

## Second Exam Review Sheet

1. What type of political system does France have?
2. In a parliamentary system what interest does a legislator usually represent?
3. Is it more likely to have coalition governments and no party holding the majority of the seats in parliament when there is proportional representation?
4. Mosca's book *The Ruling Class* is representative of which approach to the study of politics?
5. What is a Free Rider?
6. Which political system is more likely to cause political gridlock?
7. What is the role of the state in the Elite and Marxist approach to politics?
8. According to Marx what are the stages of history that were class based societies?
9. Why would a proportional representation electoral system reduce the negativism of legislative election campaigns?
10. How many candidates get elected from a district in a WTA-SMD electoral system?
11. What does the "two gun fighters" analogy refer to?
12. What are the examples of dominant party systems and unstable multi-party systems?
13. What type of legislature do federal political systems have?
14. What is a unitary state?
15. What are examples of Charismatic leaders?
16. What is the role of class conflict in change according to Karl Marx?
17. How is a prime minister selected in a parliamentary system as opposed to a presidential system?
18. What are the five major rationales for the existence of a federation?
19. What is legitimacy?
20. Has the power of legislatures increased or decline during the past century?
21. Where is power concentrated in a unitary state?
22. Give examples of groups that are considered to be nations?
23. What is the name of the person holding the title of executive in a parliamentary system and a presidential system?
24. How does the group approach to the study of politics view the state?
25. When does the state resort to the use of force against its own people?
26. Which evidence would most seriously undermine the elite approach?
27. Give examples of associational and institutional interest groups?
28. What is the defining feature of participatory democracy?
29. What are the functions of the judiciary?
30. What is meant by state sovereignty?
31. Which approach to the study of politics uses the concept of elite circulation?
32. How do elites maintain their role in a society?
33. What are the two types of multi-party systems?
34. What is the difference between the class approach and the elite approach when it comes to the lower class?
35. Who wrote the book *Who Governs?*
36. What does the concept of "independent judiciary" mean?
37. What are the downsides of having a two-party system?
38. According to Marx, who benefits from the improvements in productivity under capitalism?
39. What role does the head of state play?
40. Which electoral systems are more widely used proportional representation or WTA?
41. Which form of govt. is more widely used federalism or unitary?
42. Which electoral system promotes accurate representation of the voting population?
43. What is a nation?
44. Which branch of government is entrusted with interpreting the constitutionality of laws?
45. What variables does Max Weber use to determine your class status?
46. What is involved in the role of "legislative oversight" of the executive branch?

47. What is the relationship between party systems and electoral systems?
48. What was the original purpose of legislatures?
49. What are the components of Easton's political systems approach to the study of politics?
50. What is the state?
51. Give examples of informal groups?
52. According to your book, what type of political system do Switzerland and the EU have?
53. In which electoral system is a vote for a third party considered a wasted vote?
54. When it comes to electoral systems, what do the US and the UK have in common?
55. What does accumulation refer to in the lecture about the state?
56. Which theory contends that power in the US is diffused among multiple interest groups?
57. What is the main difference between an authoritarian and a totalitarian regime?
58. Who acts as head of govt. and head of states in a presidential system of govt.?
59. What evidence does your book cite that money dominates politics in the US?
60. What are the "stages of the policy process" outlined in the book?
61. What is the relationship between group size and lobbying effectiveness?
62. According to your book, what was the major cause for the partition of India and Pakistan?
63. According to Marx, can a society skip a stage of history?
64. What is Marx's definition of class?
65. What are the major assumptions of the modern elite approach to the study of politics?
66. What are the advantages that a parliamentary system has over a presidential system?
67. In a parliamentary proportional representation system who decides the candidates that will run under the party label?
68. What does it mean that the President is the "sole executive?"
69. Why does pluralist theory contend that no one interest group can dominate public policy?
70. What does it mean that the state is a "juggler?"
71. What is the role of the state in pluralist theory?
72. What sources does the state draw on for its legitimacy?
73. Are there more democracies or non-democracies in the world today?
74. What happens to a cabinet if it loses the support of parliament?
75. According to David Easton, what do "values" include?
76. What does the term "first among equals" mean?
77. Name three modern elite theorists?
78. What is the source of elite power according Mosca, and Pareto?
79. Which system of govt. has separation of powers?
80. Which electoral system has seats in the legislature equal to the number of districts that the legislatures are elected from?
81. What are the effects of a PR electoral system?
82. Where are the ministers selected from in parliamentary system of govt.?
83. What is judicial review?
84. What "interests" can a legislator represent?
85. In which countries did Marx believe socialist revolution would occur?
86. Who fulfills the role of head of state/head of govt. in a parliamentary system vs. a presidential system?