

Chapter 09

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT true of Brazil's geography and population?
 - a. It is larger than the continental United States.
 - b. Its population is concentrated in the southern and southeastern regions.
 - c. It is rich in natural resources, including oil and arable land.
 - d. It occupies about two-thirds of South America.

2. In 2013, four years after Brazil was awarded the Olympics and a year before it would host the World Cup, protests broke out in many major cities in the country. The demonstrators were protesting
 - a. the corruption of the political class and big construction firms that were seen as having benefited from the large infrastructure projects
 - b. charges of kickbacks and bribery that were directed against the Olympics committee
 - c. the government's decision to award large contracts to foreign firms
 - d. the decision by the government to use military forces to police these events

3. _____ is the period of authoritarian liberalization that began in 1974, when the military allowed civilian politicians to compete for political office in the context of a more open political society.
 - a. Nationalism
 - b. Technocrats
 - c. Populism
 - d. Abertura

4. The Brazil's major ethnic and racial groups are
 - a. Europeans, pardo, Africans, Asians, and indigenous peoples.
 - b. White, mulatto, Asian, black, and indigenous peoples.
 - c. European, mixed, Africans, and indigenous peoples.
 - d. White, mixed, Asians, and Africans.

5. The official language of Brazil is
 - a. English.
 - b. Spanish.
 - c. Portuguese.
 - d. Italian.

6. A majority of a Brazilians are
 - a. Evangelical Baptist.
 - b. Muslim.
 - c. Presbyterian.
 - d. Roman Catholic

7. During the Brazilian Empire, the emperor acted as a moderating power (*poder moderador*) mediating conflicts among the
 - a. branches of government and the oligarchy.

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- b. branches of government and royal agents.
 - c. oligarchy and peasants.
 - d. regional strongmen.
8. The process of trading favors and protection for political support between the landowner and the peasant is called
- a. *coronelismo*.
 - b. patrimonialism.
 - c. clientelism.
 - d. *caudillo*.
9. State corporatism refers to
- a. the state supporting large firms financially.
 - b. the organizations granted a monopoly when representing their respective interests, in exchange for limiting their demands.
 - c. a system whereby important societal interests are integrated into state policy-making.
 - d. the creation of large state-owned businesses.
10. In the context of Brazil (Latin America), the term *populism* refers to
- a. allowing "the people" to determine the basic political processes and principles of governance.
 - b. relying upon the political support of regional strongmen to rule.
 - c. promising labor unions specific wage guarantees in order to gain their political support.
 - d. gaining the political support of previously disenfranchised sectors of society.
11. The term *bureaucratic authoritarianism* refers to a government led by the armed forces and
- a. land-owning elites.
 - b. the Catholic Church.
 - c. regional strongmen.
 - d. key civilian allies, often professional economists, engineers, and administrators.
12. The period of bureaucratic authoritarian rule in Brazil was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the military used institutional decrees to legislate the most important matters.
 - b. a commitment to state-led economic development.
 - c. the continued, though limited, functioning of democratic institutions like the national congress.
 - d. state and local governments taking on additional policy responsibilities.
13. When a state acts vigorously to shape the performance of major sectors of the economy, this refers to
- a. export-led growth.
 - b. developmentalism.
 - c. interventionist.
 - d. Import Substitution Industrialization.
14. The gradual process of democratization begun under military rule included all of the following EXCEPT
- a. redirecting the country's foreign policy towards gaining closer ties with the United States.

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- b. reestablishing direct elections for state governors.
 - c. eliminating the government's power to oust legislators from political office.
 - d. restoration of political rights to people who lost them.
15. President Collor, the first democratically elected chief executive, was
- a. assassinated.
 - b. accused of bribery and influencing peddling in late 1992.
 - c. removed by a military coup.
 - d. reelected for a second term, after which he retired from public service.
16. The privatization of state enterprises and deregulation of the economy was started by President
- a. Cardoso.
 - b. Lula.
 - c. Collor.
 - d. Sarney.
17. President Lula da Silva
- a. reversed the reforms of his successor.
 - b. nationalized several key industries.
 - c. was elected president in October 2002.
 - d. left office in disgrace following a charge of bribery.
18. Prior to being elected to the Brazilian presidency, Dilma Rousseff was
- a. the Minister of Finance
 - b. the chief of staff to President Lula da Silva.
 - c. a member of the legislature.
 - d. the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
19. Brazilian politicians who use their personal charisma to mobilize their constituents are known as
- a. populist politicians.
 - b. patrimonial politicians.
 - c. independent politicians.
 - d. personalist politicians.
20. Brazil offers a challenge to the study of comparative politics because of all of the following EXCEPT
- a. it has had periods of both centralization and decentralization, both of which have strengthened and weakened the state's capacity.
 - b. even while the country has developed economically, it has become a more socially unequal country.
 - c. the complex divisions that afflict the country's collective identities challenge attempts to address its problems.
 - d. despite its transition to democracy, the constant threat of military intervention highlights the fragile nature of its political system.
21. Brazil's economic development prior to the New State was based upon the
- a. export of agricultural products and commodities, chiefly coffee.

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- b. domestic production of previously imported goods.
 - c. rapid state-led investment into the production of manufactured products for export.
 - d. production of goods for the domestic market.
22. The economic policy that promotes the domestic production of previously imported goods is known as
- a. domestic market-led growth.
 - b. import substitution industrialization.
 - c. domestic needs industrialization.
 - d. import replacement industrialization.
23. _____ refers to the ideology and practice of the state playing a leading role to foster economic development by sponsoring vigorous industrial policy.
- a. Statism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Socialism
 - d. Developmentalism
24. Although initially successful in achieving impressive economic growth, import substitution was incapable of sustaining economic growth due to
- a. resistance from labor groups.
 - b. lack of efficient and competitive production due to industries dependence on public subsidies.
 - c. resistance from large firms that wanted to grow their foreign markets in Latin America.
 - d. resistance from foreign capitalists and multinational corporations
25. The dependency school of thought holds that
- a. businesses become too dependent upon public subsidies.
 - b. underdeveloped countries become dependent upon foreign aid.
 - c. the lower class is dependent upon the upper class and therefore votes as instructed.
 - d. underdeveloped countries could not achieve sustained levels of industrialization and growth in a world dominated by developed economies in North America and Western Europe.
26. _____ are state-owned or -controlled corporations created to undertake a broad range of activities including the marketing of goods, providing banking services and managing public utilities and transportation.
- a. Statist firms
 - b. Quasi-independent state firms
 - c. Public corporations
 - d. Parastatals
27. Which of the following is NOT correct about the informal market of Brazil?
- a. It is estimated to be as large as 20 percent of the country's GDP.
 - b. It is estimated to employ 40 to 60 million people, all of whom work without benefits or contracts.
 - c. It is estimated to cost the country as much as \$70 billion annually in lost tax revenues.
 - d. The Brazilian government has made few attempts to decrease the size of its informal economy.

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28. Efforts to address Brazil's fiscal problems include all of the following EXCEPT
- increasing federal taxes.
 - placing limits on government expenditures.
 - expanded efforts to improve tax revenues.
 - disallowing state governments to borrow from public banks.
29. Which of the following statements about the *Real* Plan is INCORRECT?
- It was introduced to address Brazil's fiscal problems.
 - It introduced a new currency.
 - It fixed the Brazilian currency to a value range against the U.S. dollar.
 - It significantly lowered the country's inflation rate.
30. Which of the following statements about Brazil's society and its economy is NOT true?
- Although urban unemployment fell dramatically in the 2000s, about half of the workers are employed in the informal sector where they are paid less.
 - Afro-Brazilians continue to make less than their white colleagues and have fewer opportunities for upward mobility.
 - Although working women typically have more education than their male colleagues, they still receive lower salaries for the same jobs.
 - Comparatively speaking, unequal income distribution in Brazil is less than most other advanced countries.
31. Problems concerning Brazil's welfare state system include all of the following EXCEPT
- workers in the informal sector cannot collect welfare as the government technically considers them employed.
 - Brazil's welfare expenditures are high.
 - until recently, the rural poor were not targeted by social welfare programs, essentially meaning that they were left out of the welfare system.
 - more people need welfare than those who contribute to it, thus forcing the government to finance the shortfall with debt.
32. Regional disparity in Brazil is exemplified by the
- Southeast accounting for about half of the country's GDP.
 - Northeast having about half of the population, but accounting for only about 15 percent of the country's GDP.
 - persistence of poverty in the South.
 - concentration of industry in the North.
33. The shantytowns that sprang up around Brazil's large cities are called
- bolsa familias.
 - informal towns.
 - favelas.
 - reals.
34. Brazil's concern for the protection of the environment can be seen in all of the following EXCEPT
- a decision by the government to abandon plans to construct a large dam.
 - efforts to reduce deforestation.
 - signing and ratifying important international environmental treaties.

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- d. agreeing to reduce its carbon-dioxide emissions.
35. Which of the following statements about Brazil's international economic ties is NOT true?
- Less than 20% of the country's GDP is represented by exports.
 - Brazil does not make much use of the World Trade Organization's dispute resolution apparatus, preferring instead to work out compromises with individual trade partners.
 - China is the country's largest trade partner.
 - Brazil's trade with its MERCOSUL partners has declined in the last decade as the country has shifted its attention away from the hemisphere.
36. Which of the following is NOT a limit on the power of the Brazilian presidency?
- Although the president can initiate legislation, Congress can amend these proposals.
 - Congress has the right to be consulted on executive appointments.
 - Congress has oversight powers concerning economic policy.
 - All of the president's appointments must be ratified by the Senate.
37. The ministry that has tended to have more authority than other executive agencies is the
- Foreign Ministry
 - Ministry of Economy
 - Ministry of Trade
 - Ministry of Social and Economic Affairs
38. Unlike the American president, the Brazilian president
- can issue a line-item veto.
 - acts as the country's commander-in-chief.
 - has extensive powers of appointment.
 - acts as the country's head of government
39. Which of the following statements about Brazil's semipublic firms is INCORRECT?
- At one time, the federal government of Brazil owned 10 of the top 25 enterprises in the country.
 - Although telecommunications have recently been largely privatized, the petroleum industry generally has not.
 - The 1988 constitution protected the state's exclusive control over petroleum, telecommunications, and nuclear energy.
 - One state firm, the National Bank for Economic and Social Development, is actually larger than the World Bank.
40. Which of the following statements about Brazil's Supreme Federal Tribunal is NOT correct?
- Like the U.S. Supreme Court, it acts as the final arbitrator of cases.
 - It has the responsibility for monitoring the legal compliance of electoral campaigns.
 - It is similar to the U.S. Supreme Court in that its justices are nominated by the president and must be confirmed by the Senate.
 - Similar to the U.S. Supreme Court, it decides on constitutional questions, although it lacks the power of judicial review.
41. Which of the following is NOT true about Brazil's subnational governments?

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- a. An indication of the power of state governments in the Brazilian system can be seen in the fact that many key pieces of reform legislation have been watered down.
 - b. The bicameral legislatures of states are often dominated by the supporters of the governor.
 - c. Political decentralization allowed some subnational governments to create innovative policies.
 - d. Even the most underdeveloped subnational governments in Brazil can promote industrial investment, employment, and social services.
42. Even with democratization, the military plays each of the following roles in Brazilian politics EXCEPT
- a. the fact that during the Sarney administration, military officers retained cabinet-level rank in areas of importance to the military.
 - b. laws that grant the military broad powers to guarantee internal order and play a guardianship role in civilian government.
 - c. the fact that the military was successful in obtaining amnesty for human rights abuses during the previous authoritarian era.
 - d. the use of the military to “pacify” areas experiencing rising rural crime rates
43. Which of the following about Brazil's police forces is INCORRECT?
- a. The federal police force is fairly small, even though it combines a number of responsibilities.
 - b. The military police regulates only military personnel.
 - c. Both the civil and military police forces have been accused of arbitrary detention, torture, corruption, and even systemic killings.
 - d. The federal police force has been at the center of every national investigation of corruption.
44. Which of the following about policy-making in Brazil is NOT true?
- a. Complex formal and informal networks tend to be the chief players in the policy process.
 - b. While organized business has consistently been influential in the policy-making process, organized labor has generally not.
 - c. Policy implementation is the subject of perpetual bargaining.
 - d. The president is the central actor in the policy-making process.
45. The term *bureaucratic rings* refers to the clientelistic networks established between
- a. private interests and mid-level bureaucrats.
 - b. organizational structure of the Brazilian bureaucracy.
 - c. private interests, mid-level bureaucrats, and legislators.
 - d. domestic private interests, foreign commercial interests, and legislators.
46. Brazilian Senators to the national legislature are elected
- a. by a plurality vote in each state and the federal district.
 - b. on a staggered basis with two-thirds being elected one time and the other third four years later.
 - c. on a staggered basis with two-thirds being elected one time and the other third three years later.
 - d. through a series of primaries held in each state and the federal district.
47. In Brazil, each state and the federal district elects
- a. three senators.
 - b. two senators.
 - c. one senator.

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- d. four senators.
48. The *Brazilian way* refers to a convention whereby
- a. any Brazilian can ask for a temporary suspension of a rule for the sake of convenience.
 - b. bribery is a commonly accepted form of political exchange.
 - c. the president can ask a legislator to resign.
 - d. a governor can ask to be heard by the national legislature.
49. Which of the following about Brazil's Chamber of Deputies and Senate is TRUE?
- a. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate share equal authority to make laws and both must approve a bill for it to become a law.
 - b. The Senate may advise on legislative matters, but it has no authority to make laws, a power that rests solely with the Chamber of Deputies.
 - c. Both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate must approve presidential nominees.
 - d. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to impeach top officials, including the president.
50. In Brazil, constitutional amendments must be passed
- a. by a simple majority vote in each chamber of the legislature or by a simple majority in a special constituent assembly.
 - b. twice by two-thirds of the votes in both chambers of the legislature and subsequently ratified by three-fourths of state governments.
 - c. twice by three-fifths of the votes in both chambers of the legislature, or by an absolute majority of a special constituent assembly created by the president and both chambers of Congress.
 - d. twice by three-quarters of the votes in both chambers of the legislature and subsequently approved by the president.
51. Brazil has a weak party system because of all of the following EXCEPT
- a. its historical circumstances, such as the corporatism of the New State era making the formation of independent political parties difficult.
 - b. the country's open-list proportional representation system that creates incentives for politicians to ignore party labels because voters can easily cross party lines.
 - c. candidates could easily shift their party affiliation until 2007, even in the midst of an election.
 - d. corruption within Brazil's political parties has led to the citizenry to reject party labels and loyalty.
52. In Brazil's open list proportional representation system,
- a. voters have more discretion and can cross party lines.
 - b. voters cast their ballots for individuals not parties.
 - c. candidates emphasize their personal qualities, rather than their party identification.
 - d. there are few limits on how many individuals and parties may run in the same district.
53. The term *coalitional presidentialism* refers to
- a. the distribution of cabinet ministries to leaders or notables of parties other than the president's has been a primary means of crafting congressional alliances.
 - b. the notion, not upheld in Brazil, that for parties to be successful at the national level in presidential systems, they must build a coalition between different societal interests.
 - c. the idea that Brazilian presidents represent a coalition of different factions within his/her party.

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- d. the idea that the Brazilian president must appeal to a coalition of different societal interests in order to be successful
54. Which of the following Brazilian parties is LEAST likely to support neoliberal economic policies?
- The PSB (Brazilian Socialist Party)
 - The PMDB (Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement)
 - The PSDB (Party of Brazilian Social Democracy)
 - The PFL/DEM (Party of the Liberal Front/Democrats)
55. Which of the following statements about electoral politics in Brazil is NOT true?
- Brazil has a high voter turnout.
 - Party identification is low among Brazilian voters.
 - Brazilian parties are entitled to an amount of free air time, on both radio and television, in proportion to their number of votes in the last election, although candidates can gain more access through community radio stations that family members may own.
 - Just as in the United States, the boundaries of electoral districts in Brazil vary from state to state in Brazil so that all districts have a roughly equal number of residents.
56. Brazilians have a strong sense of national identity because
- the country enjoyed a homogenous linguistic and colonial experience.
 - regional secessionist movements have led to greater democratization.
 - racial identity has often been the basis of political action.
 - optimistic myths about the country's future are no longer believed by the citizenry.
57. Which of the following types of civil society groups has NOT arisen in Brazil?
- Those promoting women's rights
 - Those promoting the rights of indigenous peoples
 - Those dedicated to addressing racial discrimination
 - Environmental groups
58. Which of the following statements about the impact of technology in Brazil is NOT correct?
- Electronic voting was adopted nationally shortly after the transition to democracy.
 - Brazil has the largest population of Facebook and Twitter users outside of the United States.
 - Brazil has the world's fastest rate of Internet user growth.
 - The Brazilian government makes little use of the Internet to disseminate information.
59. Which of the following statements about youth politics and the generational divide in Brazil is NOT correct?
- Young Brazilians vote and mobilize often, although the degree of their engagement is a function of their level of education, with the college educated acting most consistently.
 - Access to technology and available time are two important factors that facilitate the activism of Brazil's middle-class youth.
 - Brazil has a rapidly aging population sharpening the political differences between the country's generations.
 - The clash of youthful expectations about Brazil's democracy and its lingering problems of poverty, inequality, and poor governance was at the center of the protests that erupted in June 2013.

Essay

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60. Describe some ways in which Brazilian democracy has struggled with the issues of representation and accountability.
61. Analyze the Lula, Cardoso, and Dilma presidencies. What were the accomplishments of each? What areas did they fail to address?
62. Clientelism is perhaps the most prominent feature of Brazilian politics. First, explain what is meant by this concept. Next, citing specific examples, illustrate how clientelism permeates the Brazilian political system. Finally, assess the impact this has had on Brazil's transition to democracy.
63. Poverty and inequality continue to be persistent problems for Brazil's economic development. Describe how these have been addressed by governments since the transition to democracy. Why has it been difficult to eradicate these problems?
64. As in other Latin American states, the president of Brazil is in many ways the central political figure. First, describe what features of the country's history and current political system establishes his centrality. Second, describe the limits - both constitutional and non-constitutional - on the Brazilian presidency.
65. The text describes Brazil as socially and politically fragmented. First, using specific examples, describe how Brazil is fragmented along several axes. Next, explain how, given such fragmentation, Brazil nevertheless has managed to construct a fairly solid and stable sense of national identity. Finally, assess whether the challenges currently facing the country are likely to reinforce this fragmentation or its national identity.
66. Describe how the relationship between the Brazilian national government and Brazilian states has changed over the history of the country. Does the current federal system represent a good balance between these two levels of government?
67. Brazil is often described as a rising global power. What factors support such a description? What factors refute such a description?
68. Many would argue that for democracy to thrive, it is necessary to have a strong civil society. First, explore how civil society groups have engaged in politics historically in Brazil. Next, discuss how this has changed since the end of authoritarianism. Finally, assess whether civil society reinforces or impedes Brazilian democratization.
69. Describe how the role of the Brazilian state in the country's economic affairs has evolved over time.