Chapter 1

*Student: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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| 1. | Manifest power is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | based on an observable action by A that leads B to do what A wants |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | power that is hard to detect |

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| --- | --- |
| C.  | the only type of power exercised in authoritarian regimes |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | a type of power exclusive to political institutions |

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| --- | --- |
| E.  | an action by B with disregard for the consequences to A |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. | The meaning of the word "state" typically used in political science is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | a nation |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | what is commonly referred to as a country |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | a sub-national unit in a country |

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| --- | --- |
| D.  | a way or form of being |

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| --- | --- |
| E.  | a combination of political units seeking to form a government |

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| 3. | The key actor in this text is the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | group |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | community |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | individual |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | state |

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| --- | --- |
| E.  | universe |

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| 4. | A political scientist that focuses on how Congress passes legislation would best fit in this subfield:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | American state and local politics |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | American public law |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | American political institutions |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | comparative politics |

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| E.  | political theory |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. | A government that is seen as legitimate because it was democratically elected has this source of legitimacy:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | legitimacy by results |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | legitimacy by religious identity |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | legitimacy by ethnic identity |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | legitimacy by habit |

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| E.  | legitimacy by procedures |

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| 6. | Power that is exercised through making the alternative so unattractive that only one reasonable option remains is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 7. | A central theme of the text is that politics is best viewed as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 8. | Apart from the important efforts to see both sides of a question and keeping emotions low key, it is crucial to be precise about the meanings of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we use.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 9. | Power may be exercised by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, persuasion, or the construction of incentives.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 10. | Power can be exercised directly by taking action to make something happen, or it can be the result of others anticipating such action and acting without a direct order. The second type of power is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 11. | Chapter 1 takes up the issue of how we determine WHO has political power. It cites studies that look at: *reputation*, *those* *actively* *engaged* *in* *policy-making*, and a third notion that focuses on those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| --- | --- |
| 12. | The text calls the "best common solution to a common problem": \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| --- | --- |
| 13. | Political scientists use "qualitative" and "quantitative" labels for different kinds of analysis. Qualitative analysis parallels interpretative study while quantitative parallels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studies.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| --- | --- |
| 14. | Theory or analysis that specifies what OUGHT to happen or be created is labeled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 15. | The special kind of power government has is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 16. | The public's sense that those with state power achieved power by proper means and warrant respect in the exercise of that power is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 17. | "By results", "by habit", "by identity", and "by procedures" are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of legitimacy.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 18. | The Polish-American candidate who appeals for support based on her family name is seeking legitimacy based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| --- | --- |
| 19. | Politics always involves power.  True    False |

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| --- | --- |
| 20. | Politics always involves making decisions binding on a group.  True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 21. | Politics does not spill over beyond what we typically call government.  True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 22. | Power is defined as the ability of one person or group to get another to do what the first wishes by use of coercive means.  True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 23. | For political scientists, authority and legitimacy are the same thing.  True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 24. | Implicit power is evident when someone does something that has not been clearly signaled or directed by the person or group with power, but which is presumed to be desired by that person in power.  True    False |

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| --- | --- |
| 25. | Pure tyranny is rare and is difficult to maintain. At the same time, the making of common policy generally means that one part of a group will be dominating another part to at least some extent.  True    False |

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| --- | --- |
| 26. | "State" in political science means sovereign state, and not, for example, North Dakota.  True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 27. | Theory is an analytic "beginning point" where the analyst makes an initial guess at what he/she may find when they investigate.  True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 28. | If a theory sets out to specify what IS in the most precise, neutral, and observational way, it is called empirical theory.  True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 29. | The review of "subfields" in political science suggests that the political scientist has a very narrow range of subject matter for his/her analytic work.  True    False |

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| 30. | Compare and contrast how "interpretivist" and "behaviorism" political scientists approach the analysis of politics.      |

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| 31. | Explain why legitimacy plays such an important role in the exercise of power.      |

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| 32. | **Critical Thinking**The textbook author offers a paradox: given that people vary little in physical and mental attributes, why is it that political power is so universal and often concentrated in small numbers of people? Why are so many people organized into large political units run by small numbers of political leaders with a great deal of control over individual lives?      |

Chapter 1 Key

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| 1. | Manifest power is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | based on an observable action by A that leads B to do what A wants |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | power that is hard to detect |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | the only type of power exercised in authoritarian regimes |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | a type of power exclusive to political institutions |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | an action by B with disregard for the consequences to A |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #1* |

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| 2. | The meaning of the word "state" typically used in political science is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | a nation |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | what is commonly referred to as a country |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | a sub-national unit in a country |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | a way or form of being |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | a combination of political units seeking to form a government |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #2* |

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| 3. | The key actor in this text is the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | group |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | community |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | individual |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | state |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | universe |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #3* |

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| 4. | A political scientist that focuses on how Congress passes legislation would best fit in this subfield:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | American state and local politics |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | American public law |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | American political institutions |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | comparative politics |

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| E.  | political theory |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #4* |

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| 5. | A government that is seen as legitimate because it was democratically elected has this source of legitimacy:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | legitimacy by results |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | legitimacy by religious identity |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | legitimacy by ethnic identity |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | legitimacy by habit |

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| --- | --- |
| **E.**  | legitimacy by procedures |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #5* |

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| 6. | Power that is exercised through making the alternative so unattractive that only one reasonable option remains is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **construction of incentives** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #6* |

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| 7. | A central theme of the text is that politics is best viewed as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **use of power or power and choice** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #7* |

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| 8. | Apart from the important efforts to see both sides of a question and keeping emotions low key, it is crucial to be precise about the meanings of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we use.  **words or terms or concepts** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #8* |

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| 9. | Power may be exercised by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, persuasion, or the construction of incentives.  **coercion** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #9* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 10. | Power can be exercised directly by taking action to make something happen, or it can be the result of others anticipating such action and acting without a direct order. The second type of power is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **implicit power** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #10* |

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| --- | --- |
| 11. | Chapter 1 takes up the issue of how we determine WHO has political power. It cites studies that look at: *reputation*, *those* *actively* *engaged* *in* *policy-making*, and a third notion that focuses on those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **set the public agenda** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #11* |

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| 12. | The text calls the "best common solution to a common problem": \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **public choice** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #12* |

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| 13. | Political scientists use "qualitative" and "quantitative" labels for different kinds of analysis. Qualitative analysis parallels interpretative study while quantitative parallels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studies.  **behavioral** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #13* |

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| 14. | Theory or analysis that specifies what OUGHT to happen or be created is labeled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **normative** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #14* |

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| 15. | The special kind of power government has is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **authority** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #15* |

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| 16. | The public's sense that those with state power achieved power by proper means and warrant respect in the exercise of that power is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **legitimacy** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #16* |

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| 17. | "By results", "by habit", "by identity", and "by procedures" are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of legitimacy.  **sources** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #17* |

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| 18. | The Polish-American candidate who appeals for support based on her family name is seeking legitimacy based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **identity** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #18* |

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| 19. | Politics always involves power.  **TRUE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #19* |

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| 20. | Politics always involves making decisions binding on a group.  **TRUE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #20* |

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| --- | --- |
| 21. | Politics does not spill over beyond what we typically call government.  **FALSE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #21* |

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| --- | --- |
| 22. | Power is defined as the ability of one person or group to get another to do what the first wishes by use of coercive means.  **FALSE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #22* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 23. | For political scientists, authority and legitimacy are the same thing.  **FALSE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #23* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 24. | Implicit power is evident when someone does something that has not been clearly signaled or directed by the person or group with power, but which is presumed to be desired by that person in power.  **TRUE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #24* |

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| 25. | Pure tyranny is rare and is difficult to maintain. At the same time, the making of common policy generally means that one part of a group will be dominating another part to at least some extent.  **TRUE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #25* |

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| --- | --- |
| 26. | "State" in political science means sovereign state, and not, for example, North Dakota.  **TRUE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #26* |

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| 27. | Theory is an analytic "beginning point" where the analyst makes an initial guess at what he/she may find when they investigate.  **FALSE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #27* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 28. | If a theory sets out to specify what IS in the most precise, neutral, and observational way, it is called empirical theory.  **TRUE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #28* |

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| 29. | The review of "subfields" in political science suggests that the political scientist has a very narrow range of subject matter for his/her analytic work.  **FALSE** |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #29* |

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| 30. | Compare and contrast how "interpretivist" and "behaviorism" political scientists approach the analysis of politics.  Answers will very |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #30* |

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| 31. | Explain why legitimacy plays such an important role in the exercise of power.  Answers will very |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #31* |

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| --- | --- |
| 32. | **Critical Thinking**The textbook author offers a paradox: given that people vary little in physical and mental attributes, why is it that political power is so universal and often concentrated in small numbers of people? Why are so many people organized into large political units run by small numbers of political leaders with a great deal of control over individual lives?  Answers will very |

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| *Shively - Chapter 01 #32* |

Chapter 1 Summary

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| --- | --- |
| *Category* | *# of Questions* |
| Shively - Chapter 01 | 32 |