

FBQ1: The study of production and trade and their relations with law, customs and government and distribution of wealth and income is referred to as _____
Answer: Political economy

FBQ2: The apparent clash of ideologies has led to the evolution of a truly scientific basis for political economy through the works of such scholars like Marx, Engel and _____

Answer: Lenin

FBQ3: The classical approach to political economy argues against the utility of restriction in ____?

Answer: International Trade

FBQ4: Scholars of Marxian orientation conceive the classical orientation to political economy as ____?

Answer: vulgar

FBQ5: The main proponent of the Marxian approach is ____?

Answer: Karl Marx

FBQ6: The ____ interpretation of history places emphasis on social classes, productive forces and the social relationship of production

Answer: Marxian

FBQ7: The Neo-Classical Political Economy gained prominence with the writings of ____?

Answer: John Keynes

FBQ8: Scholars of the Neo-Classical Political Economy were predominantly influenced by the economic crisis of the pre-war period and were determined to avoid the economic chaos and competitive devaluations that had occurred during the ____?

Answer: Great Depression

FBQ9: Political economy seeks to explain the causes of the asymmetrical relations between developed and developing nations in the international division of labour and _____

Answer: Exchange

FBQ10: The mode of production is also called ____ or ____ in the Marxian dialectics?

Answer: Epoch

FBQ11: The ____ forces are the more mobile component of the mode of production

Answer: productive

FBQ12: Classical political economy has otherwise been referred to as _____ political economy because of its emphasis on free enterprise.

Answer: Laissez faire

FBQ13: The basis of socialist society is ____?

Answer: non-antagonistic

FBQ14: ___ constitutes the decisive factor of the production process?

Answer: labour

FBQ15: The Means of labour and objects of labour together constitutes ___

Answer: Means of production

FBQ16: The centerpiece of Marx work is an incisive analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of _____

Answer: Capitalism

FBQ17: The owners of the means of production in a capitalist society are referred as the _____

Answer: bourgeoisie

FBQ18: The difference between what the proletariat produces and what he actually takes home in the form of his wage is known as ___?

Answer: Surplus Value

FBQ19: The value that, through the exploitation of wage workers, begets surplus value is known as ___?

Answer: Capital

FBQ20: The chief productive force of society is ___?

Answer: working class

FBQ22: The antagonistic competition between the opposing classes in any epoch implies ___?

Answer: Class struggle

FBQ23: The class struggle in the feudal era was between ___ and serfs

Answer: Lords

FBQ24: The Marxian approach is consistent with socialist worldview, which accommodates extensive intervention

Answer: State

FBQ25: For Karl Marx, _____ major conditions are required for capitalism to emerge?

Answer: Two

FBQ26: The first socio-economic formation was the primitive communal system

Answer: Communal

FBQ27: For Marx, the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of ___

Answer: Class struggle

FBQ28: Marx notion of historical materialism presupposes that there exist ___ levels of relationship in the process of production

Answer: Two

FBQ29: Man's first tools were a roughly cut stone and _____

Answer: Stick

FBQ30: Marx identified ____ major historical epochs in the evolution of society?

Answer: Five

FBQ31: The first socio-economic formation was the _____

Answer: primitive communal system

FBQ31: The basis of the relations of production in the clans was through ____?

Answer: collective ownership

FBQ32: Under the ideal primitive communal mode of production, the primary cells of society were _____

Answer: kindred groups

FBQ33: _____ dominated the political structure of the medieval era?

Answer: Feudalism

FBQ34: _____ dominated the political structure in the Greco-Roman era?

Answer: City-states

FBQ35: Paul Baran is unarguably one of the foremost scholars who sought to explain the phenomenon of.

Answer: Dependence

FBQ36: Member of the lowest feudal class, attached to the land owned by a lord and required to perform labor in return for certain legal rights are known as ____

Answer: Serfs

FBQ37: Under feudalism, an individual became servants first to the ____?

Answer: Lord

FBQ38: Historically, the peasants produced what was needed for the subsistence of his _____

Answer: Family

FBQ39: The exploitation of the peasant serfs in the form of ____ constituted the main feature of feudalism

Answer: land rent

FBQ40: The entire history of feudalism was one of fierce struggle between ____ and peasants

Answer: Feudal lords

FBQ41: The ____ mode of production emerged during the last stage of feudalism

Answer: capitalist

FBQ42: Marx had always been optimistic that capitalism must inevitably give way to the new society which he referred to as ___?

Answer: Socialism

FBQ43: Actual economic surplus is the difference between society's actual current output and its actual current

Answer: Consumption

FBQ44: In its evolution, the communist society passes through two stages in its development; the first called ____

Answer: Socialism

FBQ45: One fundamental assumption intrinsic in Amin thesis on unequal development is that imperialism is compelled to spread capitalism on the _____ arena.

Answer: Global

FBQ46: In his book, Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism, _____ described imperialism as the monopoly stage of capitalism.

Answer: Lenin

FBQ47: The _____ theory seeks to identify differences on how societies designated as modernised or relatively modernising societies differ from one another?

Answer: Modernisation

FBQ48: Colonialism implies foreign political domination and _____ of overseas territories for effective economic exploitation.

Answer: Subordination

FBQ49: Colonial rule in Africa was an act of political expropriation made possible by the use of force and the threat of the use of force to extract _____ from the continent.

Answer: Surplus

FBQ50: Samir Amin focused his analysis on the notion of ___?

Answer: unequal development

MCQ1: Political economy attempts to locate the root cause of underdevelopment in third world nations to issues such as ____

Answer: Imperialism

MCQ2: The challenges to the expansion of capital in the world production process is referred to as ____

MCQ3: Classical political economy is sometimes referred to as laissez faire, because it places much prominence on ____

MCQ4: The main proponent of the Marxian political economy approach is ____?

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MCQ5: The economy approach which advocates some form of state intervention in the economic process of the society is called ____

MCQ6: Karl Marx maintains that

the economy is the _____, upon which other structures stand on in the society MCQ7: Which of these scholars used his theory of dialectics and historical materialism to argue that capitalism will fizzle out _____ MCQ8: The concept "Political Economy" was first used by _____

Answer: Antoine de Montchrestien

MCQ9: The object and instrument of labour for Karl Marx constitute the _____
MCQ10: For Karl Marx, _____ is a group of persons that share a similar relationship to the means of production

Answer: Social Class

MCQ11: The superstitious believe that the bourgeoisie own the means of production, and the legitimacy of the haves not working for them is what Marx refers to as _____

Answer: False Consciousness

MCQ12: Surplus value is also known as _____ MCQ13: Following his criticism of the economic injustice between the oppressor and the oppressed, Karl Marx believes that _____ is pregnant with the seed of its own destruction MCQ14: The difference between what the proletariat produce and what they take home is called _____

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MCQ15: That the proletarian revolution will eventually lead to the enthronement of Socialism was postulated by _____

Answer: Karl Marx

MCQ16: For _____, dialectics is the understanding in the contradiction within the very essence of things MCQ17: In Marx analysis, it is not the consciousness of men that determine their well being; rather their _____ determines their consciousness MCQ18: In his Material conception of History, Marx argues that the manner of relationship in the production process is man against nature, and man against _____

Answer: Man

MCQ19: The historical approach in the evolution of the modern society for Karl Marx, includes; primitive communalism, slavery, feudalism, capitalism and _____

MCQ20: The stages in the development of productive forces under the primitive communal system include; appropriation of natural products and _____

MCQ21: The working hour of the peasant serfs in the primitive era is divided into necessary time and _____

MCQ22: The feudal era was largely characterised by land ownership held as _____

Answer: Fief

MCQ23: During the necessary time, the peasant farmer produces only what is sufficient for his _____

Answer: Family

MCQ24: The status of peasants in the feudal era is called _____

Answer: Serfdom

MCQ25: The capitalist mode of production emerged during the last stage of _____

Answer: Feudalism

MCQ26: The capitalist mode of production has undergone two stages; pre- and monopoly capitalism and _____

Answer: Monopoly capitalism

MCQ27: In _____ view, political economy does not only deal with production, also the social relations of men in production and the social system of production

Answer: V.I Lenin

MCQ28: In the communist manifesto, Marx and Engels insist that the working class must unite, for they have nothing to lose but their _____

Answer: Chains

MCQ29: The theory which argues that the root causes of underdevelopment among third world countries are rooted in the existence of conservative culture and economic barriers is referred to as _____

Answer: Modernisation

MCQ30: The dependency theory resonated as a response to the writings of _____

MCQ31: There were two stages in the development of productive forces under the primitive-communal system, and these are; appropriation of natural products and the _____

MCQ32: Modernisation theory is traceable to writings of _____ social scientists in the early 1950s

Answer: American

MCQ33: Under the ideal _____ communal mode of production, the primary cells of society were kindred groups that shared a common dwelling and together procured their means of subsistence

Answer: Primitive

MCQ34: The most significant of the many slave uprisings was that led by _____

MCQ35: The advent of the _____, played a significant role in the fall of the feudal era

Answer: Industrial revolution

MCQ36: As against other definition of the modern state put forward by scholars, Marx maintains that the state only exists for the protection of _____ and the means of production?

Answer: Private ownership

MCQ37: For Marx, Lenin and Engels, the only way for mankind to achieve a brighter future is by embracing the _____

Answer: Religion of Communism

MCQ38: According to Rostow, the five stages of development includes; traditional, Pre condition to take off, take off, drive to modernity and _____?

Answer: High mass consumption

MCQ39: Which of these is not a feature of communism _____?

Answer: Emphasis of state power

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MCQ41: In Line with the dependency approach, the relationship among countries is viewed between the metropolitan and the _____

MCQ42: While Marx explains surplus value in relation to the ownership of means of production, Baran analysed surplus value in relation to the _____

MCQ43: The countries that make up the metropolitan are geographically situated in the global _____?Â

Answer: North

MCQ44: For Andre Gunder Frank, the moment a country is integrated into the global capitalist structure, the economy of such country manifests the sign and symptom of _____Â

Answer: Capitalism

MCQ45: In the book, Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism, V. I. Lenin described imperialism as the _____ stage of capitalism

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Answer: Colonialism

MCQ47: The _____ began the invasion of present Nigeria with the conquest of Lagos in 1851?MCQ48: The Berlin conference which saw the partitioning of Africa into trust colonies among world powers, was convened by _____

MCQ49: The book how Europe underdeveloped Africa was written by _____?MCQ50: The transition from the trans-

Atlantic slave trade to colonial occupation of Africa was characterised by _____deceits, trickery and outright falsehood.

Answer: Deceits

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Answer: Free Enterprise

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Answer: Transition to reproductive economy

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Answer: Spartacus (74 â€“ 71 BC)

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