

Test Bank to Accompany *Comparative Politics Today: A World View, 11/E, Powell et al.*

Chapter One

Multiple Choice

TB_01_01_What Is Comparative Politics?_Remember_LO 1.1

The core of politics is

- A. money.
- B. power.
- C. decision making.
- D. corruption.

Learning Objective: 1.1 Briefly describe the public and authoritative aspects of political decisions.

Topic: What Is Comparative Politics?

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: C

Page Ref: 2

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_01_02_What Is Comparative Politics?_Apply_LO 1.1

The public sphere deals with collective decisions beyond the control of individuals; as such, the public sphere would tend to be the most extensive in which types of states?

- A. liberal-democratic states
- B. constitutional states
- C. laissez-faire states
- D. totalitarian states

Learning Objective: 1.1 Briefly describe the public and authoritative aspects of political decisions.

Topic: What Is Comparative Politics?

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: D

Page Ref: 2

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_03_What Is Comparative Politics?_Apply_LO 1.1

Political scientists study decisions that are:

- A. voted on by the people.
- B. private.
- C. difficult to make.
- D. public and authoritative.

Learning Objective: 1.1 Briefly describe the public and authoritative aspects of political decisions.

Topic: What Is Comparative Politics?

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: D

Page Ref: 2

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_04_Challenges: Building Community_Remember_LO 1.2

A politically defined community within which political decisions take place is called a(n)

- A. political system.
- B. autocracy.
- C. authority pattern.
- D. democracy.

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: A

Page Ref: 3

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_01_05_Challenges: Building Community_Remember_LO 1.2

Strictly speaking, political scientists use the term *nation* to refer to:

- A. the borders surrounding a country.
- B. the land claims of a given nation.
- C. a group of people with a common identity.
- D. all of the above

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_01_06_Challenges: Building Community_Remember_LO 1.2

Which of the following is or was considered a multinational state?

- A. Germany
- B. The Soviet Union
- C. Japan
- D. Mexico

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_01_07_Fostering Economic Development_Apply_LO 1.2

When states and nations do not coincide, the result is often

- A. political conflict.
- B. economic development.
- C. democracy.
- D. a stronger political culture.

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_08_Challenges: Building Community_Analyze_LO 1.2

Creating a national identity is considered the least problematic in a country in which

- A. the people do not share common physical traits.
- B. the people share several common languages.
- C. the people share a common history but not a common religion.
- D. the people share a common history, language, and religion.

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: D

Page Ref: 3

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_01_09_Fostering Economic Development_Understand_LO 1.3

Gross National Income (GNI) refers to

- A. the overall output of the economy, including imports and exports.
- B. the value of imports minus exports.
- C. the relative price levels and cost of living across states.
- D. the measure of national affluence.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the processes and challenges of economic development, giving specific examples from various countries.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_10_Fostering Economic Development_Understand_LO 1.3

While economic development can be a partial solution to many countries' needs, it can also lead to the following:

- A. an unequal distribution of resources among the rich and poor.
- B. an economic benefit to only particular regions of a country.
- C. economic success for particular social groups.
- D. all of the above

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the processes and challenges of economic development, giving specific examples from various countries.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: D

Page Ref: 9

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_11_Fostering Economic Development_Understand_LO 1.3

The process of economic development can be seen in the changing labor force of a country. This change is a transition from

- A. an industrial to agrarian economy.
- B. an agrarian to industrial economy.
- C. an industrial to advanced industrial economy.
- D. both B and C

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the processes and challenges of economic development, giving specific examples from various countries.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_12_Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties_Apply_LO 1.4

Which of the following states are most likely to foster and promote civil liberties and civil rights?

- A. totalitarian states
- B. democratic states
- C. authoritarian states
- D. fascist states

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe the characteristics of representative democracy and the connections between economic development and democratization.

Topic: Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11–12

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_13_Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties_Remember_LO 1.4

Current trends in democratization show

- A. a slight halt to the process in recent years.
- B. a reverse in democratization since 1990.
- C. democracy continuing to spread rapidly in the 2000s.
- D. that transitions to democracy have become easier.

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe the characteristics of representative democracy and the connections between economic development and democratization.

Topic: Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_01_14_Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties_Remember_LO 1.4

Authoritarian political systems can take the form of:

- A. oligarchies.
- B. totalitarian systems.
- C. democracies.
- D. both A and B

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe the characteristics of representative democracy and the connections between economic development and democratization.

Topic: Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_01_15_ Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties_Understand_LO 1.5

In 2006, UN Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette said that a country can boost its economic productivity by

- A. empowering women and girls around the globe.
- B. reducing armed conflict between states.
- C. increasing international trade.
- D. reducing the price of exports.

Learning Objective: 1.5 Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization.

Topic: Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_16_The Contribution of Globalization_Understand_LO 1.5

Most discussions of globalization focus on its economic impact, but globalization can also have an important impact on:

- A. social and political institutions.
- B. wealthy countries.
- C. poorer countries.
- D. reducing the price of exports.

Learning Objective: 1.5 Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization.

Topic: The Contribution of Globalization

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_17_What Governments Do_Apply_LO 1.6

All of the following are public goods EXCEPT

- A. public parks.
- B. clean air.
- C. food products.
- D. national defense.

Learning Objective: 1.6 List five ways in which a government can help its citizens.

Topic: What Governments Do

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_18_What Governments Do_Analyze_LO 1.6

Governments have to create public goods because even though all may not contribute to creating them,

- A. minorities may be prevented from enjoying them.
- B. all may enjoy them equally.
- C. access can be limited to those who can afford them.
- D. all may have to pay the price for their negative effects on the environment.

Learning Objective: 1.6 List five ways in which a government can help its citizens.

Topic: What Governments Do

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16–17

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_01_19_When Does Government Become the Problem?_Analyze_LO 1.7

Libertarians see society as composed of

- A. collections of individuals.
- B. individual human beings with fundamental human rights.
- C. communities of people who are equal.
- D. individuals who do not accept the rights to property.

Learning Objective: 1.7 List five ways in which a government can harm or hinder its citizens.

Topic: When Does Government Become the Problem?

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17–18

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_01_20_When Does Government Become the Problem?_Understand_LO 1.7

The philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau believes that:

- A. only people unfettered by government can form bonds that allow them to develop their full human potential.
- B. people need the guidance of government to develop their full human potential.
- C. under the system of government, all people will be treated equally.
- D. democracy holds the key to allow people to develop to their full human potential.

Learning Objective: 1.7 List five ways in which a government can harm or hinder its citizens.

Topic: When Does Government Become the Problem?

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

True/False Questions

TB_01_21_Challenges: Building Community_Understand_LO 1.2

The terms *nation* and *state* both refer to the self-identification of a people.

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: False

Page Ref: 3–4

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_22_Fostering Economic Development_Understand_LO 1.3

Demographic characteristics and the distribution of income and wealth greatly affect decisions in a political system.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the processes and challenges of economic development, giving specific examples from various countries.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

Page Ref: 9

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_23_Challenges: Building Community_Understand_LO 1.2

Ethnic groups are typically defined by common physical traits, languages, cultures, or history.

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

Page Ref: 4

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_24_Challenges: Building Community_Understand_LO 1.2

Religious fundamentalism has emerged in some form in all major faiths, often in reaction to social modernization.

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

Page Ref: 6

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
TB_01_25_Fostering Economic Development_Understand_LO 1.2

When nations and states do not coincide, the result is often political conflict.

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development
Difficulty: 2 - Moderate
Answer: True
Page Ref: 9
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_26_Fostering Economic Development_Analyze_LO 1.3

In order to foster economic development, states need to develop a skilled and healthy labor force.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the processes and challenges of economic development, giving specific examples from various countries.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development
Difficulty: 1 - Easy
Answer: True
Page Ref: 7–8
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_01_27_Fostering Economic Development_Analyze_LO 1.3

Research demonstrates that economic development improves the equality of income.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the processes and challenges of economic development, giving specific examples from various countries.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development
Difficulty: 2 - Moderate
Answer: True
Page Ref: 9
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_01_28_Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties_Understand_LO 1.4

All democracies guarantee and protect human rights and civil liberties to all their people.

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe the characteristics of representative democracy and the connections between economic development and democratization.

Topic: Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties
Difficulty: 2 - Moderate
Answer: False
Page Ref: 14
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_01_29_When Does Government Become the Problem?_Remember_LO 1.7

Libertarians see the greatest problem of government as its encroachment on individual freedoms.

Learning Objective: 1.7 List five ways in which a government can harm or hinder its citizens.

Topic: When Does Government Become the Problem?

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

Page Ref: 17

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_01_30_When Does Government Become the Problem?_Understand_LO 1.7

Government-created private gains are difficult to change or abolish once they have been established, because some people enjoy government jobs, contracts, or other favors.

Learning Objective: 1.7 List five ways in which a government can harm or hinder its citizens.

Topic: When Does Government Become the Problem?

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

Page Ref: 19

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Short Answer

TB_01_31_Challenges: Building Community_Apply_LO 1.2

Using contemporary examples, describe and discuss the difference between the terms *nation* and *state* as well as *nationality* and *ethnicity*. Provide examples of a nation and a state, and where the two are congruent.

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_32_Challenges: Building Community_Analyze_LO 1.2

What functions do all states carry out? Which types of government perform these functions better than others?

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_01_33_Fostering Economic Development_Apply_LO 1.3

What problems are associated with economic development? How do these problems change with population increases or decreases? How can countries overcome income inequality as economic development increases?

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the processes and challenges of economic development, giving specific examples from various countries.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_34_Fostering Economic Development_Apply_LO 1.3

What are the implications of rapid population growth for the processes of economic development and democratization?

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the processes and challenges of economic development, giving specific examples from various countries.

Topic: Fostering Economic Development

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_35_Challenges: Building Community_Analyze_LO 1.2

What role does religion play in the nation-state? When do religious differences cause conflict? Is religious fundamentalism a negative development? Why or not?

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_01_36_Challenges: Building Community_Apply_LO 1.2

Ethnic and linguistic differences are a matter of fact for contemporary nation-states. How can ethnic and linguistic differences strengthen or weaken the political system within a nation-state?

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the challenges of building a national identity for a nonhomogeneous population.

Topic: Challenges: Building Community

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_01_37_Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties_Apply_LO 1.4

What factors have contributed to the waves of democratization? What is necessary for a democracy to consolidate and thrive?

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe the characteristics of representative democracy and the connections between economic development and democratization.

Topic: Fostering Democracy, Human Rights, and Civil Liberties

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know