1st Quiz Questions for Politology Lecture by Aysel Musayeva

1. What is your understanding of political science and how it works in the world?
2. Give an example of first modern political scientists and what they tried to do in political science?
3. What is political behaviour and explain roles of political behaviour in political science?
4. Explain importance of political institutions and give an example one of countries` systems on political institutions on detailed analysis.
5. How is understanding of political outcomes and give an example on political science
6. What is ***Rational Choice Approach*** and what is aim of its on political science?
7. What is mean of ***Institutional Approach*** and what is role of its on political science?
8. What is relationship between actors and institutions on political science?
9. Which method was pioneered by John Stuart Mill in the mid 19th century and how is identifing that methods on political sciences?
10. What is relationship ***case studies*** and ***comparative methods***?
11. If political scientist using survey and statistical methods, which type of methods are used? Explain your answer.
12. What is comparative method? How is it using with case studies? Give example
13. What is meaning of power in political science?
14. Identify and define one of power types. Explain your answer
15. What is ***Persuasion*** on political science? How should use by politicians?
16. What is ***Manipulation*** on political science? How should use by politicians?
17. How can set up relationship between persuasion and manipulation as using power? Explain your answer on analysis.
18. If power is so complicated, which types of power should use by politicians?
19. What is state? Do all nations posses their own states? Explain your answer.
20. Compare and contrast unitary, federal and confederal states.
21. Define sovereignity.Why is important for states? Explain your answer.
22. Define legitimacy. Why are sovereignity and legitimacy important to consider when analyzing states?
23. What is nation ? How does it differ from a state?
24. How is relationship nation and state? Explain your answer.
25. Are American citizens a nation, or is the United States a multinational state?

2nd Quiz Questions for Politology Lecture by Aysel Musayeva

1. How is Plato approach to *“What purpose should the state serve?”* argument? Explain your answer with details.
2. What is Aristotle approach to *“Should States Promote Equality?”* argument? Explain your evaluations
3. According to Hobbes, “What is purpose of state”? Explain your answer.
4. What is your understanding of democracy and how it works in political science?
5. What is meaning of democracy and do you agree Robert Dahl`s approach on it? explain your answer details.
6. How to measure the level of democracy in the world? What are using for measuring democracy? Explain with analayzing.
7. What are prominent sets of explanations for countries`democratisation? give detailed analysis.
8. How is understanding of social and economic modernization with democracy? Give an example with answer.
9. Explaining of what is *Seymour Martin Lipset(1959)* argument on democracy and give an example with analayzed.
10. Who is proponent of *“Modernisation theory”* and what is his argument on democracy with this theory?
11. *“Modernisation led to a new form of culture emerging, a civic culture, which in turn created and sustained democracy”* (Ronald Inglehart). Identify this hypothesewith with democratisation.
12. Inglehart agrees with Lipset`s starting point that *“Economic development is important, but for Inglehart this is because economic development leads to a new culture and it is* ***culture*** *that creates and sustains democracy”* . Doing analyze with democracy argument.
13. “*Islamic countries are not compatible with democracy overlook important lessons from history” analayzing with democracy arguments.*
14. How is understanding “Strategic bargains and democracy” theory in Acemoglu and Robinson arguments?
15. What is mean of Thomas Jeffeson`s political theory? Explain your answer with analayzing.
16. How is Madison argue that *“seperation of power”* argument in divided among branches of government? Explain your evaluations.
17. What are clasical liberalism arguments by John Locke(1632-1704) for state of nature? Explain your answers
18. Which political ideology is advocating by T.H.Green(1836-1882) and what argument promotes by this ideology?
19. What are modern liberalism arguments for state of nature? Explain your answer on your evaluations.
20. Compare and contrast classical and modern liberalism on matters of liberty and government. Explain your answer on analyzing.
21. What are Burkean traditional conservativism arguments? Explain your answer with details.
22. Identify that traditional conservativisim and classical liberal conservativisim in conflict issues. Explain answer with analyzing.
23. When and how has President Bush been controversial to other conservatives? Give an example related to his presidental campaign and during his presidency.
24. What is arguing by socialist ideology and explain that religious source of socialist ideology.
25. What are contributions by Karl Marx (1818-1883) on marxism ? Explain your asnswer on political side.

 **Final Exam Questions for Politology by Aysel Musayeva**

1. What is the connection between fascism and totalitarianism? Explain with details.
2. How is understanding of fascism? Analyzing with evaluations
3. How are arguments of totalitarianism? Analyzing with evaluations
4. Compare and contrast the fascism of Mussolini and Hitler.
5. Explain aspects of the Hitler`s fascism with evaluations
6. What are arguments of neofascism? Analyzing with fascism arguments.
7. How is understanding of feminism? Explain your answer
8. «A patriarchal system is a system based on a sexual hierarchy, whereby men exist in positions of superiority and women are accorded positions of subordination and dependency» doing analyze with understanding of feminism.
9. How is understanding of liberal feminism? Explain your answer
10. How is understanding of environmentalism? Explain your answer
11. Would you rank the United States as high, low, or medium on a democracy scale? Explain your answer by discussing the United States in relation to one of the five components—participatory, pluralist, protective, performance, and developmental of democracy.
12. Compare and contrast Great Britain and the United States on the question of protective democracy.
13. Compare and contrast interest groups and political parties.
14. What defines and differentiates presidential and parliamentary systems?
15. What is collective responsibility? Explain your answers
16. Discuss three characteristics of U.S. elections with evaluations.
17. What is the difference between a membership organization and a non-membership organization? Explain your answers.
18. Compare and contrast Switzerland and the United States on the question of participatory democracy. What is a referendum?
19. Compare and contrast Argentina and the United States on the question of developmental democracy. Explain your evaluations
20. What defines realism as a model of analysis?
21. What defines idealism as a model of analysis?
22. How is difference between idealism and realism? Explain your evaluations.
23. Identify three divisions of the UN. Give descriptions about roles of them.
24. What is NATO? How might idealists and realists differ in their views of NATO’s role in the post bipolar period? Analyzing with evaluations.
25. What is Joseph Nye’s model of understanding international relations? Explain answers