

I- **Answer only six of the following questions:** (12 points each)

- 1) Compare and contrast the features of a federal and a central political unit.
- 2) What are the three types of capitalism identified in the modern world? Compare and contrast at least two of them.
- 3) Define *Globalization* and explain its effects on our lives.
- 4) What are the main functions of elections? Illustrate at least five of them.
- 5) Amongst different varieties of classification for political parties, discuss at least two.
- 6) How many types of authority did Max Weber identify? Describe briefly.
- 7) What are the major party systems found in modern politics? Define each system.

II. **Define the term:** (3 points each)

- Détente
- Bipolarism
- Charisma

III- True – False Questions: (1 point each)

1- All modern states are divided on a territorial basis between central and peripheral institutions.

False True

2- The two most common forms of territorial organization found in the modern world are the central and the unitary system.

False True

3- Constitutional arbiter is one of the features of federalism.

False True

4- Federal government alone can manage economic life and deliver comprehensive social welfare.

False True

5- Internal bias is derived from the influence that political bodies, such as parties, the assembly and government, are able to exert on the judiciary.

False True

6- *Perestroika* is the five years economic plan (1985-1990) in the former USSR.

False True

7- Collective capitalism is widely seen in the Anglo-American world.

False True

8- Enterprise capitalism is also called *pure* capitalism.

False True

9- *Globalization* has promoted *marketization* in many different ways.

False True

10- Building legitimacy is one of the reasons why authoritarian regimes hold elections.

False True

11- Mass parties are also considered *anticonstitutional* parties.

False True

12- *Convention* is a rule of conduct or behavior based on law and not custom and precedent.

False True

13- Legislatures make law, executives implement law and Judiciaries interpret law.

False True

14- Judges may be political in more than one sense.

False True

15- Parties seen as part of “the Left” are characterized by a commitment to change, in the form of either social reform or economic transformation.

False True

16- *Marketization* is the extension of market relationships, based on commercial exchange and material self-interest.

False True

17- When crises break at in either domestic or international politics, it is the legislative that responds.

False True

18- Parties thought to constitute “the Right” generally uphold the existing social order and are a force of continuity.

False True

19- An overwhelming number of states possess unwritten constitutions that lay down major constitutional provisions.

False True