

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Political scientists, based on the work of Max Weber, define the *state* as:
 - a. a small regional unit within a country, found only under federalism.
 - b. an elected official of a country.
 - c. an organization that maintains a monopoly of violence over a territory.
 - d. the basic rules and norms of politics.
 - e. any condition that leads to political action.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 28 TOP: 1
MSC: Factual

2. Sovereignty is defined as the ability of:
 - a. individuals to vote freely in elections.
 - b. individuals to depend on laws and regulations.
 - c. states to carry out actions or policies independent of outside actors or internal rivals.
 - d. states to function without the need of an army or other coercive apparatus.
 - e. modern democracies to encourage participation.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 28 TOP: 1
MSC: Factual

3. The state is often compared in many ways to a:
 - a. chess game.
 - b. protection racket.
 - c. punching bag.
 - d. timepiece.
 - e. slingshot.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 29 TOP: 1
MSC: Factual

4. *Regimes* are defined as:
 - a. illegitimate political systems.
 - b. the elected officials of a country.
 - c. organizations that maintain a monopoly of violence over a territory.
 - d. the basic rules and norms of politics.
 - e. forms of authoritarianism.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 29 TOP: 1
MSC: Factual

5. The army and police both are part of a country's:
 - a. regime.
 - b. ideology.
 - c. authoritarianism.
 - d. sovereignty.
 - e. democracy.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 29 TOP: 1

MSC: Conceptual

6. Regimes are comprised of both:
- written and unwritten elements.
 - proper and improper elements.
 - incremental and hybrid elements.
 - centrifugal and spatial elements.
 - vertical and horizontal elements.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: Page 30 TOP: 1
MSC: Conceptual

7. *Government* can be defined as:
- a body that monopolizes violence, such as the army and police.
 - the leadership in charge of running the state.
 - bureaucrats who manage the paperwork and policies of the state.
 - any individual elected to office.
 - a form of democracy.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 31 TOP: 1
MSC: Factual

8. The shorthand term for the combination of regime, state, and government is:
- nation.
 - people.
 - country.
 - territory.
 - federalism.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 32 TOP: 1
MSC: Factual

9. Which of the following is seen as weakly institutionalized?
- States.
 - Regimes.
 - Governments.
 - Countries.
 - Religions.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 32 TOP: 1
MSC: Conceptual

10. States have been the dominant form of political organization for how long?
- The past five decades.
 - The past few centuries.
 - The past 2,000 years.
 - Since human beings first organized.
 - Since the end of the Cold War.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 33 TOP: 2
MSC: Factual

11. The first emergence of human specialization and inequality is tied to:
- a. new technologies such as iron.
 - b. domesticated agriculture and sedentary living.
 - c. the mastery of fire.
 - d. the development of organized religion.
 - e. climate change.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 33 TOP: 2
MSC: Conceptual

12. One major debate on the origins of political organization deals with whether early political groups:
- a. first formed in Africa or Asia.
 - b. had the same ideologies as we do now.
 - c. developed through coercion or consensus.
 - d. believed in the idea of the rule of law.
 - e. were more technologically innovative than modern states.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 34 TOP: 2
MSC: Conceptual

13. Recent research suggests that the rise of political organizations came about because:
- a. of the rise of monotheistic religions.
 - b. pre-state societies were extremely violent.
 - c. of writing as an innovation.
 - d. of the expansion of slavery.
 - e. of climate change.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 34 TOP: 2
MSC: Conceptual

14. The emergence of the modern state is closely tied to what specific event?
- a. The rise of the Chinese Empire.
 - b. The collapse of the Roman Empire.
 - c. The expansion of European empires around the globe.
 - d. The development of the Mayan and Incan empires.
 - e. The development of monotheism.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 35 TOP: 3
MSC: Conceptual

15. Where did the modern state first emerge?
- a. Asia.
 - b. Africa.
 - c. Latin America.
 - d. Europe.
 - e. North America.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 35 TOP: 3
MSC: Factual

16. The development of the modern state in Europe was encouraged by:
- a. constant warfare during the Dark Ages.
 - b. the leadership of the Holy Roman emperor.

- c. lucrative trade with Africa.
- d. climate change.
- e. the Crusades.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 36 TOP: 3
MSC: Conceptual

17. In comparison to earlier forms of political organization, states often enjoyed all of the following advantages EXCEPT:
- a. greater encouragement of economic development.
 - b. greater encouragement of technological innovation.
 - c. greater public interaction, and thus homogenization of peoples.
 - d. greater willingness to use diplomacy over force.
 - e. greater religious commitment to democracy.

ANS: E DIF: Difficult REF: Page 37 TOP: 3
MSC: Conceptual

18. An institution that is recognized and accepted as right and proper is seen as:
- a. sovereign.
 - b. legitimate.
 - c. absolutist.
 - d. rational.
 - e. despotic.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 40 TOP: 4a
MSC: Conceptual

19. Which of the following are in the text as a basic form of political legitimacy?
- a. Traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal.
 - b. Traditional, charismatic, and technocratic.
 - c. Technocratic, democratic, and authoritarian.
 - d. Authoritarian, rational-legal, and charismatic.
 - e. Authoritarian, democratic, and revolutionary.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 41 TOP: 4a
MSC: Conceptual

20. Traditional legitimacy rests on:
- a. habits and customs.
 - b. the force of ideas.
 - c. rules and procedures.
 - d. conflict and coercion.
 - e. authoritarianism and coercion.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 41 TOP: 4a
MSC: Conceptual

21. Modern states are built primarily on what form of legitimacy?
- a. Traditional.
 - b. Charismatic.
 - c. Technocratic.
 - d. Rational-legal.

e. Revolutionary.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 42 TOP: 4a
MSC: Conceptual

22. The text suggests that the difficulty in amending the U.S. Constitution is evidence of the power of:
- rational-legal legitimacy.
 - traditional legitimacy.
 - modern bureaucratic “red tape.”
 - federalism.
 - gridlock.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Pages 43–44 TOP: 4a
MSC: Conceptual

23. A *unitary state* can be defined as a system wherein:
- the public is able to elect its own local officials.
 - significant powers are devolved to regional bodies.
 - territorial divisions are not very important within a country.
 - a constitutional court is able to strike down local laws.
 - there is institutionalized democracy.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 44 TOP: 4b
MSC: Factual

24. *Federalism* can be defined as a system wherein:
- the public is able to elect its own local officials.
 - significant powers are devolved to regional bodies.
 - territorial divisions are not very important within a country.
 - a constitutional court is able to strike down local laws.
 - there is institutionalized democracy.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 44 TOP: 4b
MSC: Factual

25. Devolution is a process by which states:
- reduce the size of their bureaucracy.
 - increase their autonomy.
 - increase their capacity.
 - send power down to the local level.
 - break up into several smaller countries.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 45 TOP: 4b
MSC: Factual

26. A state with an extremely low level of autonomy and capacity is known as a _____ state.
- failed
 - federal
 - public
 - lean
 - hollow

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 45 TOP: 4c

MSC: Factual

27. State power is often analyzed in terms of _____ and _____ .
- authority; integrity
 - integrity; autonomy
 - autonomy; capacity
 - authority; capacity
 - democracy; authoritarianism

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 45 TOP: 4c
MSC: Factual

28. Strong states:
- limit democratic practices.
 - hold nuclear weapons and maintain large armies.
 - fulfill basic tasks.
 - have a great deal of public support.
 - have a high degree of public participation in elections.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 45 TOP: 4c
MSC: Conceptual

29. The United States is often seen as having:
- high capacity but low autonomy.
 - low capacity but high autonomy.
 - high capacity and high autonomy.
 - low capacity and low autonomy.
 - high democracy and low capacity.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 48 TOP: 4c
MSC: Factual

30. *State autonomy* can be defined as the ability to:
- wield power independent of the public.
 - influence international actors through diplomacy and war.
 - wield power without relying on elections or other democratic means.
 - influence public opinion.
 - hold regular elections.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 48 TOP: 4c
MSC: Factual

31. *State capacity* can be defined as the:
- ability to wield power in order to carry out basic tasks.
 - amount of revenue a state is able to generate.
 - destructive force of a military.
 - level of economic modernization of a country.
 - ability to hold regular elections.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 52 TOP: 4c
MSC: Factual

ESSAY

1. Why do we have states? Would it be possible for people to live without them? If they disappeared in the future, what would replace them?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

2. What are the most important components that make up the regime of the United States? What are the formal, written elements, and what elements are informal and unwritten?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

3. Are traditional and charismatic forms of legitimacy still a way to motivate and mobilize people in politics? Why or why not? Is this a good thing?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

4. Is the mix of capacity and autonomy of your country appropriate, or should either be increased or reduced? Why?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

5. Do you live under a weak or strong state? Is it either too weak or too strong? Why?

ANS:

Answer will vary.