Politics 1st edition Ferdinand Test Bank

SKU: 9780191092046-TEST-BANK

Chapter 02 Test Bank

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 01
01) Which of the following are failed states?
Feedback: 'Failed state' implies that the state is unable to perform the functions of sovereignty.
Page reference: 28
***a.** Somalia
b. Israel
c. China
d. Saudi Arabia

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 02
02) Which of the following describes an empirical analysis of a theory of the state?
a. Examines the degree to which a particular theory of the state is desirable.
Feedback: This would be a normative analysis of the state. An empirical analysis would examine the degree to which a particular theory of the state reflects the reality of any particular political system.
Page reference: 29
***b.** Examines the degree to which a particular theory of the state reflects the reality of any particular political system.
Feedback: This would require an examination of how power is distributed in a political system.
Page reference: 29
c. Examines the meaning of the terms used.
Feedback: This would be a semantic analysis of a theory of the state. An empirical analysis would examine the degree to which a particular theory of the state reflects the reality of any particular political system.
Page reference: 29

Type: multiple response question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 03
03) Which of the following are examples of developmental states? Please select all that apply.
Feedback: In the so-called developmental state, there is a strong relationship between state and private economic institutions with the goal of securing rapid economic development.
Page reference: 29
a. Kazakhstan
***b.** South Korea
***c.** Japan
***d.** Thailand

Type: multiple response question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 04
04) Which of the following are liberal democracies? Please select all that apply.
Feedback: 'Liberal democracies are characterized by free and fair elections involving a plurality of parties, which can be chosen via universal suffrage. The political framework in the court is one characterized by a relatively high degree of personal, individual liberty and the protection of individual human rights.'
Page reference: 29
***a.** Germany
b. Venezuela
c. Malaysia

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

© Oxford University Press, 2019.

*__d.__ Canada

Type: multiple response question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 05
05) Which of the following are characteristics of the liberal democratic state? Please select all that apply.
Feedback: Representative, rather than direct, democracy is characteristic of liberal democracy, as is a free press.
Page reference: 29
***a.** Free and fair elections
*__b.__ High degree of personal liberty
c. Direct democracy
d. State controlled press

Type: multiple response question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 06
06) Which of the following are examples of totalitarian states? Please select all that apply.
Feedback: In the totalitarian state, the state intervenes—often through a brutal and oppressive state police—in all aspects of social and economic life.
Page reference: 30
a. West Germany
*__b.__ East Germany
*__c.__ Iran
d. Turkey

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 07
07) Which theory of the state holds the view that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want?
a. Marxism
Feedback:
- Pluralists argue that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want. Note that pluralists do not argue that all groups exercise equal amounts of power.
- Marxists argue that the state in all pre-communist societies serves the interests of the dominant economic class. In capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie.
- The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, although this group is not necessarily economically dominant.
- New Right theorists see the state as serving its own interests, always seeking to expand its activities irrespective of the economy's ability to meet the costs.

Page reference: 31–2
b. Elitism
- **Feedback:** Pluralists argue that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want. Note that pluralists do not argue that all groups exercise equal amounts of power.
- Marxists argue that the state in all pre-communist societies serves the interests of the dominant economic class. In capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie.
- The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, although this group is not necessarily economically dominant.
- New Right theorists see the state as serving its own interests, always seeking to expand its activities irrespective of the economy's ability to meet the costs.

Page reference: 31–2
*__c.__ Pluralism

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

© Oxford University Press, 2019.

- **Feedback:** Pluralists argue that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want. Note that pluralists do not argue that all groups exercise equal amounts of power.
- Marxists argue that the state in all pre-communist societies serves the interests of the dominant economic class. In capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie.
- The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, although this group is not necessarily economically dominant.
- New Right theorists see the state as serving its own interests, always seeking to expand its activities irrespective of the economy's ability to meet the costs.

Page reference: 31–2
d. New Right
- **Feedback:** Pluralists argue that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want. Note that pluralists do not argue that all groups exercise equal amounts of power.
- Marxists argue that the state in all pre-communist societies serves the interests of the dominant economic class. In capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie.
- The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, although this group is not necessarily economically dominant.
- New Right theorists see the state as serving its own interests, always seeking to expand its activities irrespective of the economy's ability to meet the costs.

Page reference: 31–2

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 08
08) Compare and contrast the pluralist, elitist, and Marxist theories of the state.
a. This question requires an accurate description of the three theories of the state and an ability to compare and contrast the theories. This involves making the points that:
- Elitism and Marxism are empirical models of concentrated power whereas pluralists see power in liberal democracies as fragmented (although not by any means equal – the very best candidates may make the distinction between classical and elite pluralism) The theories of the state are empirical models, although pluralism in particular has its normative side.
- Elitism and Marxism differ over the nature of concentrated power, which, for Marxists, can be very specific but can take on a variety of forms for elitists.

Page reference: 31–5

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 09
09) What does 'polyarchy' mean?
a. Majority rule
Feedback: Robert Dahl, the American political scientist, defines modern liberal democratic politics in terms of minorities rule, rather than majority rule, to illustrate that politics, for pluralists at least, is based upon the permanent interplay of numerous groups each constituting a minority. Dahl defined a polyarchy as a society where government outcomes are a product of the competition between groups. The rule of minorities, not majorities, is postulated as the normal condition of pluralist democracies.
Page reference: 31
b. Elite rule
Feedback: Robert Dahl, the American political scientist, defines modern liberal democratic politics in terms of minorities rule, rather than majority rule, to illustrate that politics, for pluralists at least, is based upon the permanent interplay of numerous groups each constituting a minority. Dahl defined a polyarchy as a society where government outcomes are a product of the competition between groups. The rule of minorities, not majorities, is postulated as the normal condition of pluralist democracies.
Page reference: 31
c. Minority rule
Feedback: Robert Dahl, the American political scientist, defines modern liberal democratic politics in terms of minorities rule, rather than majority rule, to illustrate that politics, for pluralists at least, is based upon the permanent interplay of numerous groups each constituting a minority. Dahl defined a

© Oxford University Press, 2019.

Politics 1st edition Ferdinand Test Bank

polyarchy as a society where government outcomes are a product of the competition between groups. The rule of minorities, not majorities, is postulated as the normal condition of pluralist democracies.
Page reference: 31
***d.** Minorities rule
Feedback: Robert Dahl, the American political scientist, defines modern liberal democratic politics in terms of minorities rule, rather than majority rule, to illustrate that politics, for pluralists at least, is based upon the permanent interplay of numerous groups each constituting a minority. Dahl defined a polyarchy as a society where government outcomes are a product of the competition between groups. The rule of minorities, not majorities, is postulated as the normal condition of pluralist democracies.
Page reference: 31

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 10
10) Which model of power best reflects the statement that 'politics may be hierarchical, but rather than one homogeneous elite group, there are a multiplicity of competing elites'?
***a.** Democratic elitism
Feedback: A phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics.
Page reference: 32
b. Elitism
Feedback: The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small, powerful and conspiratorial group, rather than a competition between elites. Democratic elitism is a phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics.
Page reference: 32
c. Pluralism
Feedback: Classical pluralism does not emphasise the role of elites.
Democratic elitism is a phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics.
Page reference: 32
d. Corporatism
Feedback: Corporatism represents a much narrower concentration of power, centring on economic actors, than democratic elitism. Democratic elitism is a phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics.
Page reference: 32

Type: multiple response question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 11
11) Which of the following are examples of corporatist political systems in Europe? Please select all that apply.
Feedback: See Box 2.1
Page reference: 33
***a.** Austria
***b.** Sweden
***c.** Netherlands
d. United Kingdom

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 12
12) A key difference between Marxist and New Right theories of the state is that…
a. Marxists argue the state serves the interests of the working class, while New Right thinkers argue the state serves its own interests.
Feedback: While both theories agree that the state is not neutral, Marxists believe it serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers believe it serves its own interests.
Page reference: 34–7

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

© Oxford University Press, 2019.

b. Marxists argue the state serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers argue the state serves the interests of the working class.
Feedback: While both theories agree that the state is not neutral, Marxists believe it serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers believe it serves its own interests.
Page reference: 34–7
c. Marxists argue the state serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers argue the state serves the interests of the general public.
Feedback: While both theories agree that the state is not neutral, Marxists believe it serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers believe it serves its own interests.
Page reference: 34-37
***d.** Marxists argue the state serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers argue the state serves its own interests.
Feedback: While both theories agree that the state is not neutral, Marxists believe it serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers believe it serves its own interests.
Page reference: 34–7

Type: multiple response question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 13
13) The New Right approach was most influential in the decades following the election of which state leaders?
Feedback: The New Right approach was most influential in the 1970s and 1980s, particularly following the elections of Thatcher in Britain and Reagan in the US.
Page reference: 39
***a.** Margaret Thatcher.
b. Tony Blair.
***c.** Ronald Reagan.
d. George W. Bush.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 14
14) Another name for the New Right approach is…
***a.** Market liberal approach
Feedback: Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) refer to the New Right approach as market liberal approach.
Page reference: 40
b. Market socialist approach
Feedback: Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) refer to the New Right approach as market liberal approach.
Page reference: 40
c. New market approach
Feedback: Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) refer to the New Right approach as market liberal approach.
Page reference: 40
d. Neoliberal approach
Feedback: Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) refer to the New Right approach as market liberal approach.
Page reference: 40

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 15
15) What does the phrase ‘new medievalism’ denote?
Feedback: The correct answer is c: new medievalism denotes a coming era characterized by multiple and overlapping international authority and loyalties.
Page reference: 43
a. In the future we will go back to living in small hamlets.
b. Concerns about terrorism will become the top priority for politics and IR scholars.
***c.** A coming era characterized by multiple and overlapping international authority and loyalties.
d. A coming era characterized by the return of power of the Church.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

© Oxford University Press, 2019.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

© Oxford University Press, 2019.

Politics 1st edition Ferdinand Test Bank