**Chapter 02 Test Bank**

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 01

**01)** Which of the following are failed states?

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

**Page** **reference:** 28

**\*a.** Somalia

**b.** Israel

**c.** China

**d.** Saudi Arabia

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 02

**02)** Which of the following describes an empirical analysis of a theory of the state?

**a.** Examines the degree to which a particular theory of the state is desirable.

**Feedback:** 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.

**Page** **reference:** 29

**\*b.** Examines the degree to which a particular theory of the state reflects the reality of any particular political system.

**Feedback:** This would require an examination of how power is distributed in a political system.

**Page** **reference:** 29

**c.** Examines the meaning of the terms used.

**Feedback:** 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.

**Page** **reference:** 29

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 03

**03)** 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:** 29

**a.** Kazakhstan

\***b.** South Korea

\***c.** Japan

\***d.** Thailand

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 04

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

**Feedback:** ‘Liberal democracies are characterized by free and fair elections involving a plurality of parties, which can be chosen via universal suffrage. The political framework in the court is one characterized by a relatively high degree of personal, individual liberty and the protection of individual human rights.’

**Page** **reference:** 29

**\*a.** Germany

**b.** Venezuela

**c.** Malaysia

\***d.** Canada

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 05

**05)** Which of the following are characteristics of the liberal democratic state? Please select all that apply.

**Feedback:** Representative, rather than direct, democracy is characteristic of liberal democracy, as is a free press.

**Page** **reference:** 29

**\*a.** Free and fair elections

\***b.** High degree of personal liberty

**c.** Direct democracy

**d.** State controlled press

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 06

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

**Feedback:** In the totalitarian state, the state intervenes—often through a brutal and oppressive state police—in all aspects of social and economic life.

**Page** **reference:** 30

**a.** West Germany

\***b.** East Germany

\***c.** Iran

**d.** Turkey

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 07

**07)** 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?

**a.** Marxism

**Feedback:**

* 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.
* 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.
* 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.
* 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.

**Page** **reference:** 31–2

**b.** Elitism

* **Feedback:** 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.
* 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.
* 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.
* 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.

**Page** **reference:** 31–2

\***c.** Pluralism

* **Feedback:** 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.
* 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.
* 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.
* 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.

**Page** **reference:** 31–2

**d.** New Right

* **Feedback:** 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.
* 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.
* 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.
* 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.

**Page** **reference:** 31–2

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 08

**08)** Compare and contrast the pluralist, elitist, and Marxist theories of the state.

**a.** 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:

* 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) The theories of the state are empirical models, although pluralism in particular has its normative side.
* Elitism and Marxism differ over the nature of concentrated power, which, for Marxists, can be very specific but can take on a variety of forms for elitists.

**Page** **reference:** 31–5

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 09

**09)** What does ‘polyarchy’ mean?

**a.** Majority rule

**Feedback:** 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.

**Page** **reference:** 31

**b.** Elite rule

**Feedback:** 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.

**Page** **reference:** 31

**c.** Minority rule

**Feedback:** 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.

**Page** **reference:** 31

**\*d.** Minorities rule

**Feedback:** 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.

**Page** **reference:** 31

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 10

**10)** 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’?

\***a.** Democratic elitism

**Feedback:** A phrase invoked by Robert Dahl in response to critics who argued that classical pluralism underestimated the degree of elite involvement in politics.

**Page** **reference:** 32

**b.** Elitism

**Feedback:** 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.

**Page** **reference:** 32

**c.** Pluralism

**Feedback:** 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.

**Page** **reference:** 32

**d.** Corporatism

**Feedback:** Corporatism represents a much narrower 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.

**Page** **reference:** 32

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 11

**11)** Which of the following are examples of corporatist political systems in Europe? Please select all that apply.

**Feedback:** See Box 2.1

**Page** **reference:** 33

**\*a.** Austria

\***b.** Sweden

\***c.** Netherlands

**d.** United Kingdom

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 12

**12)** A key difference between Marxist and New Right theories of the state is that…

**a.** Marxists argue the state serves the interests of the working class, while New Right thinkers argue the state serves its own interests.

**Feedback:** While both theories agree that the state is not neutral, Marxists believe it serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers believe it serves its own interests.

**Page** **reference:** 34–7

**b.** Marxists argue the state serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers argue the state serves the interests of the working class.

**Feedback:** While both theories agree that the state is not neutral, Marxists believe it serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers believe it serves its own interests.

**Page** **reference:** 34–7

**c.** Marxists argue the state serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers argue the state serves the interests of the general public.

**Feedback:** While both theories agree that the state is not neutral, Marxists believe it serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers believe it serves its own interests.

**Page** **reference:** 34-37

\***d.** Marxists argue the state serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers argue the state serves its own interests.

**Feedback:** While both theories agree that the state is not neutral, Marxists believe it serves the interests of the ruling class, while New Right thinkers believe it serves its own interests.

**Page** **reference:** 34–7

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 13

**13)** The New Right approach was most influential in the decades following the election of which state leaders?

**Feedback:** The New Right approach was most influential in the 1970s and 1980s, particularly following the elections of Thatcher in Britain and Reagan in the US.

**Page** **reference:** 39

**\*a.** Margaret Thatcher.

**b.** Tony Blair.

\***c.** Ronald Reagan.

**d.** George W. Bush.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 14

**14)** Another name for the New Right approach is…

\***a.** Market liberal approach

**Feedback:** Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) refer to the New Right approach as market liberal approach.

**Page** **reference:** 40

**b.** Market socialist approach

**Feedback:** Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) refer to the New Right approach as market liberal approach.

**Page** **reference:** 40

**c.** New market approach

**Feedback:** Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) refer to the New Right approach as market liberal approach.

**Page** **reference:** 40

**d.** Neoliberal approach

**Feedback:** Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) refer to the New Right approach as market liberal approach.

**Page** **reference:** 40

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 15

**15)** What does the phrase ‘new medievalism’ denote?

**Feedback:** The correct answer is c: new medievalism denotes a coming era characterized by multiple and overlapping international authority and loyalties.

**Page** **reference:** 43

**a.** In the future we will go back to living in small hamlets.

**b.** Concerns about terrorism will become the top priority for politics and IR scholars.

\***c.** A coming era characterized by multiple and overlapping international authority and loyalties.

**d.** A coming era characterized by the return of power of the Church.