

TEST BANK

Cases in Comparative Politics

FIFTH EDITION



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LONDON

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PREFACE

The Test Bank is designed to help instructors create their ideal mix of questions for quizzes or exams. Each question assesses a specific chapter-learning goal and is written with clear and concise language that matches the difficulty level of the question. Each chapter goal is assessed with questions across the appropriate levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. By asking students questions that vary in both taxonomy and level of difficulty, instructors can evaluate how well students understand specific concepts and how skilled they are at applying these concepts to hypothetical and real-world scenarios.

ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

Every question is labeled with six levels of metadata to allow instructors to assess their students. These metadata tags are:

ANS: This is the correct answer for each question.

DIF: This is the level of difficulty assigned to the problem. For more information, please see "Difficulty Levels" below.

REF: This is the main section in the textbook chapter from which the question is drawn.

MSC: This is the level of Bloom's Taxonomy that the question is designed to test. For more information, please see "Bloom's Taxonomy" below.

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

We have focused on the levels of Bloom's taxonomy that are most relevant to political science and are most reliably assessed through the types of questions included in this test bank. As a result, we have included five levels of the taxonomy in the metadata.

- 1. Remembering** questions test declarative knowledge, including textbook definitions and the relationships between two or more pieces of information. Can students recall or remember the information in the same form it was learned?
- 2. Understanding** questions pose problems in a context different from the one in which the material was learned, requiring students to draw from their declarative and/or procedural understanding of important concepts. Can students explain ideas or concepts?
- 3. Applying** questions ask students to draw from their prior experience and use critical thinking skills to reason about the real world. Can students use learned information in new situations?
- 4. Analyzing** questions test students' ability to break down information and see how different elements relate to each other and to the whole. Can students distinguish among different parts of a process?
- 5. Evaluating** questions ask students to assess and judge information. Can students make decisions and distin-

guish between valid and invalid claims?

DIFFICULTY LEVELS

Along with Bloom's Taxonomy, each question is tagged to a level of difficulty so that instructors can choose how to sort and categorize questions. We understand that what one instructor or student finds difficult might not equate with someone else's perspective. However, many instructors do find this basic classification useful as a starting point in balancing their quizzes and exams, so we have tried to be as objective as possible by using the following criteria to decide the level of difficulty for each question.

- 1. Easy** questions require students to demonstrate a basic understanding of the concepts, definitions, and examples presented in the textbook.
- 2. Moderate** questions direct students to use critical thinking skills and to demonstrate a strong understanding of core concepts independent of specific textbook examples or definitions.
- 3. Difficult** questions ask students to synthesize textbook concepts to make analytical inferences or to evaluate claims.

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Organizations that maintain a monopoly of violence over a territory are called:
- a. nations.
 - b. regimes.
 - c. governments.
 - d. states.
 - e. enforcement schemes.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

2. Marjorie believes that private property and capitalism create inequality, but she also places a high value on individual political freedom. Her ideology is called:
- a. liberalism.
 - b. anarchism.
 - c. fascism.
 - d. communism.
 - e. fundamentalism.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

3. Which of the following units of government most often represents geographical subunits of the population in lawmaking?
- a. the executive
 - b. the upper house of a bicameral legislature
 - c. the lower house of a bicameral legislature
 - d. the judiciary
 - e. the constitutional court

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

4. Which of the following statements about semi-presidential systems is accurate?
- a. Primary executive authority resides with the prime minister.
 - b. It is strongly tied to the proportional representation electoral system.
 - c. It is more likely to occur in some of the oldest democratic regimes.

- d. Presidents in this system are typically more powerful than the prime ministers.
- e. Presidents in this system must be approved by the legislature.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Understanding

5. States that divide power between the central state and regional or local authorities are called:
- a. unitary.
 - b. devolved.
 - c. weak.
 - d. federal.
 - e. democratic.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Remembering

6. Political scientists use which term to describe the norms and rules regarding individual freedoms and collective equality, the locus of power, and the use of that power?
- a. legitimate authority
 - b. political regime
 - c. constitution
 - d. government
 - e. federal regime

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Remembering

7. Which of the following statements about parliamentary systems is accurate?
- a. It is more difficult to remove a head of state from power in a parliamentary system than in a presidential system.
 - b. Heads of state are usually directly elected by the people.
 - c. Political deadlocks are often overcome through new elections or the election of a new prime minister.
 - d. They combine the roles of head of state and head of government into a single figure.
 - e. They are typically more stable than presidential systems.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Understanding

8. The symbol of the people, their formal representative both nationally and internationally that embodies and articulates the goals of the regime, is the:

- a. head of state.
- b. head of government.
- c. ambassador.
- d. legislature.
- e. prime minister.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

9. Courts with the power to decide questions that do not arise from legal cases, sometimes even before legislation has been enacted, have the power of:
- a. due process.
 - b. judicial review.
 - c. abstract review.
 - d. constitutional veto.
 - e. the head of state.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

10. When an executive head of government is elected from within the legislature, we usually refer to the legislative-executive system as:
- a. presidential.
 - b. authoritarian.
 - c. vote of no confidence.
 - d. semi-presidential.
 - e. parliamentary.

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

11. Social democracy as a political ideology is a sort of hybrid of what two other ideologies?
- a. anarchism and communism
 - b. liberalism and conservatism
 - c. communism and liberalism
 - d. liberalism and anarchism
 - e. liberalism and radicalism

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

12. Which of the following describes electoral systems in which voters cast their ballots for a list of party candidates and the percentage of the votes a party receives in a district determines how many of that district's seats it wins?
- a. single-member districts
 - b. vote of no confidence
 - c. plurality systems
 - d. first past the post
 - e. proportional representation

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

13. The apartheid regime in South Africa was an example of a(n) _____ regime, one that retains the basic structures of democracy but does not protect civil liberties.
- a. totalitarian
 - b. liberal
 - c. illiberal
 - d. populist
 - e. theocratic

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

14. Regimes featuring a strong official ideology that seeks to transform fundamental aspects of the state, society, and economy through force and popular mobilization are called:
- a. authoritarian.
 - b. totalitarian.
 - c. illiberal.
 - d. populist.
 - e. praetorian.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

15. The act of a local nonprofit organization trying to promote better schools for children is an example of which of the following?
- a. clientelism
 - b. co-optation
 - c. civil society
 - d. patron-client relations
 - e. party systems

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Understanding

16. Which of the following statements about mixed electoral systems is accurate?
- a. Candidates in SMDs are elected on the basis of a plurality.
 - b. Voters are allowed to vote in either an MMD or an SMD but not both.
 - c. Votes cast in MMDs are allocated on the basis of absolute majority.
 - d. Voters cast votes for party and prime minister.
 - e. Candidates in MMDs are chosen through plurality vote.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Understanding

17. Citizens' trust in government, their knowledge about politics, and their views about their ability to influence political outcomes are aspects of:
- a. ethnic identification.
 - b. civil society.
 - c. legitimacy.
 - d. political culture.
 - e. national identity.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Remembering

18. In which of the following ways do multimember districts differ from single-member districts?
- a. Multimember districts are considered a less democratic method for electing leaders to office.
 - b. Individual candidates for office are more prominently featured on the ballot in multimember districts.
 - c. Multimember districts are more likely to grant small political parties seats in the legislature.
 - d. Multimember districts are less capable of removing a sitting head of state from power.
 - e. Multimember districts are less well-suited to proportional representation systems.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: What Is Comparative Politics?
MSC: Applying

19. Which of the following represents an argument for the superiority of the SMD electoral model over the PR model?
- a. SMDs waste fewer votes.
 - b. SMDs allow for the expression of a wider range of political interests.
 - c. SMDs help voters connect more directly with their representatives.

- d. SMDs allow parties with minority interests to gain representation.
- e. SMDs are less likely to produce centrist legislative majorities.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Analyzing

20. Amnesty International and the International Red Cross are examples of:

- a. intergovernmental organizations.
- b. multinational corporations.
- c. global government groups.
- d. world trade organizations.
- e. nongovernmental organizations.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Remembering

21. Edward regularly votes for politicians that promise to do more to alleviate the crushing income inequality in his country. Even though he has enough material wealth to be comfortable, he sees many of his fellow citizens suffering under low wages. He would like his government to step in and regulate the amount of wealth each person has in order to force equality of both income and wealth so that everyone becomes equal. Because this is not a popular view, he understands that the government would have to cease to be democratic in order to enforce this, but he would be willing to sacrifice that to achieve equality. His ideology could be categorized as:

- a. liberalism.
- b. anarchism.
- c. fascism.
- d. communism.
- e. fundamentalism.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Applying

22. Karen has a business that has grown over the years from a small one to a large, very profitable one. She has amassed a high degree of wealth in a society where most of her fellow citizens are extremely poor—to the point of common homelessness. Additionally, the state she lives under has eliminated all citizen access to government and regularly violates all measures of civil rights and freedoms in the name of securing and building up the state. Karen agrees with both her economic situation and the role that the state plays in the life of her country. How is Karen's ideology best characterized?

- a. liberalism
- d. fascism

- b. anarchism
- c. social democracy
- e. fundamentalism

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Applying

23. Roger views change as risky and worries that change will only make things worse than the status quo. His political attitude is:

- a. radical.
- b. moderate.
- c. conservative.
- d. reactionary.
- e. fascist.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Remembering

24. Steven wants to compare the degree of economic inequality between his country and a wealthy, developed democracy. The measure he uses yields a score of 68 for his country and a score of 12 for the wealthy democracy. What measurement did he most likely use?

- a. GDP
- b. GDP per capita
- c. UNHDI
- d. Gini index
- e. Human Development Index

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Understanding

25. Which of the following two entities are most responsible for formulating and executing policy in a parliamentary system?

- a. parliament and head of state
- b. prime minister and cabinet
- c. president and prime minister
- d. prime minister and head of state
- e. president and cabinet

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Remembering

ESSAY

1. What are the major differences seen among parliamentary, presidential, and semi-presidential systems? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each model?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Difficult REF: What Is Comparative Politics? MSC: Analyzing

2. Describe the major types of nondemocratic regimes. How do nondemocratic governments use co-optation to support their regimes?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics? MSC: Understanding

3. Describe the differences in political conflict and competition between democratic and nondemocratic regimes. How do political scientists consider suffrage and civil society when studying that difference?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Difficult REF: What Is Comparative Politics? MSC: Analyzing

4. Distinguish between political attitudes and political ideologies and also between the major political ideologies. Where does each ideology fall in its relative levels of freedom and equality?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Difficult. REF: What Is Comparative Politics? MSC: Analyzing

5. How are political economies affected by political ideology? How does that play out in the real world? How do political scientists employ tools like GDP per capita or the Gini index to measure economies?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Difficult

REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

MSC: Understanding