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. How is understanding of ***Rational Choice Approach*** and what is aim of its on political science?
7. What is meaning 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. How you make connection ***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. How is meaning of ***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 with examples.
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. How is your understanding with 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? Explain your answers with analysis.
26. *It is not only consciousness or a feeling of belonging to a certain nation; it is also, according to the definition by experts of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (1939:16), "a desire to forward the strength, liberty, or prosperity of a nation, whether one's own or another."*  **Which political idea describing in there? What is your understanding this political idelogy`relations with state. Explain your answer with details.**
27. **Which is political ideology approach to this argument** “*We all know what it is. It is love of country. It is pride in what a country stands for and was founded on. It is the full-throated expression of that love and that pride.”* **Explain your evaluations comparing with nationalism.**
28. Sometimes the discrimination comes from a rule or policy that is the same for everyone, but has an unfair effect on people of a particular race, colour, religion or origin. Which Explain your answer. **Which political idea describing in there?**
29. What is your understanding of democracy and how it works in political science?
30. What is meaning of democracy and do you agree Robert Dahl`s approach on it? explain your answer details.
31. How to measure the level of democracy in the world? What are using for measuring democracy? Explain with analayzing.
32. How is understanding of social and economic modernization with democracy? Give an example with answer.
33. *“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.
34. “*Islamic countries are not compatible with democracy overlook important lessons from history” analayzing with democracy arguments.*
35. How is understanding “Strategic bargains and democracy” theory in Acemoglu and Robinson arguments?
36. What are clasical liberalism arguments by John Locke(1632-1704) for state of nature? Explain your answers.
37. Which political ideology is advocating by T.H.Green(1836-1882) and what argument promotes by this ideology?
38. What are modern liberalism arguments for state of nature? Explain your answer on your evaluations.
39. Compare and contrast classical and modern liberalism on matters of liberty and government. Explain your answer on analyzing.
40. What are Burkean traditional conservativism arguments? Explain your answer with details.
41. Identify that traditional conservativisim and classical liberal conservativisim in conflict issues. Explain answer with analyzing.
42. How is understanding of fascism? Analyzing with evaluations
43. How is understanding of totalitarianism? Analyzing evaluations with fascism.
44. What is the connection between fascism and totalitarianism? Explain with details.
45. Compare and discuss the fascism of Mussolini and Hitler.Explain your answer with details.
46. What are arguments of neofascism? Analyzing with fascism arguments.
47. How is understanding of feminism? Explain your answer with details.
48. How is understanding of liberal feminism? Explain your answer
49. “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.**
50. What is arguing by socialism? explain arguments with social democracy.
51. What is arguing by socialism ideology and explain it with social democracy arguments on example.
52. What is a model of analysis? Comparing both of them with based on analyzing of international relations.
53. What defines idealism as a model of analysis? Thinking about how idealism logically can be, called liberal idealism or liberalism.
54. What defines realism as a model of analysis? Discuss with details.
55. How could see differences between idealism and realism? Explain with your arguments.
56. How is your understanding of bipolarism with international issues?
57. Identify one of the three examples of foreign policymaking issues after World War II that were influenced by bipolar considerations.
58. What are the arguments in favor of viewing the UN as an effective organization? Explain your arguments.
59. *Idealists emphasize the potential utility of international organizations in facilitating peaceful cooperation among governments. By participating in international organizations such as the UN or the European Union, governments can formulate rules for mutually beneficial peaceful interaction*. **What defines idealism as a model of analysis with UN or EU? Thinking and discussing about these arguments**.
60. *Realism suggests that the interests of governments are best promoted when governments gain and hold power relative to other states.* *What defines realism as a model of analysis?* **Discuss with these arguments.**
61. *“According to realists, states exist in a condition of anarchy, in which there is no ultimate enforcer of rules and therefore states must guard their own power in order to defend their interests in a world characterized by conflict and the threat of conflict.”* **Identifying these arguments with realism.**
62. Identify three divisions of the UN for international relations.
63. What manner might realism and idealism be considered identical, and what should be arguments when one tries to analyze the events of 9/11?
64. “*By participating in international organizations such as the UN or the European Union, governments can formulate rules for mutually beneficial peaceful interaction”* Which model of analysis could be claimed these arguments? **Explain with details.**
65. *“Foreign policy must be based on a state’s need to protect and advance its own power, not on morality (if power and morality come into conflict)”* **Discuss these ideas with hard-soft power international views.**
66. How should be related idealism-realism arguments in the views of hard power-soft power perspectives?
67. After the end of World War II in 1945, how international politics can be seen as a bipolar system by political scientists. Give your arguments with self-observations.
68. What is the role of the UN on international relations? Give your arguments with one example.
69. How effective can the UN be in working for peace and justice? Explain with three factors.
70. What is the role of the European Union? How is should be more effective to international relations with its institutional structures?
71. What is NATO? How might see in views of realism for NATO’s role in the postbipolar period?
72. How should be evaluated realism arguments as using hard power in role of the NATO?
73. What could be understanding idealism arguments as using soft power in the role of the European Union?
74. Which model of analysis could be claimed, *“International organizations can enhance state efforts to exist peacefully.”* Give its arguments with example.
75. What is Joseph Nye’s model of understanding international relations? Explain with arguments.