

## CHAPTER 3 Ideas as Structure: Political Culture and Ideology

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Culture is
  - a. the underlying set of values and beliefs about politics and a system of meaning for interpreting politics among a given population.
  - b. a system of meaning that provides a lens that helps groups make sense of the people and events they encounter.
  - c. a set of beliefs or guiding principles about the proper functioning of politics and society.
  - d. the art, literature, folk music, and other traditional forms of a people's expressions.
  - e. the level of sophistication that an individual or group of people possesses.
  
2. A situation in which the vast majority of the population has similar values and a common system of meaning is described as having
  - a. cultural orthodoxy.
  - b. cultural heterogeneity.
  - c. cultural diversity.
  - d. cultural homogeneity.
  - e. cultural uniformity.
  
3. A situation in which there are many substantial sets of beliefs, some of which contrast with one another, is described as
  - a. cultural orthodoxy.
  - b. cultural heterogeneity.
  - c. cultural diversity.
  - d. cultural homogeneity.
  - e. multiculturalism.
  
4. Political culture is
  - a. popular media and literature that provide a basic explanation of the political system and issues to the population couched in an entertaining format.
  - b. a system of meaning that provides a lens that helps groups make sense of the people and events they encounter.
  - c. the underlying set of values and beliefs about politics and the system of meaning for interpreting politics among a given population.
  - d. traditional elements of a state's popular culture that are related to politics, such as the national anthem and mythological stories about past leaders.
  - e. a set of guiding principles about the proper design and functioning of politics and society.
  
5. Horizontal social relations
  - a. emphasize an authority hierarchy.
  - b. highlight equality among members of society to help shape political and social decisions.
  - c. discourage governments from implementing policies that protect groups or that level the economic playing field in society.
  - d. tend to coincide with government programs aimed at benefiting large numbers of people.
  - e. emphasize an authority hierarchy and coincide with government programs aimed at benefiting large numbers of people.

6. Vertical social relations would be most compatible with a(n)
  - a. inefficient bureaucracy.
  - b. republic.
  - c. totalitarian dictatorship.
  - d. democracy.
  - e. town hall meeting.
7. Negative rights are associated with
  - a. a preference for order and stability over freedom.
  - b. an oppressive government which denies basic freedoms.
  - c. a preference for freedom over order and security.
  - d. the attitude that if an act is not explicitly permitted by law, it is forbidden.
  - e. the attitude that if an act is not explicitly prohibited by law, then it is permitted.
8. A defining event is important in political culture because it
  - a. can provide a shock to society that overwhelms the tendency of political culture to resist change.
  - b. creates the basis and myth for the country's political culture.
  - c. unifies the population around the traditional political culture and makes it more difficult to change.
  - d. makes the public more aware of the political culture.
  - e. is the culmination of smaller events that reoccur or are sustained over time that shape political culture.
9. The principle of *laïcité* has led to
  - a. *an acceptance of injustice and reversals of policies designed to empower the lower classes.*
  - b. bans on students in public schools from wearing religious emblems, such as Muslim head scarves, Jewish yarmulkes, or Catholic crucifixes.
  - c. the attitude that it is better to sidestep an unjust law rather than try to change it.
  - d. a strong growth in fundamentalism among Indians.
  - e. forceful opposition to globalization.
10. The political culture of which country includes a value that religion is considered a private matter, the expression of which has no place in a public institution?
  - a. India
  - b. France
  - c. Britain
  - d. Mexico
  - e. Germany
11. The process of transmitting values and systems of meaning, usually from one generation to the next, is known as
  - a. collectivization.
  - b. propaganda.
  - c. collectivism.
  - d. socialization.
  - e. acculturation.
12. A political ideology is

- a. a particular group's values.
  - b. a system of meaning that provides a lens that helps groups make sense of the people and events they encounter.
  - c. the cultural form of a particular society that influences political outcomes such as the likelihood of successful democracy.
  - d. a set of guiding principles about the proper design and functioning of politics and society.
  - e. an answer to the question "who gets what, when, and how."
13. Which of the following asserted that the collapse of communism meant the end of ideological struggles, and thus "the end of history?"
- a. Deng Xiapeng
  - b. Benjamin Barber
  - c. Vladimir Putin
  - d. Francis Fukuyama
  - e. Ronald Inglehart
14. Progressive ideology emphasizes
- a. nationalization of major industries for the betterment of society.
  - b. markets making most economic decisions.
  - c. centralized economic planning and a command economy.
  - d. smaller government, stronger property rights, less regulation of the economy, and decreased emphasis on income redistribution.
  - e. an active role for government in income redistribution through use of taxes and government programs.
15. A welfare state
- a. is a system that guarantees economic and social assistance, such as health care and retirement benefits, from the government.
  - b. believes that the market is the best way to allocate resources and generate wealth but not to distribute such wealth.
  - c. emphasizes respect for authority and hard work, as well as an obligation by those in power to rule responsibly and in the interests of society as a whole.
  - d. suggests that social, economic, and political elites should use their position to enhance the quality of life for those less fortunate than themselves.
  - e. remains in power by buying votes from the lower class with unnecessary government spending programs.
16. In Europe, the term "liberal" usually describes someone who
- a. falls at the far right of the political spectrum.
  - b. falls at the far left of the political spectrum.
  - c. is politically moderate.
  - d. supports an active role for government in society and defends policies such as a taxation system that assists in the redistribution of wealth in society.
  - e. supports the nationalization of major industries in the economy, but stops short of the violent overthrow of capitalism.
17. Someone with a social democratic ideology supports
- a. secular dominance on social issues like gay rights and abortion.
  - b. the nationalization of major industries in the economy, but stops short of the violent overthrow of capitalism.

- c. the violent overthrow of capitalism.
  - d. limited government while maintaining social welfare protections.
  - e. collective ownership of property and other aggressive actions to reduce exploitation and economic inequality.
18. Ideological conservatives primarily support
- a. smaller government, stronger property rights, less regulation of the economy, and a decreased emphasis on income redistribution.
  - b. limited government while maintaining social welfare protections.
  - c. a minimal role for government in all aspects of people's lives, including social issues.
  - d. the return to a more traditional society, including the undoing of reforms meant to empower the lower classes.
  - e. protection from the cultural influences of globalization.
19. A reactionary is someone who
- a. has a totally practical approach and feels policy should be made by evaluating the situation at hand and not by dogmatically following a particular ideology.
  - b. advocates the return to a more traditional society, including the undoing of reforms meant to empower the lower classes.
  - c. advocates a smaller government, supporting stronger property rights, less regulation of the economy, and a decreased emphasis on income redistribution.
  - d. supports an active role for government in society and defends policies such as a taxation system that assists in the redistribution of wealth in society.
  - e. advocates the overthrow of governments in the name of the working class, collective ownership of property, and other aggressive actions to reduce exploitation and economic inequality.
20. Which ideology is best described as highly suspicious of any government action, especially action taken to remake society?
- a. Progressivism
  - b. Moderate
  - c. Libertarian
  - d. Liberalism
  - e. Reactionary
21. Which of the following advocates the return to traditional society, including the undoing of reforms meant to empower the lower classes?
- a. Libertarians
  - b. Progressives
  - c. Conservatives
  - d. Social Democrats
  - e. Reactionaries
22. Which ideology is most compatible with individualistic political culture?
- a. Progressive
  - b. Liberal
  - c. Libertarian
  - d. Reactionary
  - e. Socialism

23. Which of the following belief systems is NOT considered to be left of center on the political spectrum?
- Progressive
  - Liberal
  - Social Democratic
  - Reactionary
  - Socialism
24. Islamism is rooted in the idea that
- individuals have a right to make decisions for themselves and that, as much as possible, families and small social organizations should provide economic protection and distribute social goods to individuals rather than the state furnishing such protections.
  - if people respect authority, and those in power rule responsibly and in the interests of society as a whole, God's will is being followed.
  - the market is the best way to allocate resources and generate wealth but not to distribute such wealth.
  - traditional social attitudes are a way to immunize countries from the corrupting cultural influences of Western-led globalization.
  - government involvement in the protection of groups or leveling of the economic playing field should be discouraged.
25. *Noblesse oblige* suggests that
- social, economic, and political elites should use their position to enhance the quality of life for those less fortunate than themselves.
  - individuals have a right to make decisions for themselves and that, as much as possible, families and small social organizations should provide economic protection and distribute social goods to individuals rather than the state furnishing such protections.
  - the market is the best way to allocate resources and generate wealth but not to distribute such wealth.
  - government involvement in the protection of groups or leveling of the economic playing field should be discouraged.
  - strengthening traditional social attitudes is an effective way to immunize countries from the corrupting cultural influences of Western-led globalization.
26. Which of the following was part of the team that developed civic culture theory?
- Benjamin Barber
  - Ronald Inglehart
  - Gabriel Almond
  - Lowell Barrington
  - Boris Lanin
27. Which of the following types of political culture identified by Almond and Verba are interested in politics, but feel disconnected from the political system?
- Apathetics
  - Parochials
  - Participants
  - The disillusioned
  - Subjects
28. Civic culture theory
- is the belief among some economic and political elite that their position implies a civic

- obligation to enhance the quality of life for those less fortunate than themselves.
  - b. argues that the cultural form of a particular society influences political outcomes including the likelihood of successful democracy.
  - c. discourages government involvement in the protection of groups or leveling of the economic playing field.
  - d. supports government action aimed at benefiting large numbers of people.
  - e. emphasizes causes and consequences of differences within a population between those who value freedom and quality of life positions such as environmental protection, and those who value order and economic prosperity.
29. Which of the “Topic in Countries” cases combines the principle of subsidiarity and welfare state protections?
- a. India
  - b. Germany
  - c. Iran
  - d. Russia
  - e. China
30. Subsidiarity suggests that
- a. individuals have a right to make decisions for themselves and that, as much as possible, families and small social organizations should provide economic protection and distribute social goods to individuals rather than the state furnishing such protections.
  - b. people should respect authority and hard work, and those in power also have an obligation to rule responsibly and in the interests of society as a whole.
  - c. government involvement in the protection of groups or leveling of the economic playing field should be discouraged.
  - d. advocating traditional social attitudes is an effective way to immunize countries from the corrupting cultural influences of Western-led globalization.
  - e. the market is the best way to allocate resources and generate wealth, but not distribute such wealth.
31. Which Asian country has the most individualistic political culture?
- a. Japan
  - b. Iran
  - c. China
  - d. India
  - e. Nigeria
32. Which of the following best characterizes the likelihood of fundamentalism making serious gains in Hindu India?
- a. As fundamentalism does not allow for differences among the faithful, it is unlikely to develop in an individualistic religion like Hinduism.
  - b. Traditional deference to religious authorities makes it easy for fundamentalism to develop, once the religious authorities embrace it.
  - c. The highly secular nature of modern India make it unlikely fundamentalism will emerge.
  - d. As Islamic fundamentalism grows in India, it is more likely that Hindu fundamentalism will grow.
  - e. Repression of fundamentalist groups by the Indian government makes it unlikely that Hindu fundamentalism will become a powerful force in the short term.

33. Which of the following countries had a substantial period of continuous military dictatorship in the later third of the twentieth century that arguably was the most prominent event shaping its contemporary political culture?
- Brazil
  - Germany
  - Mexico
  - Russia
  - Iran
34. *Jeito* refers to
- rule by a group of military officers.
  - an illegitimate social elite.
  - the principle of solidarity, which emphasizes the collective obligation of all citizens to each other.
  - a form of secularism in which religion is considered a private matter, the expression of which has no place in a public institution.
  - the ability to get around social and political rules.
35. In which of the following countries is the issue of the implementation of Sharia law a major cultural and ideological divide?
- Iran
  - Britain
  - India
  - Nigeria
  - Brazil
36. Confucianism is a set of beliefs that
- advocates traditional social attitudes as a way to immunize countries from the corrupting cultural influences of Western-led globalization.
  - contends that the market is the best way to allocate resources and generate wealth, but not to distribute such wealth.
  - stresses that individuals have a right to make decisions for themselves and that, as much as possible, families and small social organizations should provide economic protection and distribute social goods to individuals rather than the state furnishing such protections.
  - discourages government involvement in the protection of groups or leveling of the economic playing field.
  - emphasizes respect for authority and hard work as well as an obligation by those in power to rule responsibly and in the interests of society as a whole.
37. Postmaterialism theory
- emphasizes causes and consequences of differences within a population between those who value freedom and quality of life positions like environmental protection, and those who value order and economic prosperity.
  - argues that the state should guarantee economic and social assistance such as health care and retirement benefits.
  - contends that the market is the best way to allocate resources and generate wealth but not to distribute such wealth.
  - suggests that social, economic, and political elites should use their position to enhance the quality of life for those less fortunate than themselves.
  - is an ideology advocating immunization from the corrupting cultural influences of Western-led globalization.

38. Which political scientist developed postmaterialism theory?
- Boris Lanin
  - Ronald Inglehart
  - Benjamin Barber
  - Gabriel Almond
  - Lowell Barrington
39. How does postmaterialism theory extend the concept of political culture?
- It suggests that localistic, tribal identifications and globalization can complement each other.
  - It contends that families and small social organizations should provide economic protection and distribute social goods to individuals rather than the state furnishing such protections.
  - It challenges the idea that differences in core beliefs between young and old exist because people become more conservative as they grow older.
  - It suggests that seemingly opposite trends like tribalism and globalism can complement one another.
  - It controls for both the ecological and individualistic fallacies.
40. The Communist Party of China bases its claim to rule on
- its monopoly of force in China and willingness to use it to crush any opposition.
  - being the best at protecting Chinese culture from the corrupting influences of globalization.
  - traditional communist ideology.
  - being the best guarantor of continued economic development.
  - respect for authority and hard work, as well as an obligation by those in power to rule responsibly and in the interests of society as a whole.
41. Which country's political community is based on the concept of unity in diversity?
- Germany
  - The United Kingdom
  - India
  - Russia
  - France
42. What conflict is summed up by the phrase "Jihad Versus McWorld"?
- Islamic fundamentalism vs. global capitalism
  - Authoritarianism vs. democracy
  - Whether or not the end of the Cold War meant the end of ideological conflict
  - The political and social conflicts between traditional societies or elements within societies and others who are heavily dependent on the latest technologies
  - Particularism and tribalism vs. globalization
43. In Benjamin Barber's book, *Jihad Versus McWorld*, "jihad" refers to
- an extreme form of the blending of identity politics with the concept of self-determinism.
  - people interested in politics who feel disconnected from the political system.
  - the idea that differences in core beliefs between young and old exist because people become more conservative as they grow older.
  - people who have little knowledge of their political system and thus no desire to



- participate.
- e. families and small social organizations providing economic protection and distribute social goods to individuals rather than the state furnishing such protections.
44. Which of the following ideas does the individualistic fallacy criticize?
- a. Collective concepts cannot explain individual behavior.
  - b. Individuals have a right to make decisions for themselves but the state should provide economic protection and distribute social goods to individuals.
  - c. Collective concepts like culture can be adequately measured by aggregating individual level data.
  - d. Individuals have a right to make decisions for themselves and that families and small social organizations should provide economic protection and distribute social goods to individuals.
  - e. Government involvement in the protection of groups or the leveling of the economic playing field should be discouraged.

## ESSAY

1. Look at the questions about the five components of political culture contained in Table 3.1 of the Barrington text. Answer those questions for the United States and come up with a characterization of American political culture.
2. Compare the political culture of the United Kingdom and Germany. Evaluate the degree to which they are similar.
3. Compare the concepts of social market economy and subsidiarity. Evaluate the degree to which these ideas are similar.
4. Discuss the effects that globalization can have on the culture of countries. Evaluate whether you believe these effects are more positive or negative. Be sure to make clear by what standard you are making your assessment of the value of these effects.
5. Compare the effects of military dictatorship on political culture in both Brazil and Nigeria. To what degree were the effects similar in these two countries? Was one of the two affected more adversely than the other?
6. Compare the ideology of Confucianism with the concept of *Noblesse Oblige*. What do the two concepts say about the relationship of classes to each other? Evaluate the degree to which these ideas are similar.