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Chapter 2 Role of the State

Multiple Choice

1) When referring to infrastructural power, Michael Mann means:
A) ability for the state to inject capital into the economy
B) ability for the state to fend off globalization.
C) ability for the state to penetrate civil society.
D) all of the above.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 39

2)_____ is a term used to refer to the requirement that people who reside or visit a modern nation-state have no choice but to submit to state authority.
A) compulsory
B) rationality
C) bureaucracy
D) monopoly of legitimate force

Answer: A
Page Ref: 41

3) In the context of the modern nation-state, monopoly refers to:
A) people have no choice but to submit to the will of the state.
B) the states' complete and absolute control over how to define, when to use, and how to use lawful force.
C) the right to define what is and what is not lawful.
D) interacting organizations and institutions.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 41

4) When discussing the modern nation-state, legitimacy refers to:
A) people have no choice but to submit to the will of the state.
B) the states' complete and absolute control over how to define, when to use, and how to use lawful force.
C) the right to define what is and what is not lawful.
D) interacting organizations and institutions.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 41-42

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5) Who theorized the emergence of the state is tied to war making and capital accumulation by those in power needing to extract resources from a population in a given territory to maintain their efforts?
A) Michael Mann
B) Max Weber
C) C. Wright Mills
D) Charles Tilly

Answer: D
Page Ref: 42

6) What unit of the state switches hands regularly between Democrats or Republicans?
A) government
B) legislative/parliamentary
C) administrative/bureaucratic
D) subcentral

Answer: A
Page Ref: 44

7) Government refers to:
A) a specific regime in power.
B) a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state.
C) an extension of central government.
D) an independent power center that conflicts with the chief executive.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 44

8) Administration or bureaucracy refers to:
A) a specific regime in power.
B) a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state.
C) an extension of central government.
D) an independent power center that conflicts with the chief executive.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 44

9) Subcentral refers to:
A) a specific regime in power.
B) a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state.
C) an extension of central government.
D) an independent power center that conflicts with the chief executive.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 45

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10) Legislative or parliamentary refers to:
A) a specific regime in power.
B) a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state.
C) an extension of central government.
D) an independent power center that conflicts with the chief executive.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 45-46

11) _____deals with the "management of violence".
A) judiciary
B) subcentrals
C) government
D) military/police

Answer: D
Page Ref: 44

12) _____is independent from politicians and protects persons under state control.
A) judiciary
B) subcentrals
C) government
D) military/police

Answer: A
Page Ref: 45

13) A nation refers to:
A) a shared cultural identity and desire for political self-determination.
B) a legal entity.
C) a style of thought with an image of the world.
D) legislative bodies that are independent power centers.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 47

14) The state is:
A) a shared cultural identity and desire for political self-determination.
B) a legal entity.
C) a style of thought with an image of the world.
D) legislative bodies that are independent power centers.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 47

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15) Nationalism refers to:
A) a shared cultural identity and desire for political self-determination.
B) a legal entity.
C) a style of thought with an image of the world.
D) legislative bodies that are independent power centers.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 47

16) When _____ coincides with a specific territory that is recognized as an autonomous political unit, it is termed a _____.
A) nation; nation-state
B) culture; nationalism
C) nationalism; nation-state
D) state; nation

Answer: C
Page Ref: 47

17) Civil religion refers to:
A) the process of attaching "sacred qualities" to the state.
B) the combination of government and organized religion.
C) a style of thought with an image of the world.
D) a shared cultural identity and desire for political self-determination.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 48

18) New England town hall meetings are examples of:
A) representative democracy.
B) direct democracy.
C) socialist democracy.
D) liberal democracy.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 51

19) The U.S. Congress is an example of:
A) representative democracy.
B) direct democracy.
C) socialist democracy.
D) liberal democracy.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 51

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20) _____ type of state does not allow for any meaningful citizen participation.
A) Democracy
B) Totalitarianism
C) Socialism
D) Authoritarian

Answer: B
Page Ref: 53

21) Which of the following countries would be considered a totalitarian regime?
A) China
B) Saudi Arabia
C) Pakistan
D) former Soviet Union

Answer: D
Page Ref: 53

22) _____state has less control over society but does still inflict violence on its citizens.
A) Democracy
B) Totalitarianism
C) Socialism
D) Authoritarian

Answer: D
Page Ref:54

23) Pakistan is an example of a _____ state.
A) Democracy
B) Totalitarianism
C) Socialism
D) Authoritarian

Answer: D
Page Ref: 54

24) The belief that the core function of the state is to achieve consensus and social order through ongoing exchanges in demands and responses by groups and government is associated with which theoretical perspective?
A) pluralism
B) elite
C) class
D) institutionalist

Answer: A
Page Ref: 55

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25) Pluralism sees the state as:
A) a neutral arbiter that independent actors attempt to influence.
B) maintaining dominance of leaders of large bureaucratic organizations.
C) maintaining and reproducing the interests of capitalists.
D) a set of real organizations and bureaucracies that manage politics and the state.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 56

26) _____ theoretical perspective argues the primary function of the state is to maintain the dominance of leaders of large bureaucratic organizations.
A) pluralism
B) elite
C) class
D) institutionalist

Answer: B
Page Ref: 57

27) Which perspective would be best able to examine the connection between past U.S. Presidents who were military generals or wealthy Americans?
A) pluralism
B) elite
C) class
D) institutionalist

Answer: B
Page Ref: 57

28) According to C. Wright Mills, which of the following best explains the nature of the power elite?
A) common socialization based on career and education
B) the connections among corporate, military, and political leadership
C) maintenance of personal and professional ties
D) all of the above

Answer: D
Page Ref: 57

29) Who created the theory of class domination?
A) C. Wright Mills
B) Robert Dahl
C) G. William Domhoff
D) Karl Marx

Answer: C
Page Ref: 58

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30) For political sociologists who utilize a _____ perspective, they would argue the state like other institutions is the function of the economy.
A) pluralism
B) elite
C) class
D) institutionalist

Answer: C
Page Ref: 58

31) Institutionalists see the state as:
A) a neutral arbiter that independent actors attempt to influence.
B) maintaining dominance of leaders of large bureaucratic organizations.
C) maintaining and reproducing the interests of capitalists.
D) a set of real organizations and bureaucracies that manage politics and the state.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 63

32) _____ placed emphasis on the impact of political context on politics more so than the role of state actors or the power elite.
A) pluralism
B) elite
C) class
D) institutionalist

Answer: D
Page Ref: 63

33) According to the _____ approach, the state serves the interest of society.
A) pluralism
B) elite
C) class
D) institutionalist

Answer: A
Page Ref: 64

34) According to the _____ approach, the state serves the interests of bureaucratic leaders.
A) pluralism
B) elite
C) class
D) institutionalist

Answer: B
Page Ref: 64

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35) According to the pluralist approach, who are the major political players?
A) interest groups
B) elites
C) capitalists
D) state officials

Answer: A
Page Ref: 64

36) According to the elite approach, who are the major political players?
A) interest groups
B) elites
C) capitalists
D) state officials

Answer: B
Page Ref: 64

37) Which emerging view of the state would most closely align with the phrase that "politics is dead"?
A) rational choice
B) postmodernism
C) state-centric
D) class domination theory

Answer: B
Page Ref: 65

38) The United State is an example of _____ welfare state.
A) social democratic
B) conservative
C) private market
D) liberal

Answer: D
Page Ref: 66

39) _____ refers to the social and economic managerial role of a nation-state.
A) Democracy
B) Welfare state
C) Nationalism
D) Liberalism

Answer: B
Page Ref: 66

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40) The type of welfare state that practices corporatism based on occupational group is_____ welfare state.
A) social democratic
B) conservative
C) private market
D) liberal

Answer: B
Page Ref: 67

True/False

41) Infrastructural power is the ability for the state to penetrate civil society.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 39

42) The state is comprised of many autonomous entities.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 40

43) Prior to the rise of the state, authority and power related to kinship and religion.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 40

44) The state does not have legitimate authority to decide when force is permissible.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 41

45) Infrastructural power refers to the use of physical force or coercion by agents of the state; while despotic power refers to the ability for the state to influence and control without the use of force.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 41

46) A driver who is pulled over by a police officer for a traffic offense not only obeys the officer due to carrying a gun, but also because the driver recognizes the right of the officer to make traffic stops on behalf of the state.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 41

47) The idea that states emerge the same way a racketeer creates danger and then provides protection for a price is a considered Marxist view of the emergence of the state.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 42

48) Government refers to a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 44

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49) Due to the varying degree of autonomy among the units of the state, the state is not a unified force.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 45

50) The nation refers to a style of thought with an image of the world.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 47

51) Israel is an example of a place that has a sense of nation but no state.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 47

52) Representative democracy allows citizens to participate in decision-making.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 51

53) China is an example of a totalitarian state.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 54

54) According to class domination theory, the state serves the interests of the capitalist class because the state is an instrument of the ruling class.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 59

55) Critical theorists, or those associated with the Frankfurt School, such as Claus Offe, argue that economic efficiencies are weakening state sovereignty.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 61

56) According to the class approach, the major political players are well-funded interest groups.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 64

57) Germany, France and Italy are examples of liberal welfare state.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 67

Fill-in-the-Blank

58) The _____ is a group sharing a common history, identity, and culture, with a monopoly on the legitimate use of force linked to a specific territory recognized as sovereign by other countries.
Answer: MODERN NATION-STATE
Page Ref: 40

59) When discussing the modern nation-state, _____ refers to people having no choice but to submit to the will of the state.
Answer: COMPULSORY
Page Ref: 41

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60) When discussing the modern nation-state, _____ refers to the states' complete and absolute control over how to define, when to use, and how to use lawful force.
Answer: MONOPOLY
Page Ref: 41

61) _____ refers to the right to define what is and what is not lawful by the state.
Answer: LEGITIMACY
Page Ref: 41-42

62) _____ refers to the use of physical force or coercion by agents of the state; while _____ refers to the ability for the state to influence and control without the use of force.
Answer: DESPOTIC POWER; INFRASTRUCTURAL POWER
Page Ref: 41

63) The idea that states emerge out of need for a social contract is a _____ view.
Answer: HOBBESIAN
Page Ref: 42

64) _____ is not a single entity but a network of organizations such as government, police, military, and the judiciary.
Answer: STATE
Page Ref: 44

65) _____deals with the "management of violence".
Answer: MILITARY AND POLICE
Page Ref: 44

66) A _____ refers to a shared cultural identity and desire for political self-determination; whereas, _____ refers to a legal entity.
Answer: NATION; STATE
Page Ref: 47

67) _____ refers to a style of thought with an image of the world.
Answer: NATIONALISM
Page Ref: 47

68) _____is an example of a place that has a sense of nation but no state.
Answer: PALESTINE
Page Ref: 47

69) Think of the concept civil religion in conjunction with the statement "don't let the flag touch the ground." In this statement "flag" resembles the _____ and "ground" the _____.
Answer: SACRED; PROFANE
Page Ref: 48

70) _____ offers opportunity for all adult citizens to share the responsibility for political decision-making.
Answer: DEMOCRACY
Page Ref: 51

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71) _____, _____, and _____ are the three basic models of the modern state.
Answer: DEMOCRACY; TOTALITARIANISM; AUTHORITARIAN
Page Ref: 51-53

72) With regard to the state, _____ argue that the growth in voluntary associations leads to the development of a strong civil society that operates independently of the state
Answer: PLURALISM
Page Ref: 56

73) _____ is a political organization of global flow and exchanges that has no geographical boundaries.
Answer: EMPIRE
Page Ref: 61

74) According to Theda Skopcol's state-centric approach, _____ refers to resources available to state managers, while _____ refers to the ability of state actors to act freely without interference from outside forces.
Answer: CAPACITY; STATE AUTONOMY
Page Ref: 63

75) _____ perspective gives primacy to ruling elite in controlling the state; while _____ gives primacy to competing interest groups in the state.
Answer: ELITE; PLURALIST
Page Ref: 64

76) According to the _____ approach, the state serves the interests of the capitalist class.
Answer: ELITE
Page Ref: 64

77) According to the _____ approach, the state serves the interests of the state.
Answer: INSTITUTIONALIST
Page Ref: 64

78) _____ sees all political actors and organizations as acting in their own best interests.
Answer: RATIONAL CHOICE
Page Ref: 65

79) _____, _____, and _____ are the three types of welfare state.
Answer: LIBERAL, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC; CONSERVATIVE
Page Ref: 66-67

80) Scandinavian countries are examples of _____ welfare state.
Answer: SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC
Page Ref: 66-67

81) Germany, France and Italy are examples of _____ welfare state.
Answer: CONSERVATIVE
Page Ref: 67

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Short Answer, Essay, and Discussion Questions

82) Describe the differences and similarities between the traditional state and the modern state.

83) How is the Alamo an example of Texas Nationalism?

84) Describe the two contrasting views of how the state emerges.

85) What does Sudhir Venkateshi's (2008) *Gang Leader for a Day* tell us about the potential for undemocratic practices in a democracy?

86) What are the main difference among democracy, totalitarianism, and authoritarianism?

87) What are the six categories of the state?

88) How are democracies sometimes undemocratic?

89) How are totalitarian and authoritarian states different?

90) What is the "tyranny of the majority"?

91) What is the basic argument of the theory of class domination?

92) According to Domhoff's theory of class domination, how do we know which class is the dominant class/group?

93) Using the theoretical frameworks of pluralist, elite, class, and institutionalist how would each of answer the question?

Whose interests does the state serve?
What is the source of power?
What comprises the state?
What are core state functions?
Who are the major political players?

94) Compare and contrast how pluralism, elite-managerial, and class theoretical frameworks view the state.

95) Think about your day-to-day experiences and think about the various ways the state influences your everyday experiences and realities. In what ways does the state influence your everyday experiences? In what other ways does the state penetrate civil society?

96) Review the chart on page 64 of the text (Figure 2.1). In small groups, identify a contemporary issue that relates to the state (e.g., immigration). Using the issue your group chose, explain how each of the four major theoretical models helps shed light on not only the issue but also the role/function of the state? Discuss your findings with the larger class.

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