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| Multiple Choice |

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| 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. | catastrophic moments | |  | d. | crucial points | |  | e. | critical crossroads |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | 3 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 2. ​2014 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. | ​Russia annexed Crimea and threatened Ukrainian sovereignty. | |  | d. | ​the United States held congressional elections. | |  | e. | ​a number of European regional governments held referendums calling for independence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | 3 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 3. Which of the following statements about *collective identities* is INCORRECT?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It refers to groups with which people identify. | |  | b. | It can be based upon gender, race, class, nationality, or religion. | |  | c. | It provides the building blocks upon which social and political action is based. | |  | d. | It is nonexistent as a factor in homogenous societies like Britain, France, and Germany. | |  | e. | It involves issues of inclusion, political recognition, representation, resource allocation, and the ability to shape public policies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | 4 19 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 4. ​Comparative politics as a type of methodology   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​dates 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. | |  | e. | ​is a non-scientific method of analysis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | 5 | | *NOTES:* | Factual | |

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| 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. | |  | e. | There is no difference between the two. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | 5 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 6. ​Globalization   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | blurs the line between the subfields of American politics and comparative politics.​ | |  | b. | ​is of concern only to those who study international relations. | |  | c. | ​is of no concern to comparativists. | |  | d. | ​makes it easy to distinguish between domestic and international politics. | |  | e. | ​blurs the line between comparative politics and international relations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *REFERENCES:* | 5 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 7. According to your text, *globalization* includes all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increased speed and magnitude of cross-border trade. | |  | b. | increased speed and magnitude of cross-border communications. | |  | c. | increased cultural diffusion. | |  | d. | increased migration of peoples. | |  | e. | the global spread of democracy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *REFERENCES:* | 6 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 8. ​Keynesianism   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​has been the dominant economic approach used by advanced capitalist countries since the 1980s. | |  | b. | is a strain of neoliberal economic theory.​ | |  | c. | ​emphasizes competition and market-friendly economic policies. | |  | d. | ​emphasizes government regulation of the economy. | |  | e. | ​suggests that governments erect trade barriers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | 7 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 9. In comparative politics, the term *state* refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subnational units of government like Missouri. | |  | b. | the total area of a country. | |  | c. | the key political institutions in a country. | |  | d. | the government in power in a country. | |  | e. | a group of people with a common ethnicity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | 7 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 10. ​A country's executive may include   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the president. | |  | b. | ​the prime minister. | |  | c. | ​the cabinet. | |  | d. | ​a religious supreme leader. | |  | e. | ​all of these. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *REFERENCES:* | 8 | | *NOTES:* | Factual | |

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| 11. ​*Political legitimacy* exists   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | when the broad citizenry believes that ​the state exercises rightful authority. | |  | b. | ​when the United Nations recognizes a state. | |  | c. | ​only in democratic political systems. | |  | d. | ​only in consolidated democracies. | |  | e. | ​when voter turnout is particularly high. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | 8 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 12. ​The process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the historical development of a state.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​nation building | |  | b. | ​state development | |  | c. | ​state building | |  | d. | ​state formation | |  | e. | ​state creation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | 8 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 13. ​When we say "if X happens, then Y will result," we are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​engaging in scientific analysis. | |  | b. | ​utilizing causal theory. | |  | c. | ​stating a hypothesis. | |  | d. | ​stating a relationship between a dependent variable and an independent variable. | |  | e. | ​all of these. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *REFERENCES:* | 9 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 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 | |  | b. | ​rational choice theory | |  | c. | ​grand theories | |  | d. | ​fundamental theories | |  | e. | ​constructivist theories |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | 10 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 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. | two countries resolve a conflict by peaceful means rather than by military force. | |  | e. | authoritarian governments develop into more participatory and democratic regimes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *REFERENCES:* | 11 | | *NOTES:* | Factual | |

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| 16. *​Institutional design* refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​arrangements that define relationships between the various parts of government and between different levels of government. | |  | b. | ​how states are formed. | |  | c. | ​arrangements that define relationships between states and international organizations. | |  | d. | ​different conceptualizations of states used by comparativists. | |  | e. | ​the relationship between markets and the state. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | 11 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 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. | |  | e. | ​there are more countries today than ever before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | 12 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 18. ​Removing trade barriers is a key goal of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the International Monetary Fund. | |  | b. | ​the World Trade Organization. | |  | c. | ​the World Bank. | |  | d. | ​the United Nations. | |  | e. | ​non-governmental organizations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | 12 | | *NOTES:* | Factual | |

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| 19. The term *political economy* refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how much a country spends on elections. | |  | b. | how a country promotes ecologically sound ways to modernize the economy and raise the standard of living. | |  | c. | how states and political processes affect the economy and how the economy in turn affects a country’s political processes. | |  | d. | the global economic system. | |  | e. | the ratio of GDP compared to the percentage of voting citizens. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | 14 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 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 not a factor taken into account in determining the Human Development Index. | |  | e. | It is a good measure for determining how environmentally sustainable a country’s economy is. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | 15 | | *NOTES:* | Factual | |

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| 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. | |  | d. | ​the Social Progress Index. | |  | e. | ​the Environmental Performance Index. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *REFERENCES:* | 15 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 22. ​The Social Progress Index is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​calculated by adding a country's Gross National Product and its Freedom House ranking. | |  | b. | ​a composite index that takes into account measures for 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. | |  | e. | ​a measurement of how technologically advanced a country is. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | 15 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 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. | |  | e. | been most affected by the shift of Russia from “partly free” to “free.” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | 16 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 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. | |  | e. | a hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | 20-21 | | *NOTES:* | Factual | |

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| 25. ​For a country to be considered to be democratic,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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 some leveling of the economic playing field. | |  | e. | ​all of these must be present. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *REFERENCES:* | 21 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 26. ​When we say that a political system is a *mixed 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 is in transition from a democratic political system to an authoritarian one. | |  | e. | ​it combines elements of a presidential political system and a parliamentary political system. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | 21 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 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 do not include any 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. | |  | e. | political and personal freedoms are limited in such regimes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | 22 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 28. The term *hegemony* refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the ability of a particular state to dominate world affairs. | |  | b. | ​the ability of a particular branch of government to dominate other branches. | |  | c. | ​the dependency of one country's economy on another country's economy. | |  | d. | ​the ability of international organizations to influence the domestic policies of countries. | |  | e. | ​the spread of democracy worldwide. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | 26 | | *NOTES:* | Conceptual | |

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| 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. | The countries with the lowest HDI rankings were the United States, New Zealand, and Norway. | |  | e. | It assesses the level of interaction between people in a political system. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | 34 | | *NOTES:* | Applied | |

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| 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. | |  | e. | ​Environmental Sustainability Index. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | 34 | | *NOTES:* | Factual | |

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| 31. Briefly describe the key differences between: authoritarian political systems, democratic political systems, mixed political systems, consolidated democracies, and transitional democracies.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Student answers may vary. | |

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| 32. List and evaluate the conditions that the authors argue must be present for a country to be considered democratic. Why do they contend these conditions are important? Do you agree with the authors on each of these?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Student answers may vary. | |

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| 33. Explain several ways in which comparative politics is limited as a scientific approach.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Student answers may vary. | |

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| 34. Explain what is meant by middle-level theory and assess the advantages of its use in comparative politics.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Student answers may vary. | |

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| 35. Describe some ways in which economic development can be measured.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Student answers may vary.​ | |