

## POL215 List of Questions

*Latex formatted questions may not properly render*

**Q1 \_\_\_\_ considered the whole history of civilisation a betrayal**

- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Montesquieu
- ☐ Rousseau
- ☐ Hoobes

**Q2 Which of these is not regarded as an idealist theorist?**

- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Hegel
- ☐ Hobbes

**Q3 In Hegel, only the actual is considered \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ rational
- ☐ political
- ☐ right
- ☐ just

**Q4 Bentham defined \_\_\_\_ as surplus of pleasure over pain**

- ☐ healing
- ☐ happiness
- ☐ state
- ☐ power

**Q5 John Locke regards \_\_\_\_ as the end of government**

- ☐ public good
- ☐ happiness
- ☐ civil society
- ☐ morality

**Q6 \_\_\_\_ is the author of The Poverty of Philosophy**

- ☐ Locke
- ☐ Marx
- ☐ Hegel
- ☐ Montesquieu

**Q7 Which of Rousseau's catchphrase inspired the French Revolution?**

- ☐ Autorité, Égalité, Fraternité',
- ☐ Liberté, Égalité, Autorité',
- ☐ Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité',
- ☐ Liberté, Autorité, Fraternité',

**Q8 Marx advocated the transfer of ownership of means of production to \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ workers
- ☐ state
- ☐ traders
- ☐ presidents

**Q9 Rousseau's book on the education of the citizen was entitled \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ De Cive
- ☐ Educatione
- ☐ Republica
- ☐ Emile

**Q10 The duty of the overthrowing of the state in Marx lies with the \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ populace
- ☐ coupists
- ☐ proletariat
- ☐ soldiers

**Q11 Marx predicted the collapse of \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ authority
- ☐ labour
- ☒ capitalism
- ☐ governments

**Q12 In Karl Marx's political thought, the emergence of \_\_\_\_ is linked to the emergence of private property**

- ☐ feudalism
- ☐ Wealth
- ☐ Command
- ☒ state

**Q13 To \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are the two instances where the human hero can show himself to be godlike**

- ☐ fight and conquer in a war
- ☐ make and adjudicate laws
- ☒ establish and govern a state
- ☐ marry and procreate children

**Q14 Which of these is not among the feature of communism?**

- ☐ Existence of classless society
- ☐ Dictatorship of proletariat
- ☐ Abolition of property
- ☒ Enthronement of democracy

**Q15 The \_\_\_\_ of the modern society is described by Marx as a committee for the protection of the property of the entire bourgeoisie class**

- ☐ bank
- ☐ politicians
- ☒ executives
- ☐ workers

**Q16 The co-authors of The Manifesto of the Communist Party are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_**

- ☒ Marx and Engel
- ☐ Lenin and Mill
- ☐ Crito and Socrates
- ☐ Hegel and Marx

**Q17 \_\_\_\_ sponsored the law seeking to substitute person for women thereby giving impetus to future universal suffrage**

- ☐ J. S. Mill
- ☒ J. J. Rousseau
- ☐ Immanuel Kant
- ☐ St. Gregory

**Q18 Which of these is not among the sources of pleasure and pain according to Bentham?**

- ☒ economical
- ☐ physical
- ☐ moral
- ☐ political

**Q19 According to Hegel, the most selfish of all associations is the \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ state
- ☐ civil society
- ☐ church
- ☒ family

**Q20 \_\_\_\_ propounded the theory of the noble savage as the true man of virtue**

- ☐ Plato's
- ☒ Rousseau
- ☐ Cicero
- ☐ Augustine

**Q21 \_\_\_\_ holds that government was unnecessary in the state of nature, however, it is the only way of ruling man in his fallen state**

- ☐ Cicero
- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Seneca
- ☐ Zeno

**Q22 According to Machiavelli, which of these pursuits is not among the ends of man**

- ☐ holiness
- ☐ fame
- ☐ power
- ☐ greatness

**Q23 Jean Bodin viewed the law of the state as simply \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ the command of the ruler
- ☐ the command of God
- ☐ the social conventions
- ☐ natural laws

**Q24 While the fathers of the Church believed in the supremacy of the Church over the state \_\_\_\_ first devoted his writings to enthrone the supremacy state over the church**

- ☐ Machiavelli
- ☐ Marsilio
- ☐ Hobbes
- ☐ Anselm

**Q25 Which of these is not among the characteristic of life of man in state of nature in Thomas Hobbes?**

- ☐ short
- ☐ brutish
- ☐ poor
- ☐ communal

**Q26 Locke's First Treatise on Government was designed to refute the theory of \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Parliamentary democracy
- ☐ Divine right of kings
- ☐ Ecclesiastical authority
- ☐ Natural law theory

**Q27 Seneca viewed \_\_\_\_ as leading to the fall of man**

- ☐ sin
- ☐ evolution of monarchy
- ☐ political theorising
- ☐ advancement in arts

**Q28 Seneca's theory placed much emphasis on all of these but one?**

- ☐ humanitarianism
- ☐ gentleness
- ☐ obedience
- ☐ sympathy

**Q29 Seneca viewed virtue as constituting the struggle for \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ right
- ☐ power
- ☐ salvation
- ☐ reward

**Q30 Locke's distinction between duty to society and duty to government enabled to recommend \_\_\_\_ without anarchy in the commonwealth**

- ☐ compulsion
- ☐ resistance
- ☐ obedience
- ☐ punishment

**Q31 Thomas Hobbess witnessed \_\_\_\_ revolution**

- ☐ French

- ☐ American
- ☐ Russian
- ☐ Puritan

**Q32 Which of these is not among the powers identified by Locke?**

- ☐ paternal power
- ☐ ecclesiastical power
- ☐ political power
- ☐ despotic power

**Q33 In Jean Bodin, the state's power does not extend to the \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Church
- ☐ Prison
- ☐ Family
- ☐ School

**Q34 Group of French scholars, predominantly Roman Catholics, among the first to accommodate the existence of many religions in one state is known as \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Machievellians
- ☐ Manichaeans
- ☐ Jacobians
- ☐ politique

**Q35 Machiavelli identified two ways of contesting for power, namely, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ law and brute force
- ☐ election and judiciary
- ☐ revolution and coup d'etat
- ☐ violence and mob attack

**Q36 Seneca held that as far as men remained pure, they had no need of \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ government
- ☐ religion
- ☐ society
- ☐ wealth

**Q37 Aquinas described law as ordinance of \_\_\_\_ designed for the common good promulgated by him who has the care of the community**

- ☐ reason
- ☐ society
- ☐ legislature
- ☐ men

**Q38 The wicked king is also entitled to obedience, is a saying attributed to \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Ambrose
- ☐ St Gregory
- ☐ Machiavelli
- ☐ Seneca

**Q39 According to Cicero, \_\_\_\_ is the promulgator of the natural law**

- ☐ Assembly
- ☐ Legislature
- ☐ Monarch
- ☐ God

**Q40 The cynics adopted the life of \_\_\_\_ in principle**

- ☐ politics
- ☐ leadership
- ☐ poverty
- ☐ war

**Q41 Which of the following is not among the virtues considered in Plato's The Republics**

- ☐ Justice
- ☐ Wisdom

- ☐ Generosity
- ☐ Moderation

**Q42 The worst among all forms of bad governments, according to Plato, is \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Gerontocracy
- ☐ Democracy
- ☐ Timocracy
- ☐ Tyranny

**Q43 The famous ruler tutored by Aristotle is \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Alexander the Great
- ☐ Julius Caser
- ☐ E. Blyden
- ☐ Socrates

**Q44 Academy is to Plato as \_\_\_\_ is to Aristotle**

- ☐ Campus
- ☐ Lyceum
- ☐ Mysterium
- ☐ Magisteria

**Q45 Epicurianism rests on the position that the life of \_\_\_\_ consists the good life**

- ☐ pleasure
- ☐ study
- ☐ leadership
- ☐ morality

**Q46 According to Plato, all true education is a training of our sympathies so that we may \_\_ and \_\_ in a right manner**

- ☐ rule and be ruled
- ☐ love and hate
- ☐ study and grow
- ☐ obey and order

**Q47 Which of these is not among the branches of education to be provided in Aristotle's ideal state**

- ☐ Gymnastics
- ☐ Painting
- ☐ Mathematics
- ☐ Music

**Q48 \_\_\_\_ described man as a political animal**

- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Pythagoras
- ☐ Hobbes

**Q49 According to Plato, democracy is a bad form of government that emerged as consequence of triumph of the \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ voters
- ☐ politician
- ☐ philosopher king
- ☐ poor

**Q50 The workers in society are equated with what part of the person in Plato?**

- ☐ soul
- ☐ head
- ☐ body
- ☐ spirit

**Q51 Which of these does not refer to the courageous elements of the human society in Plato**

- ☐ Soldiers
- ☐ Guardians
- ☐ Activists
- ☐ Auxiliaries

**Q52 The defining element of the philosopher king is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Courage
- ☐ Wealth
- ☐ Command
- ☐ Wisdom

**Q53 To \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are the two instances where the human hero can show himself to be godlike**

- ☐ fight and conquer in a war
- ☐ make and adjudicate laws
- ☐ establish and govern a state
- ☐ marry and procreate children

**Q54 The mutual needs of individuals and the \_\_\_\_\_ to be realised are the two factors driving the polis**

- ☐ Culture
- ☐ Wealth
- ☐ Knowledge
- ☐ Aptitudes

**Q55 Can a citizen ever be justified for disobeying the state is the central teaching of Plato's book known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Euthyphro
- ☐ The Republics
- ☐ Crito
- ☐ Gorgias

**Q56 "Is what is good good because the gods approve of it or do the gods approve what is good because it is good" is the fundamental question considered in Plato's work known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Euthyphro
- ☐ The Republics
- ☐ Crito
- ☐ Gorgias

**Q57 Aristophanes regarded democracy as bad form of government because it gave \_\_\_\_\_ access to government and power**

- ☐ masses
- ☐ unqualified
- ☐ politicians
- ☐ illiterates

**Q58 Socrates, the great critic of Athenian democracy, was accused and executed for \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Corrupting the youth
- ☐ Impersonation
- ☐ Adultery
- ☐ Idolatory

**Q59 In Xenophon's book, Constitution of Athens, democracy was conceived as instrument for exploiting the \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ poor
- ☐ people
- ☐ masses
- ☐ rich

**Q60 \_\_\_\_\_ treatise on History exposed the curiosity of the ancient Greeks about the laws, customs and institutions of other lands**

- ☐ Plato's
- ☐ Herdotus'
- ☐ Pythagoras
- ☐ Permanides

**Q61 The ancient Europeans first made contact with ancient middle East civilisation in \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Egypt
- ☐ Mesopotamia
- ☐ Rome

**Q62 The city state is to Greece as \_\_\_\_\_ is to Rome**

- ☐ parliament

- ☐ polis
- ☐ patrioka
- ☐ commonwealth

**Q63 The enlightenment is famous for featuring two prominent \_\_\_\_ in France and USA**

- ☐ coups
- ☐ terrorism
- ☐ wars
- ☐ revolutions

**Q64 Which of these is not among the subjects discussed in Plato's The Republics**

- ☐ justice
- ☐ courage
- ☐ bureaucracy
- ☐ moderation

**Q65 Plato's book which considered whether a citizen can ever be justified in disobeying the state is known as the \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Republic
- ☐ Apology
- ☐ Euthyphro
- ☐ Crito

**Q66 "Is what is right right because the gods approve of it or do the gods approve what is right because it is right" is the ultimate question explored in Plato's book called**

- ☐ Republic
- ☐ Apology
- ☐ Euthyphro
- ☐ Crito

**Q67 In Italy, Plato studied with the students of \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Socrates
- ☐ Caesar
- ☐ Pythagoras
- ☐ Abimades

**Q68 \_\_\_\_ first argued that there would be no liberty when the executive and legislative powers are united in one person**

- ☐ Montesquieu
- ☐ Hobbes
- ☐ Locke
- ☐ Aquinas

**Q69 The era of enlightenment in the history of political thought is characterised by intense \_\_\_\_ of religious revelations**

- ☐ disobedience
- ☐ skepticism
- ☐ faith
- ☐ assimilation

**Q70 The modern concept of the state as centralising force for stability derived from the writings of \_\_\_\_ and Bodin**

- ☐ Machiavelli
- ☐ Hobbes
- ☐ Luther
- ☐ Plato

**Q71 Thomas Hobbes' book, the Leviathan contains his famous theory of \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ commonwealth
- ☐ social contract
- ☐ global government
- ☐ Absolute peace

**Q72 The reformation promoted the absolute authority of \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Politicians
- ☐ Pope
- ☐ Kings

- ☐ Presidents

**Q73 Their titles as \_\_\_\_ gave the pope and the emperor the power to exercise authority during the medieval era**

- ☐ Conquerors of kingdom
- ☐ vicars of Christ
- ☐ warriors of the city
- ☐ Pprotectors of the horizon

**Q74 The highest ethical responsibility of the ancient Greece consists in \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Participation in the affairs of the polis
- ☐ Philosophising about good and bad
- ☐ Learning an teaching political history
- ☐ Serving in the city's parliament

**Q75 The ancient Romans called their king \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ monarch
- ☐ rex
- ☐ tsar
- ☐ autocrat

**Q76 \_\_\_\_ characterised the ancient Greek politics**

- ☐ freedom for all
- ☐ War
- ☐ Democracy
- ☐ City states

**Q77 The Western political civilisation began during the reign of \_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Alexander the Great
- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Pericles

**Q78 Western political thought emerged in \_\_\_\_ century B.C**

- ☐ 3rd
- ☐ 4th
- ☐ 5th
- ☐ 6th

**Q79 Which of these is not among the subjects of history of political thought?**

- ☐ Bureaucracy of the state
- ☐ Nature of the state
- ☐ Reason of the state
- ☐ Place of individual in the state

**Q80 History of political thought attempts to understand and interpret the changing \_\_\_\_ of the state**

- ☐ Leaders
- ☐ Theories
- ☐ Democracies
- ☐ Practices