

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**  
**Faculty of Arts and Science**

**April 2012 Examinations**

**POL 101Y1 Y**

**Duration –3 hours**

**No Aids Allowed**

**INSTRUCTORS: Jeffrey Kopstein and Joseph Wong**

**Before you begin, please put your name, student number, and your TA's name on your exam booklet and your scantron form**

**I. Essays (30 percent each)**

Answer **two** of the following questions in essay format. Where appropriate be sure to illustrate your answers with relevant course materials:

1. What is Mancur Olson's logic of collective action? What does it say about low voter turnouts in established democracies?
2. What are the essential points of disagreement between an "end of history" view of politics and a "clash of civilizations" view? Illustrate your answer using real world examples from one of the following significant developments in global politics in the past century: (a) the end of the Cold War; (b) the rise of China; or (c) genocide.
3. Some argue that the European Union demonstrates that the nation-state is obsolete. Do you agree or disagree with this assertion? Draw on any relevant course materials to support your answer.

**II. Multiple Choice (2 percent each)**

Choose the **best** answer to the following questions and fill in your scantron sheet accordingly

1. When scholars speak of import substitution industrialization, they are not referring to:
  - a. Exchange rate manipulation.
  - b. Elimination of tariffs.
  - c. Government subsidies for firms.
  - d. Infant industry protection.

2. According to Peter Evans, a predatory state:
- attacks other countries in order to seize their valuable commodities.
  - is usually controlled by workers and peasants.
  - plunders its own society for the benefit of the ruling elite.
  - builds up a large military for the purpose of foreign conquest.
3. Which of the following theorists is the phrase “invisible hand” of the market attributed to?
- Alexander Hamilton
  - Max Weber
  - Karl Marx
  - Adam Smith.
4. When Max Weber speaks of an “iron cage” in the conclusion to *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, he means:
- there is no real escape from capitalist modernity.
  - once a country becomes communist, it can only be overthrown by violence.
  - Protestantism produces lazy workers because of their belief in predestination.
  - Capitalism is rapacious because it produces inequality both within and among nations.
5. When Muller writes about ethnonationalism, he means an idea:
- whereby nations are defined by those people who live within a country’s borders.
  - whereby each person chooses the ethnic group to which they belong.
  - that defines nations by a shared heritage: language, faith, and common ancestry.
  - that is slowly disappearing as primary allegiances move beyond the nation-state.
6. Which of the following is not a feature of the collective security doctrine?
- preservation of state sovereignty.
  - global government.
  - outlawing of offensive wars.
  - deter aggression with threat of collective punishment.
7. According to most political scientists, which institution was most responsible for creating the modern welfare state?
- the Catholic church.
  - labor unions.
  - import substitution industrialization.
  - collective security.

8. The origins of the European Union are best found in:

- a. the ideas of federalism circulating in Europe since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- b. the resolve of the United States to prevent the Soviet Union from taking over Western Europe.
- c. the determination by European leaders to prevent Germany and France from going to war again.
- d. the decision by Europe to include Turkey within the bloc.

9. The main idea of the Bretton Woods agreement was to:

- a. sustain British domination of financial markets in the run up to World War II.
- b. create a common trading area between the United States and Japan after World War II.
- c. build up a military alliance against the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
- d. create a set of international institutions to stabilize the global economy in the aftermath of World War II.

10. Realist international relations theorists assume the international system to be:

- a. hegemonic.
- b. anarchic.
- c. democratic.
- d. market-oriented.

11. According to Constant, modern conceptions of liberty:

- a. focus on individual rights.
- b. focus on freedom from foreign domination.
- c. are inferior to ancient conceptions of liberty.
- d. fail to support trade and commerce.

12. Counter-cyclical fiscal stimulus spending is associated with:

- a. Adam Smith
- b. Max Weber
- c. John Maynard Keynes
- d. Karl Marx.

13. In *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* Weber maintains that:

- a. the rise of capitalism can be explained just as easily by ideas and beliefs as by material interests.
- b. the rise of modern rationality can be tied to a specifically “irrational” force such as religion.

- c. once capitalism is set in motion, it really does not matter if people share the same religious enthusiasm as the original capitalists.
- d. all of the above.

14. According to Marx, capitalism is:

- a. preceded by feudalism and succeeded by socialism/communism.
- b. a stage of history but one that can be skipped.
- c. both a and b.
- d. neither a nor b.

15. When Huntington refers to a clash of civilizations he means:

- a. a struggle between the rich and poor nations.
- b. a war between states with competing ideologies.
- c. a conflict between big cultural groups.
- d. a contest over technological standards.

16. According to Eichengreen, the key difference between the 1930s and today is

- a. the role of great powers.
- b. the communist threat.
- c. the role of gold in international finance.
- d. the greater power of democracy in the current era.

17. According to Nancy Bermeo, inequality:

- a. is good for democracy because it teaches citizens the virtues of hard work and thrift.
- b. is bad for democracy because it is associated with low voter turnout and higher rates of crime.
- c. can be reduced in a democracy by a coalition of the disadvantaged.
- d. is clearly associated with an increase in military coups d'etat.

18. Devaluing a country's currency tends to:

- a. increase its imports.
- b. increase its social spending.
- c. decrease its exports.
- d. increase its exports.

19. According to Lenin, imperialism is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of capitalism

- a. ultimate
- b. free-trade
- c. monopoly
- d. primitive

20. When political scientists speak of a “failed state” they mean one
- a. that repeatedly loses wars.
  - b. that cannot provide basic physical security for its inhabitants.
  - c. that cannot establish viable institutions of democratic representation.
  - d. that repeatedly elects weak and ineffective leaders.