**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**POLI 101: Introduction to Politics**

**Chapter – 6 Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following countries is, arguably, a “fake democracy”?

a. France

b. Germany

c. Britain

d. Russia

e. China

2. In an authoritarian country, the media is

a. free.

b. curbed.

c. nonexistent.

d. obedient to the state.

e. state-controlled.

3. How many parties exist in a totalitarian regime?

a. several

b. two

c. one

d. one dominant

e. none or one

4. Which regime type has rigged elections rather than competitive or fake ones?

a. democratic

b. transitional

c. authoritarian

d. totalitarian

e. monarchy

5. Which regime type has a totally state-run economy?

a. democratic

b. authoritarian

c. transitional

d. totalitarian

e. monarchy

6. The military in a transitional regime plays what type of role?

a. It is subordinate to elected officials.

b. It is completely separate from the political structure.

c. It is controlled by the ruling party.

d. It is intertwined with the regime.

e. It plays a political role.

7. The constitution restrains the government in what type of regime?

a. democracy

b. monarchy

c. authoritarian

d. transitional

e. totalitarian

8. Illiberal democracies

a. are not elected.

b. are elected freely and fairly but have only had one party win elections.

c. are elected freely and fairly but lack other democratic qualities such as a respect for civil

rights.

d. are elected freely and fairly but are under the control of conservative parties.

e. are elected freely and fairly but then change the constitution to remain in power.

9. Illiberal democracies are characterized by their political openness and the degree of rights and freedoms the citizens enjoy

1. True
2. False

10. A referendum is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democracy.

a. illiberal

b. liberal

c. representative

d. participatory

e. direct

11. Which of the following *is not* an element of representative democracy?

a. popular accountability of government

b. political competition between parties

c. predictable electoral outcomes

d. majority decision

e. right to disobedience

12. Political scientist Samuel Huntington argued that states were stable democracies once they had experienced

a. their first election.

b. at least two successful, free and fair elections.

c. at least two political parties with popular support.

d. a constitutional adoption.

e. two electoral alterations of government.

13. A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an association of people that pressures the government for policies that it favors.

a. voting bloc

b. bureaucrat

c. political parties

d. elites

e. interest group

14. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model of politics presents policy as a product of pressures from multiple interest groups.

a. elite

b. pluralist

c. polyarchy

15. Elites are totally unaccountable in a

a. democracy.

b. transitional regime.

c. totalitarian system.

d. constitutional monarchy.

16. What country is a contemporary example of a totalitarian regime?

a. Iran

b. Saudi Arabia

c. Vietnam

d. North Korea

17. What regime type forced an all-encompassing ideology on the people, including their own theory of history, economics, and future political and social development?

a. transitional

b. oligarchy

c. authoritarian

d. totalitarian

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states regularly use organized terror and violence against their citizens to maintain control and achieve their goals.

a. Authoritarian

b. Transitional

c. Oligarchic

d. Totalitarian

19. What regime type opposes revolution and actually developed as a means to block leftist revolution by glorifying the state and strengthening the existing social order?

a. totalitarian

b. communist

c. right-wing authoritarian

d. left-wing authoritarian

e. democracy

20. Which of the following *is not* a type of authoritarian regime?

a. limited monarchy

b. personalistic

c. single-party

e. dominant-party

21. Myanmar is an example of authoritarian regime.

a. true

b. false

22. Venezuela is currently considered what type of regime

a. authoritarian

b. totalitarian

c. democratic

d. none of the above

23. Which of the following *is not* a cause for democratic failure?

a. poverty

b. little civil society

c. no middle class

d. minor inequality

e. no earlier democratic experience

24. Which of the following might undermine democratic survival?

a. a middle class

b. strong civil society

c. no earlier democratic experience

d. no inequality

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means rule by thieves.

a. kleptocracy

b. authoritarianism

c. totalitarianism

d. democracy

26. The primary problem of democracy is that the decision-making process is fast.

a. True

b. False

27. China is an authoritarian regime.

a. True

b. False

28. A referendum is a type of representative democracy.

a. True

b. False

29. Even though Mexico has had 14 elections since 1920, many did not consider it a democracy until 2000 when a party other than the dominant PRI won its first election.

a. True

b. False

30. Civil disobedience can be the violent or nonviolent efforts of a portion of the population in an effort to defeat an unjust law.

a. True

b. False

31. All political scientists agree that in democracy elites make the actual decisions while the masses generally go along with them.

a. True

b. False

32. Totalitarian governments collapse only in the face of massive popular uprisings.

a. True

b. False

33. Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini, and Mao were all totalitarian leaders.

a. True

b. False

34. Authoritarian regimes sometimes use the trappings of democracy, like elections, for appearance’s sake.

a. True

b. False

35. Democracy hardly lasts in countries with sharp economic inequalities between different social groups:

a. True

b. False