**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**POLI 101: Introduction to Politics**

**Multiple Choice Questions from Chapter 1: Politics and Political Science**

1. Politics, as a field of study, is important because it
2. Directly affects the lives of citizens in every country
3. Makes people believe that the world is a peaceful place
4. Provides lots of fun stories everyday
5. Helps us know other countries
6. Politics and power are:
7. Not identical but power and politics are interrelated.
8. The same thing
9. The exact opposite things
10. Meaningless concepts

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explanation of political power argues that people have good reasons for doing what they do.

a. biological

b. cultural

c. rational

d. irrational

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explanation of why people follow authority figures argues that humans, like herds of animals, prefer to live in groups for their security and survival.

a. irrational

b. cultural

c. psychological

d. biological

5. Which subfield of political science focuses on issues of war, conflicts and peace?

a. Comparative Politics

b. international relations

c. public policy

d. domestic politics

6. Which subfield of political science examines political systems across national boundaries?

a. public policy

b. International Relations

c. comparative politics

d. political theory

7. Which of the following is a source of qualitative data?

a. scientific data bases

b. statistical data on national economic development

c. climate change statistics

d. historical studies

8. A theory is necessary for good political science research because it provides

a. a prediction about nothing.

b. policy prescriptions for the government

c. only a description of an event.

d. a framework to analyze developments and make predictions about the developments

9. Which of the following is a source of quantitative data?

a. history books

b. fictions

c. statistical documents

d. internet-based sources

10. Aristotle is considered the founder of the discipline of political science.

a. True

b. False

11. Economists argue that humans mostly make rational decisions

a. True

b. False

12. A state is sovereign if the government of that state enjoys the power to make and implement decisions and laws within its own territorial boundaries.

a. True

b. False

13. Political theory, as a subfield of Political Science, examines the evolution and development of the legal order of a state.

a. True

b. False

14. Political power means the capacity of an individual to influence other individuals through bribes.

a. True

b. False

15. Aristotle called politics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the American science.

b. a social science.

c. the ultimate humanities’ discipline.

d. the “master science”.

16. Famous political scientist Harold Lasswell defined politics as

a. “who gets what, when and how”

b. who gets nothing, when and how

c. conflicts between various groups

d. simply the fight for power

17. Which of the following disciplines are *not* related to the political science discipline?

a. psychology

b. molecular biology

c. anthropology

d. human geography

18. History is important for politics because it is a

a. branch of politics

b. students must study politics

c. way to study different historical events on a case by case basis

d. source of data and information

19. References to “red” and “blue” states in U.S. presidential elections demonstrate the relevance of what discipline?

a. history

b. economics

c. sociology

d. none of the above

20. Seymour Martin Lipset was primarily a \_\_\_\_\_ but also a political economist

a. economist

b. political economist

c. sociologist

d. b & c

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_ helps us understand what types of people are attracted to politics:

a. sociology

b. psychology

c. anthropology

d. economics

22. Traditionally, politics focuses more on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. political parties

b. interest groups

c. distribution of resources

d. power

23. In politics, all leaders aspire for \_\_\_\_\_\_:

a. influence.

b. persuasion.

c. force.

d. power

24. A leader commands a high degree of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if there is a high degree of popular respect for that leader.

a. authority

b. sovereignty

c. popularity

d. legitimacy

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means the power of a government to make and implement decisions within its own national boundary.

a. sovereignty

b. democracy

c. legitimacy

d. political power

26. While Political leaders love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, political scientists are skeptical of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. authority, legitimacy

b. power, power

c. sovereignty, authority

d. force, power

27. Political scientists utilize both qualitative and quantitative data to write scientific papers:

a. True

b. False

28. There is a strong connection between political science and governmental decisions and policies.

a. True

b. False

29. Power is in politics what money is in economics

a. True

b. False

30. Legitimacy means

a. people’s respects for authority

b. the authority of a ruler to govern

c. the rights of the general people

d. the command of a dictator which people must follow

31. The two concepts of authority and legitimacy are interrelated to each other:

a. True

b. False

32. Political Science qualifies as a science because it does apply the scientific methods to study human political behavior:

a. True

b. False

33. The cultural explanation of why people obey authority says that

a. human behavior is culturally learnt

b. people make benefits by obeying the authority

c. people do not need to obey any authority at all

d. it is human nature to obey authority

34. Until 2011 Iraq had no sovereignty because

a. Iraqis dislike the idea of sovereignty

b. Iraq was under Iranian occupation

c. the Arab governments did not support Iraq

d. Iraq was under American occupation

35. The subfield of political science called ‘domestic politics’ deals with

a. the development of good polity

b. domestic political systems

c. relations between governments in the world

d. none of the above

36. Domestic politics and public policy, as two subfields of political science, are different from each other.

a. True

b. False

37. “What is real is rational” means that:

a. politics does not matter at all

b. philosophers waste time for nothing

c. politics is the most important subject

d. there is a reason behind everything, nothing happens accidentally

38. Who gets manipulated in politics?

a. the educated and politically conscious public

b. the business community

c. the student community

d. people who are ignorant

39. Which of the following is an important element of a good scholarly work?

a. random use of data

b. balanced research

c. lack of objectivity in the research process

d. copy and paste from internet-based sources

40. Actor A’s ability to get Actor B to do what Actor A wants is defined as

a. power.

b. politics.

c. influence.

d. violence.