

CHAPTER 8 Political Participation and Approaches to Linking Elites and Masses

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The political elite is comprised of
 - a. those who hold official government positions, those who can influence such leaders because of social or financial standing, and those who can shape public opinion related to government policy.
 - b. the part of the general population that is not part of the political elite but is more involved in politics than the rest of the masses.
 - c. a single elite group made up of economic, political and military leaders.
 - d. individuals in the general public who have political patrons, whom they turn to for assistance in times of need and to whom political or financial favors are owed in return.
 - e. three groups with similar interests on a particular topic: government agencies, those responsible for overseeing the agencies, and interest groups pushing for particular policies related to work of the agency.

2. According to C. Wright Mills, the power elite comprises
 - a. a single elite group made up of economic, political, and military leaders.
 - b. individuals in the general public who have political patrons, whom they turn to for assistance in times of need and to whom political or financial favors are owed in return.
 - c. the part of the general population that is not part of the political elite but is more involved in politics than the rest of the masses.
 - d. three groups with similar interests on a particular topic: government agencies, those responsible for overseeing the agencies, and interest groups pushing for particular policies related to work of the agency.
 - e. those who hold official government positions, those who can influence such leaders because of their social or financial standing, and those who can shape public opinion related to government policy.

3. Which famous sociologist first articulated the concept of the power elite?
 - a. Max Weber
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Samuel Huntington
 - d. Ronald Dahl
 - e. C Wright Mills

4. Favoritism given to relatives in the granting of positions or distribution of resources is known as
 - a. family corporatism.
 - b. pluralism.
 - c. nepotism.
 - d. societal corporatism.
 - e. clientelism.

5. The set of activities intended to influence the selection of officials and their policies is known as
 - a. lobbying.
 - b. political participation.
 - c. civil society.
 - d. societal corporatism.
 - e. social movement.

6. An example of conventional participation is
 - a. strikes.
 - b. boycotts.
 - c. violence.
 - d. terrorism.
 - e. belonging to political parties.
7. According to Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba, individuals who often feel alienated from politics, have little understanding of political events, and have no interest in trying to understand them better are labeled
 - a. grass roots participants.
 - b. unconventional participants.
 - c. parochials.
 - d. inattentive public.
 - e. masses.
8. Samuel Huntington argues that
 - a. political, military, and economic leaders form an elite that works in unison to control the government and produces policies that serve its interests.
 - b. the existence of large movements that emerged following WWII to address non-economic issues like women's rights and the environment represent a post-materialist culture shift in economically developed countries.
 - c. interest groups form from economic and social changes which create disturbances in society. Such disturbances lead those who share concerns about the problem to form groups to solve it.
 - d. economic and social development can lead the general population to demand a greater say in government.
 - e. because iron triangles control large amounts of information, policies and government spending reflect shared interests.
9. An approach to linking elites and masses based on patron-client relationships is called
 - a. pluralism.
 - b. nepotism.
 - c. corporatism.
 - d. clientelism.
 - e. neo-corporatism.
10. Linking the masses to the political elite through institutions such as political parties which stress particular political programs and achievements is called
 - a. pluralism.
 - b. party corporatism.
 - c. clientelism.
 - d. peak organization.
 - e. programmatic representation.
11. The part of the general population that is not part of the political elite but is more involved in politics than the average person is known as
 - a. civil society.
 - b. an advocacy group.

- c. civic society.
 - d. the masses.
 - e. the attentive public.
12. Informal networks sharing a common viewpoint, working to promote (or resist) certain political, economic, or social changes and engaging in activities such as mass protests are known as
- a. advocacy groups.
 - b. interest groups.
 - c. attentive public.
 - d. iron triangles.
 - e. social movements.
13. Large movements that emerged following WWII to address non-economic issues like women's rights and the environment are referred to as
- a. advocacy groups.
 - b. new social movements.
 - c. civil society.
 - d. interest groups.
 - e. iron triangles.
14. Organizations whose members share concerns about an issue and seek to shape government policies on this issue without seeking governmental office are called
- a. advocacy groups.
 - b. interest groups.
 - c. social movements.
 - d. iron triangles.
 - e. economic groups.
15. Interest groups that form around shared economic interests and represent particular sectors of the economy are called
- a. economic groups.
 - b. advocacy groups.
 - c. social movements.
 - d. iron triangles.
 - e. local interest groups.
16. Which of the following are interest groups that form around a particular issue or cause that they believe in and seek to influence government policy at the national level?
- a. Advocacy groups
 - b. Attentive public
 - c. Civil society
 - d. New social movements
 - e. Iron triangles
17. An approach to organizing interest groups where the state officially recognizes certain large interest groups as the official representatives of large segments of society is called
- a. business pluralism.
 - b. corporatism.
 - c. nepotism.
 - d. clientelism.

- e. pluralism.
18. When groups form autonomously, lobby government officials, and compete with other groups engaged in similar activities, it is referred to as
- a. neo-corporatism.
 - b. nepotism.
 - c. clientelism.
 - d. pluralism.
 - e. corporatism.
19. Which of the following best describes a situation in which the main interest groups form independently of state action and force the state to accept them in the policy-making process giving them greater autonomy from state control?
- a. Nepotism
 - b. Civil society
 - c. Societal corporatism
 - d. Pluralism
 - e. Clientelism
20. A system in which the state brings certain interest groups into the process as junior partners in the policy-making process and often limits the range of their activities is known as
- a. party corporatism.
 - b. state corporatism.
 - c. programmatic representation.
 - d. societal corporatism.
 - e. neo-corporatism.
21. Which of the following groups was traditionally excluded in European corporatist systems?
- a. Environmentalists
 - b. Business
 - c. Labor unions
 - d. Farmers
 - e. Established religion
22. Neo-corporatism is also known as
- a. business pluralism.
 - b. state corporatism.
 - c. nepotism.
 - d. societal corporatism.
 - e. clientelism.
23. Civil society refers to
- a. interest groups that form around a particular issue or cause that they believe in and seek to influence government policy at the national level.
 - b. the part of the general population that tends to belong to politically-germane organizations and engage in high-effort participation, such as letter writing and protests.
 - c. the set of groups which are both autonomous from the state and which people join voluntarily.
 - d. informal networks sharing a common viewpoint, working to promote (or resist) certain political, economic, or social changes, and engaging in activities such as mass protests.

- e. organizations whose members share concerns about an issue. They seek to shape government policies on this issue without seeking governmental office.
24. One effect of Margaret Thatcher's reforms in the United Kingdom was to make it
- a. more pluralist and less corporatist.
 - b. more clientelist and less programmatic.
 - c. more corporatist and less pluralist.
 - d. more corporatist and less programmatic.
 - e. more programmatic and less pluralist.
25. The Bharatiya Janata Party primary appeal is
- a. Islamic fundamentalism.
 - b. build society based on Hinduism.
 - c. anti-corruption.
 - d. empowering the lower castes.
 - e. parliamentary reform.
26. In which country was a lower-class woman who served time in prison for murdering her upper-class rapists elected to the legislature?
- a. India
 - b. Brazil
 - c. Mexico
 - d. Iran
 - e. Germany
27. The rebellion in the state of Chiapas in the mid-1990s is best considered
- a. a social movement based on conventional participation.
 - b. mass conventional participation.
 - c. a social movement based on conventional participation.
 - d. an interest group action based on conventional participation.
 - e. unconventional participation by elites.

28. In which of the following countries are citizens **least** likely to participate in unconventional political activities?
- a. Mexico
 - b. Brazil c. Colombia d. Peru e. Chile
 - Brazil c. Colombia d. Peru e. Chile
 - d. Peru
 - e. Chile
29. _____ is when interest groups are connected to state institutions through their close relationship with the dominant political party.
- a. Neo-corporatism
 - b. Societal corporatism
 - c. Party corporatism
 - d. Programmatic representation
 - e. State corporatism
30. Which country was considered an example of a party corporatist state for much of the twentieth century?
- a. Germany
 - b. the United Kingdom
 - c. France
 - d. Mexico
 - e. Iran
31. Which of the following explains interest group formation as a result of disruptive social and economic change?
- a. Pluralism
 - b. Societal corporatism
 - c. Disturbance theory
 - d. Protectionism
 - e. Sub-government theory
32. In which of the following countries is the population more likely to engage in unconventional political participation?
- a. Mexico
 - b. Brazil
 - c. China
 - d. Iran
 - e. India
33. Which leader used the existence of corrupt clientelist practices as an excuse to target political opponents, while quietly supporting such practices by his political allies?
- a. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
 - b. Vladimir Putin
 - c. Margaret Thatcher
 - d. Vicente Fox
 - e. Hu Jintao

34. Russia's type of interest group system is best thought of as
- party corporatism.
 - state control system.
 - pluralism.
 - neo-corporatism.
 - state corporatism.
35. The Blat system reflects
- unconventional political participation.
 - clientelism.
 - conventional political participation.
 - programmatic appeals.
 - elite conventional political participation.
36. The American military industrial complex is an example of a(n)
- advocacy group.
 - interest group.
 - economic group.
 - trade association.
 - iron triangle.
37. Which of the following refers to groups with similar interests on a particular topic that use control of large amounts of information about that topic to steer policies and government spending to reflect their shared interests?
- Attentive public
 - Advocacy groups
 - Iron triangles
 - New social movements
 - Economic groups
38. Subgovernment theory is most closely linked to
- pluralism.
 - state-control systems.
 - clientelism.
 - iron triangles.
 - new social movements.
39. Which statement best describes the aftermath of the 1979 Revolution in Iran?
- The goal of making Iranian politics less democratic and secular quickly took precedence over the goal of making Iranian politics more Islamic.
 - The goal of making Iranian politics more Islamic quickly took precedence over the goal of making Iran less democratic and secular.
 - The goal of making Iranian society less Islamic and more secular quickly took precedence over the goal of making Iranian politics more democratic.
 - The goal of making Iranian society more secular quickly took precedence over the goal of making Iranian politics more democratic.
 - The goal of making Iranian society less secular and more Islamic quickly took precedence over the goal of making Iranian politics more democratic.
40. The first "twitter revolution" occurred in

- a. India.
 - b. Brazil.
 - c. Mexico.
 - d. Iran.
 - e. Nigeria.
41. Some scholars assert that Ayatollah Khomeini's death marked
- a. the end of theocracy and the blossoming of clientelism.
 - b. the end of populism and the blossoming of democracy.
 - c. the end of theocracy and the blossoming of democracy.
 - d. the end of theocracy and the blossoming of nepotism.
 - e. the end of populism and the blossoming of clientelism.
42. Whose work, *The Logic of Collective Action*, helped make the free rider problem a key concept of study in the social sciences?
- a. Ronald Inglehart
 - b. Charles Tilly
 - c. Mancur Olson
 - d. Samuel Huntington
 - e. C Wright Mills
43. Which of the following suggests that because costs of interest group participation fall upon individual members, but benefits spread out to all people whether they participate or not, individuals have strong incentives not to participate?
- a. Cynicism
 - b. State control theory
 - c. Neo-corporatism
 - d. Collective action problem
 - e. Iron triangles

ESSAY

1. Discuss programmatic representation and clientelism and explain the difference between them. Think about how you decide to vote (or anyone who has explained his/her rationale for voting to you) in both local and national elections. Explain which of the two concepts you think reflects how those voting decisions were made. Is there a difference between which of the two concepts is at play at the national level versus the local level?
2. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of pluralism and corporatism. Given the advantages and disadvantages that you discuss, explain why you believe one is the better of the two in structuring interest group participation.
3. Discuss the approach to linking elites and masses in China, as well as the relationship of interest groups to the state. Based on this discussion, explain whether China uses a more programmatic or clientelist approach and more of a pluralist, corporatist, or state control approach.

4. Explain the Collective Action problem. Analyze how the situation in Iran exaggerates the dynamics described as the Collective Action problem.
5. Compare political and unconventional political participation and give examples of successful uses of each. Explain what situations make conventional political participation more likely to be the most effective choice and what situations make unconventional political participation more effective.