**Political Science 50**

**Lecture 11 Authoritarianism**

UID: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

According to BdM and Smith, the political landscape in a country can be divided into different groups of people. From the largest to the smallest, they are

1. Residents, selectorate, winning coalition
2. Selectorate, residents, winning coalition
3. Selectorate, winning coalition, residents
4. Winning coalition, residents, selectorate
5. Winning coalition, selectorate, residents

According to Kendall-Taylor and Frantz, which one of the following is NOT a democratic institution that can prolong authoritarian rule?

1. Elections
2. Federalism
3. Legislature
4. Political parties
5. All of the above can contribute to authoritarian durability

According to Pepinsky, what signals the loss of democracy in a country?

1. A coup or quisling takes place
2. Elections no longer yield meaningful political change
3. Foreign countries invade domestic market
4. The government passes laws that people oppose
5. The government takes away people’s rights

Which of the following is an example of totalitarian regimes?

1. Brazil (1964-1985)
2. Germany (1933-1945)
3. Greece (1967-1974)
4. Mexico (1929-2000)
5. South Korea (1948-1987)

Which type of authoritarian regimes sees worst corruption?

1. Military
2. Oligarchy
3. Personalist
4. Single-party
5. Theocracy