**POLI 101: Introduction to Politics**

**Multiple Choice Questions from Chapter – 2: Theories**

1. Capitalism usually brings with it:

1. social democracy
2. military dictatorship
3. socialism
4. democracy

2. Mode of production, according to Marx, determines the

1. base of a society
2. elite culture
3. code of ethics and moral values of a society
4. none of the above

3. The concept of mode of production is defined as:

1. the power of a country to further its national interests
2. the way a country organizes its production and distribution system
3. how the capitalist class makes profits by exploiting the working class people
4. cooperation between countries to resist economic exploitation

4. The Chinese thinker Confucius called the father of a family

1. model of dictatorship
2. miniature emperor
3. the true bearer of family values
4. none of the above

5. Modernization of a society, according to Max Weber, is propelled by

1. economic causes
2. social causes
3. political causes
4. cultural factors

6. Which of the following Hegel didn’t identify as the reasons behind social change?

a. spiritual

1. social
2. economic
3. b & c

7. Conflicts, wars and violence, according to Karl Marx, are bred by:

1. socialism
2. capitalism
3. the clashing national interests.
4. lack of effective cooperation between nations

8. The doctrine of positivism means:

1. ignoring scientific study of politics
2. the application of scientific methods to study and improve society
3. post-behavioralism
4. an emphasis on political institutions

9. Behavioural approach to study politics was developed following the Second World War:

a. true

b. false

10. David Easton introduced -------------- to explain how a political system works:

1. the concept of feedback loop
2. state of war
3. power
4. national interest

11. Easton’s systems theory presents a simplified model of

1. how decisions are difficult to make
2. breakdown of the system
3. how a political system works
4. a & b

12. The modified version of Easton’s theory puts which of the following components first:

1. goods and services produced in a given country.
2. government decision-makers
3. citizens’ demands and reactions
4. decisions called outputs

13. All modernization theorists agree that the principal mover behind modernization is:

a. good leadership

1. available natural resources
2. industrialization
3. democracy

14. The relationship between democracy and modernization is exemplified by the finding that countries with less than $\_\_\_\_\_ GDP per capita are not democracies.

a. 1,000

1. 5,000
2. 8,000
3. 10,000

15. S.M. Lipset classified countries in which of the following two categories?

1. stable versus unstable democracies
2. rich versus poor countries
3. developed versus developing countries
4. none of the above

16. Modernization theory has its roots in the ideas of Hegel:

a. true

b. false

17. Students of politics can choose either \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_ as the starting point for political analysis

1. the US, Canada
2. society, politics and government
3. the general people, the government
4. decisions by the government, reactions by the people

18. Aristotle identified \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a requirement for political stability

1. a ‘philosopher-king’
2. the majority poor
3. the top class of rich people
4. an expanded middle class

19. Theories help us to

1. make research difficult
2. sort out and use irrelevant data
3. differentiate between social classes
4. choose relevant data to conduct research

20. ------- introduced the scientific study of politics first

1. Locke
2. Plato
3. Aristotle
4. Machiavelli

21. Which of the classic political philosophers adopted a liberal approach in their political writings?

1. Hobbes
2. Locke
3. Rousseau
4. b & c

22. The concept of the ‘state of nature’ means:

1. a peaceful social order
2. a situation where everybody fights everybody, a war of all against all
3. cooperation between different societies
4. Hobbes’ social fantasy

23. Marx predicted that capitalism would eventually collapse as it kept developing contradictions:

1. true
2. false

24. The American constitution is greatly based on the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Aristotle

1. Plato
2. Rousseau
3. John Locke

25. Theories provide useful frameworks for interpreting data and facts.

a. True

b. False

26. Theories help us sort out relevant or irrelevant data.

1. True
2. False

27. Classic political theories include only European theories.

a. True

b. False

28. Rousseau had the idea that the state of nature was not bad but society made humans corrupt. a. True

b. False

29. Plato’s idea of a philosopher-king to perfectly rule a country was a

a. realistic idea

1. unrealistic idea
2. stupid idea
3. normative idea

30. The political philosopher who truly brought the concept of power to politics was a. Plato

1. Hobbes
2. Machiavelli
3. Aristotle

31. The American constitution and political system are mainly based on the ideas of Aristotle: a. true

b. false

32. The concept of *social contract* implies that

1. an agreement people generally accept as to how to run the society, with defined rights and responsibilities of the people and the government
2. government must maintain control over the society
3. the army is the key to change power from one party to another
4. people are free to do anything in the society

33. Traditional societies that experience modernization in the economic sector but not in other sectors might expect

1. political conflicts and violence
2. economic development and well-being
3. Democratization.
4. political stability and peace

34. Which modern theory argues that government structures such as legislatures, parties, and bureaucracies shape the attitudes and behavior of citizens?

a. institutional theory

1. New Institutionalism
2. modernization theory
3. rational-choice theory

35. Rational choice theory argues that:

1. Humans rationally act and make choices
2. Humans care more about collective social interests
3. citizens are mostly selfless
4. a & c

36. Marx says that the surplus value is skimmed off by

1. the workers
2. the managers
3. the land owners
4. the industrialists

37. Marx argued that history is driven by economic forces

1. True
2. False

38. David Easton’s systems theory is unable to explain the collapse of regimes or systems.

a. True

b. False

39. Hegel argued that different facets of a society are related to each other

a. True

b. False

40. Both Aristotle and S.M. Lipset have argued that a larger middle class is a prerequisite for a country to go democratic and sustain a democratic system.

a. True

b. False