The broad, basic definition of *politics* given by the text is

- the restriction of human freedom in the name of national sovereignty.
- *the authoritative allocation of values for a society.*
- the struggle for economic self-interest.
- the manipulation of public opinion by government.
- rule by the people.

The broad, basic definition of *government* given by the text is

- the use of force to benefit an elite.
- *legitimate use of force within specified geographic boundaries to control human behavior.*
- taking from each according to his or her ability and giving to each according to need.
- leaders controlling power and authority.
- citizens participating in community decisions.

When the authors say that we live in an era of “globalization,” they mean that citizens and nations are increasingly

- industrialized.
- commercialized.
- belligerent
- peace loving.
- **interdependent**

Globalization can be seen as a threat to

- commercial activity
- *national sovereignty.*
- socialism
- capitalism
- liberalism

Although globalization can threaten national security, this can create desirable outcomes, as shown by the international community’s attempt to force Bashar al-Assad to surrender Syria’s

- stockpile of nuclear weapons
- foreign currency stocks used to buy illegal weapons
- **chemical weapons.**
- computer hacking hardware
- hostages held to deter attacks from Western powers
Two nations with deep ties to the principle of communism that have moved in the direction of more private property are

- Brazil and Argentina
- Japan and South Korea
- Russia and China.
- South Africa and Ethiopia
- Germany and France.

Hobbes took his ideas about man in the state of nature from his experience in the

- Hundred years war
- English Civil War
- Frontier in North America
- Outback of Australia

Hobbes believes that this form of government would be best

- Democracy
- Republic
- None
- Dictatorship

What is the most important function of government according to Hobbes?

- Preservation of property
- Taxing the Wealthy
- Elimination of the Elite
- Political Stability/Peace

Hobbes and Locke are considered to be what kind of political theorists?

- Evolutionary
- Force
- Social Contract
- Divine Right

Which political Philosopher said that life in a state of nature is “solitary, poore, nasty, brutish, and short.”

- Locke
- Hobbes
- Rousseau
- Montesquieu
Locke would describe that man in the state of nature has ____________ while Hobbes believes man in the state of nature has ____________

perfect protection/no property
Conflict/perfect freedom
No Property/perfect protection
**Perfect Freedom/Conflict**

Hobbes believes that governmental powers should be

- Divided into tree branches
- Eliminated and man should revert to the state of nature
- **Unified in one institution**
- Divided into two branches

Which philosopher's writings most closely resemble United States' political writings?

- Hobbes
- Aristotle
- Plato
- **Locke**

According to Locke, the reason for men to leave the state of nature is for the preservation of

- life
- liberty
- property
- **All of these**

Locke believes the powers of government should be

- eliminated
- given to the Elite
- unified
- **divided**

Laws, according to Locke, should

1. apply equally to all
2. be for the good of society
3. not raise taxes without the consent of the governed
4. not transfer power to another w/o the consent of the governed

- i & ii
- i, ii, iii, iv
- i, ii, & iv
- i only
According to Locke, if the government is not doing what society says it should, i.e. preserving life, liberty etc., the people have the right to

- petition it
- **overthrow it**
- move
- accept it until it changes

Locke believes people base their decisions on

- Fear
- Instinct
- **Reason**
- Passion

Locke says this is the first and fundamental act of society

- Punish those that break natural law
- **Create Rules of Society (Constitution)**
- Declare Independence
- Taxation of the wealthy (redistribution)