

## Chapter 2 Role of the State

### Multiple Choice

- 1) What does Michael Mann mean when he refers to infrastructural power?
- A) ability of the state to penetrate civil society
  - B) ability of the state to fend off globalization
  - C) ability of the state to inject capital into the economy
  - D) all of the above

Answer: A

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- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ is a group sharing a common history, identity, and culture, with a monopoly on the legitimate use of force linked to a specific territory recognized as sovereign by other countries.
- A) state
  - B) nation-state
  - C) modern nation-state
  - D) government

Answer: C

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- 3) Which of the following is NOT characteristic of the modern nation-state?
- A) kinship relations
  - B) rationality
  - C) bureaucracy
  - D) monopoly of legitimate force

Answer: A

Page Ref: 37

- 4) When discussing the state, *compulsory* refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people having no choice but to submit to the will of the state
  - B) the state's complete and absolute control over how to define, when to use, and how to use lawful force
  - C) the right to define what is and what is not lawful
  - D) interacting organizations and institutions

Answer: A

Page Ref: 37

- 5) When discussing the state, *monopoly* refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people have no choice but to submit to the will of the state
  - B) the state's complete and absolute control over how to define, when to use, and how to use lawful force
  - C) the right to define what is and what is not lawful
  - D) interacting organizations and institutions

Answer: B

Page Ref: 37

- 6) When discussing the state, *legitimacy* refers to:
- A) people have no choice but to submit to the will of the state
  - B) the state's complete and absolute control over how to define, when to use, and how to use lawful force
  - C) the right to define what is and what is not lawful
  - D) interacting organizations and institutions

Answer: C

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- 7) The idea that states emerge out of need for a social contract is a \_\_\_\_\_ view.
- A) Weberian
  - B) Hobbesian
  - C) Marxist
  - D) war-making

Answer: B

Page Ref: 38

- 8) The idea that states emerge the same way a racketeer creates danger and then provides protection is a \_\_\_\_\_ view.
- A) Weberian
  - B) Hobbesian
  - C) Marxist
  - D) war-making

Answer: D

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- 9) “[E]fficient extraction of resources in the form of taxes necessitates a bureaucratic apparatus (e.g., Internal Revenue Service), which in turn increases state making.” This statement captures a \_\_\_\_\_ view of the emergence and maintenance of the state.
- A) postmodern
  - B) Hobbesian
  - C) Marxist
  - D) war-making

Answer: D

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10) What concept corresponds with the idea that in the U.S. power held is by Democrats or Republicans?

- A) government
- B) legislative/parliamentary
- C) administrative/bureaucratic
- D) subcentral

Answer: A

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11) *Government* refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a specific regime in power
- B) a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state
- C) an extension of central government
- D) an independent power center that conflicts with the chief executive

Answer: A

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12) *Administration or bureaucracy* refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a specific regime in power
- B) a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state
- C) an extension of central government
- D) an independent power center that conflicts with the chief executive

Answer: B

Page Ref: 40

13) *Subcentral* refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a specific regime in power
- B) a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state
- C) an extension of central government
- D) an independent power center that conflicts with the chief executive

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42

14) *Legislative or parliamentary* refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a specific regime in power
- B) a sphere that manages day-to-day affairs of the state
- C) an extension of central government
- D) an independent power center that conflicts with the chief executive

Answer: D

Page Ref: 43

- 15) Which part of the state deals with the “management of violence”?
- A) judiciary
  - B) subcentral
  - C) government
  - D) military/police

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 41*

- 16) Which part of the state is independent from politicians and protects persons under state control?
- A) judiciary
  - B) subcentral
  - C) government
  - D) military/police

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 41*

- 17) A nation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a shared cultural identity and desire for political self-determination
  - B) a legal entity
  - C) a style of thought with an image of the world
  - D) legislative bodies that are independent power centers

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 43*

- 18) The state is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a shared cultural identity and desire for political self-determination
  - B) a legal entity
  - C) a style of thought with an image of the world
  - D) legislative bodies that are independent power centers

Answer: B

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- 19) Nationalism is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a shared cultural identity and desire for political self-determination
  - B) a legal entity
  - C) a style of thought with an image of the world
  - D) legislative bodies that are independent power centers

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 43*

20) When \_\_\_\_\_ coincides with a specific territory that is recognized as an autonomous political unit, it is termed a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) nation; nation-state
- B) culture; nationalism
- C) nationalism; nation-state
- D) state; nation

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 44*

21) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process of attaching “sacred qualities” to the state.

- A) Nationalism
- B) Nation
- C) Civil religion
- D) Stateness

Answer: C

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22) \_\_\_\_\_ offers opportunity for all adult citizens to share the responsibility for political decision-making.

- A) Democracy
- B) Totalitarianism
- C) Socialism
- D) Authoritarianism

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 47*

23) The U.S. Congress is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) representative democracy
- B) direct democracy
- C) socialist democracy
- D) liberal democracy

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 47*

24) New England town-hall meetings are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) representative democracy
- B) direct democracy
- C) socialist democracy
- D) liberal democracy

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 47*

25) Which type of state does not allow for any meaningful citizen participation?

- A) democratic
- B) totalitarian
- C) socialist
- D) authoritarian

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 49*

26) The former Soviet Union is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) democracy
- B) totalitarianism
- C) socialism
- D) authoritarianism

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 49-50*

27) Of the three types of state, which type of state has less control over society but does still inflict violence on its citizens?

- A) democracy
- B) totalitarian
- C) socialist
- D) authoritarian

Answer: D

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28) Saudi Arabia is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ state.

- A) democratic
- B) totalitarianian
- C) socialist
- D) authoritarian

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 50*

29) The belief that the growth in voluntary associations leads to the development of a strong civil society that operates independently of the state fits best with which theoretical perspective?

- A) pluralism
- B) elite/managerial
- C) class
- D) institutionalist

Answer: A

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- 30) Pluralism sees the state as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a neutral arbiter that independent actors attempt to influence
  - B) maintaining dominance of leaders of large bureaucratic organizations
  - C) maintaining and reproducing the interests of capitalists
  - D) a set of real organizations and bureaucracies that manage politics and the state

Answer: A

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- 31) “The state favors no particular set of actors” fits best with which theoretical perspective?
- A) pluralism
  - B) elite/managerial
  - C) class
  - D) institutionalist

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 52*

- 32) The idea that the core function of the state is maintaining the dominance of leaders of large bureaucratic organizations such as military, government, and corporations is best associated with which framework?
- A) pluralism
  - B) elite/managerial
  - C) class
  - D) institutionalist

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 53*

- 33) *Iron law of oligarchy* refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a style of thought with an image of the world
  - B) a prison cell for corrupt politicians
  - C) legislative bodies that are independent power centers
  - D) a tendency for all organizations to become centralized and controlled by only a few

Answer: D

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- 34) Which perspective would be best able to examine the connection between past U.S. presidents who were military generals such as Washington, Grant, Jackson, and Eisenhower?
- A) pluralism
  - B) elite/managerial
  - C) class
  - D) institutionalist

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 54*

- 35) The class perspective sees the state as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a neutral arbiter that independent actors attempt to influence
  - B) maintaining dominance of leaders of large bureaucratic organizations
  - C) maintaining and reproducing the interests of capitalists
  - D) a set of real organizations and bureaucracies that manage politics and the state

Answer: C  
*Page Ref: 55*

- 36) “Economics determines the shape and function of the state” fits best with which perspective?
- A) pluralism
  - B) elite/managerial
  - C) class
  - D) institutionalist

Answer: C  
*Page Ref: 55*

- 37) Institutionalists see the state as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a neutral arbiter that independent actors attempt to influence
  - B) maintaining dominance of leaders of large bureaucratic organizations
  - C) maintaining and reproducing the interests of capitalists
  - D) a set of real organizations and bureaucracies that manage politics and the state

Answer: D  
*Page Ref: 59*

- 38) The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective gives primacy to class domination.
- A) pluralism
  - B) elite/managerial
  - C) class
  - D) institutionalist

Answer: C  
*Page Ref: 55*

- 39) The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective gives primacy to the state as actual organizations attempting to control people and territories.
- A) pluralism
  - B) postmodern
  - C) class
  - D) institutionalist

Answer: D  
*Page Ref: 60*



- 40) The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective gives primacy to ruling elite.
- A) pluralism
  - B) elite-managerial
  - C) class
  - D) institutionalist

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 53-54*

- 41) The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective gives primacy to competing interest groups.
- A) pluralism
  - B) elite-managerial
  - C) class
  - D) institutionalist

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 52*

- 42) According to the pluralist approach, whose interest does the state serve?
- A) society
  - B) bureaucratic leaders
  - C) capitalists
  - D) the state

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 61*

- 43) According to the elite/managerial approach, whose interest does the state serve?
- A) society
  - B) bureaucratic leaders
  - C) capitalists
  - D) the state

Answer: B

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- 44) According to the class approach, whose interest does the state serve?
- A) society
  - B) bureaucratic leaders
  - C) capitalists
  - D) the state

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 61*

- 45) According to the institutionalist approach, whose interest does the state serve?
- A) society
  - B) bureaucratic leaders
  - C) capitalists
  - D) the state

Answer: D  
*Page Ref: 61*

- 46) According to the pluralist approach, who are the major political players?
- A) interest groups
  - B) elites
  - C) capitalists
  - D) state officials

Answer: A  
*Page Ref: 61*

- 47) According to the elite/managerial approach, who are the major political players?
- A) interest groups
  - B) elites
  - C) capitalists
  - D) state officials

Answer: B  
*Page Ref: 61*

- 48) According to the class approach, who are the major political players?
- A) interest groups
  - B) elites
  - C) capitalists
  - D) state officials

Answer: C  
*Page Ref: 61*

- 49) According to the institutionalist approach, who are the major political players?
- A) interest groups
  - B) elites
  - C) capitalists
  - D) state officials

Answer: D  
*Page Ref: 61*

50) The U.S. is an example of what type of welfare state?

- A) social democratic
- B) conservative
- C) private market
- D) liberal

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 63*

51) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the social and economic managerial role of a nation-state.

- A) Democracy
- B) Welfare state
- C) Nationalism
- D) Liberalism

Answer: B

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52) Scandinavian countries are examples of what type of welfare state?

- A) social democratic
- B) conservative
- C) private market
- D) liberal

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 64*

53) Cradle-to-grave programs such as health care and subsidized day care for children and elders are typical of what type of welfare state?

- A) social democratic
- B) conservative
- C) private market
- D) liberal

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 64*

54) Germany, France, and Italy are examples of what type of welfare state?

- A) social democratic
- B) conservative
- C) private market
- D) liberal

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 64*

## True/False

55) Taxation is an example of infrastructural power.

Answer: TRUE

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56) The state is one autonomous entity.

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref: 37*

57) Prior to the rise of the state, authority and power related to kinship and religion.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref: 37*

58) The state does not have legitimate authority to decide when force is permissible.

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref: 38*

59) Ultimately, it is the collective society that designates legitimacy to the state.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref: 38*

60) In the U.S., the judiciary has substantial influence through policymaking.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref: 41*

61) Palestine is an example of a place that has a sense of nation but no state.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref: 43*

62) The nation is a legal creation while the attachment to state is emotional.

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref: 44*

63) Only since the addition of the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1971 have adults younger than twenty-one been allowed the right to vote.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref: 47-48*

64) The elite/managerial perspective rejects the idea that the state represents one dominant group at the expense of others

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref: 52*

## Fill-in-the-Blank

65) The \_\_\_\_\_ is a group sharing a common history, identity, and culture, with a monopoly on the legitimate use of force linked to a specific territory recognized as sovereign by other countries.

Answer: MODERN NATION-STATE

*Page Ref: 37*

66) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ability of the state to use physical force administered by the military and \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of the state to influence and control civil society.

Answer: DESPOTIC POWER; INFRASTRUCTURAL POWER

*Page Ref: 37*

67) When \_\_\_\_\_ coincides with a specific territory that is recognized as an autonomous political unit, it is termed a \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: NATIONALISM; NATION-STATE

*Page Ref: 44*

68) Think of the concept civil religion in conjunction with the statement “don’t let the flag touch the ground.” In this statement “flag” resembles the \_\_\_\_\_ and “ground” the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: SACRED; PROFANE

*Page Ref: 44*

69) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are the three basic models of the modern state.

Answer: DEMOCRACY; TOTALITARIANISM; AUTHORITARIAN

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70) The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to trumping the right of the minority.

Answer: TYRANNY OF THE MAJORITY

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71) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are the three “flavors” of the elite/managerial theory when it comes to the study of the state.

Answer: CLASSICAL; POWER ELITE; CLASS DOMINATION

*Page Ref: 54-55*

72) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a political organization of global flow and exchange that has no geographical boundaries.

Answer: EMPIRE

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73) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are the three types of welfare state.

Answer: LIBERAL, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC; CONSERVATIVE

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## Short Answer and Essay Questions

- 74) In what ways can the state penetrate civil society?
- 75) Describe the differences and similarities between the traditional state and the modern state.
- 76) What are the three components of the state identified by the authors? How do each one of these components relate to the operation of the state?
- 77) In what ways does the “collective society” designate legitimacy to the states?
- 78) Describe the two contrasting views of how the state emerges.
- 79) Describe the six components of the state.
- 80) What are the primary differences between nation and state?
- 81) What are the three basic models of the modern state?
- 82) How are democracies sometimes undemocratic?
- 83) What is the “tyranny of the majority”?
- 84) How are totalitarian and authoritarian states different?
- 85) Using the recent changes in Pakistan (e.g., ousting president Musharraf for opposition leader), explain the differences between democratization and liberalization. Since 2008, has Pakistan become more democratized or liberalized?
- 86) Compare and contrast how pluralism, elite/managerial, and class theoretical frameworks view the state.
- 87) What are the three “flavors” of the elite/managerial perspective as it relates to the state? How do they differ?
- 88) How would the three theoretical perspectives (pluralism, elite/managerial, and class) answer the following four questions?
- In whose interest does the state serve?
  - Who influences and controls the state?
  - To what extent do the masses hold political elites accountable?
  - How do states change?
- 89) The authors discuss three variations of the class-based theories of the state. Describe how each of these variations views the state; why the state operates to serve the capitalist class; and how the state functions to maintain the capitalist system.
- 90) As of January 2011, the national unemployment rate is 9.4 percent. The high rate of unemployment has led to vigorous debate about what role the state should play in tackling unemployment. Using unemployment, explain how the following theoretical frameworks

(pluralist, elite/managerial, and class) would analyze the relationship between the state and unemployment.