Introduction to Politics 4th edition Garner Test Bank

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Type: multiple response		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 01		
01)	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		
Correct	**a.#**	Free and fair elections
Correct	**b.#**	High degree of personal liberty
Incorrect	**c.#**	Direct democracy
Incorrect	**d.#**	State controlled press
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple choice		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 02		
02)	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?	
Incorrect	**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:** 30–5		
Incorrect	**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:** 30–5		
Correct	**c.#**	Pluralism
- **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: 30–5

Incorrect	**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: 30–5

END OF QUESTION

Type: essay

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 03

03)	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, for elitists, take on a variety of forms. **Page reference:** 30–4

END OF QUESTION

Type: multiple choice

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 04

04)	What does 'polyarchy' mean?	
Incorrect	**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: 29 (486)

Incorrect	**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:** 29 (486)		
Incorrect	**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 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:** 29 (486)		
Correct	**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:** 29 (486)		
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple choice		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 05		
05)	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'?	
Correct	**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:** 29		
Incorrect	**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:** 29		
Incorrect	**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:** 29		
Incorrect	**d.#**	Corporatism
Feedback: Corporatism represents a much more narrow 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:** 29		
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple choice	
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 06	
06)	An empirical analysis of a theory of the state would do which of the

	following?	
Incorrect	**a.#**	Examine 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:** 35		
Correct	**b.#**	Examine 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:** 34		
Incorrect	**c.#**	Examine 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:** 34		
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple choice		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 07		
07)	Who said that life in the state of nature was 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short'?	
Incorrect	**a.#**	John Locke
Feedback: Locke and Rousseau offer much more benign interpretations of the state of nature than Hobbes. Rawls does not use the concept. **Page reference:** 37–8		
Incorrect	**b.#**	Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Feedback: Locke and Rousseau offer much more benign interpretations of the state of nature than Hobbes. Rawls does not use the concept. **Page reference:** 37–8		
Incorrect	**c.#**	John Rawls
Feedback: Locke and Rousseau offer much more benign interpretations of the state of nature than Hobbes. Rawls does not use the concept. **Page reference:** 37–8		
correct	**d.#**	Thomas Hobbes
Feedback: Locke and Rousseau offer much more benign interpretations of the state of nature than Hobbes. Rawls does not use the concept. **Page reference:** 37–8		
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple response		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 08		
08)	Which of the following political thinkers are utilitarian? Please select all that apply.	
Feedback: Neither Hobbes nor Locke were utilitarian thinkers**.** Locke argues that individuals have natural rights which the state has a duty to protect. Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill eschew rights in favour of the aggregative principle of utility. **Page reference:** 39–40		
Correct	**a.#**	Jeremy Bentham
Incorrect	**b.#**	John Locke
Correct	**c.#**	John Stuart Mill

In correct	**d.#**	Thomas Hobbes
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple choice		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 09		
09)	Which philosopher did Marx criticise for seeking to explain the world rather than change it?	
Correct	**a.#**	Hegel
Feedback: Marx argued that in order to achieve the goal Hegel had set—a unified and inclusive polity—it was necessary to change it so that, in particular, the existing divisive class system was abolished. **Page reference:** 42		
Incorrect	**b.#**	Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Feedback: Marx argued that in order to achieve the goal Hegel had set—a unified and inclusive polity—it was necessary to change it so that, in particular, the existing divisive class system was abolished. **Page reference:** 42		
Incorrect	**c.#**	Thomas Hobbes
Feedback: Marx argued that in order to achieve the goal Hegel had set—a unified and inclusive polity—it was necessary to change it so that, in particular, the existing divisive class system was abolished. **Page reference:** 42		
Incorrect	**d.#**	Thomas Hobbes
Feedback: Marx argued that in order to achieve the goal Hegel had set—a unified and inclusive polity—it was necessary to change it so that, in particular, the existing divisive class system was abolished. **Page reference:** 42		
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple choice		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 10		
10)	Which political theory seeks to re-establish the state as an institution with a role to play in uniting society around a specific set of values?	
Incorrect	**a.#**	Marxism
Feedback: Marxists argue that the ideas and values prevalent in a particular society are those promoted by the dominant economic class. Communitarians emphasize the value of communal existence, and the importance of being bound together by a shared vision of the good promoted by a perfectionist state. **Page reference:** 34, 39–40		
Incorrect	**b.#**	Liberalism
Feedback: Liberals argue that the state should remain neutral and not promote one particular conception of the good over others, at least where that conception of the good does no harm to others. Communitarians emphasize the value of communal existence, and the importance of being bound together by a shared vision of the good promoted by a perfectionist state. **Page reference:** 39–40		
Incorrect	**c.#**	Utilitarianism
Feedback: Utilitarians accept the existence of a wide variety of values. They are concerned to ensure that happiness or pleasure are maximised however this is achieved. **Page reference:** 39–40		
Correct	**d.#**	Communitarianism
Feedback: Communitarians emphasize the value of communal existence, and the importance of being bound together by a shared vision of the good promoted by a		

perfectionist state. **Page reference:** 39–40
END OF QUESTION

Type: multiple response		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 11		
11)	Which of the following are failed states? Please select all that apply.	
Feedback: 'Failed state' implies that the state is unable to perform the functions of sovereignty. **Page reference:** 26		
Correct	**a.#**	Somalia
Incorrect	**b.#**	Israel
Incorrect	**d.#**	Saudi Arabia
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple response		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 12		
12)	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:** 26		
Incorrect	**a.#**	Kazakhstan
Correct	**b.#**	South Korea
Correct	**c.#**	Japan
Correct	**d.#**	Thailand
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple response		
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 13		
13)	Which of the following are liberal democracies? Please select all that apply.	
Feedback: Liberal democracies are characterized by free and fair elections involving universal suffrage, together with a liberal political framework consisting of a relatively high degree of personal liberty and the protection of individual rights. **Page reference:** 27		
Correct	**a.#**	Germany
Incorrect	**b.#**	Russia
Incorrect	**c.#**	Malaysia
Correct	**d.#**	United Kingdom
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple response	
Title: Chapter 01 - Question 14	
14)	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:** 28		
Incorrect	**a.#**	West Germany
Correct	**b.#**	East Germany
Correct	**c.#**	Iran
Incorrect	**d.#**	Turkey
END OF QUESTION		

Type: multiple response	
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 15	
15)	Which of the following are examples of corporatist political systems in Europe? Please select all that apply.
Feedback: See Box 2.1 **Page reference:** 30	

Correct	**a.#**	Austria
Correct	**b.#**	Sweden
Correct	**c.#**	Netherlands
Incorrect	**d.#**	United Kingdom
END OF QUESTION		