Introduction to Comparative Politics Political Challenges and Changing Agendas 8th edition Kesselman Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 02

1. Which of the following countries together form the United Kingdom?
   a. England only.
   b. England and Scotland only.
   c. England, Scotland, and Wales only.
   d. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
   e. England, Scotland, Wales, and all of Ireland.

   ANSWER: d
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 38
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
   NOTES: Factual
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2. Margaret Thatcher's leadership as PM marked a critical dividing line in postwar British politics in all of the following ways EXCEPT that she was _____ .
   a. the longest continuous-serving prime minister in the 20th century
   b. the first female prime minister in Western Europe
   c. the first British prime minister to win three general elections in a row
   d. known for her contentious relationship with British unions
   e. known for her close foreign policy relationship with the United States

   ANSWER: a
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 37
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
   NOTES: Factual
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3. Invasion and conquest had considerably become very less due to the change of Great Britain as an island. This change also had an effect in _____ .
   a. complicating matters with the European Union, due to a feeling of separation from mainland Europe
   b. causing Great Britain to practice isolationism for much of its history
   c. causing Great Britain to develop an advanced space program, due to its geographical benefits for space shuttle and rocket launches
   d. causing Great Britain to seek closer relations with mainland Europe to avoid being isolated
   e. making Great Britain one of the strongest supporters of a more powerful European Union to avoid more wars with mainland countries

   ANSWER: a
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 38
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
   NOTES: Applied
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4. The *Magna Carta* was a historic statement of the rights of a political community against the monarchial state, and it _____.
   a. eliminated the monarchy in Great Britain
   b. unified the Scottish and English crowns
   c. established Norman rule throughout the British Isles
   d. resolved Britain's long-standing religious conflict
   e. placed the first formal restrictions on the power of the monarch

   ANSWER: e
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 41
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
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5. All of the following are TRUE of the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT it _____ .
   a. created pressures for the country to become more democratic
   b. decreased the standard of living throughout the United Kingdom
   c. involved the rapid expansion of manufacturing production and technological innovation
   d. squeezed small landowners off the land
   e. allowed Great Britain to become the dominant international power

   ANSWER: b
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 42
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
   NOTES: Applied
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6. A state that controls the patterns of alliances and shapes the political developments in countries around the world is called a/an:
   a. Hegemonic power
   b. Superpower
   c. Hyperpower
   d. Sovereign dominion
   e. Imperial power

   ANSWER: a
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 42
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
   NOTES: Conceptual
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7. The extension of the right to vote _____.
   a. occurred very quickly within a 50-year time period
   b. involved a great deal of violence
   c. inflamed existing rural–urban divisions in the United Kingdom
   d. was done so mainly on the basis of property qualifications
   e. was fully completed by 1900

   ANSWER: d
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 42–43
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
   NOTES: Applied
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8. The term *Collectivism* describes the _____.
   a. governing philosophy supporting the United Kingdom's participation in the European Union
   b. belief that ordinary citizens should take control over their lives and shift the balance of power downward from the state to communities and individual citizens
   c. support for trade unionism in the United Kingdom
   d. consensus in politics after World War II, when most Britons and all the major political parties agreed that governments should work to narrow the gap between rich and poor and provide for basic necessities
   e. consensus that the British government should take control of its defense industries in order to successfully wage war during wartime conditions

   ANSWER: d
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 43
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
   NOTES: Conceptual
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9. The moniker of *New Labour* refers to _____.
   a. the political party that is in coalition with the Conservative Party in Britain's current government
   b. an attempt by the Labour Party to rebrand itself as a "third-way" alternative to Thatcherism and the collectivism of traditional Labour
   c. the Labour Party under the leadership of Gordon Brown
   d. the Labour Party under the leadership of David Miliband
   e. a new party, which formed following a split that developed within the Labour Party due to the leadership's support for the war in Iraq

   ANSWER: b
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 43
   QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
   HAS VARIABLES: False
   NOTES: Conceptual
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10. The term *hung parliament* refers to _____.
    a. a situation of divided partisan control of the two houses of Parliament
    b. a situation after an election when no single party comprises a majority in the Commons
    c. a situation of extreme partisanship within Parliament
    d. the formal veto power of Parliament to reject legislation promoted by the executive
    e. past instances where the British monarch tried to limit the power of Parliament

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 44
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Conceptual
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11. The term _____ refers to a new framework of Governance that argued for wide-ranging initiatives to empower ordinary citizens to take control over their lives and shift the balance of power downward from the state to communities and individual citizens.
    a. Big Society
    b. Third Way
    c. Big Vision
    d. Thatcherism
    e. Great Society

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 44–45
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Conceptual
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12. Which country approves a referendum to withdraw from the European Union?
    a. Britain
    b. Germany
    c. Belgium
    d. USA
    e. France

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 40
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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13. According to the authors, which of the following is NOT of interest to the study of British politics today?
    a. Britain's *laissez-faire* approach to economic governance and its ability to sustain economic growth and competitiveness
    b. Citizen control over the government and constitutional reform
    c. The question of what it means to be British
    d. The relevancy of the Westminster model in a world of turbulent political change
    e. Britain's role within the international arena

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 45-47
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
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14. As an approach to economic and social policy in the United Kingdom, *neoliberalism* supports _____.
    a. increased social spending
    b. the promotion of free-market competition among business firms and reduced governmental regulation and social spending
    c. government intervention in the economy through the use of nationalized industries
    d. decreased foreign investment to limit Britain's exposure to the forces of globalization
    e. All of these are correct.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 48
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Conceptual
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15. All of the following are TRUE about the *collectivist consensus* that existed in Great Britain following World War II EXCEPT that it _____.
    a. was inspired by the suffering shared by Britons during World War II
    b. led to the direct ownership by the British state of its key industries
    c. accepted the policy of full employment
    d. led to the expansion of the social welfare state and its services.
    e. was only promoted by a succession of left-leaning Labour governments until the 2008 global economic crisis

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 49
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
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16. All of the following are TRUE of *monetarism* in the United Kingdom EXCEPT that it _____.
    a. reflected a radical change from the postwar consensus regarding economic management
    b. signaled a rejection of Keynesian economics
    c. called for a widespread nationalization of industries
    d. assumed that there is a natural rate of unemployment set by the market
    e. indicated that government intervention in the economy should be limited to the manipulation of the money supply to keep inflation low

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 49
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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17. Under Gordon Brown, New Labour's economic policies emphasized all of the following EXCEPT
    a. economic stability (low debt, low deficit, and low inflation).
    b. economic growth, fueled by tax cuts.
    c. foreign investment.
    d. government–business partnerships.
    e. labor market flexibility.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 49–50
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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18. The British Coalition Government's proposed debt reduction measures are _____.
    a. regressive in nature
    b. progressive in nature
    c. neither regressive nor progressive, affecting everyone equally
    d. initially regressive, but over the course of the four years will become more progressive
    e. initially progressive but over time will affect everyone equally

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 50
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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19. Scotland and England remained separate kingdoms until the Act of Union of 1707. Besides Scotland, a common Parliament of Great Britain replaced the two separate parliaments as _____.
    a. England and Wales
    b. Ireland and England
    c. Germany and Ireland
    d. Germany and England
    e. Wales and Germany

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 43
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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20. New Labour's approach to society:
    a. Emphasizes entitlements
    b. Re-emphasizes the collectivist consensus, which supported broad and deep state intervention in the economy to promote an egalitarian society
    c. Emphasizes that government intervention to foster societal equality was unnecessary and undesirable
    d. Supports comprehensive solutions to society's ills and the reduction of the tendency for the government to neglect marginalized individuals
    e. Led to a significant narrowing of inequality in the United Kingdom

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 51
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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    NOTES: Applied
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21. Members of ethnic minority groups in the United Kingdom:
    a. Are well-integrated
    b. Are overwhelmingly under the age of 25
    c. Are increasingly foreign-born
    d. Used to experience considerable racially motivated criminal attacks, but such attacks have decreased since the 1990s
    e. Make up a higher proportion in the managerial and professional ranks than white men

    ANSWER: e
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 52
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
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22. The gender pay gap in the United Kingdom is _____.
    a. expected to narrow as the country recovers from the 2008 global economic crisis
    b. narrowing due to the policies promoted by the Coalition Government
    c. expected to widen as public sector cuts increase the number of women in the private sector
    d. widest for part-time workers than for full-time workers
    e. very low due to the extremely high educational levels of women

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 52
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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23. Environmental policy in the United Kingdom _____.
    a. is solely promoted by the British Green party
    b. has begun to reflect a cross-party consensus since the 2013–2014 floods
    c. prioritizes urban environmental issues over rural ones due to the Coalition Government's urban bias
    d. reflects a tension between a growing desire of British citizens to think green and the country's anti-regulatory bias
    e. supports fracking

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 53–54
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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24. , Great Britain ranks high for foreign direct investment because of its _____.
    a. relationship with the European Union
    b. strong government control of the economy
    c. geographic location, which makes it a gateway to the European mainland
    d. economy, which is more market-driven and offers a business-friendly political climate
    e. most-spoken English language

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 54
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
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25. All of the following are TRUE of Great Britain's constitution EXCEPT that it _____.
    a. is not a single, formally written document
    b. sets up a dual executive with the powers equally shared between the prime minister and the monarchy
    c. is a combination of state law, common law, convention, and authoritative interpretation
    d. dates back to the 17th century
    e. All of these are true of Great Britain's constitution.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 55
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
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26. A *Parliamentary sovereignty* means that Parliament:
    a. Has more authority than the executive and judicial branch, but not the monarchy
    b. Is a separate and equal branch, having a clear set of powers, separate from those given to the prime minister and judiciary
    c. Chooses the next king or queen when there is a vacancy due to death, retirement, or abdication
    d. Can overturn decrees passed by the European Union legislature
    e. Has ultimate authority to make or overturn any law, and the prime minister and judiciary cannot overturn Parliament's actions

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 55
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
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27. Which of the following is NOT true about the system of vertical power in the United Kingdom?
    a. Historically, no powers were reserved for subnational units of government in the United Kingdom.
    b. The Labour Government of Tony Blair introduced reforms that devolved specified powers to legislative bodies in Scotland and Wales.
    c. The Labour Government of Tony Blair introduced reforms that granted some specific powers to all major metropolitan areas.
    d. The United Kingdom has historically been a unitary rather than a federal state.
    e. Regional development agencies were set up to enhance development plans throughout the United Kingdom.

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 56
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
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28. Cabinet government includes all of the following EXCEPT:
    a. Fusion of powers
    b. Supreme control of government
    c. Responsibility for policy-making
    d. Choosing the next monarch
    e. Coordination of government departments

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 56
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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29. The prime minister is _____.
    a. elected by the House of Commons
    b. the leader of the party after a general election, who controls a majority of seats in the House of Commons
    c. directly elected by a majority vote of the whole electorate
    d. selected by an electoral college on the basis of votes cast by electors representing England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland
    e. chosen by the monarch

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 56
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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30. Members of the cabinet are _____.
    a. chosen by the prime minister, but limited to members of the Commons or the Lords, and practice collective decision making
    b. chosen by the prime minister, but limited to members of the governing party, and have limited responsibilities
    c. chosen by the prime minister, but limited to members of the Commons, and are mainly an advisory board
    d. chosen by the prime minister to reflect a balance between parliamentarians and influential civic and business leaders, and are not utilized with any frequency
    e. elected on the same ballot with the prime minister and practice collective responsibility

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 56–57
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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31. Two constitutionally mandated mechanisms for checking the prime minister are:
    a. The impeachment process and variable elections
    b. The vote of no confidence and the convention of collective responsibility
    c. The monarch and the House of Lords
    d. To question time and the election process
    e. The fusion of powers and judicial review

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 57
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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32. Which of the following is NOT true about the British civil service?
    a. Two important positions in ministries are the permanent secretary (responsible for the daily administrative running of the department) and the principal private secretary (liaison between the minister and senior civil servants).
    b. There is a concern that the growing importance of special advisors is eroding the impartiality of civil servants.
    c. Civil servants in Britain do much of the work of conceptualizing and refining legislation.
    d. The size of the civil service has decreased with the ongoing modernization of Whitehall.
    e. The majority of people at the top of Britain's ministries are traditional career civil servants.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 58–60
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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33. Quangos are:
    a. A pejorative term political opponents use against each other
    b. Quasi-nongovernmental organizations that take responsibility for specific functions and combine government and private sector expertise
    c. Private enterprises that have taken control over traditionally public-owned entities like the mail service
    d. International companies headquartered in another country
    e. Government initiatives to expand private investment in capital projects, like the building of schools and hospitals

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 60
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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34. Which of the following statements about the British police force is NOT correct?
    a. Those involved in law enforcement enjoy much popular support.
    b. Constitutional tradition traditionally distanced the British police from politics.
    c. Beginning in the 1980s, the police came under increasing government control.
    d. Since the 1990s, concerns have arisen about police conduct regarding its interrogation techniques.
    e. As a result of the 2008 economic downturn, local police forces are being privatized.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 60-61
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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35. The British judiciary is generally less politicized and influential than the U.S. judiciary due to:
    a. No power to judge the constitutionality of legislative acts
    b. A societal emphasis on compromise, resulting in a less litigious society
    c. Undue influence from strong prime ministers
    d. The fact that they only meet three months out of the year
    e. A lack of power of judicial review

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 61
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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36. The introduction of *devolution* by Tony Blair's Labour government involved the _____.
    a. creation of power-sharing legislative bodies in all geographical areas throughout the United Kingdom
    b. redistribution of formal power to an authority governing London with a directly elected mayor
    c. continuance of the private finance initiative (PFI) to expand the involvement of the private sector within the revitalization of British public services
    d. redistribution of policy-making powers to quangos within the British political system
    e. redeployment of power from the House of Commons to the House of Lords

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 62
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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37. Despite the devolved nature of the United Kingdom, Westminster continues to control all of the following policy areas throughout the United states EXCEPT:
    a. Security and defense policy
    b. Economic policy
    c. Social security
    d. Trade policy
    e. Justice

    ANSWER: e
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 62
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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38. The political institution that has greatest impact upon policy-making in the United Kingdom is the _____.
    a. British civil service
    b. British Parliament
    c. British monarch
    d. European Union
    e. British prime minister and cabinet

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 63
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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39. The House of Commons serves all of the following functions EXCEPT _____.
    a. passing laws
    b. providing finances by authorizing taxation
    c. choosing the next monarch
    d. reviewing and scrutinizing public administration and government policy
    e. providing a visible arena for public debate

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 64
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
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40. Before a bill becomes a law, all of the following must occur EXCEPT that it must be _____.
    a. approved by the House of Commons
    b. read and debated in the House of Lords
    c. sent to the Crown for royal assent
    d. approved by the House of Lords
    e. All of these must occur before a bill becomes a law.

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 64–65
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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41. All of the following are TRUE of the House of Lords EXCEPT:
    a. Most government policy is initiated here.
    b. It can debate, amend, and delay, but not block, legislation.
    c. It includes senior religious leaders from the Church of England.
    d. It is made up of a mixture of hereditary peers and life peers.
    e. It is increasingly engaging in unruly and inconclusive debate.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 65
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
    DATE CREATED: 12/4/2017 5:01 AM
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42. The term *backbenchers* refers to _____.
    a. members of parliament who unseat an incumbent
    b. elderly life peers in the House of Lords
    c. members of the minority party
    d. members of the governing party who have no government office and rank-and-file members of the opposition
    e. the shadow cabinet of the opposition party

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 65
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Conceptual
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43. Backbencher dissent _____.
    a. rarely occurs in Parliament
    b. has occurred more often since the 1970s
    c. occurs only in the House of Lords
    d. often occurred before the 1980s, but has since decreased in frequency
    e. is sparked by the opposition parties towards the governing party(s)

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 65
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
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44. In Parliament, select committees can hold hearings, take testimony, and question _____.
    a. senior civil servants and ministers
    b. the prime minister and 10 Downing Street members
    c. the British monarch
    d. members of Britain's non-departmental public bodies
    e. All of these are correct.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 65
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Conceptual
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45. All of the following are TRUE about Britain's two-party system EXCEPT:
    a. The Conservative and Labour parties routinely divide at least 85 percent of the seats in the House of Commons.
    b. From 1945 to 2010, only leaders of the Conservative and Labour parties served as prime ministers.
    c. From 1945 to 2005, the Conservative and Labour parties each won eight general elections.
    d. Since the 1960s, the Liberal Democrats have become an important alternative to Britain's two major parties.
    e. Despite the dominance of Britain's two major parties, it also has a number of national parties.

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 66
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
    DATE CREATED: 12/4/2017 5:01 AM
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46. The choice of Ed Miliband as the leader of the Labour Party in 2010 marked _____.
    a. a continuation of New Labour policies
    b. the party's adoption of a more progressive ideology without returning to "Old Labour"
    c. the party's return to social democracy associated with the Keynesian welfare state and trade unionism
    d. the party's adoption of an even more centrist ideology in order to appeal to Liberal Democrat and moderate Conservative Party voters
    e. a radicalization of the party's ideology moving it to the extreme left

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 66
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
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47. Which of the following is TRUE of the Conservative Party?
    a. Trade unions make up a large part of its party membership.
    b. Its main rival is the Liberal Democratic Party.
    c. It is considered to be one of the most innovative center-right parties in Europe.
    d. It has won the prime minister position more times than any other party from 1945 to 2010.
    e. Due to the current world climate, it is focused on economic and security issues, to the detriment of social and environmental issues.

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 66–67
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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48. The Liberal Democrats became a serious contender in the 2010 election for all of the following reasons EXCEPT _____.
    a. the country's fatigue with New Labour
    b. Nick Clegg's leadership of the Liberal Democrats
    c. the party's outreach to British voters through their campaign to "knock on one million doors"
    d. the general fear among the British electorate about the potential success of radical right parties in the 2010 election
    e. the general concern among the British electorate with the erosion of civil liberties in the United Kingdom

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 67
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
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49. Traditionally, Parliament's terms were _____.
    a. fixed, with elections occurring every four years
    b. staggered, so that only one third was up for election every two years
    c. variable, occurring at least every six years
    d. variable, occurring at least every five years
    e. fixed, with elections occurring every three years

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 68
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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50. Britain's *single-member plurality* electoral system tends to _____.
    a. exaggerate the scale of victory of the largest party
    b. result in minority or coalition governments
    c. result in a House of Commons that accurately reflects the demographic characteristics (such as race, ethnic identity, and gender) of the populace
    d. keep the combined popular vote for smaller and national parties below five percent
    e. All of these are correct.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 68
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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51. Election for representatives to the House of Commons (MPs) is by a _____principle in each constituency.
    a. propotional representation
    b. first-past-the-post
    c. multi-member districts
    d. rank-ordered preferential
    e. two-rounded majoritarian

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 72
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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52. In terms of gender and ethnic representation in the British Parliament following the 2010 election, Parliament _____.
    a. became less diverse, only seeing an increase of white women in its ranks
    b. saw its numbers of ethnic minority MPs double
    c. became very diverse with its MPs proportionally representing Britain's ethnic and gender divisions for the first time
    d. saw its number of women MPs fall from those elected in 2005
    e. saw the election of its first Asian male MP

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 69–70
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
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53. Which of the following statements about Britain's national parties (the Scottish National Party and the Plaid Cymru) is CORRECT?
    a. These national parties dominate the contests in their regions.
    b. The biggest competitor for these national parties in their respective regions is the Labour Party.
    c. These parties have seen their support erode in favor of the British Green Party.
    d. These parties have started to competitively participate in electoral districts outside of their respective regions.
    e. The biggest competitor to these parties in their respective regions is the Conservative Party.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 70
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
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54. All of the following have been major influences in the last forty years on British culture EXCEPT _____.
    a. feminism
    b. antinuclear activism
    c. class identity
    d. environmentalism
    e. All of these have been major influences.

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 71
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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55. Which of the following statements BEST describes the role of occupational and social class in Britain's political culture?
    a. Worker solidarity is strengthening in spite of the Coalition Government's policy of "being tough on the unions," thus showing the persistence of occupational and social class.
    b. Worker solidarity has been consistently attacked by Conservative-led governments since Margaret Thatcher, thus weakening the impact of occupational and social class.
    c. The Labour Party has consistently supported labor unions due to the power of these groups to determine party policy, thus maintaining the role of social class.
    d. Strike rates in the United Kingdom are well above average in comparison to OECD and EU countries, showing that class remains a significant political cleavage in the country.
    e. All of these are correct.

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 71
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Applied
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56. Which of the following is NOT true about Muslims in the United Kingdom?
    a. Muslims in the United Kingdom are a direct reflection of the country's decolonization process.
    b. Muslims in the United Kingdom have experienced police insensitivity, problems accessing the best public housing, and hate crimes.
    c. Muslims in the United Kingdom have been increasingly scrutinized since the events of 7/7.
    d. Muslims in the United Kingdom are increasingly gaining political office, including the election of dozens of Muslim city councilors around the country.
    e. Muslims in the United Kingdom were unaffected by the events of 9/11.

    ANSWER: e
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 75
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
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57. The events of 7/7 involved _____.
    a. ratifying the European Union constitution
    b. an Act of Parliament to devolve substantial powers to Northern Ireland
    c. opening a dialogue with Al-Qaeda and the Taliban
    d. a suicide bomber attack by four British Muslims on the London transport system
    e. protests against Blair's decision to send troops to Iraq

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 73–75
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Factual
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58. Prime Minister David Cameron has sought to expand the *special relationship* to build closer foreign policy ties with the _____.
    a. African countries
    b. European Union
    c. former colonies
    d. United States
    e. key allies and critical trading partners with special historic ties to the United Kingdom

    ANSWER: e
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 75
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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59. Blair's "doctrine of international community" referred to his _____.
    a. close relationship with U.S. presidents Bill Clinton and George Bush
    b. belief in multilateralism
    c. support for the use of military force when necessary to right human rights abuses
    d. support for increased ties between the United Kingdom and the European Union
    e. belief in giving greater power to international organizations like the United Nations

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 76
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
    NOTES: Conceptual
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60. The _____transformed the British state and society.
    a. Industrial Revolution
    b. *laissez-faire*
    c. special relationship
    d. collectivism
    e. None of these.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1
    REFERENCES: 43
    QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
    HAS VARIABLES: False
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61. Describe the key features of the British political system that affect the way power is organized in the state, highlighting any changes that may be occurring to these features. Assess the argument that a democratic deficit exists within the heart of this political system.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
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62. Describe the policy-making process in the United Kingdom, highlighting the major actors within this process. Explain how the policy-making process is being transformed internally and externally.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 12/4/2017 5:01 AM
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63. How well has Britain adjusted to the realities of a postcolonial multicultural society? Discuss the experiences of ethnic minorities in Britain, noting differences among ethnic minority communities, and evaluate government responses and policies intended to improve the economic and political conditions for ethnic minorities. Explain how the 9/11 and the London bombings of July 2005 transformed the context of multicultural politics in Britain. Please utilize specific examples from the text in your answer.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
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64. Scholars have often characterized British democracy as being evolutionary. Discuss the historical and institutional bases for this assumption. Evaluate whether this assumption still holds true.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
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65. Describe how the British 2010 election was significant. Examine the assumption that this was a unique election within the British political system.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
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66. Some would argue that Britain's joining the European Union and devolution have fundamentally challenged key principles of British politics such as parliamentary sovereignty and the unitary state. Discuss the merits of such an argument. Draw upon specific examples from the text in your answer.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
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67. Compare and contrast the approach to economic management taken by New Labour, the Conservatives under Thatcher and Major, and the current Coalition Government. Describe the extent these approaches fundamentally differ. Compare and contrast their differences and similarities.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
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68. Compare and contrast roles of the House of Lords and the House of Commons within the British parliamentary system and their relationship to one another. Assess the impact that further House of Lords reform could have on Britain's political system generally and on the relationship between these two legislative chambers specifically.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
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69. The United Kingdom has usually been described as having a "civic culture." Explain what is meant by this. Describe how British political culture may be changing. Assess the impact of these changes and what they suggest about the endurance of this characterization.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
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70. Describe the political challenges facing the United Kingdom as discussed in your textbook. Rank order these challenges and give your opinion as to which of these is the most pressing challenge for the United Kingdom. Discuss the implications of this challenge for the British political system.

ANSWER: Student answers may vary.
POINTS: 1
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