

POLI 227

MIDTERM EXAMINATION

VALUE: This midterm is worth **20%** of your final grade.

TIME LIMIT: forty (40) minutes.

Fill in your name, student ID and the exam version on the answer sheet. Failure to do this may result in an improperly-marked examination.

This is exam version **1**.

Please make sure that the person to your immediate left or right is using a different version (colour) of the exam, and that your seat number is written on your answer sheet. *Failure to observe these rules may result in a –5 penalty being applied to your grade.*

For each of the following questions, choose the best answer from among those provided, using the machine-readable answer sheet.

You may hand in your exam (in the correct box) when finished, and leave. However, please do not leave the room in the last 5 minutes of the exam.

Any questions regarding the grading of this exam must be emailed to the instructor within one week of the results and answer key being posted on myCourses.

- 1) Which of the following best describes “primary resistance”?
 - a) nationalist movements led by large landowners
 - b) the initial reluctance of peasants to grow cash crops
 - c) the early phase of colonial military campaigns, aimed at seizing key ports
 - d) **resistance by precolonial societies to colonial conquest**
 - e) opposition to colonial rule by those engaged in primary industries, such as mining and farming

- 2) According to Handelman, the rate of poverty in a country tends to reflect:
 - a) the level of per capita income
 - b) the degree of income inequality
 - c) the rate of economic development
 - d) **both (a) and (b)**
 - e) all of the above

- 3) Africa was predominately colonized by:
 - a) Britain and Portugal
 - b) France and Germany
 - c) **Britain and France**
 - d) Britain and Spain
 - e) Britain and the Netherlands

- 4) Which of these countries would be the best examples of NICs?
 - a) Ethiopia, Taiwan, Somalia
 - b) Chile, the Democratic Republic of Congo, East Timor
 - c) HIPC's
 - d) **South Korea, Brazil, China**
 - e) India, Zimbabwe, Yemen

- 5) Why is GDP per capita a problematic measure of development?
 - a) it doesn't measure income inequalities between different countries
 - b) it doesn't measure the impact of trade and investment
 - c) **it doesn't address income inequalities within a country**
 - d) both (b) and (c)
 - e) all of the above

- 6) What does the HDI measure?
- a) economic development
 - b) quality of life**
 - c) income distribution
 - d) economic growth
 - e) political freedom
- 7) What happened between approximately 1870 and 1900?
- a) the “race for the Middle East”
 - b) the “scramble for Africa”**
 - c) the colonial conquest of South Asia
 - d) the independence of the Americas
 - e) the “inroads to Indochina”
- 8) The concepts of “path dependency” and “critical junctures” are most associated with which approach to comparative politics?
- a) institutionalism**
 - b) modernization
 - c) underdevelopment
 - d) rational choice
 - e) political culture
- 9) The concept of “economic dependency” is most associated with which approach to comparative politics?
- a) institutionalism
 - b) modernization
 - c) underdevelopment**
 - d) rational choice
 - e) political culture
- 10) Sunnis and Shi’as are adherents to two different branches of what major religion?
- a) Buddhism
 - b) Islam**
 - c) Hinduism
 - d) Christianity
 - e) Pastafarianism
- 11) According to Handelman, which major religion has the most well-defined and hierarchical religious structure?
- a) Islam
 - b) Hinduism
 - c) Buddhism
 - d) Catholicism**
 - e) both (b) and (c)

- 12) According to Clapham, “extractive” corruption is:
- a) is rooted in the power of religious and ethnic elites
 - b) large scale, linked to the manipulation of state power, and maintains the lifestyle of a privileged group of state officials
 - c) almost exclusively found in rural areas
 - d) small scale, fits in with existing values and obligations, and redistributes resources within a community
 - e) linked to decolonization, ethnic tensions, and the legitimacy crisis of post-colonial politics
- 13) According to *The Economist*, fertility rates in Africa:
- a) are now falling much as they have in other developing regions
 - b) are declining faster than in most other developing areas
 - c) are declining more slowly than in most other developing areas
 - d) have fluctuated up and down with global commodity prices
 - e) are now increasing, due to improved medical care
- 14) The world’s population recently increased to:
- a) 1 billion
 - b) 4 billion
 - c) 7 billion
 - d) 10 billion
 - e) 25 billion
- 15) What do Rhodesia, Namibia, and East Timor all have in common?
- a) they are all NICs
 - b) they were never colonized
 - c) they were all rare cases of successful primary resistance
 - d) all had their decolonization delayed or diverted
 - e) both (b) and (c)
- 16) Unlike a “lion,” a “fox” will attempt to maintain his or her patron-client network by:
- a) encouraging rivalries among subordinates
 - b) forcefully monitoring loyalty from above
 - c) promoting corruption
 - d) securing international allies
 - e) eating chickens

- 17) Which of the following methodological approaches provides the highest degree of qualitative description, but at the cost of less ability to generalize findings?
- a) experimental
 - b) statistical
 - c) comparative
 - d) single case study
 - e) empathetic
- 18) Which theoretical approach is most likely to focus of issues such as trade, investment, and class structure?
- a) rational choice
 - b) institutionalist
 - c) development/modernization
 - d) underdevelopment
 - e) political culture
- 19) According to Huntington, political instability grows when:
- a) political demands exceed political institutionalization
 - b) modernization leads to greater education
 - c) comprador elites form political alliances with external economic interests
 - d) ethnic tensions are aggravated by urbanization
 - e) neopatrimonialism undermines rational-legal authority
- 20) Which of the following factors was associated with a INCREASED likelihood of violent decolonization:
- a) the period after WWI
 - b) more participatory government under colonial rule
 - c) higher levels of local education
 - d) little or no local Westernized elite
 - e) oil resources
- 21) What criticism does Amartya Sen make of Huntington's notion of a "clash of civilizations"?
- a) it is reductionist, because there are many different concerns and ideas that move people
 - b) it fails to appreciate the power of global markets
 - c) it places too much emphasis on Europe
 - d) it doesn't address the impact of colonial rule
 - e) it doesn't address the changes brought about by nuclear weapons
- 22) Which of the following was NOT typical of colonialism in the Americas:
- a) indigenous societies were destroyed or marginalized
 - b) the establishment of settler regimes
 - c) earlier transitions to independence
 - d) greater subsequent importance of class- (or class/race) based politics
 - e) the key role played by traditional native elites and indirect colonial rule

- 23) Compared to democracies, ruling political coalitions in authoritarian countries:
- a) need to be big and powerful
 - b) need to be powerful, but not necessarily big
 - c) need to be big, but not necessarily powerful
 - d) need to be small but agile
 - e) need to be robust but flexible
- 24) What would you use a gini coefficient for?
- a) measuring income inequality
 - b) measuring poverty
 - c) measuring income growth
 - d) measuring land use
 - e) measuring population growth
- 25) If GDP/capita data is "PPP," that means:
- a) it has been adjusted for gender inequality
 - b) it has been adjusted for income inequality
 - c) it has been adjusted for local costs
 - d) it is provisional data only, and might be corrected in future years
 - e) it accounts for economic redistribution by various public policies
- 26) Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of indirect colonial rule:
- a) it was cheaper and easier than direct administration
 - b) it often involved supporting local indigenous elites
 - c) it appealed to urban intellectuals
 - d) colonial support for local rulers weakened local accountability
 - e) it was more used by Britain than by France
- 27) According to Handelman, which of the following is NOT true about violent ethnic conflict:
- a) it has been more common than inter-state war over the past 30 years
 - b) it is the most common outcome of ethnic tensions
 - c) it runs contrary to some of the predictions of early modernization theory, which suggested that increasingly inter-group conflict would lead to a reduction in prejudice
 - d) it may be sparked by the discovery of new resources in areas inhabited by multiple groups
 - e) although it can take place in the industrialized world, it has been more widespread in Africa and Asia in recent decades
- 28) Over the last thirty years:
- a) there has been significant social development in most of the developing world
 - b) social conditions in the developing world have stagnated
 - c) social conditions have improved most rapidly in Africa
 - d) social conditions improved in the 1980s, but declined sharply in most countries in the 1990s
 - e) social conditions in Asia have generally eclipsed those in Latin America

- 29) Which of the following did NOT take place in the POLI 227 "peasant simulation":
- a) the British imposed their own, Victorian notions of gender roles
 - b) colonialism involved a form of indirect colonial rule, through appointment of a local magistrate
 - c) the shift to cotton depressed the total value of rural agricultural production
 - d) the colonial taxation system encouraged cash crop production
 - e) the local handicrafts industry was devastated by European industrial competition
- 30) Handelman divides ethnicity into which four overlapping categories?
- a) nationality, tribe, race, and religion
 - b) social class, religion, elites, aristocracy
 - c) language, territory, beliefs, customs
 - d) tribe, race, language, clan
 - e) nationality, religion, language, clan
- 31) Which of the following is NOT characteristic of a consociational political system:
- a) The leaders of all important ethnic groups must form a ruling coalition at the national level.
 - b) Each group has veto power over government policy, or at least over policies that affect them.
 - c) Government funds and public employment, such as the civil service, are divided between ethnicities, with each receiving a number of posts roughly proportional to its population.
 - d) Each ethnic group is afforded a high degree of autonomy over its own affairs.
 - e) The establishment of semiautonomous provinces, each with assigned powers, dominated by a different ethnic group.
- 32) Which of the following arguments does Handelman NOT make about ethnic tensions and democracy?
- a) Democratic regimes are more likely than dictatorships to negotiate peaceful settlements of ethnic warfare.
 - b) It may be necessary for majority rule to be tempered by constitutional guarantees of human rights, consociational arrangements, or other institutional protections for minorities.
 - c) The initial transition to democracy frequently intensifies existing ethnic animosities.
 - d) Politicians, even those opposed to violence, are tempted to use ethnic appeals as a means of gaining public support.
 - e) Majoritarian democracies are more likely to be stable in multiethnic societies, since they provide for a less fluid and more unambiguous distribution of political power.
- 33) An patron-client network would be an example of:
- a) a horizontal informal group
 - b) a horizontal formal group
 - c) a vertical informal group
 - d) a vertical formal group
 - e) a diagonal civil society organization

34) Which of the following best illustrates *weak state penetration*:

- a) no police presence in a dangerous slum
- b) corrupt customs inspectors at the port
- c) lack of government health care in a distant province
- d) both (a) and (c)
- e) both (b) and (c)

35) Which of the following is NOT true about wars of national liberation:

- a) they raised the costs of colonial rule to the colonizing power
- b) such wars occurred in Algeria and South Yemen, among other places
- c) were the most violent form of decolonization
- d) they often resulted in military victory by the anti-colonial movement
- e) had a radicalizing legacy for post-colonial politics

36) Anti-colonial nationalist movements engaged in “linkage politics” in order to:

- a) build broad coalitions from among varied grievances
- b) tie colonial rule to the ills of society
- c) join up with nationalist movements in other countries
- d) link an end to violence to colonial withdrawal
- e) both (b) and (d)

37) Income inequality tends to be greatest in:

- a) Latin America
- b) Asia
- c) Africa
- d) the Middle East
- e) the industrialized world

38) Which of the following statements is FALSE:

- a) “ethnotribunalism” involves the establishment of semi-judicial panels to resolve ethnic disputes within a country
- b) the goal of secessionist parties is mainly a change of the sovereign “ownership” of a territory.
- c) political and administrative decentralization can play a role in managing political conflict
- d) “ethnic cleansing” is violence intended to remove members of an ethnic group from a contested territory through killings and forced displacement
- e) when ethnic conflict occurs in a country, neighbouring countries may become involved because of shared ethnic ties

- 39) What fundamentally racist theme was the British equivalent of France's colonial *mission civilisatrice* ("civilizing mission")?
- a) A Place in the Sun
 - b) Manifest Destiny
 - c) John Bull's Mission
 - d) Imperial Overstretch
 - e) **White Man's Burden**
- 40) What does the theory of "associated-dependent development" argue?
- a) that the global capitalist system prevents third world development
 - b) that individuals tend to distribute the benefits of increased income to other members of their extended family
 - c) that northern banks and MNCs still retain considerable influence over southern economies
 - d) that some developing countries can experience economic growth and modernization, although income inequalities remain
 - e) **both (c) and (d)**