

<b>Type:</b> <a href="https://seibonix.com/products/test-bank-introduction-to-politics-4">https://seibonix.com/products/test-bank-introduction-to-politics-4</a> multiple choice		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 01		
<b>01)</b>	Which of the following are characteristics of the liberal democratic state? Please select all that apply.	
<b>Feedback:</b> Representative, rather than direct, democracy is characteristic of liberal democracy, as is a free press.		
<b>Page reference:</b> <a href="#">29</a>		
Correct	<b>a.#</b>	<a href="#">Free and fair elections</a>
Correct	<b>b.#</b>	<a href="#">High degree of personal liberty</a>
Incorrect	<b>c.#</b>	<a href="#">Direct democracy</a>
Incorrect	<b>d.#</b>	<a href="#">State controlled press</a>
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> multiple choice		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 02		
<b>02)</b>	Which theory of the state holds the view that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want?	
Incorrect	<b>a.#</b>	Marxism
<b>Feedback:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pluralists argue that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want. Note that pluralists do not argue that all groups exercise equal amounts of power.</li> <li>- Marxists argue that the state in all pre-communist societies serves the interests of the dominant economic class. In capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie.</li> <li>- The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, although this group is not necessarily economically dominant.</li> <li>- New Right theorists see the state as serving its own interests, always seeking to expand its activities irrespective of the economy's ability to meet the costs.</li> </ul>		
<b>Page reference:</b> 30–5		
Incorrect	<b>b.#</b>	Elitism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Feedback:</b> Pluralists argue that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want. Note that pluralists do not argue that all groups exercise equal amounts of power.</li> <li>- Marxists argue that the state in all pre-communist societies serves the interests of the dominant economic class. In capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie.</li> <li>- The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, although this group is not necessarily economically dominant.</li> <li>- New Right theorists see the state as serving its own interests, always seeking to expand its activities irrespective of the economy's ability to meet the costs.</li> </ul>		
<b>Page reference:</b> 30–5		
Correct	<b>c.#</b>	Pluralism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Feedback:</b> Pluralists argue that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want. Note that pluralists do not argue that all groups exercise equal amounts of power.</li> <li>- Marxists argue that the state in all pre-communist societies serves the interests of the dominant economic class. In capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie.</li> <li>- The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, although this group is not necessarily</li> </ul>		

economically dominant.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Right theorists see the state as serving its own interests, always seeking to expand its activities irrespective of the economy's ability to meet the costs.</li> </ul>		
<b>Page reference:</b> 30–5		
Incorrect	d.#	New Right
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Feedback:</b> Pluralists argue that there are no predominant classes or interests within society, and that all groups get at least something of what they want. Note that pluralists do not argue that all groups exercise equal amounts of power.</li> <li>- Marxists argue that the state in all pre-communist societies serves the interests of the dominant economic class. In capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie.</li> <li>- The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, although this group is not necessarily economically dominant.</li> <li>- New Right theorists see the state as serving its own interests, always seeking to expand its activities irrespective of the economy's ability to meet the costs.</li> </ul>		
<b>Page reference:</b> 30–5		
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> essay	
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 03	
03)	Compare and contrast the pluralist, elitist and Marxist theories of the state.
a.#	<p>This question requires an accurate description of the three theories of the state and an ability to compare and contrast the theories. This involves making the points that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elitism and Marxism are empirical models of concentrated power whereas pluralists see power in liberal democracies as fragmented (although not by any means equal – the very best candidates may make the distinction between classical and elite pluralism).</li><li>• The theories of the state are empirical models, although pluralism in particular has its normative side.</li><li>• Elitism and Marxism differ over the nature of concentrated power, which, for Marxists, can be very specific but can, for elitists, take on a variety of forms.</li></ul> <p><b>Page reference:</b> 30–4</p>
END OF QUESTION	

<b>Type:</b> multiple choice		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 04		
04)	What does 'polyarchy' mean?	
Incorrect	a.#	Majority rule
<p><b>Feedback:</b> Robert Dahl, the American political scientist, defines modern liberal democratic politics in terms of minorities rule, rather than majority rule, to illustrate that politics, for pluralists at least, is based upon the permanent interplay of numerous groups each constituting a minority. Dahl defined a polyarchy as a society where government outcomes are a product of the competition between groups. The rule of minorities, not majorities, is postulated as the normal condition of pluralist democracies.</p>		
<b>Page reference:</b> 29 (486)		
Incorrect	b.#	Elite rule
<p><b>Feedback:</b> Robert Dahl, the American political scientist, defines modern liberal democratic politics in terms of minorities rule, rather than majority rule, to illustrate that politics, for pluralists at least, is based upon the permanent interplay of numerous groups each constituting a minority. Dahl defined a polyarchy as a society where government</p>		

outcomes are a product of the competition between groups. The rule of minorities, not majorities, is postulated as the normal condition of pluralist democracies. <b>Page reference:</b> 29 (486)		
Incorrect	c.#	Minority rule
<b>Feedback:</b> Robert Dahl, the American political scientist, defines modern liberal democratic politics in terms of minorities rule, rather than majority rule, to illustrate that politics, for pluralists at least, is based upon the permanent interplay of numerous groups each constituting a minority. Dahl defined a polyarchy as a society where government outcomes are a product of the competition between groups. The rule of minorities, not majorities, is postulated as the normal condition of pluralist democracies. <b>Page reference:</b> 29 (486)		
Correct	d.#	Minorities rule
<b>Feedback:</b> Robert Dahl, the American political scientist, defines modern liberal democratic politics in terms of minorities rule, rather than majority rule, to illustrate that politics, for pluralists at least, is based upon the permanent interplay of numerous groups each constituting a minority. Dahl defined a polyarchy as a society where government outcomes are a product of the competition between groups. The rule of minorities, not majorities, is postulated as the normal condition of pluralist democracies. <b>Page reference:</b> 29 (486)		
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> multiple choice		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 05		
05)	Which model of power best reflects the statement that 'politics may be hierarchical, but rather than one homogeneous elite group, there are a multiplicity of competing elites'?	
Correct	a.#	Democratic elitism
<b>Feedback:</b> A phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics. <b>Page reference:</b> 29		
Incorrect	b.#	Elitism
<b>Feedback:</b> The elite theory of the state sees power as concentrated in the hands of a small powerful and conspiratorial group, rather than a competition between elites. Democratic elitism is a phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics. <b>Page reference:</b> 29		
Incorrect	c.#	Pluralism
<b>Feedback:</b> Classical pluralism does not emphasise the role of elites. Democratic elitism is a phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics. <b>Page reference:</b> 29		
Incorrect	d.#	Corporatism
<b>Feedback:</b> Corporatism represents a much more narrow concentration of power, centring on economic actors, than democratic elitism. Democratic elitism is a phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics. <b>Page reference:</b> 29		
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> multiple choice		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 06		
06)	An empirical analysis of a theory of the state would do which of the	

	following?	
Incorrect	a.#	Examine the degree to which a particular theory of the state is desirable
<b>Feedback:</b> This would be a normative analysis of the state. An empirical analysis would examine the degree to which a particular theory of the state reflects the reality of any particular political system. <b>Page reference:</b> 35		
Correct	b.#	Examine the degree to which a particular theory of the state reflects the reality of any particular political system
<b>Feedback:</b> This would require an examination of how power is distributed in a political system. <b>Page reference:</b> 34		
Incorrect	c.#	Examine the meaning of the terms used
<b>Feedback:</b> This would be a semantic analysis of a theory of the state. An empirical analysis would examine the degree to which a particular theory of the state reflects the reality of any particular political system. <b>Page reference:</b> 34		
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> multiple choice		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 07		
07)	Who said that life in the state of nature was 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short'?	
Incorrect	a.#	John Locke
<b>Feedback:</b> Locke and Rousseau offer much more benign interpretations of the state of nature than Hobbes. Rawls does not use the concept. <b>Page reference:</b> 37–8		
Incorrect	b.#	Jean-Jacques Rousseau
<b>Feedback:</b> Locke and Rousseau offer much more benign interpretations of the state of nature than Hobbes. Rawls does not use the concept. <b>Page reference:</b> 37–8		
Incorrect	c.#	John Rawls
<b>Feedback:</b> Locke and Rousseau offer much more benign interpretations of the state of nature than Hobbes. Rawls does not use the concept. <b>Page reference:</b> 37–8		
correct	d.#	Thomas Hobbes
<b>Feedback:</b> Locke and Rousseau offer much more benign interpretations of the state of nature than Hobbes. Rawls does not use the concept. <b>Page reference:</b> 37–8		
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> multiple response		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 08		
08)	Which of the following political thinkers are utilitarian? Please select all that apply.	
<b>Feedback:</b> Neither Hobbes nor Locke were utilitarian thinkers. Locke argues that individuals have natural rights which the state has a duty to protect. Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill eschew rights in favour of the aggregative principle of utility. <b>Page reference:</b> 39–40		
Correct	a.#	Jeremy Bentham
Incorrect	b.#	John Locke
Correct	c.#	John Stuart Mill

In correct	d.#	Thomas Hobbes
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> multiple choice		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 09		
09)	Which philosopher did Marx criticise for seeking to explain the world rather than change it?	
Correct	a.#	Hegel
<b>Feedback:</b> Marx argued that in order to achieve the goal Hegel had set—a unified and inclusive polity—it was necessary to change it so that, in particular, the existing divisive class system was abolished. <b>Page reference:</b> 42		
Incorrect	b.#	Jean-Jacques Rousseau
<b>Feedback:</b> Marx argued that in order to achieve the goal Hegel had set—a unified and inclusive polity—it was necessary to change it so that, in particular, the existing divisive class system was abolished. <b>Page reference:</b> 42		
Incorrect	c.#	Thomas Hobbes
<b>Feedback:</b> Marx argued that in order to achieve the goal Hegel had set—a unified and inclusive polity—it was necessary to change it so that, in particular, the existing divisive class system was abolished. <b>Page reference:</b> 42		
Incorrect	d.#	Thomas Hobbes
<b>Feedback:</b> Marx argued that in order to achieve the goal Hegel had set—a unified and inclusive polity—it was necessary to change it so that, in particular, the existing divisive class system was abolished. <b>Page reference:</b> 42		
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> multiple choice		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 10		
10)	Which political theory seeks to re-establish the state as an institution with a role to play in uniting society around a specific set of values?	
Incorrect	a.#	Marxism
<b>Feedback:</b> Marxists argue that the ideas and values prevalent in a particular society are those promoted by the dominant economic class. Communitarians emphasize the value of communal existence, and the importance of being bound together by a shared vision of the good promoted by a perfectionist state. <b>Page reference:</b> 34, 39–40		
Incorrect	b.#	Liberalism
<b>Feedback:</b> Liberals argue that the state should remain neutral and not promote one particular conception of the good over others, at least where that conception of the good does no harm to others. Communitarians emphasize the value of communal existence, and the importance of being bound together by a shared vision of the good promoted by a perfectionist state. <b>Page reference:</b> 39–40		
Incorrect	c.#	Utilitarianism
<b>Feedback:</b> Utilitarians accept the existence of a wide variety of values. They are concerned to ensure that happiness or pleasure are maximised however this is achieved. <b>Page reference:</b> 39–40		
Correct	d.#	Communitarianism
<b>Feedback:</b> Communitarians emphasize the value of communal existence, and the importance of being bound together by a shared vision of the good promoted by a		

perfectionist state.

**Page reference:** [39–40](#)

END OF QUESTION

**Type:** multiple response

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question [11](#)

**11)** Which of the following are failed states? Please select all that apply.

**Feedback:** 'Failed state' implies that the state is unable to perform the functions of sovereignty.

**Page reference:** [26](#)

Correct	a.#	<a href="#">Somalia</a>
Incorrect	b.#	<a href="#">Israel</a>
Incorrect	d.#	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>

END OF QUESTION

**Type:** multiple response

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question [12](#)

**12)** Which of the following are examples of developmental states? Please select all that apply.

**Feedback:** In the so-called developmental state, there is a strong relationship between state and private economic institutions with the goal of securing rapid economic development.

**Page reference:** [26](#)

Incorrect	a.#	<a href="#">Kazakhstan</a>
Correct	b.#	<a href="#">South Korea</a>
Correct	c.#	<a href="#">Japan</a>
Correct	d.#	<a href="#">Thailand</a>

END OF QUESTION

**Type:** multiple response

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question [13](#)

**13)** Which of the following are liberal democracies? Please select all that apply.

**Feedback:** Liberal democracies are characterized by free and fair elections involving universal suffrage, together with a liberal political framework consisting of a relatively high degree of personal liberty and the protection of individual rights.

**Page reference:** [27](#)

Correct	a.#	<a href="#">Germany</a>
Incorrect	b.#	<a href="#">Russia</a>
Incorrect	c.#	<a href="#">Malaysia</a>
Correct	d.#	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>

END OF QUESTION

**Type:** multiple response

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question [14](#)

**14)** Which of the following are examples of totalitarian states? Please

	select all that apply.	
<b>Feedback:</b> In the totalitarian state, the state intervenes—often through a brutal and oppressive state police—in all aspects of social and economic life. <b>Page reference:</b> 28		
Incorrect	a.#	West Germany
Correct	b.#	East Germany
Correct	c.#	Iran
Incorrect	d.#	Turkey
END OF QUESTION		

<b>Type:</b> multiple response		
<b>Title:</b> Chapter 02 - Question 15		
15)	Which of the following are examples of corporatist political systems in Europe? Please select all that apply.	
<b>Feedback:</b> See Box 2.1 <b>Page reference:</b> 30		
Correct	a.#	Austria
Correct	b.#	Sweden
Correct	c.#	Netherlands
Incorrect	d.#	United Kingdom
END OF QUESTION		