

Part two - Answer these five questions (two points each)

1. Define consociational democracy

Consociational Democracy is maintained by sharing or power between political parties, ethnic-linguistic groups, and political groups ~~that~~, however they all cooperate together.

2. List the elements of liberalism (only list them)

- OK
- 1) checks and balances
  - 2) Individualism
  - 3) pluralism
  - 4) toleration
  - 5) freedom
  - 6) constitutionalism
  - 7) refer to the government

3. List the models of democracy and explain them

The models of Democracy are:

Classical Democracy are developed on towns and cities on a small level however the rulers are the ~~the~~ elites and of the city or

Protective Democracy Aristotle said that citizens should be protected from any intervention on citizens rights.

Developmental Democracy "~~is~~ Jean Jacques said that no one should be rich enough by another, no one should be poor enough to call himself. In this model rules p

- Part one – Multiple Choice

Answer these questions (one point each):

1. Authority is defined as:  
a. Democratic power     b. legitimate power    c. both
2. Which of the following approaches in the study of political science is quantitative:  
1/2  a. the behavioralist    b. the empirical     c. both    d. none
3. Charismatic political authority is a mode of public management that is a by-product of:  
✓ OK  a. Democracy    b. authoritarianism     c. both    d. none of these
4. A theory is a proposition to be tested:    a. true     b. false
5. Third World countries are mostly found in:  
a. the North     b. the South     c. the East    d. the West
6. Totalitarianism is a fading system in international politics:  a. true    b. false
7. Theocracy is no more found in the international system:    a. true     b. false
8. Paternalism is a by-product of:  
a. Democracy    b. communism     c. authoritarianism     d. religion
9. Nazism preceded Fascism:  a. true     b. false
10. Fundamentalism and radicalism are both a by-product of religion:  
 a. True     b. false

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4. Define pluralism and cite countries where it is applied.

Pluralism is the system through which it is ruled by diversity and multiplicity; it considers diversity is good, it consists of competition in the political field (different NGOs, different political parties and groups). Pluralism is difficult to be maintained in repressive societies, countries that it is applied (Swiss, Lebanon, etc).

5. List the five stages of history, according to Karl Marx, through which societies have developed or should develop

According to Karl Marx there were 5 stages of history through which societies have developed or should develop:

1) Primitive Communism: it is the ideal according to Marx, where no one is higher than the other, it was based on gathering and hunting in order to survive.

2) Feudalism: • People it was based on people who own land.  
• The person that has a lot or several lands is the one who has authority.