**CHAPTER 1**

**STUDYING POLITICS**

**Multiple Choice**

1. People like the Dalai Lama and Bono have tremendous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which allows them to change behaviour in others without exerting direct power over them.

a) money

b) patience

c) awareness

d) influence

2. Political protests, marches, and sit-ins are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) people power

b) consumerism

c) obedience

d) government authority

3. Critical thinking is primarily about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) disregarding factual evidence

b) finding fault and attributing blame

c) responding to arguments or facts in an analytical way

d) dismissing complex ideas and issues

4. Political studies is the formal study of politics among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) nations

b) corporations

c) individuals

d) regions

5. Debate and conflict over power and authority are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the result of technology

b) unresolvable

c) inevitable in human communities

d) easily avoidable

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process in domestic or international affairs where antagonism (either existing of potential) is sought to be reconciled through the use of mediation and negotiation.

a) Conflict

b) Conflict resolution

c) Socialization

d) Politicization

7. One of the fundamental goals of politics is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) equal distribution of wealth

b) conquest of others

c) the state of nature

d) fairness in society

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said life without society would be "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

a) Harold Lasswell

b) Karl Marx

c) Thomas Hobbes

d) Aristotle

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote *Politics: Who Gets What, When, How*.

a) Harold Lasswell

b) Thomas Hobbes

c) Aristotle

d) Plato

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is/are sometimes referred to as the "black box" in government.

a) Public goods

b) Conflict

c) Decision-making

d) Liberal democracy

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is/are resources that are present in a political system whose use by one individual should not affect use by others.

a) Social welfare

b) Public goods

c) Economic efficiency

d) Wealth

12. It is useful to consider politics as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for scarce resources.

a) competition

b) cooperation

c) search

d) reservoir

13. A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a political system based on freedom and individual liberty.

a) authoritarian regime

b) parliamentary system

c) liberal democracy

d) libertarian ideology

14. Authoritarianism is a political system requiring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a constituted authority.

a) absolute obedience to

b) power sharing by

c) elections overseen by

d) security from

15. Power and influence are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) public goods

b) political freedoms

c) intangible goods

d) tangible goods

16. Bureaucracies and armed forces are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) divisions of government

b) public goods

c) partisan agencies

d) specialized agencies

17. One of the concepts that helps define the modern state system in the Western world is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) feudal rule

b) the rule of law

c) empire

d) vassal rule

18. The state's capacity to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives it the means to redistribute wealth and provide services.

a) raise a standing army

b) enter into international agreements

c) form alliances

d) collect and spend taxes

19. Sometimes the terms state and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used interchangeably but they mean different things.

a) legislature

b) mandate

c) kinship

d) government

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compared humans to bees.

a) Plato

b) Thomas Hobbes

c) Aristotle

d) Harold Lasswell

21. *Logos* means both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) language and thought

b) language and reason

c) thought and justice

d) justice and philosophy

22. Canada's two defining political institutions are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Parliament and federalism

b) the Queen and the Prime Minister

c) the provinces and territories

d) Confederation and the Canadian flag

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of human society and social relationships.

a) Philosophy

b) Linguistics

c) Political studies

d) Social sciences

24. The study of politics was first pursued in departments of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) government

b) philosophy

c) social sciences

d) history

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a perspective that views politics as an empirical discipline.

a) Structuralism

b) Behaviouralism

c) Systems theory

d) The analytical approach

26. The analytical approach is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the traditional approach

b) systems theory

c) rational theory

d) Behaviouralism

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argues that it is impossible to separate facts from values.

a) Behaviouralism

b) The traditional approach

c) Rational theory

d) Systems theory

28. Behaviouralism concentrates on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of political life.

a) values

b) tangible aspects

c) intangible aspects

d) opinions

29. The behaviouralists emerged in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 1930s and 1940s

b) 1950s and 1960s

c) 1970s and 1980s

d) 1990s and 2000s

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concentrated heavily the "scientific method."

a) Behaviouralists

b) Analytical theorists

c) Systems theorists

d) Political economists

31. Post-behaviouralists added \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to behaviouralist analysis.

a) empiricism

b) hypotheses

c) tangible aspects

d) values

32. Political studies developed and matured during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) first century

b) inter-war period

c) twentieth century

d) Cold War

33. The behaviouralist approach to politics is not characterized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) promising an objective method of predicting and explaining behaviour

b) using the scientific method to establish hypotheses and conclusions about political events

c) originating in the Soviet Union

d) being criticized for failing to acknowledge the difficulty of quantifying human behaviour

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an approach that views politics as a system of interaction.

a) Systems theory

b) Behaviouralism

c) The analytical approach

d) Structural functionalism

35. Individual, groups, the state, and the international system are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) part of systems theory

b) part of the comparative approach

c) levels of analysis

d) part of the political economy

36. The globalization of the current era \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) has led to a reduction in the competition for the world's resources

b) affects how we get information and how we use it

c) has limited the rise of political isolationism

d) is a uniquely Western phenomenon

37. In 1990, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made a move into the Soviet Union.

a) Coca Cola

b) China

c) Germany

d) McDonald's

38. "The more you know, the less you understand" is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saying.

a) Chinese

b) Greek

c) French

d) English

39. Baby boomers were born between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 1919–1939

b) 1939–1945

c) 1946–1964

d) 1955–1971

40. The four provinces that formed Confederation were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Ontario, Quebec, PEI, and Nova Scotia

b) Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia

c) Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and PEI

d) Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland

41. The only officially bilingual province is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Quebec

b) New Brunswick

c) Nova Scotia

d) Ontario

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are Canada's "internal nations."

a) The provinces

b) The territories

c) Ethnic communities

d) French and Aboriginal communities

43. Canadian society is often described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) multicultural

b) melting pot

c) monocultural

d) closed

44. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants become Canadian citizens every year.

a) 60,000

b) 160,000

c) 320,000

d) 600,000

45. Citizenship denotes membership in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a state

b) an ethnic group

c) a religious organization

d) a parliamentary party

**True or False**

1. It is possible to influence others without exerting direct power over them.

2. Liberal democracies and authoritarian systems are almost opposite in their form.

3. Aristotle suggested that only humans possess *logos*.

4. The analytical approach is one of the new approaches to political studies.

5. Behaviouralists sought to establish a "scientific" approach.

6. "Political science" was popularized at the turn of the twentieth century.

7. Systems theorists study politics as a relationship among people, government, and the economy.

8. The comparative approach focuses on the individual, groups, the state, and the international system.

9. During the 1960s, many baby boomers became involved in social movements, social justice, and calls for a more equitable global order.

10. Political studies is restricted to the study of our own nation-states.

11. Canadian society has been described as a melting pot.

12. Once people become citizens, they can receive a wide array of benefits.

13. Successive generations have been criticized for their lack of interest in political affairs.

14. The *most different systems* type of analysis looks at systems that appear to be the same but have variables that can be identified as differences.

15. 51% is considered a passing "grade" on the Canadian citizenship quiz.

**Short Answer**

1. How does the study of politics help us understand the world around us?

2. Why is an understanding of public goods essential to the study of politics?

3. What is decision-making and how does it inform us about the "political" in society?

4. What is meant by liberal democracy?

5. What does "empirical" mean?

6. What is the political economy approach?

7. Why is the comparative approach so important?

8. What does ethnocentrism mean?

9. How is politics about both division and connection?

10. What is globalization?

11. What is citizenship?

12. What does it mean to say that a nation is "multicultural"?

**ANSWER KEY**

**Multiple Choice**

1. d

Page Ref: 5

2. a

Page Ref: 6

3. c

Page Ref: 7

4. a

Page Ref: 6

5. c

Page Ref: 7

6. b

Page Ref: 7

7. d

Page Ref: 7

8. c

Page Ref: 8

9. a

Page Ref: 8

10. c

Page Ref: 8

11. b

Page Ref: 9

12. a

Page Ref: 9

13. c

Page Ref: 9

14. a

Page Ref: 9

15. c

Page Ref: 9

16. d

Page Ref: 9

17. b

Page Ref: 9

18. d

Page Ref: 9

19. d

Page Ref: 9

20. c

Page Ref: 10

21. b

Page Ref: 10-11

22. a

Page Ref: 11

23. d

Page Ref: 11

24. a

Page Ref: 11

25. d

Page Ref: 12

26. a

Page Ref: 12

27. b

Page Ref: 12

28. b

Page Ref: 12

29. b

Page Ref: 12

30. a

Page Ref: 12

31. d

Page Ref: 13

32. c

Page Ref: 11

33. c

Page Ref: 13

34. a

Page Ref: 13

35. c

Page Ref: 15

36. b

Page Ref: 16

37. d

Page Ref: 16

38. a

Page Ref: 17

39. c

Page Ref: 17

40. b

Page Ref: 19

41. b

Page Ref: 19

42. d

Page Ref: 19

43. a

Page Ref: 19

44. b

Page Ref: 19

45. a

Page Ref: 19

**True or False**

1. TRUE

Page Ref: 5

2. TRUE

Page Ref: 9

3. TRUE

Page Ref: 10-11

4. FALSE

Page Ref: 12

5. TRUE

Page Ref: 12

6. FALSE

Page Ref: 12

7. FALSE

Page Ref: 13-14

8. FALSE

Page Ref: 14

9. TRUE

Page Ref: 17

10. FALSE

Page Ref: 18

11. FALSE

Page Ref: 19

12. TRUE

Page Ref: 19

13. TRUE

Page Ref: 17

14. FALSE

Page Ref: 15

15. FALSE

Page Ref: 19

**Short Answer**

1. Studying politics helps us understand how events and decisions that seem far removed from our lives affect us, our families, and our communities in ways that we have not even thought about. Moreover, it teaches us how some individuals and groups benefit from social and political institutions while others do not. Since politics is an essential part of our daily lives, it is important that we try to understand how humans organize themselves into communities and the effects that these communities have on society as a whole.

Page Ref: 6

2. Public goods are the various benefits that a government should provide to all its citizens: social welfare, economic efficiency, security from external attack, public safety, political freedoms and opportunity, etc. Not surprisingly, the type of government that holds authority willing many ways dictate the relative access to these public goods. For instance, political freedom is more widespread in liberal democracies then in authoritarian regimes.

Page Ref: 8

3. Decision-making is a mechanism or pattern of relations involving different levels of government in which determinations and judgments regarding the governance of the political system are made. One way to see how the "political" exists in society is to consider how important decisions that affect a political community are made. Individual citizens who vote in an election or attend town hall meetings are part of a broader process that leads to decision-makingby political authorities. Indeed, lack of participation is also significant because it can be viewed as tacit agreement with the status quo.

Page Ref: 8

4. Liberal democracy is a political system based on freedom and individual liberty, and on the principle that governance requires the assent of all citizens through participation in the electoral process, articulation of views, and direct or indirect representation in governing institutions.

Page Ref: 9

5. Analysis based not on concepts and theory, but rather what can be observed or experimented on.

Page Ref: 12

6. The political economy approach views political and economic spheres as harmonious and mutually dependent perceptions of the world. According to political economy, an approach that views "interests" as paramount, political studies is the relationship among people, government, and the economy. How those interests are identified and pursued shows the fundamental power and influence in a political system, particularly because those interests tend to be focused on resources that are quite scarce. Political economy is an inherently "critical" approach to the study of politics.

Page Ref: 14

7. This method of political analysis compares different systems of political authority, based on system type, time period, or form of leadership. It allows us to look first at our own system, then compare with others, both similar and dissimilar.

Page Ref: 14

8. Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's culture or group is superior to others, or that other cultures or groups must be examined in relation to one's own.

Page Ref: 15

9. The world is more interconnected, yet divisions exist in and among our systems. The concepts of conflict, and protectionism, and globalization are all important here.

Page Ref: 16

10. Globalization is the intensification of economic, political, social, and cultural relations across borders. The globalization of the current era, where information about other systems and culture is readily available to us from media sources, our educational system, and the Internet, affects both how we get information and how we use it.

Page Ref: 16

11. Citizenship is status granted to citizens that comes with responsibilities and duties as well as rights.

Page Ref: 19

12. A multicultural nation is one where several racial, cultural, or ethic identities coexist peacefully in one nation.

Page Ref: 19