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Introduction to Political Science - POS 201
Mid-Term Exam – Fall 2013
Dr. Naim Salem



ice questions (one point each)

is mostly found in Third World countries:

False

cialist state is an expanding phenomenon in the

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Answer these questions:

Part One – Multiple-Choice questions (one point each)

1. The pluralist state is mostly found in Third World countries:
a. True b. False
2. The collectivized/socialist state is an expanding phenomenon in the international system:
a. True b. False
3. Totalitarianism is an uncommon system internationally:
 a. True b. False
4. Anarchism is an ideology that currently controls the governments of:
 a. Many states b. Few states c. No states
5. Expansionist racist nationalism is a phenomenon that has ended international relations:
 a. True b. False
6. Realism has been a most dominant school in inter-state relations:
 a. True b. False
7. Which of the following systems characterizes the international system in the 21st century?
a. Unipolar b. Bipolar c. Multipolar d. b & c are evident
8. Multilateralism is equivalent to multi-polarity:
a. True b. False
9. Supranationalism is the idealist, fair nationalism:
a. True b. False
10. Autarchy is a system that governs in:
a. Many states b. mostly in the Third World c. few states

c. Cold War : is a war that is fought by means other than military wars, ~~but~~ by means as economic wars, technological war, cultural war. It started after WWII in 1947 till 1970 between U.S and Soviet Union.

d. Functionalism : is the approach of integration through gradual steps. It was founded in 1951. Its ideology framework is to make a better society. They were established first through the establishment of European coal and steel community that was created in 1949-1951 by 4 countries France-Luxembourg, Germany-Belgium and then other countries entered and they ~~also~~ ~~the~~ found the European Community in 1957 these ^{new} countries were

e. Subsidiarity

Italy - Austria - Holland and this organization is still working till now and its expanding in mostly all Europe

Subsidiarity is when a country or a state select ^{from} diffusion ^{from} center to other areas in the state. For example in the U.S each state has its own ruler and it has her local institutions needed for their

Part Two - Answer these two questions:

1. Explain globalization and discuss the various forms of globalization internationally. Define as well hyper-globalization and provide examples of its manifestations (10 points)

Globalization is making the one world as one family, breaking the obstacles ~~that~~ ^{is} through its various forms. Economic globalization is manifested when products are economic globalized from this have an international phenomenon. Currency become also admitted and able to exchange in any country whatever the currency nationality is for example the US dollar or ~~it~~ can be paid by in all countries. Cultural globalization is by cultural output (language, education, clothes, food) for some instance English language, clothes, food are found in plenty of countries and many cultures are using them as basic means. Political globalization

Negotiate power through authority of government through member states. Hyper globalization byproduct of new information technology are developing economically and culturally. New products are becoming available such as mobile phone.

2. Define the following terms and provide examples of when they were (or are still) applied and where: (3 points each)

a. Social Contract Theory

Social contract theory is an a relationship between the state and its citizens based on a voluntary agreement. It is still applied in many countries like in Russia.

b. Social Democracies

Social Democracies state is the state that gives all its citizens their needs and social welfare. ~~They~~ The state interfere in the economy in order to maintain ^{fairness in} economic progress. It also include social justice,

however, money is gathered through taxation.

It is still applied in most of the advanced countries like Sweden, France, Iceland.

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