

## Chapter 1: Introducing the Ancient Debate: The Ideal Versus the Real

### Test Bank

#### Multiple Choice

1. Idealism is to realism as campaigning for political office is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voting
- B. holding office
- C. fundraising
- D. lobbying

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Introducing the Ancient Debate

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. The struggles that torment the characters in films such as *Star Wars* are reflective of our own struggles between \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. idealism and realism
- B. good and evil
- C. rich and poor
- D. Black and White

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Introducing the Ancient Debate

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. In Plato's *Republic*, Thrasymachus is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. realist
- B. idealist
- C. oracle
- D. dreamer

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Classical Theory, Modern Reality, and Stuff

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. One's personal experiences, preferences, and expectations, which shape one's views of politics and political events, are referred to as an individual's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ideals
- B. politics
- C. conceptual framework
- D. ergonomics

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: You're Just a Mime Trapped in an Invisible Box

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Which of the following is not identified in the text as one of the reasons that fiction is useful for politics?

- A. By viewing events through the eyes of fictional characters, we can more easily set aside our own personal preferences, ideologies, and experiences.
- B. By living through the characters in novels, we can get a taste of political situations that we, as individuals, might never be able to experience in the real world.
- C. Fiction is more interesting than politics.
- D. The use of fiction can support and, in some cases, instigate an active approach to learning.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2: Explain why this book's use of fiction makes it more awesome than pizza.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Fiction as a Tool for Exploring Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Which of the following refers to one's view of a perfect world?

- A. dystopia
- B. utopia
- C. C-SPAN
- D. federalism

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Utopias in Fiction and Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Which of the following theorists used utopian thought when he offered his harsh and influential critique of capitalism?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Niccolò Machiavelli

- C. Karl Marx
- D. Confucius

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Utopias in Fiction and Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. The period between World War I and World War II is often referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. interwar period
- B. idealist period
- C. transitional period
- D. realist period

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Utopias in Fiction and Politics

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Plato would agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Democracy is the ideal for which all societies should aim.
- B. Philosophers should rule, because only they can appreciate perfect forms.
- C. People ought to focus on the way the world is as opposed to the way it ought to be.
- D. Rulers need to be ruthless in order to be successful.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Utopias in Fiction and Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The key difference between political theory and political ideology centers on which of the following?

- A. action
- B. believability
- C. sophistication
- D. There is no real difference.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Utopias in Fiction and Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Who added economic freedom as a key variable of classic liberalism?

- A. John Locke
- B. Adam Smith
- C. Thomas Jefferson
- D. Aristotle

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what's similar and what's different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. "That government is best which governs least" illustrates a \_\_\_\_\_ view of government's role.

- A. monarchist
- B. constitutional
- C. federalist
- D. classical liberal

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what's similar and what's different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Which of the following aim to modify the harshness of capitalism with the infusion of some elements of socialism?

- A. Leninists
- B. democratic socialists
- C. social democrats
- D. libertarians

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what's similar and what's different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Which of the following is a 20th-century ideology that argues for the supremacy and purity of one group of people in a society?

- A. Marxism
- B. fascism
- C. Platonism
- D. Maoism

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what's similar and what's different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. This text defines politics as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. individual or combined actions of persons, governments, and/or groups, aimed at getting what they want accomplished, when those actions have public consequences
- B. the things people do when they want more
- C. who gets what, when, and how
- D. the authoritative allocation of values for society

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Supporters of the political protesters who occupied Tiananmen Square used which of the following technologies?

- A. fax machine
- B. personal computer
- C. cell phone
- D. jet pack

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Which of the following is a political activity?

- A. choosing not to vote
- B. running for office
- C. participating in a political rally
- D. all of these

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Which of the following does the text identify as a new political strategy?

- A. manipulation of election districts to gain an advantage for a party
- B. use of impeachment to remove a president from office
- C. interest groups' contribution of money to candidates' campaigns with the aim of influencing legislators' votes on policy

D. interest groups' purchase of stock in companies in order to affect the companies' global policies

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. When Aristotle referred to a "science" of politics, he most likely meant which of the following?

A. a body of knowledge

B. something akin to religion

C. work done in a laboratory

D. something similar to organic chemistry

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-7: Learn to nod sagely when you pretend that you understand what is and is not political science.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Political Science?

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. One thing that differentiates political science from other "sciences" is that political scientists \_\_\_\_\_.

A. are more likely to agree on methodology

B. focus only on what people believe rather than on facts

C. need more money to do their research than others do

D. cannot isolate individuals, organizations, and groups in the laboratory or isolate and manipulate the things that might influence individuals, organizations, and groups

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-7: Learn to nod sagely when you pretend that you understand what is and is not political science.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Political Science?

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Which theorist argued that everything works toward a specific end or telos?

A. Aristotle

B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

C. Saint Augustine

D. Thomas Hobbes

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-7: Learn to nod sagely when you pretend that you understand what is and is not political science.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is Political Science?

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Earl Babbie argued that science is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. set of rules and processes we agree to use to generate experiential reality
- B. set of rules and processes we agree to use to generate agreement reality
- C. set of rules and processes we agree to use to generate political reality
- D. Babbie has nothing to say on the matter of science.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-7: Learn to nod sagely when you pretend that you understand what is and is not political science.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Political Science?

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. What does the statement “Man is a political animal” most nearly mean?

- A. All politicians love to throw wild parties.
- B. Only lowbrow people are interested in politics.
- C. One more way to exclude women from politics.
- D. Human beings are innately inclined to form associations.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-7: Learn to nod sagely when you pretend that you understand what is and is not political science.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Political Science?

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Classic liberalism, the belief that people should be generally free from governmental constraints or interference, most closely resembles which modern day political ideology?

- A. liberal
- B. conservative
- C. socialism
- D. libertarian

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. The basis of conservative political philosophies and ideologies is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the belief that the private market offers the better solution over that of the government
- B. the belief that existing political, social, and religious institutions are of critical importance
- C. the belief that less government is better government

D. the belief in individual freedoms over the preservation of governmental institutions

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: You're Just a Mime Trapped in an Invisible Box

Difficulty Level: Medium

## True/False

1. The definition of politics is readily agreed upon by political scientists.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. While political theory is aimed at developing knowledge, a political ideology is about organizing and directing goal-oriented action.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. A society's religions, its customs and traditions, its resources, and its economy can all be part of its politics.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Plato pointed out that it is possible to take a bad form of government and improve it.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. According to Socrates, the purpose of the state and the purpose of politics should be to ensure the happiness of the citizenry.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Classical Theory, Modern Reality, and Stuff

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Earl Babbie applied utopian thought in his harsh and influential critique of capitalism.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Utopias in Fiction and Politics

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Plato believed that one could not rely on his or her senses to discover what was real.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Utopias in Fiction and Politics

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The *Communist Manifesto* was written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what's similar and what's different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Easy

## Essay

1. Discuss the ways in which the theme of ideals clashing with reality makes fiction a useful tool for exploring the fundamentals of politics.

Ans: According to the author, fiction provides a much better variety of examples and analogies than does invertebrate zoology. A very nearly just as important second reason is that fiction can be used to address the difficulties inherent in the complex and individual nature of politics.

Learning Objective: 1-2: Explain why this book's use of fiction makes it more awesome than pizza.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Fiction as a Tool for Exploring Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Explain how political theory differs from political ideology.

Ans: Political theory is aimed at developing knowledge, whereas political ideology is about organizing and directing goal-oriented action.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what's similar and what's different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Compare and contrast classic liberalism and classic conservatism.

Ans: Classic liberalism is rooted in the theories of freedom, with little government interaction. Classic conservatism, on the other hand, is a rational, considered belief that existing processes and norms have evolved into highly efficient and effective institutions.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what's similar and what's different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Compare and contrast Van Belle's definition of politics, as *goal-directed actions with public consequences* to Harold Lasswell's definition of *politics as the process of who gets what, when, and how*.

Ans: According to the author, his definition is not too different from Lasswell's. The major difference is that the definition the author uses places more stress on action and less on the material. This means that the content of politics is never stagnant.

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What makes politics so difficult to define?

Ans: Politics is a word that is so clouded with personal opinions and potentially conflicting examples that it defies a precise and complete description.

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Explain how the decision to not participate can be thought of as a political decision.

Ans: According to the author, choosing not to participate leaves it to others to make decisions, and just as surrender is a military option, inaction is a political option.

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. What is fascism and what do fascists believe in?

Ans: Fascism is an ideology that was developed in the 20th century, which argues for the supremacy and purity of one group of people in a society. Fascists believe in strong military rule headed by the charismatic dictator of a ruling party that exercises total control over all aspects of social and cultural life and molds it to suit the history and traditions of the superior group.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what's similar and what's different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium