

CHAPTER 1

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The study of institutions provides insight into:

- A. history
- B. incentives
- C. culture
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

Page Reference: 5

Skill Level: application

2. The example of Argentina in the introduction to Chapter 1 illustrates what feature of institutions?

- A. Culture, history, and the complexity of institutional design make institutions durable.
- B. Political actors can manipulate institutions for their own purposes.
- C. Institutions depend on threats to survive.
- D. Institutions operate similarly from country to country.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 3–5

Skill Level: application

3. Why did President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina reinstate the Constitution of 1853?

- A. The military forced him to do so.
- B. The constitution advantaged his political party.
- C. He wanted to reaffirm the traditional beliefs and values of the Argentine people.
- D. Congress demanded that he do so.

Answer: C

Page Reference: 3

Skill Level: understanding

4. What distinguishes a formal institution from an informal institution?

- A. A formal institution shapes human interaction.
- B. A formal institution looks to a third party for enforcement.
- C. A formal institution is found only within government.
- D. A formal institution follows social conventions.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 6–8

Skill Level: analysis

5. According to rational choice institutionalism, political actors are:

- A. altruistic

- B. cooperative
- C. self-interested
- D. unaffected by institutions

Answer: C

Page Reference: 10

Skill Level: understanding

6. What sort of institutions led to greater military unity and a longer period of military rule in Brazil?

- A. collegial institutions with civilian involvement
- B. concentrated institutions with civilian involvement
- C. collegial institutions without civilian involvement
- D. concentrated institutions without civilian involvement

Answer: A

Page Reference: 13

Skill Level: understanding

7. What sort of institutions led to greater military unity and a longer period of military rule in Chile?

- A. collegial institutions with civilian involvement
- B. concentrated institutions with civilian involvement
- C. collegial institutions without civilian involvement
- D. concentrated institutions without civilian involvement

Answer: D

Page Reference: 13–14

Skill Level: understanding

8. According to the Box Feature on military regimes in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, which of the following is most important to long-term military rule?

- A. military unity
- B. economic growth
- C. repression
- D. a lack of democratic cultural values

Answer: A

Page Reference: 13

Skill Level: understanding

9. In Latin America, the most recent democratic wave took place mainly during which decade?

- A. 1970s
- B. 1980s
- C. 1990s
- D. 2000s

Answer: B

Page Reference: 16

Skill Level: understanding

10. The hardline-softline debate revolves around what question?
- A. the economic impact of authoritarian rule
 - B. the impact of human rights violations on the country's international stature
 - C. the morality of continued repression
 - D. whether the costs of suppression exceed the costs of toleration

Answer: D

Page Reference: 18–19

Skill Level: analysis

11. In the early stages of democratization, which group holds a critical, mediating position?
- A. the armed forces
 - B. hardliners
 - C. softliners
 - D. the democratic opposition

Answer: C

Page Reference: 19

Skill Level: application

12. Which of the following characterizes the dynamics of democratic transition?
- A. distrust
 - B. uncertainty
 - C. fear
 - D. hope

Answer: B

Page Reference: 18

Skill Level: analysis

13. Which stage of the democratization process occurs most quickly?
- A. liberalization
 - B. consolidation
 - C. transition
 - D. constitutionalism

Answer: C

Page Reference: 19

Skill Level: understanding

14. Which of the following does NOT describe a component of democratic consolidation?
- A. attitudinal
 - B. economical
 - C. behavioral
 - D. constitutional

Answer: B

Page Reference: 20

Skill Level: analysis

15. Joseph Schumpeter's definition of democracy focuses on:

- A. civil liberties
- B. economic rights
- C. moral responsibilities
- D. political rights

Answer: D

Page Reference: 20–21

Skill Level: understanding

16. An electoral democracy is characterized by:

- A. civil liberties and political rights
- B. civil liberties, but limited political rights
- C. political rights, but limited civil liberties
- D. neither political rights nor civil liberties

Answer: C

Page Reference: 21–22

Skill Level: analysis

17. A liberal democracy is characterized by:

- A. civil liberties and political rights
- B. civil liberties, but limited political rights
- C. political rights, but limited civil liberties
- D. neither political rights nor civil liberties

Answer: A

Page Reference: 22

Skill Level: analysis

18. Of the countries examined in Democratic Latin America, which three maintained democratic government during the 1960s to the 1980s?

- A. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile
- B. Costa Rica, Mexico, and Panama
- C. Honduras, Peru, and Uruguay
- D. Colombia, Costa Rica, and Venezuela

Answer: D

Page Reference: 20

Skill Level: understanding

19. How many of the countries examined in Democratic Latin America have achieved "free" status, according to Freedom House?

- A. 4 of 18
- B. 9 of 18
- C. 16 of 18
- D. All have achieved "free" status.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 24

Skill Level: understanding

20. Contemporary Guatemala can best be described as a(n):

- A. liberal democracy
- B. authoritarian regime
- C. military regime
- D. electoral democracy

Answer: D

Page Reference: 25

Skill Level: application

21. Who won the first truly competitive elections in Guatemala?

- A. Jorge Ubico
- B. Juan José Arévalo
- C. Jacobo Arbenz
- D. Alvaro Colom

Answer: B

Page Reference: 26

Skill Level: understanding

22. Which of the following best describes the current status of the URNG in Guatemala?

- A. The group continues its armed conflict in the countryside.
- B. The group is now a small, unsuccessful political party.
- C. The group formed a political party that now controls the presidency.
- D. The group has become a criminal organization, with ties to drug trafficking.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 30

Skill Level: understanding

23. URNG leaders came primarily from which group?

- A. the white, urban, middle class
- B. the armed forces
- C. the rural, indigenous population
- D. working-class trade unions

Answer: A

Page Reference: 30

Skill Level: understanding

24. What was unique about the election of Alvaro Colom to the presidency of Guatemala?

- A. He was the first civilian president after a long period of military rule.
- B. He was the only president ever elected without carrying Guatemala City.
- C. He was elected as a member of the Socialist Party.