Chapter 1: Introducing the Ancient Debate: The Ideal Versus the Real

Test Bank

# Multiple Choice

1. Idealism is to realism as campaigning for political office is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. voting

B. holding office

C. fundraising

D. lobbying

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. The struggles that torment the characters in films such as *Star Wars* are reflective of our own struggles between \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. idealism and realism

B. good and evil

C. rich and poor

D. Black and White

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. In Plato’s *Republic*, Thrasymachus is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. realist

B. idealist

C. oracle

D. dreamer

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Classical Theory, Modern Reality, and Stuff

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. The greatest articulation of the contrast between realism and idealism is found in the work of the ancient Greek philosopher \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Parmenides

B. Socrates

C. Plato

D. Aristotle

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Classical Theory, Modern Reality, and Stuff

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. In Plato’s *Republic,* Thrasymachus and his followers were concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wealth and power

B. ethics

C. good of the society

D. family values

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Classical Theory, Modern Reality, and Stuff

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. One’s personal experiences, preferences, and expectations, which shape one’s understanding of politics, are referred to as an individual’s \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ideological perspective

B. values and norms

C. conceptual framework

D. folkways and mores

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: You’re Just a Mime Trapped in an Invisible Box

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. The basis of conservative political philosophies and ideologies is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the belief that change is good and needed

B. the belief that existing political, social, and religious institutions are of critical importance

C. the belief that less government is better government

D. the belief in individual freedoms over the preservation of governmental institutions

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Number 1: Are Republicans, Particularly the Activist Group Known as the Tea Party, Conservative?

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Which of the following was identified in the text as one of the reasons that fiction is useful for politics?

A. By viewing events through the eyes of fictional characters, we can more easily set aside our own personal preferences, ideologies, and experiences.

B. By living through the characters in novels, we can get a taste of political situations that we will one day experience in the real world.

C. Fiction does not give us an opportunity to transcend the individual, personal nature of politics.

D. The use of fiction does not easily support an active approach to learning.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: Explain why this book’s use of fiction makes it more awesome than pizza.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Fiction as a Tool for Exploring Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Which of the following refers to one’s view of a perfect world?

A. dystopia

B. utopia

C. fascism

D. imperialism

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Utopias in Fiction and Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Which of the following theorists used utopian thought when he offered his harsh and influential critique of capitalism?

A. Aristotle

B. Niccolò Machiavelli

C. Karl Marx

D. Confucius

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Utopias as Social Statements

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. The period between World War I and World War II is often referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. interwar period

B. idealist period

C. transitional period

D. realist period

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Utopias in Practical Use

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Political ideology is about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. developing knowledge

B. organizing and directing goal-oriented action

C. motivating and teaching

D. learning and sharing different views

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Political theory is aimed at developing \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. action

B. believability

C. sophistication

D. knowledge

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Political theories are to political ideologies what \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a state of the union address is to a president

B. fundraising is to congressional candidates

C. a concept for a new law is to the enacted law

D. great works of literature are to their TV movie adaptations

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Distinguishing Ideologies From Theories

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Classic liberalism, the belief that people should be generally free from governmental constraints or interference, most closely resembles which modern day political ideology?

A. communism

B. conservativism

C. socialism

D. libertarianism

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Classic Liberalism: The Mother of All Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. The statement by Thomas Jefferson: “The government that governs best, governs least,” illustrates a \_\_\_\_\_\_ view of government's role.

A. monarchist

B. constitutional

C. federalist

D. classical liberal

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Classic Liberalism: The Mother of All Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Adam Smith added \_\_\_\_\_\_ as a key variable to classical liberalism.

A. cultural freedom

B. religious freedom

C. economic freedom

D. political freedom

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Classic Liberalism: The Mother of All Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Easy

18. The exploitation and colonization of countries by advanced capitalist countries is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fascism

B. reform liberalism

C. imperialism

D. conservatism

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Communism

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Which of the following aim to modify the harshness of capitalism with the infusion of some elements of socialism?

A. conservatives

B. democratic socialists

C. social democrats

D. reform liberalists

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Democratic Socialism

Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Advocates of \_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that government had a role to play in regulating the economy and removing the major inequities inherent in the capitalist system.

A. reform liberalism

B. fascism

C. democratic socialism

D. imperialism

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Reform Liberalism

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Which of the following is a twentieth-century ideology that argues for the supremacy and purity of one group of people in a society?

A. Marxism

B. fascism

C. Platonism

D. Maoism

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Fascism

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. When Aristotle referred to a “science” of politics, he most likely meant which of the following?

A. a body of knowledge

B. something akin to religion

C. work done in a laboratory

D. rules and processes

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: What Is Political Science?

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. One thing that differentiates political science from other “sciences” is that political scientists \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. employ a strictly defined scientific method while conducting their research

B. concentrate on objectively gathered facts that are sterilized as much as possible of opinions

C. need more money to do their research than others do

D. cannot isolate individuals, organizations, and groups in the laboratory or isolate and manipulate the things that might influence individuals, organizations, and groups

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Political Science?

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. This text defines politics as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. individual or combined actions of persons, governments, and/or groups, aimed at getting what they want accomplished, when those actions have public consequences

B. the things people do when they want more

C. who gets what, when, and how

D. the authoritative allocation of values for society

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Behave Politically? Who, Me?

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Which of the following was identified in the text as a strategy that was used in the 1980s but is now reemerging as a new political strategy?

A. manipulation of election districts to gain an advantage for a party

B. use of impeachment to remove a president from office

C. interest groups’ contribution of money to candidates’ campaigns with the aim of influencing legislators’ votes on policy

D. interest groups’ purchase of stock in companies in order to affect the companies’ global policies

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Behave Politically? Who, Me?

Difficulty Level: Medium

# True/False

1. According to Socrates, the purpose of the state and the purpose of politics should be to ensure the happiness of those who govern.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Classical Theory, Modern Reality, and Stuff

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. According to Socrates, a ship’s captain should be concerned not with the profit, but with the crew.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Classical Theory, Modern Reality, and Stuff

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. The Affordable Care Act is technically considered to be partially socialist.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1: Identify the difference between reality and what you think you know.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Question III: Is the Affordable Care Act Socialist?

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Earl Babbie applied utopian thought in his harsh and influential critique of capitalism.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3: Define *utopia* and explain its relevance to the theme of this book.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Utopias as Social Statements

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. A crude way of distinguishing between theories and ideologies is to consider the intended audience.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Distinguishing Ideologies from Theories

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. There is no difference between democratic socialists and social democrats.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Democratic Socialism

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The definition of politics is readily agreed upon by political scientists.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is Politics?

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Not voting in an election when one is eligible to vote is an example of political action.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Behave Politically? Who, Me?

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. A society’s religions, its customs and traditions, its resources, and its economy can all be part of its politics.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Behave Politically? Who, me?

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Agreement reality is composed of the things we directly experience.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Political Science?

Difficulty Level: Easy

# Essay

1. Discuss the ways in which the theme of ideals clashing with reality makes fiction a useful tool for exploring the fundamentals of politics.

Ans: According to the author, fiction provides a much better variety of examples and analogies than does invertebrate zoology. A very nearly just as important second reason is that fiction can be used to address the difficulties inherent in the complex and individual nature of politics.

Learning Objective: 1-2: Explain why this book’s use of fiction makes it more awesome than pizza.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Fiction as a Tool for Exploring Politics

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Explain how political theory differs from political ideology.

Ans: Political theory is aimed at developing knowledge, whereas political ideology is about organizing and directing goal-oriented action.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ideologies

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. What is fascism and what do fascists believe in?

Ans: Fascism is an ideology that was developed in the twentieth century, which argues for the supremacy and purity of one group of people in a society. Fascists believe in strong military rule headed by the charismatic dictator of a ruling party that exercises total control over all aspects of social and cultural life and molds it to suit the history and traditions of the superior group.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Make a pretty chart or choreograph an interpretive dance showing what’s similar and what’s different about classical ideologies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Fascism

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Compare and contrast Van Belle’s definition of politics, as *goal-directed actions with public consequences* to Harold Lasswell’s definition of *politics as the process of who gets what, when, and how.*

Ans: According to the author, his definition is not too different from Lasswell’s. The major difference is that the definition the author uses places more stress on action and less on the material. This means that the content of politics is never stagnant.

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Behave Politically? Who, Me?

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Explain how the decision to not participate can be thought of as a political decision. Provide an example.

Ans: According to the author, choosing not to participate leaves it to others to make decisions, and just as surrender is a military option, inaction is a political option. An example would be not voting in an election where one was eligible to vote.

Learning Objective: 1-6: Define *politics*, as much as it can be defined.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Behave Politically? Who, Me?

Difficulty Level: Medium