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Chapter 1—Political Philosophy and Health Policy

Multiple Choice

1. The WHO definition of health includes all of the following except:

   [1] A state of complete physical well-being
   [2] A state of complete mental well-being
   [3] A state of complete social well-being
   [4] A state of complete absence of disease or infirmity
   [5] The absence of disease or infirmity

   Answer: 4
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   Complexity: Moderate
   Simplified Functional Taxonomy: Recall

2. Which of the following statements regarding "balanced health" is correct:

   [1] An equilibrium established within an individual and himself and his social and physical environment
   [2] Life balanced within the context of an individual's environment
   [3] Balanced health does not include equilibrium with the physical environment
   [4] Life balanced within the context of an individual's physical and mental health
   [5] Balanced health does not include equilibrium with an individual's physical or mental health

   Answer: 1, 2, & 4
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3. When healthcare providers were interviewed about their definitions of health the researchers found:

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[1] Similarities in definitions
[2] Differences in definitions
[3] Similarities in application of the definition to practice
[4] Differences in application of the definition to practice
[5] The culture of various types of healthcare providers may play a stronger role than providers' individual definitions of health

Answer: 1, 3, & 5
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4. According to the CDC social determinants of health include which of the following:

[1] Biology & genetics
[2] Individual behavior
[3] Social environment
[4] Physical environment
[5] Societal culture

Answer: 1, 2, 3, & 4
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5. Thomas Hobbes arguments for government include:

[1] Anarchy is the ultimate result of a society without government
[2] Complete societal freedom yields constant fear of death and loss
[3] Complete societal freedom yields an open, free, and safe society
[4] A social contract is a tradeoff of personal freedom for government protection
[5] The United States has a stable, long-term government due to the government's monopolistic use of force

Answer: 1, 2, & 4
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6. Simplified Functional Taxonomy: Recall Arguments for our *Constitution* include:

   [1] The *Articles of Confederation* had a number of coordination and control problems
   [2] The Federalists published their arguments for a strong central government in the *Federalists Papers*
   [3] The Federalists argued that a strong central government could be established by amending the *Articles of Confederation*
   [4] The Anti-Federalists were concerned that a new *Constitution* would erode the sovereignty of the states and the natural rights of man
   [5] The concerns and debate about the rights of man (citizens) resulted in a swift and uncontested ratification of the *Constitution*

   Answer: 1, 2, & 4
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7. Characteristics of positive and negative liberty include:

   [1] Positive liberty is defined as "freedom to"
   [2] Negative liberty is defined as "freedom from"
   [3] In the United States the concepts of positive and negative liberty define are two political parties
   [4] Positive and negative liberty always work in opposition of each other
   [5] In the United States these two concepts are found in the abortion debates

   Answer: 1, 2, 3, & 5
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8. Characteristics of political views from the left include:

   [1] Rousseau and the social contract
   [2] Rousseau and the natural rights of man
   [3] Paine and equality, liberty, and big changes to government
   [4] Philosophical view adopted by modern liberals

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[5] Philosophical view embracing strong federal government interventions and moderate size government programs

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9. Characteristics of political views from the right include:

[1] Locke and the social contract
[2] Locke and the natural rights of man
[3] Burke and equality, liberty, and big changes to government
[4] Philosophical view adopted by modern conservatives
[5] Philosophical view embracing strong federal government interventions and moderate size government programs

Answer: 2, 3, & 4
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10. Rationale for the current polarized political divide include:

[1] The evolution of Americans' view of the federal government from satisfaction in gaining increased access to power within government
[2] The evolution of Americans' view of the federal government from satisfaction in gaining increased access to power over government
[3] Americans have ideological breadth, structure, and stability
[4] Americans have a dim understanding of basic ideological categories, weakly structured and unstable opinions, [and] fragmentation ... into narrow issue publics
[5] American National Election Survey results include: American voter ideological stability, the dissociation of voting from ideology, and voting patterns associated political party affiliation

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Simplified Functional Taxonomy: Recall

11. Theories are used to:

[1] Increase the complexity of processes
[2] Decrease the complexity of processes
[3] Help predict and describe the policy process
[4] As a representation of a specific situation
[5] To identify a set of variables and the relationships among them that presumably account for a set of phenomena

Answer: 2 & 3
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12. Which of the following statements about theories is incorrect?

[1] Process oriented theories explore how theories are developed and implemented.
[2] Interest group theories explore the human factor behind interest group organization and influence
[3] Any single or category of theories taken in isolation can give a complete picture of how a policy is developed.
[4] Interest group theories describe why the influence or power of the group influences the policy development process.
[5] No single or category of theories can give a complete picture of how a policy is developed

Answer: 3
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13. Which of the following does NOT describe the policy process?

[1] Policy formulation and implementation are the phases of the policy process.
[2] Policy formulation includes agenda setting and development of legislation

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[3] Policy implementation includes rulemaking and operations
[4] Policy modification includes a variety of feedback that sets the agenda for future policy development
[5] The policy process is dynamic as opposed to unidirectional and flat.

Answer: 1
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True/False

1. Too much government action can weaken civil society.

   Answer: True
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2. The founders of the United States were men of the Enlightenment who recognized that a leader's legitimacy emanated from the people as opposed to an office or family heritage.

   Answer: True
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3. The dyadic social psychology approach used by Haidt provides a technique for predicting philosophically associated social (moral) behaviors

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Simplified Functional Taxonomy: Recall

4. Political ethical foundations are built upon Aristolian rationalism and Kantian values.

   Answer: False
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5. Political philosophy and ethics converge through the value of justice as categorized by social and market justice.

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Short Answer & Essay

1. What does it mean for a person to have their health in equilibrium?

   Answer: As Sartorius states, “health is a state of balance; an equilibrium that an individual has established within himself and between himself and his social and physical environment (Sartorius, 2006).”
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   Simplified Functional Taxonomy: Analysis

2. Discuss the practical and theoretical necessity and function of government?

   Answer: Hobbes theorized that humans, recognizing that a state of complete freedom led to anarchy and high levels of uncertainty, ceded some individual freedom to a central authority

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- government. Government was charged with establishing, monitoring and enforcing rules that reduced individual freedom while also reducing uncertainty thus making future planning possible. This ceding of individual freedom he termed the "social contract". The social contract is the submission of humans to a sovereign authority which holds the sole right to make and enforce laws that govern human behavior within a defined territory.
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3. What does a federal government look like that is strong? What does a federal government look like that is weak?

   Answer: A strong federal government uses its powers to coordinate and harness national resources or force a change on the nation often infringing upon state and local sovereignty; whereas, a weak central government lacks the power and authority to coordinate or harness national resources and often serves at the will of state and local sovereignty and power.
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4. Does strong government equate to big government? Does weak government equate to small government?

   Answer: The answer to both of these questions is no. Strong or weak government is a function of power, authority, and how that authority is exercised.
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5. What are examples of health policies enacted by a strong government?

   Answer: Examples of a strong government include religious freedom, natural rights, voting rights, military conscription, robust civil societies, and the provision of social services.
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Simplified Functional Taxonomy: Analysis

6. What are examples of health policies enacted by a weak government?

   Answer: Examples of a weak government include state sovereignty, lessening of federal social support, limited civil societies
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7. How do Payne and Burke differ in their approaches to government?

   Answer: Payne was interested in big governmental action and ideas and backed the development of new institutions and norms of civil society; whereas, Burke held established institutions in high regard and sought to change government through incremental changes to these established institutions.
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8. How would health reform be pursued by Payne and Burke?

   Answer: Payne would be in favor of big changes that would drastically alter the current system in order to ensure greater equity of care; whereas, Burke would attempt to work within the existing system imposing intermental changes to ensure greater equity of care.
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9. How do Rousseau and Locke differ in their approaches to government?

   Answer: Rousseau and Locke both embraced the rights of the citizenry to participate in and provide legitimacy to their governmental leaders. They differ in how the citizenry approaches and participates with governmental leaders. Rousseau approaches this through

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the lens of positive liberty or giving the citizenry the right to establish a sovereign; whereas, Locke approaches this through the lens of negative liberty or protection from a sovereign encroaching upon the rights and property of its citizenry.
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10. How would health reform be pursued by Rousseau and Locke?

    Answer: Rousseau would take a positive liberty approach ensuring a citizen's right to health care services, although he may be ambivalent as to whether these services are provided through the public or private market. Lock would take a negative liberty approach focusing on the rights of individuals to pursue healthcare services extant from the coercive powers of government.
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11. Discuss the Federalists and Anti-Federalists governmental concerns at the time of the Constitutional Convention. How did their views differ? How were their views similar? What were their solutions?

    Answer: The Federalists and Anti-Federalists agreed on the unworkability of the Articles of Confederation lack of coordination and control by a single authority. Where they differed was on how to remedy this problem with the Anti-Federalists positing that a carefully crafted set of amendments to the Articles of Confederation, continued strong state sovereignty, and citizen rights. The Federalists found the Articles of Confederation completely unworkable even with amendments and opted for a new Constitution establishing a strong federal government with the tradeoff of a limited amount of state sovereignty for greater coordination and control from the federal level. The Federalists failed to address individual citizenry rights in their Constitution and it was not until these were ensured - through Anti-Federalists demand - as the Bill of Rights that the new Constitution finally gained acceptance and ratification by all 13 states.
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12. Discuss the differences between positive and negative liberty. How do these differences affect one's view of government? How do these differences one's approach to public policy? How do these differences affect one's view of health policy?

    Answer: Positive liberty is freedom to something whereas, negative liberty is freedom from something. When applying these concepts to government, positive liberty connotes the concept of being free to pursue whatever my desires are within the realms of civil society with minimal governmental interference in one's affairs. Negative liberty frequently connotes the freedom from the ills of life such as poverty or lack of some other life necessity through the intervention of government thus freeing one from the cares and positioning individuals to pursue their life desires within the realms of civil society.
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