**Approaches and Schools of Thought in Political Science**

**Final Exam for INDC Participants**

**First Semester, 2019**

**Dr. Doron Navot**

1. What components exist in democracy?
   1. Power
   2. Covert or overt conflict
   3. People
   4. All of the above
2. Which approach emphasized the first dimension of power?
   1. Marxist
   2. Pluralist
   3. Elitist
   4. The public choice
3. In the first dimension of power:
4. The emphasis is on that which is overt
5. The focus is on the relationship between A and B and the imposition of one's will on the other
6. There is no preoccupation with conflicts that are not expressed in reality
7. All of the above
8. The second dimension of power:
9. Focuses on controlling the agenda, blocking free discussion and covert things
10. Deals exclusively with owners of capital
11. The focus is on violent control
12. All of the above
13. The third dimension of power:
14. Is related to the distinction between preferences and choices.
15. Is related to the distinction between real interests and the preferences of citizens.
16. Related to the distinction between power and control
17. None of the above
18. A state according to Max Weber:
    1. Is a fabrication
    2. Is an imaginary construction
    3. A and B are correct
    4. None of the above
19. The definition of the state according to Weber emphasizes the principle of:
    1. The organization
    2. The culture
    3. The economy
    4. None of the above
20. Which of the following **does not** appear in Max Weber's definition of a state?
    1. Means of violence
    2. Territory
    3. Organization
    4. Law
21. In general, on the connection between the Positivistic Approach to research and criticism, you could say that:
    1. Positivists are less critical (compared to Marxists or Elitists, for example)
    2. Positivists are more critical (compared to Marxists or Elitists, for example)
    3. There is no connection between Positivism and criticism
    4. Positivists tend to be Marxists and thus are more critical
22. According to the Marxist paradigm, social relations are based to a great extent on:
    1. Conflict adjustment mechanisms
    2. Shared culture
    3. Material (industry) and economy
    4. Organization
23. Which paradigm claims that the power in society is centralized?
24. Elitist
25. Functionalist-Pluralistic
26. Marxist
27. Answers A and C are correct
28. Which paradigm claims that the power in society is decentralized?
    1. Elitist
    2. Functionalist-Pluralistic
    3. Marxist
    4. Answers A and C are correct
29. Which approach supports canceling the Capitalistic method?
    1. Elitist
    2. Functionalist-Pluralistic
    3. Marxist
    4. Answers A and C are correct
30. Which approach believes that Western societies can sustain real liberal democracies?
    1. Elitist
    2. Functionalist-Pluralistic
    3. Marxist
    4. Answers A and C are correct
31. What approach supports the reduction of government authority?
32. The public choice
33. The rational choice
34. Game Theory
35. Pluralism
36. What philosopher believed that he who wishes to rule is not suited to rule?
37. Plato
38. Aristotle
39. Machiavelli
40. Hobbes
41. What philosopher believed that human beings are not equal to each other?
42. Plato
43. Aristotle
44. Machiavelli
45. All of the above
46. What philosopher believed that politics should be natural?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Hobbes
    4. All of the above
47. What distinguishes Machiavelli?
    1. Stating that individualistic morals and public morals do not coincide
    2. The idea that according to the public morals, it is not appropriate to behave just according to the individualistic morals
    3. His support of corruption
    4. Answers A and B are correct
48. The concept of theatrical conduct being central for politics is an idea by:
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Machiavelli
    4. None of the above
49. Who from the following thinkers placed protection of private property at the center of political philosophy?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Machiavelli
    4. Hobbes
50. The phrase "the social being determines the consciousness" fits in best with:
51. Pluralism
52. Elitism
53. Marxism
54. None of the above
55. Which of the following sentences is the most correct?
    1. Marxists think that there is no such thing as culture
    2. Pluralists do not attribute importance to money
    3. Elitists do not really believe that there is a political competition
    4. Any serious researcher believes that there is importance to culture, material and organization

24. According to the Pluralistic approach:

* + - * 1. Democracy is a competition between Elites
        2. There is no such thing as democracy
        3. Democracy is a non-successful regime
        4. None of the above

1. According to the Elitist approach:
   1. The more people there are, the easier it is for them to influence
   2. A small number of people is an advantage in politics
   3. The social being determines the consciousness
   4. None of the above
2. More than anything, liberalism is associated with the idea of:
   1. Sovereignty of the public
   2. Majority rule
   3. Property rights
   4. Democracy
3. In a case of collision between liberal values and democratic procedures:
   1. A positivist/radical democrat would prefer democracy
   2. A liberal would prefer protecting human rights
   3. Answers A and B are correct
   4. None of the above
4. Democracy and liberalism:
   1. Never collide
   2. Always complete each other
   3. Never meet
   4. None of the above
5. Those who prefer human rights over democratic procedures are:
   1. Liberal
   2. Democratic
   3. Populist
   4. Marxist
6. Those who want to strengthen public sovereignty and democratic procedures even on the expense of institutions are:
   1. Liberal
   2. Democratic
   3. Populist
   4. Elitist
7. Which of the following approaches assume that people are rational?
   1. The rational choice
   2. The public choice
   3. Answers A and B are correct
   4. None of the above
8. The concept of rational ignorance describes a situation in which:
   1. People are not proficient in politics because they are rational
   2. There is no real ignorance because people are rational and so is their ignorance
   3. Answers A and B are correct
   4. None of the above
9. The concept of rational ignorance helps to understand:
   1. Why public officials would prefer promoting a policy that is good for the public
   2. Why people mistakenly believe in democracy
   3. How despite the ignorance, there is still collective rationalism
   4. None of the above
10. According to the Public Choice Approach:
    1. Politicians only want to be elected
    2. Bureaucrats want a promotion, authority, and good income after finishing their public career
    3. Interest groups seek to promote their narrow interest on the public's expense
    4. All of the above
11. One of Ayelt Shaked's powerful points against judicial activism is the fact that her argument:
    1. Consists of a democratic basis
    2. Consists of a liberal basis
    3. Consists of a Marxist basis
    4. Consists of an elitist basis
12. According to the Populist approach:
    1. The High Court of Justice is not liberal
    2. The High Court of Justice does not intervene enough
    3. The High Court of Justice is not a part of the people
    4. The High Court of Justice is not influential

**Articles**

1. What does Karl Popper try to achieve in his article?
2. A distinction between a scientific and a non-scientific theory
3. A distinction between truth and falsehood
4. A distinction between the corrupt and the innocent
5. All of the above
6. What is the delimitation criterion that Popper suggests?
   1. The possibility of suggesting empirical evidence that would refute the theory
   2. The principle of verification
   3. The principle of confrontation
   4. The confrontation line
7. What is Popper's opinion on the principle of Induction?
   1. Popper bases his ideas on this principle
   2. Popper believes that it is a very important principle for understanding science
   3. Answers A and B are correct
   4. None of the above
8. According to Popper:
   1. There is no such thing as truth
   2. We cannot know for sure when the theory was refuted
   3. We can know with certainty that a theory is incorrect, but not that it is correct
   4. Machiavelli was wrong and misleading
9. According to Theda Skocpol:
   1. There is no such thing as States
   2. We should put the State back in proportion
   3. The State should be returned to the public
   4. The State should be brought back at a research category
10. According to Theda Skocpol:
    1. The state can have relative autonomy from social forces
    2. The state is completely dependent on social forces
    3. The state is completely independent from social forces
    4. None of the above
11. According to Robert A. Dahl:
    1. Behaviorism is a false approach
    2. Behaviorism has succeeded
    3. Behaviorism has failed
    4. None of the above
12. The focus of research in the field of Behaviorism is:
    1. The Institute
    2. Political behavior
    3. The leader
    4. Power
13. The Behaviorist approach is an attitude or state of mind:
    1. Thanks to a scientific approach to politics
    2. Thanks to a critical approach to society
    3. Answers A and B are correct
    4. None of the above
14. Robert A. Dahl's estimation is that the Behaviorist approach:
    1. Has already failed
    2. Has already become part of the dominant approach and is thus not considered a revolution
    3. Has not developed yet
    4. Is a myth
15. According to Pepper D. Culpepper, the reference to structural power of the business elite:
    1. Has received recognition from pluralists such as Charles Lindblom as well
    2. Received much attention during the 70s.
    3. Became less of a central topic during the 80s
    4. All of the above

1. According to Culpepper, from the 80s and up until the crisis of 2008, the structural power of the business elite:
   1. Was a term less accepted in research
   2. Was conceived as a variable that was hard to study
   3. Seemed slightly like a conspiracy theory
   4. All of the above
2. According to Culpepper, the "too big to fail" idea:
   1. Is an urban legend
   2. Relates to super-powers in the international arena
   3. Expressed an accepted attitude surrounding the 2008 crisis in regard to some of the banks
   4. None of the above
3. From the challenges facing the approach that believes that there is such a thing as structural power for the business elite, Culpepper mentions:
   1. It is difficult to explain why the business elite loses many times
   2. It is supposedly preferable to use a simple explanation for the power of the business elite, such as the financing of elections
   3. Answers A and C are correct
   4. None of the above