Test Bank for Novel Approach to Politics Introducing Political Science through Books Movies and Popular Culture 5th Belle

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Chapter 2: Why Government? Security, Anarchy, and Some Basic Group Dynamics

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The text uses the example of *Mad Max* and its sequel to demonstrate _____.
A. that anarchy is horrific
B. that anarchy never persists for long
C. that even an unpleasant government is better than none at all
D. all of these
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-1: Understand the motivations that lead to the establishment of government, aka Bobsville.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Why Government? Security, Anarchy, and Some Basic Group Dynamics
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Post–apocalyptic fiction, such as *Mad Max*, *Lord of the Flies, The Postman, and Lucifer's Hammer,* demonstrates _____.
A. human instinct for governance
B. Darwinism
C. chaos theory
D. patriarchy
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-6: Describe the relationship of anarchy and power.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: An Impetus for Government
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The story of Bobsville and the collaborative efforts of the rice farmers illustrates _____.
A. the development of modern agricultural techniques
B. the failure of government institutions to maintain infrastructure
C. the role of collective action in providing security
D. how civilization has a corrupting influence
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-6: Describe the relationship of anarchy and power.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: An Impetus for Government
Difficulty Level: Easy

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4. Which of the following statements is false?
A. Collective action is coordinated group action that is designed to achieve a common goal that individuals acting on their own could not otherwise obtain.
B. Collective action is not necessary if there is a strong leader.
C. Collective action is the essence of government.
D. There are certain goods that individuals can achieve only through working together with others.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the importance of collective action in Bobsville.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Collective Action
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Individual security is the ability of a leader to hold on to power.
B. What many people call regime security, political scientists refer to as national security.
C. Security is only a marginal governmental concern.
D. Security is the ability to protect something of value.
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-3: On threat of banishment, define the different types of security.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Security
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The protection of borders and governmental structures from outside threats is defined as _____ security.
A. regime
B. individual
C. state
D. national
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-3: On threat of banishment, define the different types of security.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Security
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The protection of the interests or survival of tribal, ethnic, or other groups that exist within and across state borders is defined as _____ security.
A. regime
B. individual
C. state
D. national
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-3: On threat of banishment, define the different types of security.

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Security
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Regime security is a leader's ability to protect their hold on _____.
A. power
B. borders and government structures
C. voters
D. the world
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-3: On threat of banishment, define the different types of security.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Security
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Simply defined *power* is _____.
A. the ability (or right) to control people
B. the ability to get something done
C. the military strength of a state
D. a supernatural being or force
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-5: Explain the concept of power.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Power
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The reserve of power an individual holds and on which he or she can call to achieve political goals is called _____.
A. political capital
B. the reserve clause
C. security power
D. allocative authority
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-5: Explain the concept of power.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Power
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. When the social structure or context leads one to accept another person's commands, direction, or other forms of control over their actions, the person is thought to have _____.
A. power
B. security
C. authority
D. charisma
Ans: C

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Learning Objective: 2-5: Explain the concept of power.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Power
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Which of the following statements is false?
A. The term *anarchy* refers to an absence of any kind of overarching authority or hierarchy.
B. Anarchy is, perhaps, the most inefficient form of human organization there is.
C. The United States was only in an anarchic state for most of the 19th century.
D. Anarchists are ideologues who long for a lack of hierarchy.
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-6: Describe the relationship of anarchy and power.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Anarchy
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Power and authority constrain the individual in a(n) _____ state.
A. anarchical
B. hierarchical
C. chaotic
D. transformative
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-6: Describe the relationship of anarchy and power.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Anarchy and Power
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Which of the following political theorists described life in the state of nature as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short?"
A. Aristotle
B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
C. John Locke
D. Thomas Hobbes
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-6: Describe the relationship of anarchy and power.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: An Impetus for Government
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. These occur when individuals or groups agree to join resources and abilities for a purpose that *individually* benefits members: _____.
A. pivotal groupings
B. alliances
C. group associations
D. coordinates

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Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe how alliances work on *Gilligan's Island*, *Game of Thrones*, or in real life.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Alliances
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Which of the following theorists asserted that people surrender only those rights that are absolutely necessary for the government to carry out its primary function?
A. John Locke
B. Anthony Hopkins
C. Karl Marx
D. Sigmund Freud
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Groups and Group Identities
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Which of these thinkers believed that if someone does not follow the rules of the general will, they will be "forced to be free?"
A. John Adams
B. Adam Smith
C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
D. John Locke
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Conflict between Groups
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. What is significant about Jean-Jacques Rousseau that distinguishes him from Thomas Hobbes and John Locke?
A. Rousseau was Belgian, while Hobbes and Locke were British.
B. Rousseau did not believe that civilized society is an improvement on the state of nature.
C. Rousseau emphasized radical individualism and believed people should be free to pursue their own interests over those of the community.
D. Rousseau believed life in the state of nature was a brutal, unforgiving existence.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict between Groups

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Difficulty Level: Medium

19. Lewis Coser examined group conflict in terms of which of the following?
A. the social or political functions it served
B. how little groups contribute to society
C. the way to maximize economic productivity
D. their underlying benefit to rice production
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Conflict between Groups
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Which of the following statements best describes the importance of "the other?"
A. You can absolutely define those who are not part of the group by initiating a conflict with them.
B. Leaders are not very concerned with it.
C. These are the people that wind up working the hardest and paying the most taxes.
D. It really has no value as a concept.
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Conflict between Groups
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. The "rally 'round the flag effect" refers to which of the following?
A. Americans tend to say the Pledge of Allegiance more often than do citizens of other nations.
B. Whenever Americans perceive a threat to the nation, public opinion polls show that there is also an upsurge in the president's approval ratings.
C. Flag production is often associated with national holiday celebrations.
D. Owning a flag is a good indicator of whether someone will be successful.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Conflict between Groups
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Which of the following statements about group identity is false?
A. Group identification first becomes important when the members ask the crucial question of who can be a member of the group.
B. Human groups tend to be amorphous.

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C. Leaders constantly try to manipulate the qualifications for group membership to achieve their own political ends.
D. Group identity is fixed; it never varies.
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Group Identities
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Intergroup conflict leads to a strengthening of _____.
A. group identity
B. group identification
C. group membership
D. group dynamics
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict between Groups
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. According to your textbook, government is defined as _____.
A. the means to an end
B. a set of agreements, laws, or other political structures designed to provide permanent hierarchy
C. the social contract
D. a collective agreement between a group of people with a common problem
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe how alliances work on *Gilligan's Island*, *Game of Thrones*, or in real life.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Alliances
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The following, according to political scientist Brian L. Job, are securities critical to understanding the political dynamics of developing nations, EXCEPT _____.
A. state security
B. regime security
C. national security
D. political security
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-3: On threat of banishment, define the different types of security.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Security
Difficulty Level: Medium

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26. What is the central element in political group dynamics?
A. homogeneity
B. strength
C. leadership
D. conflict
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict between Groups
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. According to John Locke, the primary function of government is _____.
A. the preservation of property
B. to give tax credits for scary hairdos
C. to lead the nation into war
D. the confiscation of property
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who's in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Groups and Group Identities
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. According to your textbook, power is to politics as _____.
A. money is to capitalism
B. freedom is to slavery
C. Michael Scott is to Dwight Schrute
D. faith is to religion
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-5: Explain the concept of power.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Power
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. What is the essence of government?
A. collective action
B. maintaining armies
C. torturing citizens
D. faith-based organizations
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the importance of collective action in Bobsville.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Collective Action

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Difficulty Level: Easy

30. Which one of the following films conjures up most closely a social expression known as anarchy?
A. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*
B. *Twilight*
C. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*
D. *Mad Max*
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-6: Describe the relationship of anarchy and power.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Anarchy
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. Individuals earn political capital by doing favors for others in the hope that they will deliver their support at a future date.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-5: Explain the concept of power.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Power
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. There is no difference between power and authority.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Explain the concept of power.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Power
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Many anarchists are ideologues who long for a lack of hierarchy.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-6: Describe the relationship of anarchy and power.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Anarchy
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The “other” is often referred to as our allies.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who’s in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: Conflict between Groups
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. An alliance occurs when individuals or groups agree to combine resources and abilities for a purpose that benefits the members of the alliance individually.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe how alliances work on *Gilligan's Island*, *Game of Thrones*, or in real life.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Alliances
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. What is collective action?
Ans: According to the author, collective action is a coordinated group activity designed to achieve a common goal that individuals acting on their own could not otherwise attain.
Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the importance of collective action in Bobsville.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Collective Action
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Using the example of Bob the farmer, examine why and how we theoretically progress from anarchy to government.
Ans: Student's examples will vary. However, they should touch upon organizing as a group to achieve a collective benefit.
Learning Objective: 2-1: Understand the motivations that lead to the establishment of government, aka Bobsville.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: A Model for the Emergence of Cooperation: Bobsville
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Compare and contrast the different types of security (state, regime, national, individual).
Ans: The four different types of security have one thing in common--they are meant to protect something/someone. The difference lies in which entity is protected by a certain type of security. For example, national security is the protection of the interests or survival of tribal, ethnic, or other groups that exist within and across state borders. State security, on the other hand, protects the borders and governmental structures from outside threats. Regime security is the ability to protect one's hold on power, while individual security is the protection of one's self.
Learning Objective: 2-3: On threat of banishment, define the different types of security.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: Security
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Who is the “other?”
Ans: In group dynamics, the “other” becomes the enemy, them, not us.
Learning Objective: 2-9: Identify the factors that go into determining who’s in a group and how the members interact.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict between Groups
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Explain how someone might go about accumulating “political capital” and how this accumulation can increase someone’s power.
Ans: According to the author, individuals earn political capital by doing favors for others in the hope that they will deliver their support at a future date. Earning support can help individuals such as those campaigning for office. The more support individuals have the more likely that their power will increase.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Explain the concept of power.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Power
Difficulty Level: Medium

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