**CHAPTER 1: Introduction**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. An *institution* can be defined as any:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | organization or activity that is self-perpetuating and valued for its own sake. |
| b. | large, monolithic organization that depends on a core bureaucracy and a set of standard operating procedures. |
| c. | object or value that people support through public funds. |
| d. | organization or action that is subject to government regulation. |
| e. | spontaneous movement that is unable to sustain itself. |

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Define the role and importance of institutions in political life.

MSC: Remembering

2. *Politics* is defined in the text as the:

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| --- | --- |
| a. | ability to impose your values on others. |
| b. | struggle in any group for the power to make decisions for the larger group. |
| c. | battle over economic resources and their use. |
| d. | result of conflict between cultures. |
| e. | relationship between international actors. |

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Explain the methods political scientists use to understand politics around the world.

MSC: Remembering

3. What is deductive reasoning?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the means by which we go from a hypothesis to studying evidence |
| b. | the means by which we go from studying a single case to generating a hypothesis |
| c. | the means by which we test evidence using logic and mathematics |
| d. | the means by which we test evidence using extensive field research |
| e. | the means by which we use ideological assumptions to create policy |

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MSC: Remembering

4. What is inductive reasoning?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the means by which we go from a hypothesis to studying a number of cases |
| b. | the means by which we go from studying a case to generating a hypothesis |
| c. | the means by which we test evidence using logic and mathematics |
| d. | the means by which we test evidence using extensive field research |
| e. | the means by which we use ideological assumptions to create policy |

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MSC: Remembering

5. In case study research, one problem that can emerge is the choosing of only cases that match the expected results of the research question, or what is known as:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | selection bias. | d. | norm bounding. |
| b. | inference liability. | e. | area studies. |
| c. | choice limiting. |

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Remembering

6. Which of the following could be considered a major challenge faced by political scientists in their use of the comparative method?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | the difficulty in controlling variables |
| b. | the large number of comparable cases and difficulties in choosing between them |
| c. | university restrictions on carrying out field research |
| d. | a general reluctance to look at historical factors |
| e. | the tendency of researchers to focus on too broad a geographic area |

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Understanding

7. Which of the following would be an example of selection bias?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | studying female literacy to see if it is correlated with nondemocratic regimes |
| b. | only studying material that is consistent with your political ideology |
| c. | only using statistical methods to conduct research |
| d. | studying causes for the emergence of democracy by looking only at case studies where democracy emerged |
| e. | studying revolution by looking at case studies of revolution and nonrevolution |

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Understanding

8. *Endogeneity* refers to:

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| --- | --- |
| a. | the problem of distinguishing cause from effect. |
| b. | intellectual obstacles to new scholarship in social sciences. |
| c. | the use of tools such as psychology to understand comparative politics. |
| d. | the belief that most major political questions are close to being understood by scholars. |
| e. | the use of new information from biology to study human political behavior. |

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Explain the methods political scientists use to understand politics around the world.

MSC: Remembering

9. Which of the following statements about the current institutional approach to comparative politics is accurate?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | It merges the core characteristics of modernization theory and behavioralism. |
| b. | It rejects the value of individual political behavior in shaping politics. |
| c. | It has adopted the basic tenets of modernization theory and supported them empirically. |
| d. | It shares an emphasis on the importance of institutions with pre-1950s comparative politics research. |
| e. | It differs from behavioralism in its rejection of cause-and-effect relationships. |

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: A Guiding Concept: Political Institutions

OBJ: Define the role and importance of institutions in political life.

MSC: Understanding

10. A true comparative approach to politics only emerges with the work of:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Machiavelli. | d. | Montesquieu. |
| b. | Hobbes. | e. | Marx. |
| c. | Rousseau. |

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Explain the methods political scientists use to understand politics around the world.

MSC: Remembering

11. A major criticism of comparative politics at the turn of the twentieth century was that it:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | focused too strongly on religious explanations. |
| b. | was descriptive rather than explanatory. |
| c. | was too quantitative. |
| d. | was too broad in geographic scope. |
| e. | was too focused on postrevolutionary states. |

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Remembering

12. Which of the following served as a major modern turning point for the study of comparative politics?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | World War I |
| b. | the Great Depression |
| c. | the American Civil War |
| d. | the birth of the United Nations |
| e. | the growth of European countries as colonial powers |

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Remembering

13. Modernization theory can be defined as the view that:

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| --- | --- |
| a. | few countries will ever modernize and embrace democracy. |
| b. | as societies develop, they will become capitalist democracies. |
| c. | each country and region will modernize in a different way, each with a different result. |
| d. | significant change is possible only through revolution. |
| e. | the only way to modernize is to apply scientific methods to policy problems. |

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Remembering

14. The shift in comparative politics away from political institutions (such as legislatures and constitutions) and toward individual political behavior is known as the:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | mathematical revolution. | d. | analytical revolt. |
| b. | behavioral revolution. | e. | causal transformation. |
| c. | statistical turn. |

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Remembering

15. In which of the following ways were behaviorialism and modernization theory similar?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They both constituted a set of hypotheses about how countries develop. |
| b. | They both rejected the study of politics as a means to generate specific policy outcomes. |
| c. | They both constituted new, more scientific attempts to study politics. |
| d. | They both constituted a set of methods about how to approach politics. |
| e. | They both attempted to broaden comparative politics outside of the European model. |

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Understanding

16. Critics of the behavioral revolution accused it of which of the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It had come to emphasize methodology over knowledge. |
| b. | It relied too much on Marxist assumptions regarding politics. |
| c. | It was too focused on history. |
| d. | It had not fully embraced mathematical innovations. |
| e. | It was not interested in developing predictive models of politics. |

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Remembering

17. One big rift within the study of comparative politics is:

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| --- | --- |
| a. | quantitative versus didactic research. |
| b. | epistemology versus ontology. |
| c. | religious versus secular research. |
| d. | quantitative versus qualitative research. |
| e. | structural versus ideational. |

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Remembering

18. Which of the following statements about game theory is accurate?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It assumes rational, predictable behavior by individual human beings. |
| b. | It is most closely associated with qualitative methods of research. |
| c. | Its primary political actor of focus is the institution. |
| d. | It considers cultural factors to be a major determinant of human political choices. |
| e. | It demonstrates a bias against western political thought. |

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: What Is Comparative Politics?

OBJ: Discuss whether comparative politics can be more scientific and predict political outcomes.

MSC: Understanding

19. Which of the following best describes the current trend in comparative politics research?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | There is hopeful talk of moving away from models that describe politics, but much research in comparative politics remains descriptive and focused on a single country. |
| b. | An evolution toward models that analyze politics and compare its role in different countries—inductively, deductively, qualitatively, and quantitatively—is well under way. |
| c. | There has been a strong trend in comparative politics toward using quantitative methodologies to the near-total exclusion of qualitative methods. |
| d. | Most comparative politics scholars use full mixed-methods models to conduct research. |
| e. | There is a new emphasis among comparative politics researchers on building their research around the promotion of a particular ideal. |