

Chapter 04

Multiple Choice

1. The term *gastarbeiter* refers to
 - a. a German worker.
 - b. policies undertaken by West Germany toward Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.
 - c. a foreign worker recruited to join Germany's labor force.
 - d. an illegal immigrant residing in Germany.
2. The first guest workers in Germany generally came from
 - a. Turkey.
 - b. Latin America.
 - c. Africa.
 - d. its former colonies
3. Which of the following statements about Germany is NOT correct?
 - a. It has the largest population of any European country other than Russia.
 - b. It lacks natural borders on the East and West.
 - c. It is densely populated.
 - d. It has little land for agriculture.
4. Which of the following statements about Germany's population is NOT correct?
 - a. Most of Germany's nearly 81 million people are ethnic Germans.
 - b. Germany has a sizable Muslim population.
 - c. There are roughly an equal number of Catholics and Protestants in Germany.
 - d. Cultural and ethnic diversity in Germany began to increase in the 1960s.
5. The individual who led the unification of Germany through a “revolution from above” was
 - a. Napoleon Bonaparte.
 - b. Kaiser Wilhelm II.
 - c. Freidrich Engles.
 - d. Otto von Bismarck.
6. The Second Reich was characterized by
 - a. persecution of the Jews.
 - b. strong support for democratic governance.
 - c. government acceptance of the socialist ideas of Marx and Engels.
 - d. an authoritarian regime, rapid industrialization, and the creation of a strong central state.
7. In his *kulturkampf*, Bismarck sought to
 - a. shift Germany's education and cultural institutions from the Catholic Church and to state control.
 - b. transform Germany into a liberal democracy.
 - c. extend Germany's colonial empire.
 - d. minimize state interference in the country's economy

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8. The Weimar Republic failed due to all of the following EXCEPT its
- resentment over the Treaty of Versailles.
 - discrimination of Jews.
 - inability to control inflation.
 - lack of support from a broad cross-section of society.
9. Adolf Hitler came to power as chancellor through
- a military coup.
 - a revolution led by the National Socialist Party.
 - direct election.
 - an appointment by the German president.
10. The Third Reich's policies included all of the following EXCEPT
- massive public works programs
 - banning political parties (other than the National Socialists) and labor unions
 - eliminating regional autonomy by centralizing power in Berlin
 - Forming a short-lived military alliance with the U.S.S.R.
11. The official name of the former East German communist regime (1949–1990) was
- the Federal Republic of Germany.
 - the German Democratic Republic.
 - the Socialist Republic of Germany.
 - the East German Democratic Republic.
12. An underlying frustration that Europeans have with Germany is its
- refusal to abide by European Union environmental standards.
 - recent rejection of the Lisbon Treaty.
 - refusal to participate in an all-European military force.
 - tendency to export to its neighbors more than it imports from them.
13. Germany's current economy can be described as
- a command economy in which the state makes all economic decisions
 - One in which the government plays no roles in management or regulation of the private sector, allowing the market to operate efficiently.
 - one in which the state sets the ground rules and then allows the private sector to work unimpeded within these ground rules.
 - a socialist economy with many key industries owned by the state.
14. In Germany, *framework regulations*
- specifically dictate what firms can and can't do.
 - typically require subsequent elaboration, often through formal agreements,
 - established "five-year plans" in communist East Germany,
 - establish how many "guest workers" are permitted to enter Germany each year,

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15. The *social market economy* is

- a. a sharp conflict between socialism and capitalism.
- b. a capitalist economy with generous social benefits.
- c. a democratic socialist economic program.
- d. the economic program of the former East Germany.

16. *Democratic corporatism* refers to

- a. the existence of a significant number of representatives from Germany's business associations within its legislature.
- b. the practice of attempting to emulate corporate structures and practices within a governmental bureaucracy.
- c. a cooperative relationship between labor unions, business associations, and the state in the making of public policy.
- d. the participation of representatives from Germany's semi-public institutions within the cabinet.

17. The process by which representatives of employees help determine the direction of the company in which they work is called

- a. co-option.
- b. co-determination.
- c. democratic corporatism.
- d. democratic socialism.

18. Free market supporters have criticized the German social market economy for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- a. its weak financial rules that allowed German banks to make risky financial investments abroad.
- b. its consistently high level of unemployment,
- c. the close relationship of German federal and state governments, business associations, and labor unions,
- d. underdeveloped labor laws, pension plans, and unemployment insurance.

19. Saying that Germany is a reluctant hegemon means that the country

- a. refuses to use its military outside of Europe but has been willing to do so within Europe.
- b. is hesitant to take on a greater role in the European Union, but desires to have a greater role in the United Nations.
- c. is cautious in its foreign policy but is still influential in world affairs,
- d. is unwilling to become too involved in security alliances, but very willing to become involved in international economic organizations.

20. The Final Solution refers to

- a. scientific experiments on camp inmates.
- b. occupying the German-speaking Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia.
- c. aerial assaults to destroy enemy forces.
- d. extermination camps equipped with gas chambers for the murdering of Jewish inmates.

21. The term *energiewende* refers to

- a. a German policy to cut back on its use of fossil fuels and to increase its use of nuclear energy
- b. the bureaucracy responsible for overseeing Germany's nuclear power plants.

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- c. a European Union-wide policy to switch toward sustainable energy resources.
 - d. a German policy to switch toward sustainable energy resources.
22. Which of the following statements about Germany's participation in the European Union is NOT true?
- a. It has forced the country to adopt an unfamiliar free-market economic model.
 - b. Membership in the European Union has permitted Germany to undertake tasks and assume roles that it may not have done on its own.
 - c. Limits have been placed by the country's Constitutional Court on deeper German integration with the European Union.
 - d. Germany is a member of the European Union, but has not adopted the euro.
23. The organization of Germany's Federal Republic has been successful in establishing a stable democracy in all of the following ways EXCEPT it has
- a. permitted successful alterations in power.
 - b. helped to assure that undemocratic right-wing parties receive little support.
 - c. a system of divided powers has kept policy change slow.
 - d. allowances for emergency powers have minimized legislative deadlocks.
24. The lower house of the German legislature is called the
- a. Bundesrat.
 - b. Bundestag.
 - c. National Assembly.
 - d. People's Assembly.
25. The executive branch in Germany is a dual one
- a. with a chancellor who chooses a president.
 - b. with most powers given to the president and a mainly ceremonial position of chancellor.
 - c. consisting of a chancellor and a monarch who serves only a ceremonial role.
 - d. with most powers given to the chancellor and a mainly ceremonial position of president.
26. Which statement about the German chancellor is NOT correct?
- a. S/he must be elected by an absolute majority of the Bundesrat.
 - b. S/he names cabinet members.
 - c. S/he is the country's head of government.
 - d. S/he can reorganize the number and type of governmental ministries.
27. A constructive vote of no confidence means that
- a. it must have a supermajority of 60 percent.
 - b. both houses of parliament must vote in favor of no confidence.
 - c. a majority of the Lander, as well as the Bundestag, must vote for no confidence.
 - d. the Bundestag must vote in a new chancellor at the same time that a vote of no confidence is taken
28. Germany's first female chancellor came from the
- a. Greens.

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- b. Christian Democrats.
 - c. Social Democrats.
 - d. Left Party.
29. Which of the following statements about German cabinet ministers is NOT correct?
- a. They have broad autonomy to set policy within their ministries.
 - b. They are chosen on personal and political grounds.
 - c. They must be confirmed by the Bundesrat (upper house).
 - d. They are collectively responsible for cabinet policy.
30. Which statement about Germany's civil servants is NOT correct?
- a. They are mainly employed by Länder and local governments.
 - b. They are not permitted to run for political office.
 - c. They are the main agents of policy implementation.
 - d. Federal, Länder, and local civil servants very often work closely with one another.
31. The three main branches of the German court system are the
- a. the Federal High Court, the Supreme Court, and the Special Constitutional Court.
 - b. the Executive Court, the Federal High Court, and the Administrative Court,
 - c. the Executive Court, the Supreme Court, and the Federal High Court.
 - d. the Federal High Court, the Special Constitutional Court, and the Administrative Court.
32. Which of the following is TRUE of the Länder?
- a. Regional political parties are significantly different from national ones.
 - b. There is a strict separation of powers between the federal and Länder governments.
 - c. They are required to share a portion of their revenues so Länder governments with stronger economies help to support those with weaker economies.
 - d. The number of Länder change frequently as the federal government tries to give more autonomy to different regions and ethnic groups.
33. The primary driving force within the German policy-making process is the
- a. Bundestag
 - b. Länder
 - c. European Union
 - d. Chancellor and cabinet
34. A *mixed member system* means that
- a. citizens generally vote based on the personality of the candidates
 - b. citizens cast two ballots, one for an individual and one for a party
 - c. numerous parties generally win seats in the Bundestag making it difficult to form coalitions
 - d. due to the generally low turnout, well-known personalities have an advantage
35. The *5 percent clause* means that a party must win five percent of the votes in order to
- a. be an official party.

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- b. have minority membership.
- c. be part of the governing coalition in the Bundestag
- d. be awarded seats in the Bundestag

36. Which of the following is said to be a drawback to Germany's tradition of strong unified parties in the Bundestag?

- a. New members must serve long stints as backbenchers.
- b. Party leaders can punish defiant members by giving them a low position on the party list.
- c. The electorate can easily identify a party's position across a range of issues.
- d. Political parties tend to adopt consistent positions over time.

37. The procedure for the passage of legislation in Germany is generally which of the following?

- a. It is introduced by the Bundestag, sent to committee in the Bundestag for deliberation, and then approved by the Bundesrat.
- b. It is introduced by the executive, voted on by the Bundestag, and then approved by the Bundesrat.
- c. It is introduced by the executive, voted on by the Bundesrat, and then approved by the Bundestag.
- d. It is introduced by the Bundestag, sent to committee in the Bundestag for deliberation, and then approved by the executive.

38. The Bundesrat's *suspensive veto* allows

- a. vetoing of any bill passed by the Bundestag if that bill directly affects the Länder.
- b. forcing the Bundestag to pass a bill a second time.
- c. constitutional matters.
- d. delaying, and even sometimes prevention, of the passage of a bill.

39. The *absolute veto* refers to the ability of the

- a. Bundesrat to reject any bill passed by the Bundestag if that bill directly affects the Lander.
- b. Bundestag to reject a cabinet.
- c. Bundestag to reject any bill passed by the Bundesrat if that bill affects the Lander.
- d. German president to reject a law.

40. Which statement about the Bundesrat is NOT correct?

- a. It cannot initiate bills.
- b. Its members come from Länder governments.
- c. It administers the world's largest public television network.
- d. Its suspensive veto can be overridden by the Bundestag.

41. Because of the important role political parties play in shaping state policy, Germany is called a

- a. party democracy.
- b. party oligarchy.
- c. party federation.
- d. party republic.

42. Until the 1980s, Germany had a "two-and-a-half" party system meaning that

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- a. it was dominated by two large parties and one small one.
 - b. although two parties dominated national politics, a variety of smaller ones dominated Länder politics.
 - c. two parties dominated national politics while a small third party dominated Länder politics.
 - d. governing coalitions were necessary.
43. The Christian Democrats are a
- a. far-right party that seeks to turn Germany into a Christian theocracy.
 - b. coalition of parties from both sides of the political spectrum.
 - c. slightly left party that opposes German unification.
 - d. moderately conservative party that supports European integration.
44. Which of the following party combinations has NOT been the basis of a coalition government in Germany?
- a. The CDU/CSU and the Social Democratic Party (SPD)
 - b. The CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic Party (FDP)
 - c. The Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Green Party
 - d. The Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Left Party
45. The Social Democratic Party is a
- a. left party with an emphasis on increased welfare and social spending.
 - b. far-left party that favors strict limitations on immigration.
 - c. a centrist party that favors European integration.
46. The German Green Party
- a. has never been a member of a national governing coalition
 - b. has been a member of one national governing coalition
 - c. draws its support only from environmentalists
 - d. usually wins seats at the Länd level but not at the national level
47. The Left Party in Germany
- a. has achieved considerable success in Bundestag elections although never enough to capture the office of the chancellor.
 - b. achieves significant success in federal elections but has yet to have much success in regional elections.
 - c. gains most of its support from former East German Länder.
 - d. is a party that merged members of the old East German communist party with left-wing representatives from the Green Party.
48. Which statement about Germany's Free Democratic Party is INCORRECT?
- a. It has traditionally been a swing party upon which the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats have relied to form governing coalitions.
 - b. It has always cleared the five percent threshold and thus secured seats in the lower house of parliament.
 - c. It has regularly held both the economic and foreign ministries in coalition governments.
 - d. Ideologically, it has traditionally supported both economic and social liberalism.
49. Which of the following statements about voting and elections in Germany is NOT correct?
- a. Voter turnout in Germany has historically been rather high.

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- b. Germany has historically had fairly stable electoral allegiances.
 - c. There is an increasing danger that Germany's multiparty system might result in inconclusive elections.
 - d. Voter turnout in Germany has historically been on par with that of other West European countries.
50. Which two political parties are causing all of Germany's parties to begin engaging in grassroots efforts to mobilize support from their rank-and-file members?
- a. The German People's Union and the Left Party
 - b. The Christian Democrats and the Greens
 - c. The Greens and the Left Party
 - d. The Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party
51. Which of the following statements about German citizenship is NOT correct?
- a. Historically, German citizenship was based on blood.
 - b. The first significant change in German citizenship laws came under the SDP-led coalition in the 1990s.
 - c. Only about 10 percent of Germany's population are foreign residents.
 - d. Germany has not restricted political asylum.
52. Which of the following statements about women in Germany is NOT correct?
- a. There has never been a female chancellor.
 - b. During the period of divided Germany, more women worked in West Germany than East Germany.
 - c. Women's participation in the labor force has generally been unchanged since unification.
 - d. The percentage of women holding seats in the Bundestag has consistently risen over the past few decades.
53. The *Alternative for Germany*
- a. advocates Germany to encourage weaker European Union member states to leave the Eurozone
 - b. is a far-right, anti-immigrant party
 - c. won one seat in the 2013 national election
 - d. is a movement that advocates Germany adopting the alternative vote electoral system
54. The second oldest country in the world is
- a. Japan.
 - b. Germany.
 - c. France.
 - d. China.
55. All of the following are challenges that face Germany will face in the future EXCEPT
- a. its role in NATO.
 - b. issues still unresolved from unification.
 - c. expansion of the European Union and its free-market principles.
 - d. identity issues emerging from unification, the European Union, and immigration
56. An example of Euro-skepticism in Germany is the
- a. recent rejection of the use of the Euro.
 - b. rejection of the Constitutional Treaty by German voters.

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- c. growing lack of public support for German participation in the European Union.
- d. Bundesrat's recent refusal to transpose European Union legislation into German law.

Essay

57. Germany attained both industrial development and democracy later than its European neighbors Britain and France. What are the benefits and liabilities for Germany being an economic and political latecomer?
58. Markedly different attitudes toward immigrants can be seen between formerly east and west Germans. What are the causes for these differences? What have been some government policies regarding immigration and how do these relate to these differences? How does immigration factor into current economic issues?
59. Describe the major features of Germany's social market.
60. Describe the political and economic implications of the generational gap in Germany.
61. Discuss the role of Germany's major social cleavages (e.g. gender, ethnicity, age) and their role and impact in both the economy and politics. Please draw upon specific examples in your answer.
62. Describe Germany's federal system. How does it differ from other federal systems?
63. Germany utilizes a mixed member electoral system. First, describe this electoral system and how it works. Next, discuss at least two political impacts of this system.
64. Describe the political impact of Germany switching from a "two-and-a-half" party system to a multiparty system.
65. Explain which features of the German political system make coalition government the norm in that country.
66. Describe how membership in the European Union has impacted Germany. Explore what possible future impacts this may have.