Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

SKU: 9781506375465-TEST-BANK

Chapter 2: The Modern State

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. According to Max Weber, modern states are distinguished by
a. homogenous populations
b. charismatic leaders
c. national economic planning
d. rational-legal legitimacy
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Legitimacy
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. A state is
a. an administrative apparatus that develops and administers laws and generates and implements public policies in a specific territory
b. a group of people who perceive themselves as sharing a sense of belonging, and who often have a common language, culture, and set of traditions
c. a nation
d. an organization that only partially provides adequate political goods to its citizens
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The modern state spread throughout the world primarily through
a. trade relations
b. observation
c. colonial conquest
d. missionaries
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of the Modern State-Export of the Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

4. At what point did the modern state come to cover virtually the entire globe?
a. soon after the Peace of Westphalia
b. in the aftermath of WWI
c. following World War II
d. at the end of the Cold War
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of the State
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The modern state first appeared and developed in
a. North America
b. Europe
c. Asia
d. Oceania
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of the State
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The evolution from absolutism to the modern state occurred when
a. ethnically homogenous states were created
b. the Industrial Revolution took place
c. a state came to be seen as separate from its ruler
d. national economies developed
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of the State
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The Articles of Confederation failed mainly because
a. They lacked legitimacy.
b. They provided inadequate sovereignty.
c. They failed to provide adequate political goods.
d. They failed to settle the problem of slavery between the North and the South.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: The United States: A Consciously Crafted State
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. A "nation" is
a. an administrative apparatus that develops and administers laws and generates and implements public policies in a specific territory
b. a state
c. an organization that only partially provides adequate political goods to its citizens
d. a group of people who perceive themselves as sharing a sense of belonging, and who often have a common language, culture, and set of traditions
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. A modern state's territory
a. can never change, regardless of the circumstances
b. changes very often, in most cases
c. can change through independence, secession, acquisition, and other means
d. usually contains a number of unclaimed areas
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The Soviet state
a. created a federal system in which the republics held significant power
b. lasted less than 50 years
c. took control of all legal economic activity
d. failed to industrialize the country
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: Russia: Strong External Sovereignty with Weak Rule of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. External sovereignty implies
a. recognition by the international community of states

b. acceptance by citizens of the state's legitimate rulers
c. democracy within the territory of the state
d. sole authority to make and enforce laws and policies within a territory
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. What are the two major religions of Nigeria?
a. Islam and Judaism
b. Christianity and Hinduism
c. Christianity and Islam
d. Judaism and Hinduism
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: Nigeria: An Extremely Weak State
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. In modern states, the bureaucracy
a. is necessary to carry out administrative tasks
b. is always slow and inefficient
c. is useless, and plays only a limited role
d. is a small group of elites who implement the laws
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Bureaucracy
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The idea that the state is the sole authority within its territory that can make and enforce laws is best called
a. internal sovereignty
b. external sovereignty
c. state strength
d. legitimacy
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Bureaucracy

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. The term “divine right” is closely associated with which form of legitimacy?
a. charismatic legitimacy
b. rational-legal legitimacy
c. traditional legitimacy
d. hereditary legitimacy
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of a Modern State-Legitimacy
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Feudal states
a. claimed and had undisputed sovereignty
b. neither claimed nor had undisputed sovereignty
c. are typical of today’s Eastern Europe
d. are typical of the precolonial American continent
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of the Modern State-Modern States in Europe
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. At the core of feudalism was what concept?
a. Kings are chosen by divine right and their rule is unquestioned.
b. The lord gave his vassal a piece of property in exchange for loyalty.
c. All power came from military might.
d. Those who have wealth will rise above those who do not.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of the Modern State-Modern States in Europe
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. According to Perry Anderson, absolutist states usually had
a. a casual mercenary militia
b. a centralized bureaucracy
c. irregular and sporadic taxation
d. all of these
Ans: B

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of the Modern State-Modern States in Europe
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. The "first wave" of export of the modern state refers to
a. the American continent in the sixteenth century
b. Asia in the nineteenth century
c. Africa in the mid-nineteenth century
d. the early 1960s
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: Iran: Claiming Legitimacy via Theocracy; China: Economic Legitimacy over Political Reform
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. A weak state is a state that
a. is generally capable of providing adequate political goods to its citizens
b. only partially provides adequate political goods to its citizens
c. is so weak that it loses effective sovereignty over part or all of its territory
d. is not able to secure its borders
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The Glorious Revolution in 1688 in England
a. caused a long period of religious conflict
b. eliminated the British monarchy
c. was inspired by a similar development in France
d. marked the start of the shift of the source of legitimacy from monarchy to democracy
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: United Kingdom: The Long Evolution of a Strong State
Difficulty Level: Easy

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

22. Federalism is a political system in which
a. Subnational governments have more power than the national government.
b. There are three branches of government.
c. The central government is the only one established in the constitution.
d. A state's power is constitutionally divided among more than one level of government.
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of Modern States
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Germany unified as a state for the first time under
a. Otto von Bismarck
b. Martin Luther
c. Adolf Hitler
d. Helmut Kohl
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Germany: The First Modern Welfare State
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Brazil differed from Spanish colonies in South America in that it
a. used slave labor for its agricultural production
b. gained independence as a single country
c. did not have a royal family
d. had a thriving indigenous population
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: Brazil: A Moderately Strong, and Now Legitimate, Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. One of the major factors contributing to the Iranian Revolution in 1979 was
a. popular dissatisfaction with the extent of foreign influence over the Iranian government
b. lack of economic reform
c. a political system that granted citizens extreme freedom

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

d. the lack of effort to improve infrastructure
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Iran: Claiming Legitimacy via Theocracy
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. Which of the following characteristics is the best indication of a quasi-state?
a. a state with high levels of economic inequality
b. a state that has external sovereignty but little internal sovereignty
c. a state that is not recognized by the international community
d. a state whose actions are controlled by an outside state
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Which of the following most resembles clientelism?
a. pork-barrel spending
b. commercialism
c. communism
d. capitalism
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case study: Brazil: A Moderately Strong, and Now Legitimate, Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple Response

1. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Industrialization in Britain resulted in
a. the monarchy reconsolidating power
b. the establishment of British international power
c. increased colonization
d. expansion of voting rights
Ans: B, C, D
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: United Kingdom: The Long Evolution of a Strong State
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following are elements of the modern state?
a. territory
b. sovereignty
c. legitimacy
d. bureaucracy
Ans: A, B, C, D
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following groups promoted democratization in Brazil in the late 1970s and 1980s?
a. the Catholic church
b. unions
c. the military
d. organization of American states
Ans: A, B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: Brazil: A Moderately Strong, and Now Legitimate, Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following ultimately resulted in territorial change?
a. the independence of Kosovo
b. the secession of South Sudan
c. the collapse of the Soviet Union
d. the American civil war
Ans: A, B, C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

5. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. The Pahlavi dynasty in Iran
a. established a modernizing authoritarian state
b. relied on income from the foreign-owned oil industry
c. ended in 1979 with the creation of the Islamic Republic of Iran
d. created the first truly modern state in Iran
Ans: A, B, C, D
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: Iran: Claiming legitimacy via theocracy
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Internal sovereignty
a. requires citizen participation
b. requires recognition by foreign countries
c. requires the existence of opposition groups
d. requires the sole authority to make and enforce laws and policies within a territory
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-External and Internal Sovereignty
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. If effective, the bureaucracy will
a. strengthen territorial boundaries
b. enhance legitimacy
c. enhance sovereignty
d. undermine effective governance
Ans: A, B, C
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of a Modern State-Bureaucracy
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Weber's three types of legitimacy included which of the following
a. traditional
b. nominal
c. charismatic
d. rational-legal
Ans: A, C, D

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Characteristics of a Modern State-Legitimacy
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. The modern state spread all over the word through
a. word of mouth
b. colonialism
c. independence
d. contagion
Ans: B, C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins of the Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following statements is TRUE about failed states?
a. None is a European country.
b. Most countries on the list are extremely poor.
c. Most countries on the list were previously colonies.
d. All failed states collapse totally.
Ans: A, B, C
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following typically tries to enact policies to encourage economic development?
a. the feudal state
b. the absolutist state
c. the modern state
d. the failed state
Ans: B, C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical Origins in Modern State
Difficulty Level: Easy

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

12. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following is an example of a non-European premodern state?
a. the Chinese Empire
b. Communist China
c. the Japanese Empire
d. Iranian Islamic regime
Ans: B, C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: Iran: Claiming Legitimacy via Theocracy; China: Economic Legitimacy over Political Reform
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. India can be described as
a. the world's largest democracy
b. ethnically homogeneous
c. a relatively weak state
d. ethnically heterogeneous
Ans: A, C, D
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study: India: Enduring Democracy in a Moderately Weak State
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. A weak state is a state that
a. cannot provide adequate political goods to its population
b. does not enjoy strong legitimacy
c. does not have an efficient bureaucracy
d. lacks resources
Ans: A, B, C, D
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Knowledge
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. When a country is deemed legitimate by its own people, it has *legal* sovereignty.
Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Traditional legitimacy is based on a selection according to an accepted set of laws.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Legitimacy
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Somaliland is not considered a state because it lacks international legal sovereignty.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. “The right to rule based on leaders’ selection according to an accepted set of laws” is the definition of bureaucratic legitimacy.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Legitimacy
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Security, rule of law and a functional legal system, and infrastructure, are all considered “political goods.”
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The collapse of the Soviet Union came about in part due to Reagan’s asking Gorbachev to kindly tear down the Berlin Wall.
Ans: F

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?.
Answer Location: Case Study: Russia: Strong External Sovereignty with Weak Rule of Law
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The statement "L'etat, c'est moi" (The state, that's me) describes the concept *absolutism.*
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Answer Location: Historical Origins of Modern States
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. India's political system can be described as closed and authoritarian.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Answer Location: Case Study: India: Enduring Democracy in a Moderately Weak State
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. At the present time, China has a Communist political and economic system.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Answer Location: Case Study: China: Economic Legitimacy over Political Reform
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Britain ruled its colonies through private corporations.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way? | 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Answer Location: United Kingdom: The Long Evolution of a Strong State
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

11. A *nation* can best be described as "an ongoing administrative apparatus that develops and administers laws and generates and implements public policies in a specific territory."
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. A *state* can best be described as "an ongoing administrative apparatus that develops and administers laws and generates and implements public policies in a specific territory."
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. No state can be perfectly strong in all conceivable categories of state strength.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. Provide a working definition of the "state."
Ans: an ongoing administrative apparatus that develops and administers laws and generates and implements public policies in a specific territory.
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. What are the three different types of legitimate authority?
Ans: traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Legitimacy

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Define a "failed state."
Ans: state that is so weak that it loses effective sovereignty over part or all of its territory.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. The exchange of resources for political support is called _____.
Ans: clientelism
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Case Study: Brazil: A Moderately Strong, and Now Legitimate, Modern State
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. The recognized right to rule is known as _____.
Ans: legitimacy
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Legitimacy
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. Provide a definition of sovereignty.
Ans: the state's ability to govern over a given territory
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State
Difficulty Level: Hard

7. Rule by a single monarch who claims complete, exclusive sovereignty over a territory and its people is known as _____.
Ans: absolutism
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Historical Origins of Modern States
Difficulty Level: Hard

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

8. List the four main components of the modern state.
Ans: territory, sovereignty, legitimacy, and bureaucracy.
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Historical Origins of Modern States
Difficulty Level: Hard

9. How does charismatic legitimacy differ from traditional legitimacy?
Ans: Traditional legitimacy: The right to rule based on a society's long-standing patterns and practices. Charismatic legitimacy: The right to rule based on personal virtue, heroism, sanctity, or other extraordinary characteristics.
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Legitimacy
Difficulty Level: Hard

10. Collecting taxes, paving roads and building schools all require _____.
Ans: a bureaucracy
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Bureaucracy
Difficulty Level: Hard

11. According to Max Weber, when does the state have sovereignty?
Ans: when it obtains a monopoly on the legitimate use of physical force
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Characteristics of the Modern State-Legitimacy
Difficulty Level: Hard

12. Discuss some characteristics of a strong state.
Ans: Stronger states tend to be wealthier and consume a larger share of economic resources; they are simply economically bigger than weak states. They also are less corrupt, indicating the presence of stronger bureaucracies, and tend to be more legitimate.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Difficulty Level: Hard

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

13. Discuss some characteristics of a weak state.
Ans: Weak states, on the other hand, are often characterized by what Thomas Risse (2015) has termed "limited statehood": they provide some political goods widely but others only in certain areas of the country. Other actors-local strongmen, religious institutions, or non-governmental organizations (NGOs)-may substitute for a weak state in some regions, providing political goods the state cannot or will not.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Strong, Weak, and Failed States
Difficulty Level: Hard

Essay

1. Describe, compare and contrast the three types of legitimacy explained by Max Weber. Make sure to illustrate you answer with examples.
Ans: The student should go through the ideas of traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal legitimacy. The answer should not only list and describe the three, but also draw a general comparison between these three very different types of legitimacy. Examples can vary widely, but the answer should contain at least one example for each type of legitimacy.
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application | Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Describe the concept of sovereignty. Make sure to outline the differences between internal and external sovereignty.
Ans: The answer should contain a definition of sovereignty. Students should be able to indicate that internal sovereignty has to do with exclusive authority within the territory, while external sovereignty requires recognition from foreign states and the ability to defend territorial boundaries.
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application | Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. How and when did the modern state spread all over the world, becoming truly universal? Where did it originate? Please discuss each one of the three "waves."
Ans: Students should explain that the modern state originated in Europe and was exported through conquest, colonialism, and processes of independence. The answer should also discuss sixteenth-century America, the nineteenth- and twentieth-century colonization of Asia and Africa, and Asian and African independence by the 1960s.

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
Cognitive Domain: Application | Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Compare and contrast the ideas of "strong state," "weak state," and "failed state." Please include in your answer examples of states that fall within each one of these three categories.
Ans: Students should show familiarity with the idea that states provide political goods to their citizens. While discussing failed states, they should explain that there is a clear loss of sovereignty over all or part of the state's territory. Examples can vary widely, but they should represent well each one of the three categories.
Learning Objective: 2-2: Do the characteristics of modern states limit power in any way?
Cognitive Domain: Application | Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Choose any two states from the "case studies" in your textbook and draw a comparison focused on the development of their modern state. You can focus on their historical development, legitimacy, or strength.
Ans: The answer varies widely, based on which states the students choose. However, all answers should clearly choose a path (i.e., historical development, legitimacy, or strength), and draw a comprehensive comparison based on the information provided by the textbook.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Application | Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. What are the main differences between a feudal state, an absolutist state, and a modern state?
Ans: Students should be able to clearly define all three types of state. The answer should focus on the idea of sovereignty and lord/vassal relationship while discussing feudal states, on the existence of a standing army and diplomatic service, centralized bureaucracy, systematic taxation, and policies to encourage economic development while discussing absolutist states, and on the four elements of the modern state (i.e., territory, sovereignty, legitimacy, and bureaucracy).
Learning Objective: 2-1: What are the common characteristics of all modern states, and how do these characteristics give their rulers power?
than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Application | Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

7. What are the main differences between a weak state and a strong state? Provide definitions for both concepts and use examples to illustrate the differences.

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank

Ans: Definitions: A strong state is generally capable of providing adequate political goods to its citizens, while a weak state can only do so partially. Strong states are less corrupt, indicating the presence of stronger bureaucracies, and tend to be more legitimate. Weak states, on the other hand, are often characterized by what Thomas Risse (2015) has termed "limited statehood": they provide some political goods widely but others only in certain areas of the country.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Application | Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

8. Outline the key arguments for why some states are stronger than others. Use two of our case studies to illustrate how some of these arguments explain their relative strength.
Ans: Should include North et al. argument about elite-negotiated agreements producing strong states vs. effects of colonialism, different types of colonialism, the resource curse, and quasi-states.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Why are some states stronger than others? Why do some states fail completely?
Cognitive Domain: Application | Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

Introducing Comparative Politics Concepts and Cases in Context 4th edition Orvis Test Bank