Self-Evaluation Test. Roskin et alii Political Science. An Introduction.

**Chapter 6 Democracy and other regimes**

What is an illiberal democracy?

Define accountability?

What is the difference between elitist and pluralist theories?

What does the “Iron Law of Oligarchy” argue?

What are the main features of totalitarianism?

How does it differ from traditional monarchical rule and contemporary authoritarianism?

What are the key factors that inhibit the development of a stable democracy?

What does modernization theory argue about states such as Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan?

What is the relationship between oil and democracy (petrostates)?

Which of these can be considered an example of direct democracy?

a. Citizens voting on a ballot referendum

b. The media openly criticizing elected officials

c. Political candidates from different parties running for office

d. A government holding free and fair elections at regular intervals

The main way that democratic governments are held accountable is through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. ballot initiatives

b. civil disobedience

c. dissident movements

d. regular electoral challenge

media that is critical of its nation’s government is typically indicative of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. healthy economy

b. high degree of democracy

c. small amount of inequality

d. successful one-party regime

Which statement explains the claim that “democracy does not always equal freedom”?

a. Democracies impose burdensome civic obligations on citizens.

b. Countries with struggling economies often have democratic governments.

c. Even democratic elections can produce regimes that limit rights and freedoms.

d. Civic disobedience is a common tactic used to bring change in democratic countries

. What German thinker argued that any organization, no matter how democratic its intent, ends up run by a small elite?

a. Thomas Hobbes

b. Robert Michels

c. Wright Mills

d. Robert Dahl

The wealthiest 1 percent of Americans received the biggest of the Bush administration’s 2001 tax cuts. This fact provides the *best*support for which of these claims?

a. Elites are unaccountable to the population as a whole.

b. The federal government has grown too large and powerful.

c. Political power tends to benefit those with money and connections.

d. Economic growth requires reducing tax burdens on wealth creators.

What is the main difference between autocratic regimes of the past and twentieth-century totalitarian regimes?

a. Autocratic regimes prevented citizens from owning firearms, whereas totalitarian regimes preferred to arm the citizenry.

b. Autocratic regimes allowed more than one political party, whereas totalitarian regimes allowed only one.

c. Autocratic regimes relied on organized terror to keep citizens obedient, whereas totalitarian regimes relied on official ideology.

d. Autocratic regimes demobilized their populations, whereas totalitarian regimes demanded mass mobilization and widespread participation by citizens.

Which feature of democracy may still exist in an authoritarian regime?

a. periodic elections

b. freedom of the press

c. majority decision making

d. protection of minority rights

Petrostates are able to resist democratization by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. providing the nation with the wealth needed to avoid popular discontent

b. paying foreign mercenaries to employ totalitarian methods of social control

c. resisting the problem of brain drain experienced by underdeveloped nations

d. financing a successful propaganda operation to reinforce the official ideology

Which of the following represents the greatest threat to a newly formed democracy?

a. an insufficient supply of oil

b. a large number of interest groups

c. a highly unequal distribution of wealth

d. a sharp increase in the size of the middle class