

Chapter 01

Multiple Choice

1. One thing highlighted in relation to the countries studied in this text is _____, which are important historical moments when political actors make decisions that shape institutions and future outcomes.
 - a. precipitating events
 - b. critical junctures
 - c. crucial points
 - d. critical crossroads
2. 2016 can be considered a critical juncture because.
 - a. there was a spike in terrorist incidents targeting the United States
 - b. China supplanted the United States as the country with the highest Gross National Product
 - c. citizens in the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union
 - d. the United States held congressional elections
3. All of the following statements about *collective identities* is correct EXCEPT
 - a. It can be based upon gender, race, class, nationality, or religion.
 - b. It provides the building blocks upon which social and political action is based.
 - c. It is nonexistent as a factor in homogenous societies like Britain, France, and Germany.
 - d. It involves issues of inclusion, political recognition, representation, resource allocation, and the ability to shape public policies.
4. Comparative politics as a type of methodology _____.
 - a. dates back to the time of Aristotle
 - b. was developed only after the Enlightenment
 - c. was developed after World War II
 - d. first appeared during the Renaissance
5. The difference between comparative politics and international relations can BEST be described as:
 - a. The study of comparative politics involves comparing political parties between countries, whereas the study of international relations involves the examination of why wars occur.
 - b. The study of comparative politics refers only to domestic politics, whereas the study of international relations refers to globalization.
 - c. The study of comparative politics involves comparing domestic political institutions, processes, and politics in different countries, whereas the study of international relations involves examining the foreign policy of, and interactions among, different countries.
 - d. The study of comparative politics involves comparing nations, whereas the study of international relations involves examining international organizations, such as the United Nations or the International Monetary Fund.
6. Globalization:
 - a. Is of concern only to those who study international relations
 - b. Is of no concern to comparativists
 - c. Makes it easy to distinguish between domestic and international politics
 - d. Blurs the line between comparative politics and international relations
7. According to your text, *globalization* includes all of the following EXCEPT:

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- a. Increased speed and magnitude of cross-border trade
 - b. Increased cultural diffusion
 - c. Increased migration of peoples
 - d. The global spread of democracy
8. Keynesianism:
- a. Is a strain part of neoliberal economic theory
 - b. Emphasizes competition and market-friendly economic policies
 - c. Emphasizes government regulation stimulation of the economy
 - d. Suggests that governments erect trade barriers
9. In comparative politics, the term *state* refers to _____ .
- a. subnational units of government like Missouri
 - b. the key political institutions in a country
 - c. the government in power in a country
 - d. a group of people with a common ethnicity
10. A country's executive may include all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the president
 - b. the prime minister
 - c. the cabinet
 - d. the head of the judicial branch
11. *Political legitimacy* exists _____ .
- a. when a majority of citizens believe that the state exercises rightful authority
 - b. only in democratic political systems
 - c. only in consolidated democracies
 - d. when voter turnout is particularly high
12. The process of _____ refers to the historical development of a state.
- a. nation building
 - b. state building
 - c. state formation
 - d. state creation
13. The statement "if X happens, then Y will result," is an example of
- a. causation.
 - b. correlation.
 - c. an empirical statement.
 - d. normative statement.
14. There is a general consensus among comparativists about the value of _____, which focuses on specific features of the political world.
- a. middle-level theory

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- b. rational choice theory
- c. fundamental theories
- d. constructivist theories

15. *Democratic transitions* describe a process in which:

- a. The president of a country resigns from office and is replaced by the vice president.
- b. There are elections involving the peaceful transfer of power between political administrations.
- c. A democratic country becomes a dictatorship.
- d. Authoritarian governments develop into more participatory and democratic regimes.

16. *Institutional design* refers to

- a. arrangements that define relationships between the various parts of government.
- b. how states are formed.
- c. arrangements that define relationships between states and international organizations
- d. The relationship between markets and the state

17. To say that we live in a globalized world of states is to say that

- a. the United Nations is a world government.
- b. there is an interaction between the national and international levels in shaping the politics of states.
- c. countries are becoming more alike.
- d. international processes are more important than domestic processes in explaining state behavior.

18. Removing trade barriers is a key goal of the

- a. International Monetary Fund
- b. World Trade Organization
- c. World Bank
- d. United Nations

19. The term *political economy* refers to

- a. how much a country spends on elections.
- b. how politics and the economy interact with each other.
- c. the global economic system.
- d. the ratio of GDP compared to the percentage of voting citizens.

20. Which of the following statements about GDP per capita is CORRECT?

- a. It is a good measure for determining which countries are rich (developed) and which are poor (developing).
- b. It is the same as GDP according to purchasing power parity.
- c. It is the best way to determine the overall size of a country's economy relative to other countries.
- d. It is a good measure for determining how environmentally sustainable a country's economy is.

21. All of the following are ways to measure a country's economic development EXCEPT

- a. Gross National Product
- b. Gross Domestic Product
- c. Purchasing Parity Power

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- d. the Environmental Performance Index
22. The Social Progress Index is
- a. calculated by adding a country's Gross National Product, its Freedom House ranking, and its literacy rate.
 - b. a composite index that measures meeting basic needs, environmental sustainability, freedom, and tolerance.
 - c. calculated by adding a country's Gross National Product and its Corruption Perception Index.
 - d. a composite index developed by the United Nations.
23. The spread of democracy has _____.
- a. consistently increased over the years
 - b. consistently decreased over the years
 - c. been consistently static over the years
 - d. achieved the status of being taken as generally right
24. Classifying states according to their level of democracy is an example of _____.
- a. a typology
 - b. a causal theory
 - c. a model
 - d. levels of analysis
25. All of the following are traits of a liberal democracy EXCEPT
- a. its leaders must be elected in free and fair elections.
 - b. there must be a respect for the rule of law
 - c. there must be a degree of gender equality
 - d. there must be a level economic playing field
26. When we say that a political system is a *mixed or hybrid system*, we are saying that
- a. it exhibits some democratic and some authoritarian features
 - b. it has multiple collective identities within it
 - c. it utilizes a combination of market and non-market economic policies
 - d. it combines elements of a presidential political system and a parliamentary political system
27. *Authoritarian regimes* are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
- a. Power (or authority) is highly concentrated in a single individual, small group of people, single party, or institution.
 - b. They include democratic values and practices within their governing systems.
 - c. Those in power claim an exclusive right to govern and use various means, including force, to impose their will on their citizens.
 - d. They have few institutional procedures for holding political leaders accountable.
28. Neoliberalism is
- a. a government policy promoting free competition among businesses including reduced governmental regulation and social spending
 - b. a state fiscal policy to regulate economy for a stable growth
 - c. the dependency of one country's economy on another country's economy

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- d. the ability of international organizations to influence the domestic policies of countries through tariffs and economic sanctions.

29. Which of the following statements about the Human Development Index is CORRECT?

- a. It is compiled by the World Bank.
- b. It includes measures for sustainable development.
- c. It is used to measure and compare levels of achievement in health, knowledge, and the standard of living.
- d. It assesses the level of interaction between people in a political system.

30. Someone interested in comparing how well different countries meet certain pollution control benchmarks might consult the

- a. Environmental Protection Index
- b. Environmental Transparency Index
- c. Environmental Performance Index
- d. Environmental Governance Indicators Index

Essay

31. Define mixed political system. Describe the difference between a democratic regime and an authoritarian regime. Identify one country from AP Comparative curriculum that is an example of a mixed political system.

32. Describe three traits that make a system a democratic regime.

33. Explain several ways in which comparative politics is limited as a scientific approach.

34. Explain what is meant by middle-level theory and assess the advantages of its use in comparative politics.

35. Describe three ways in which economic development can be measured.