

CHAPTER 2: Power, Legitimacy, and Authority

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What are the three types of political power?

- a. traditional, legal, charismatic
- b. legislative, executive, judicial
- c. influence, coercion, authority
- d. personal, parliamentary, popular

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 13

BLM: REM

2. Which of the following is NOT an example of government coercion?

- a. Charging fines for parking violations
- b. Physically retaining prisoners
- c. Running effective political campaigns during elections
- d. Sentencing criminals to community service terms

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 15

BLM: HO

3. Which of the following is the most precise synonym for influence?

- a. authority
- b. coercion
- c. persuasion
- d. control

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 13

BLM: HO

4. Which of the following situations is NOT an example of influence?

- a. A reward is offered for information about a crime.
- b. Police arrest a suspect.
- c. Lawyers argue before the jury.
- d. A political candidate speaks to a group of unemployed workers about her plans for job creation.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 13-14

BLM: HO

5. Which of the following situations is an example of influence?

- a. Lawyers arguing a case before a jury
- b. Obeying a traffic light requiring one to stop on a deserted road at 3:00 a.m.
- c. The issuing of a traffic ticket and monetary fine.
- d. Armed thieves robbing a convenience store.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 13-14

BLM: HO

6. Which of the following actions is LEAST coercive?

- a. Arresting a law breaker.
- b. Striking for higher wages and job security.
- c. Producing effective advertising.
- d. Declaring war upon another state.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 13-16

BLM: HO

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7. Which of the following situations is NOT an example of persuasion?
- a. reporting to a parole officer in order to avoid arrest
 - b. suggesting that it is better to attend class than to stay at home
 - c. throwing a temper tantrum so that others will give in to your demands
 - d. offering career prospects as a way of gaining support

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 13-15 BLM: HO

8. Which of the following methods is NOT used in Coercion?
- a. threats of physical harm
 - b. appeals to self-interest
 - c. giving false information
 - d. threats of financial harm

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: HO

9. What is something that persuasion is never based on?
- a. wealth
 - b. intelligence
 - c. self-interest
 - d. fear

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 13-15 BLM: HO

10. Which term refers to strikes or lockouts that occur during collective bargaining?
- a. political coercion
 - b. autocracy
 - c. authoritative action
 - d. economic coercion

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: REM

11. What is the only thing that ordinary citizens living under a legitimate government are permitted to use violence for?
- a. overthrowing the state
 - b. protecting their property
 - c. defending themselves
 - d. settling disputes

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: REM

12. What is the main difference between persuasion and coercion?
- a. persuasion is used mostly by governments; coercion is used mostly by citizens.
 - b. targets of persuasion choose actions freely; targets of coercion act out of fear
 - c. persuasion consists mainly of argumentation; coercion relies solely on threats of violence
 - d. persuasion involves manipulation and false information; coercion involves force

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 14-15 BLM: HO

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13. Why is authority an inescapable necessity of government?
- a. It may substitute for legitimacy.
 - b. Coercion is expensive.
 - c. Influence is useless.
 - d. Persuasion is dangerous.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 16 BLM: HO

14. What is authority as a form of power based upon?
- a. citizens' respect for the source of the command
 - b. citizens' fear of punishment
 - c. citizens' desires to obey the law
 - d. citizens' hope for an ordered society

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 16 BLM: REM

15. Which of the following relationships is an example of natural authority?
- a. the police and the public
 - b. an older brother and his younger sibling
 - c. a sergeant and a private in the army
 - d. a manager and a worker in a factory

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: HO

16. Which of the following scenarios is likely to result in a demonstration of public authority?
- a. Friends select a team captain for a game of football.
 - b. A student seeks out a mentor.
 - c. A police officer arrives at the scene of an accident.
 - d. A professor advises a student on how to best study a topic.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: HO

17. Which of the following is NOT an example of one of Weber's three types of authority?
- a. charismatic
 - b. legitimate
 - c. traditional
 - d. legal

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 19 BLM: REM

18. What are Max Weber's three classified types of authority?
- a. traditional, legitimate, legal
 - b. traditional, charismatic, legislative
 - c. traditional, legal, coercive
 - d. traditional, charismatic, legal

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 19 BLM: REM

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19. Suppose a person spontaneously defers to the judgment of another. What is this an example of?
- traditional authority
 - charismatic leadership
 - natural authority
 - public authority

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: HO

20. Which of the following is a synonym for natural authority?
- autocratic authority
 - charismatic authority
 - deference to the judgment of another
 - legitimate authority

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: HO

21. Which of the following is an example of public authority?
- little children tagging after older children
 - the human tendency to follow and imitate, as well as lead and initiate
 - someone in authority
 - someone who is an authority

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: HO

22. Which term best characterizes the link between authority and obligation?
- legitimacy
 - fear
 - power
 - force

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 18 BLM: HO

23. Manipulation by means of false information straddles the border between persuasion and coercion. Which of the following examples of manipulation is MOST like coercion?
- A cabinet minister focuses on positive policy outcomes while downplaying the negative impacts.
 - A political candidate lies about corruption allegations to secure votes.
 - Political attack ads on TV during election campaigns appeal to voters' emotions, not intellect.
 - A Prime Minister's statement to the media is re-written several times to produce the desired reaction amongst the public.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: HO

24. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of obligation?
- It is based on a sense of duty.
 - It stems from a fear of violence.
 - It is a naturally occurring social phenomenon.
 - It is only found in formal social or political institutions.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 18 BLM: HO

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25. Which of the following statements about legitimacy is NOT true??

- a. It fosters a sense of obligation.
- b. It is based on respect for authority.
- c. It can be achieved through coercion.
- d. It is based on beliefs and values that can change over time.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 18-19 BLM: HO

26. What is traditional authority based upon?

- a. Birthright
- b. consent of citizens
- c. public authority
- d. respect for a divinely inspired leader

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 19 BLM: Remember

27. Which term is synonymous with the right to command?

- a. Consent
- b. birthright
- c. authority
- d. legitimacy

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 18 BLM: REM

28. Which of the following is the best example of someone possessing legal authority?

- a. A prince inherits the crown based on traditional rules.
- b. A prophet creates a community structured on laws received from God.
- c. A young, attractive, well-spoken and well-educated candidate wins a provincial election.
- d. A revolutionary overthrows a monarch and instates himself as the sole ruler of a country.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 20-21 BLM: HO

29. Which term means acceptance of command?

- a. consent
- b. birthright
- c. authority
- d. legitimacy

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 20 BLM: REM

30. What kind of authority usually develops in conjunction with modernization?

- a. traditional
- b. charismatic
- c. legal
- d. authoritarian

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 21 BLM: REM

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31. What political phenomenon is reflected in the process of modernization?
- a. The appearance of leaders who base their rule on historical missions
 - b. The transition from traditional to legal authority
 - c. The development of liberal democracies
 - d. The transition from charismatic to legal authority

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 21 BLM: REM

32. Which term best characterizes a ruler claiming a right to rule on the basis of divine inspiration or an alleged historical mission?
- a. charismatic
 - b. religious
 - c. an authority
 - d. traditional

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 22-23 BLM: REM

33. Which statement about charisma is most accurate?
- a. It is based on a leader's claims of greatness
 - b. It is based on a social relationship between a leader and his/her followers.
 - c. It is bestowed on a leader by his/her followers.
 - d. It is given by a leader to his/her followers.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 22-24 BLM: HO

34. Which of the following is the most essential attribute of government?
- a. coercion
 - b. obligation
 - c. authority
 - d. influence

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: REM

35. Governments will often try and change negative behaviours in citizens. A government campaign to encourage citizens to become more active would best be described as:
- a. manipulation
 - b. coercion
 - c. modernization
 - d. persuasion

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 14 BLM: HO

36. What is the focus of authority?
- a. the one who commands
 - b. power
 - c. persuasion
 - d. those who obey

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 18 BLM: REM

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37. What is the focus of legitimacy?

- a. the one who commands
- b. those who obey
- c. Persuasion
- d. Popularity

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 18 BLM: REM

38. Which term best describes governmental power when it is wielded legitimately?

- a. Elections
- b. Influence
- c. Agreement
- d. Authority

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 18 BLM: HO

39. Which term best describes governmental power when it is wielded without legitimacy?

- a. Persuasion
- b. Influence
- c. Authority
- d. Coercion

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 18 BLM: HO

TRUE/FALSE

1. Influence is defined as the ability to persuade others to do your will.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 13–14

2. Coercion is defined as the power to convince with subtlety.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 15

3. A police officer is “an authority.”

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 17

4. Someone who is a public authority is what we would call “an authority.”

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 17

5. Public authority is deliberately created by human agreement.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 17

6. Legitimacy is the feeling of respect for authority that exists in those who obey.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 18

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7. Power with coercion creates a legitimate government.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 18

8. A child who gets her way by playing on the emotions of her parents is said to be practising a very subtle and sophisticated form of coercive power

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 13

9. In Canada and Great Britain, authority is still primarily traditional.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 20

10. Governmental power without legitimacy is only persuasion.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 18

11. The use of force and the threat to use force against government are defined as political crimes.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 16

12. Targets of persuasion never act voluntarily.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 13

COMPLETION

1. Influence appeals to the _____ and also to _____ and _____.

ANS: passions; self-interest; group solidarity

PTS: 1 REF: 13–14

2. Responding to commands because we are convinced that those who exercise authority are justified in doing so is known as _____.

ANS: obligation

PTS: 1 REF: 18

3. A form of power in which people obey commands because they respect the source of the command is known as _____.

ANS: authority

PTS: 1 REF: 16

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4. Governmental power without _____ is only coercion or force; with _____, power becomes authority.

ANS: legitimacy; legitimacy

PTS: 1 REF: 18

5. Someone who is “an authority” is called a _____ authority. On the other hand, someone “in authority” is called a _____ authority.

ANS: natural; public

PTS: 1 REF: 17

6. A police officer is an example of _____ or _____ authority.

ANS: public; legal

PTS: 1 REF: 17, 20

7. With legitimacy, government power is _____. Without legitimacy, government power is _____.

ANS: authority; coercion

PTS: 1 REF: 18

SHORT ANSWER

1. Define, compare, and explain the significance of influence and coercion as forms of power.

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

2. Define, compare, and explain the significance of natural and public authority.

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

3. Describe the main aspects of traditional authority. What examples of traditional authority are still in operation in Canada?

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

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4. What is meant by legal authority? Illustrate your response by giving examples of how legal authority works in Canadian society.

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

5. Define charisma. Is charismatic authority as strong an influence in Canadian society as traditional or legal authority?

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

6. Can we still use the kinds of authority outlined by Max Weber as yardsticks for political leadership?

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

7. Define and explain the importance of authority and legitimacy.

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

8. Is the manipulation of individuals by means of false advertising a form of coercion or persuasion?

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

9. Out of Weber's three types of authority (traditional, legal and charismatic), which will produce the most stable, or sustainable leadership, and why?

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1

10. French writer Alexis de Tocqueville observed that countries governed with legal authority had greater social equality than those structured around a more traditional order. Why might this be? In your answer, reflect on the differences between the two types of authority.

ANS:

Answers will vary

PTS: 1