stability

5. This policy allows for carbon-emitting businesses to be limited in their carbon production, but to sell shares of unused pollution allowances.

@ See page 550.

a. Slice-and-dice

b. Lend-and-borrow

c. Cap-and-trade

d. Stop-and-drop

e. Lower-and-store

6. This policy problem, created as a way of addressing high fuel prices in the mid-2000s, exacerbated existing issues with the food supply in least developed countries.

@ See page 554.

a. Cap-and-trade

b. NAFTA

c. Economic sanctions

d. Biofuels

e. TTIP

7. Which would NOT be an example of terrorism?

@ See paged 556 to 558.

a. An activist detonates a hand grenade at a political rally

b. A separatist group launches guerilla attacks on the central government

c. A radical religious figure hijacks a plane

d. A country invades its neighbor for economic gain

e. An undemocratic leader uses the threat of violence to maintain power

8. Which of the following makes combatting Islamic terrorism a particularly difficult challenge for the global community?

@ See page 560.

a. Terrorists are committed to their cause on a deeper, spiritual level

b. Technology used by terrorists is typically highly advanced

c. Terrorists do not follow traditional rules of engagement in battle

d. Local populations have been coopted or corrupter by terrorist leaders

e. All of the above are true

9. The ongoing Eurozone economic crisis has pitted the large net contributor economy of \_\_\_\_\_ against the small net recipient economy of \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 564.

a. France . . . Luxembourg

b. Italy . . . Malta

c. Germany . . . Greece

d. Norway . . . Iceland

e. UK . . . Ireland

10. The Rwandan genocide was the product of sectarian tensions between ethnic Hutus and \_\_\_\_\_.

@ See page 569.

a. Zulus

b. Maasai

c. Xhosas

d. Tuaregs

e. Tutsis

Answers:

1. d

2. e

3. b

4. a

5. c

6. d

7. d

8. e

9. c

10. e