

CHAPTER 11 Regime Transitions

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The process of changing from one type of political system to another is
 - a. liberalization.
 - b. reequilibration.
 - c. democratization.
 - d. regime transition.
 - e. contagion.
2. Which elections were won by a political party that the U.S. government labeled a terrorist organization?
 - a. Last Nigerian presidential election
 - b. 2006 elections in the Palestinian territories
 - c. 2005 Iranian presidential election
 - d. 2008 Russian elections that resulted in Putin moving from president to prime minister
 - e. Last Israeli legislative election
3. Increasing the number of democracies over non-democracies may promote peace because democracies
 - a. tend not to go to war with other democracies.
 - b. are inherently superior forms of governance.
 - c. have strong social welfare systems.
 - d. financially educational programs centered on nonviolence.
 - e. have stronger military establishments.
4. Making a non-democratic political system more open and less repressive is known as
 - a. regime change.
 - b. liberalization.
 - c. contagion.
 - d. regime transition.
 - e. reequilibrium.
5. The concept of waves of democratization is most closely associated with whose 1991 book, *The Third Wave*?
 - a. Juan Linz
 - b. Lowell Barrington
 - c. Alvin Toffler
 - d. Samuel Huntington
 - e. Frances Fukuyama
6. When democracy is established in a state, but does not last for an extended period of time, it is known as
 - a. a reverse democratization wave.
 - b. reequilibration.
 - c. consolidation of democracy.
 - d. incomplete democratization.
 - e. a regime transition.

7. A period in which the number of democracies around the world increases noticeably is known as
 - a. a democratization wave.
 - b. liberalization.
 - c. a regime change.
 - d. the breakdown of non-democracy.
 - e. incomplete democratization.
8. The rise of fascism in Europe was part of the
 - a. first wave of democratization.
 - b. third wave of democratization.
 - c. first reverse wave of democratization.
 - d. third reverse wave of democratization.
 - e. fourth wave of democratization.
9. Which of the following is part of the second wave of democratization?
 - a. American and French democracy
 - b. Decolonization of Africa and Asia
 - c. Southern European, Latin American and post-communist democratization
 - d. Rise of fascism in Europe
 - e. Resurgence of bureaucratic and military authoritarianism in Latin America, Africa, Asia
10. An example of the fourth wave of democratization is
 - a. military coups in Nigeria in the 1990s.
 - b. Gorbachev's "new thinking" policy in 1989.
 - c. Mexico's 2000 presidential election.
 - d. Venezuela's Pact of Punto Fijo.
 - e. East Germany's unification under the democratic institutions of the Federal Republic in 1990.
11. Creeping authoritarianism in Peru under Fujimori was part of the
 - a. third reverse wave of democratization.
 - b. third wave of democratization.
 - c. second reverse wave of democratization.
 - d. second wave of democratization.
 - e. first reverse wave of democratization.
12. A reverse wave of democratization occurs when
 - a. regime transition in one country sparks a parallel regime transition in a neighboring or similar country.
 - b. there is a sizable reduction in the number of democracies globally.
 - c. a non-democratic political system becomes more open and less repressive.
 - d. one type of political system changes to another.
 - e. a non-democratic system rapidly collapses.
13. When political elites found the institutional framework for the new democratic system it is the
 - a. consolidation of democracy.
 - b. breakdown of non-democracy.
 - c. establishment of democracy.
 - d. crisis stage of non-democracy.

- e. reequilibration of democracy.
14. Consolidation of democracy is
- a. the point when elites and masses alike see no viable alternative to the democratic system.
 - b. when a crisis emerges that threatens an existing democracy.
 - c. the slow liberalization or rapid collapse of a non-democratic system.
 - d. when the crisis stage brings an overhaul of the democratic system, rather than a non-democratic system.
 - e. when a democracy collapses or slowly transforms into a non-democratic system.
15. The breakdown of non-democracy occurs when
- a. political elites found the institutional framework for the new democratic system.
 - b. a crisis emerges that threatens an existing democracy.
 - c. the crisis stage brings an overhaul of the democratic system, rather than a non-democratic system.
 - d. a democracy collapses or slowly transforms into a non-democratic system.
 - e. the slow liberalization or rapid collapse of a non-democratic system takes place.
16. An indicator of a democracy's consolidation is
- a. the adoption of a new constitution.
 - b. peaceful transfer of power through elections.
 - c. maintaining control while loosening some restraints over people's daily lives.
 - d. when the population perceives the old democratic government as very corrupt.
 - e. opposition leaders successfully organizing unconventional mass participation in resistance to the existing non-democracy.
17. When a democracy collapses or slowly transforms into a non-democratic system, it is a
- a. reequilibration.
 - b. democratic breakdown.
 - c. consolidation of democracy.
 - d. crisis stage.
 - e. breakdown of non-democracy.
18. When the outcome of a breakdown in democracy is to bring an overhaul of the democratic system rather than a non-democratic system, political scientists call it
- a. liberalization.
 - b. reequilibration.
 - c. born-again democracy.
 - d. conditionality.
 - e. regime transition.
19. The claim that economic development is associated with democracy was popularized by which political scientist?
- a. Seymour Martin Lipset
 - b. Gabriel Almond
 - c. Juan Linz
 - d. Lowell Barrington
 - e. Nancy Bermeo

20. "Poles" refer to
- outside forces that can shape regime transition in a given country.
 - the ends of the political spectrum.
 - a sampling of attitudes toward government and politics of a population.
 - inside forces that can shape regime transition in a given country.
 - dominant states in the international system.
21. Which of the following statements is generally agreed upon by scholars who study democratization?
- Federal systems are more compatible with democratization than unitary ones.
 - Presidential systems are more compatible with democratization than parliamentary ones.
 - Institutional arrangements that create a vast number of small parties often make transition to democracy less stable.
 - Parliamentary systems are more compatible with democratization than presidential ones.
 - Even if democratization fails, a robust civil society makes positive contributions to establishing democracy.
22. What do political scientists call it when an inter-governmental organization requires specific behaviors and reforms of states for membership in the organization membership?
- Contagion
 - Liberalization
 - Conditionality
 - Democratization
 - Reequilibration
23. Demonstration effects occur when
- a regime transition in one country sparks a parallel regime transition in a neighboring or similar country.
 - one type of political system changes to another.
 - a non-democratic political system becomes more open and less repressive.
 - a crisis brings an overhaul of the democratic system rather than a non-democratic system.
 - a democracy collapses or slowly transforms into a non-democratic system.
24. Members of the non-democratic political elite committed to liberalization and possibly to democratization are
- soft-liners.
 - hard-liners.
 - conservatives.
 - radicals.
 - postmaterialists.
25. Hard-liners are those who
- are committed to liberalization and possibly to democratization.
 - are unwilling to work with the non-democratic rulers.
 - are members of the opposition but support cooperating with the government to encourage liberalization and democratization.
 - oppose liberalization and prefer to maintain or strengthen the current non-democratic system.
 - prefer change to the existing or traditional situation.

26. A negotiated agreement during democratization that often establishes the institutional arrangements of the new democracy as well as specific policy approaches the democratic government will adhere to is a(n)
- demonstration effect.
 - conditionality.
 - pact.
 - democratization wave.
 - triggering event.
27. Members of the opposition who support cooperating with the government to encourage liberalization and democratization are called
- soft-liners.
 - hard-liners.
 - naive.
 - radicals.
 - moderates.
28. Which of the following categories of political activists strongly oppose an existing non-democratic regime so much that they would sometimes be willing to support another form of non-democracy under their control rather than democratization of the existing regime?
- Hard-liners
 - Soft-liners
 - Radicals
 - Postmaterialists
 - Fundamentalists
29. A danger inherent in a presidential system is
- wealth polarization.
 - creeping authoritarianism.
 - increased concessions.
 - slow liberalization.
 - rapid industrialization.
30. The leadership and decisions of elites outside a country can support or deter its democratization. This is known as
- an internal choice of democratization.
 - conditionality.
 - reequilibration.
 - an external choice explanation of democratization.
 - the breakdown stage.
31. An incident that sparks a political transition is called a
- conditionality.
 - triggering event.
 - consolidation.
 - demonstration effect.
 - pact.
32. The democratization of the United Kingdom is characterized by
- a number of regime changes.

- b. pressure from the United States.
 - c. management from above by authoritarian elites.
 - d. significant turnover among prime ministers.
 - e. an evolution away from a strong monarchy and toward expanded political rights.
33. Which state's modernization was characterized by the marriage of "iron and rye," a dynamic which had significant repercussions for its long-term democratization?
- a. Mexico
 - b. Germany
 - c. India
 - d. Iran
 - e. Brazil
34. During the Cold War, democracy in Germany was legitimized in large part by
- a. the American occupation.
 - b. the demonstration effect of the victorious powers being democracies.
 - c. the defeat of communism in World War II.
 - d. the conservative landed aristocracy's influence on politics.
 - e. West Germany's "economic miracle."
35. In which country was the democratic transition largely managed from above by authoritarian elites?
- a. The Russian Federation
 - b. China
 - c. The United Kingdom
 - d. Brazil
 - e. France
36. In which part of the former Soviet Union is democracy the most consolidated?
- a. Russia
 - b. Baltic region
 - c. Caucasus region
 - d. Central Asian region
 - e. Large non-Russian states like Belarus and Ukraine
37. The collapse of authoritarianism in the Soviet Union brought an establishment of democracy in Russia, rather than another form of non-democracy, largely because of the commitment of politicians such as
- a. Mikhail Gorbachev.
 - b. Vladimir Putin.
 - c. Boris Yeltsin.
 - d. Dmitry Medvedev.
 - e. Lech Walesa.
38. One of the structural factors contributing to the incomplete democratization in the Russian Federation was
- a. widespread liberalization.
 - b. the lack of a well-developed middle class.
 - c. religious fundamentalism.
 - d. a desire for freedom at the expense of social stability.
 - e. a repressive military.

39. Which of the following countries has no significant experience with democracy?
- China
 - Brazil
 - Germany
 - Mexico
 - Russia
40. In addition to high levels of economic growth, China maintains its authoritarian government through
- liberalization.
 - bargaining.
 - democratization.
 - nationalism.
 - religious fundamentalism.
41. The reins of political power in Iran currently belong to
- moderates.
 - reformers.
 - nongovernmental organizations.
 - hard-liners.
 - radicals.

ESSAY

1. Discuss the potential for democratization to occur in China. Explain what factors might make it likely to occur and which factors hinder it. Evaluate the likelihood of democratization occurring in China.
2. Discuss the debate among political scientists about the role of federalism in the democratization process. Explain the arguments made by both those who see federalism facilitating democratization and those who suggest it hinders it. Examine the case of Russia at the end of the Soviet era and explain which side of the debate the case of Russia seems to support.
3. Discuss the state of democracy in Mexico, Brazil, and Nigeria. Evaluate in which of the countries democracy is most consolidated. Explain what factors lead you to that conclusion.
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4. Identify the components of political culture that are relevant to democratization. Explain which attitudes and beliefs about those aspects of political culture contribute to democratization and which ones hinder it.
5. Define and explain democratization and reverse waves of democratization. Discuss the first through fourth waves of democracy and their subsequent reverse waves. Look at the regime change developments in the world over the last year or so. Explain whether these events portend a wave of democratization or reverse democratization.

6. Describe the three stages of democratization. Discuss the factors that point to the consolidation of a democratic system. Based on that discussion, explain what factors make incomplete democratization likely.
7. Explain what you think the most vital factors for consolidating and maintaining democracy are. Discuss the ways in which democracy can be destabilizing for a society. Based on these explanations and discussion, evaluate whether there are certain types of countries that are ill-suited to democracy.
8. Discuss how the polar alignment of the global system affects democratization. Explain which type of polar system is most conducive to democratization and why that is.
9. Barrington uses India as an example of an outlier or deviant case of consolidated democracy. What makes India's case exceptional compared to other consolidated democracies? What do you think contributed to India's success as a democracy and/or failures during the country's history of establishing democracy?