

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Marx borrowed the idea of dialectics from <input type="text"/>	Hegel					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the philosophy of Karl Marx, <input type="text"/> interest determines human values	economic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Marx holds that it is under communism that the highest stage of <input type="text"/> will emerge	socialism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the communist society, distribution of surplus will be based on everyone according to <input type="text"/>	need					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Karl Marx, obedience to the state is absurd. Therefore, the state should be overthrown through a <input type="text"/>	bloody revolution	revolution				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Marx advocated the transfer of ownership of means of production to <input type="text"/>	workers					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle that men collectively or individually should not interfere with the liberty of action of anyone except for self protection is known as <input type="text"/> principle	harm					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> tyranny rather than political tyranny, in the view of J. S. Mill poses more challenge to modern nations	social						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The author of Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation is <input type="text"/>	Jeremy Bentham	Bentham					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The conflict between the private and public interest, according to Hegel is resolved by the <input type="text"/>	constitutional law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hegel considers <input type="text"/> as the actuality of concrete freedom	the state	state					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rousseau believed that the first man who, having fenced in a piece of land, said, "This is mine," and found people naïve enough to believe him, that man was the true founder of <input type="text"/>	civil society						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Rousseau, the real and only man of virtue is the <input type="text"/>	noble savage	innocent savage					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hobbes defines <input type="text"/> as the mortal god to which we owe our peace and defence under the immortal God	leviathan	ruler					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Cicero, all men are equal because they possess <input type="text"/>	reason						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> held that political carrer has nothing good to offer the good man but will rather extinguish his goodness	Seneca						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The debate concerning the dual recognition authority of the church and that of the state is famously regarded as <input type="text"/>	Doctrine of the two swords						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the author of the City of God	Augustine	St Augustine					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Aquinas political thought, is a devout Christian bound to obey the orders of a pagan ruler <input type="text"/>	Yes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Marsilio's two good lives, the first good life consists of proper study of <input type="text"/>	Philosophy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is said to be the first to discuss politics and society without any recourse to ethics and jurisprudence	Machiavelli	Nicollo Machiavelli					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aristotle viewed slaves as piece of live <input type="text"/>	property	properties					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Is the sovereign in Jean Bodin accountable to his subjects <input type="text"/>	No						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Marsilio held that in addition to its truth, religion has <input type="text"/> consequences	social						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Machiavelli the good ruler must possess the character of an animal called <input type="text"/>	fox						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aquinas regarded <input type="text"/> as having supremacy over the state	Church						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Jean Bodin's idea of property includes, father, mother, children, servants and <input type="text"/>	Common property	Property					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hobbes belief in absolute monarchy led him to self imposed <input type="text"/> in Holland when parliamentary authority was established in England	exile						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the Hobbesian commonwealth, the leviathan is not a party to the <input type="text"/>	covenant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Machiavelli pioneered the application of <input type="text"/> method in the study of politics	scientific						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> held that man is a citizen of two cities	Augustine	St Augustine					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> revolution resulted in the transfer of power from the king to the parliament	Glorious						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aristotle regards <input type="text"/> as the highest form of government	monarchy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cicero holds the <input type="text"/> as the greatest good of the state	Law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the author of Two Treatises of Government	John Locke	Locke					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> contemplated an ideal state where women rather than men would be leaders	Aristophanes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The idea that progress in arts and sciences has led to idleness, inequality and luxury was promoted by <input type="text"/>	Rousseau	Jean Jacques Rousseau					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	man is born free, but is everywhere in chains, is a saying attributed to <input type="text"/>	Rousseau	Jean Jacques Rousseau					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	John Locke's works are noted for their strong aversion to <input type="text"/>	authoritarianism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cicero defined true law as right reason in agreement with <input type="text"/>	nature						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> fled the city of Athens to escape murder and prevent Athens from committing its second sin against philosophy	Aristotle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the greater state of Seneca, the commonwealth is bound by morals and <input type="text"/> instead of laws	religion						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is reputed as the teacher of Aristotle	Plato	Plato					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Happiness is defined by <input type="text"/> as the avoidance of pains, worry and anxiety	Epicureans						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aristotle's Politics studied the constitution of over <input type="text"/> constitutions	150	One hundred and fifty					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Seneca conceived the greater state which all humans belong to as <input type="text"/>	society						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Cicero, the law that governs other laws is known as the <input type="text"/>	natural law	natural law of reason					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The constitution which governs the stoics' world state is <input type="text"/>	reason	right reason					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to the epicureans, the natural guiding principle of all men is <input type="text"/>	self-interest	self interest					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Epicureans believe that the <input type="text"/> do not care about men and do not interfere either for good or bad in their affairs	gods						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Epicureans the wise man should avoid <input type="text"/> except when compelled by circumstances	politics						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Politics was defined by Aristotle as extension of <input type="text"/>	ethics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Aristotle, the state has its organic origin in the <input type="text"/>	Family						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To qualify as leader, Plato holds that the philosopher king must be educated until he or she at least attains the age of <input type="text"/>	Fifty	50					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A government characterised by honour and ambition is regarded as <input type="text"/> by Plato	timocracy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rule of the best members of society is known as <input type="text"/>	aristocracy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The soldiers in Plato's state corresponds with <input type="text"/> part of the human body	Spirit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For Plato, the ideal state must be built on <input type="text"/>	justice						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Aristophanes' political thought, democracy should be replaced with <input type="text"/>	communism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Socrates' philosophy, knowledge is equated with <input type="text"/>	virtue						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the sophist who first regarded all laws as social conventions rather than natural	Antiphon						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The enlightenment advocate of utilitarianism is known as <input type="text"/>	Jeremy Bentham	Bentham					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Code Napoleon emphasised that the state should not encroach on the individual <input type="text"/> of the citizens	Liberty						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle of check and balances among levels of government was introduced by <input type="text"/>	Montesquieu						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The enlightenment philosophers placed so much on the power of <input type="text"/> to free man from oppressive political and religious systems	reason	knowledge					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Machiavelli's political thought freed Kings from the shackles of <input type="text"/>	morality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory that kings derived their rights to rule directly from God is known as <input type="text"/>	divine rights of kings	divine right of kings					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The reformation author of the Leviathan is <input type="text"/>	Hobbes	Thomas Hobbes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The era of <input type="text"/> insisted that all ecclesiastical authorities must be under civil authorities	reformation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The dominant socio-political and economic system in the middle ages is <input type="text"/>	feudalism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> held that an individual who can live by himself alone, outside the polis, is either a beast or a god	Aristotle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the Latin word that expresses the power of the Roman king	imperium						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The city state, according to Plato and Aristotle, is characterised by <input type="text"/>	self-sufficiency	self sufficiency					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for the Greek city states is <input type="text"/>	polis						eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Political thought is regarded as disciplined investigation of political _____ that have interested philosophers over the ages	problems					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As a young student, Marx embraced ____ which greatly influenced his future writings	Hegelianism	Protestantism	Catholicism	Idealism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	J. S. Mill's hope of forestalling the tyranny of the majority lies in ____	law	representative government	religious upbringing	democracy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Complete this saying of J. S. Mill "over himself, his body and mind, the individual is ____"	superior	fair	sovereign	just	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Marx holds that the state exists to protect the interest of the ____ class	general	poor	working	propertied	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Karl Marx attributes the emergence of state to emergence of ____	private property	kings	capitalism	laws	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Historical idealism is to Hegel as ____ is to Marx	historical communism	historical materialism	historical imperialism	historical ideology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The defining element of capitalist labour, according to Marx, is that it engenders ____	wealth	poverty	alienation	suffering	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Marx effectively argued that the injustice of the capitalists consists in ____	over time labour	receiving unearned income	suppression of communism	foreign production of goods	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ is the propounder of harm principle	E. D. Tylor	Idi Amin	Adolph Hitler	J. S. Mill	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A theory of action developed by Bentham is known as ____	utilitarianism	absolutism	existentialism	essentialism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Jeremy Bentham, man's two sovereign masters are ____ and ____	kings and princes	state and religion	pleasure and pain	love and hate	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Hegel's political thought, the individual actualises his material and spiritual needs in the ____	state	family	religion	civil society	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Both Rousseau and Hobbes recognised ____ as the highest law in the state of nature	obedience to ruler	law of retribution	constitution	self preservation	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rousseau's book on the education of the citizens women should be trained to be ___ and ___	wife and mother	ruler and ruled	chancellor and priest	magistrate and governor	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rousseau believed that the natural man is naturally ___	evil	good	greedy	selfish	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Aquinas, another name for divine law is ___	God's commandment	God's love	Will of God	Ordinance of God	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hobbe's sovereign is essentially ___ in exercise of his authority	kind	just	temporal	absolute	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The men in Locke's state of nature exist in condition of total ___	sin	war	happiness	equality	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The state of nature in Hobbes is state in perpetual ___	sin	war	happiness	equality	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Hobbessian law is basically a ___	command	counsel	enteaty	admonition	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the types of commonwealth in which the leviathan can operate according to Hobbes?	Democracy	Aristocracy	Theocracy	Monarchy	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Locke's political thought, all men are God's ___	messengers	property	custodians	agents	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hobbes' social contract is an agreement between the subject and ___	other subjects	leviathan	prince	state	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The only condition for peace in the commonwealth as advocated by Hobbes is for all to surrender their powers and rights to ___	leviathan	god	philosopher kings	priests	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the factors that influenced man into entering contract with his fellows in Hobbes' philosophy?	quest for control	fear of death	desire for peace	quest for security	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The chief end or purpose of man on earth, according to Locke is ___	establishment of state	worship of God	survival	happiness	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Bodin, the state is distinguished from band of robbers only on the fact that it exercises ___	divine mandate	lawful coercion	unlimited power	temporal power	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Do the individuals in Hobbes' commonwealth possess the right to rebel against their ruler?	Yes	No	Sometimes	Always	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aquinas maintained that the main purpose of man on earth is the attainment of ____	virtue	heaven	happiness	moderation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the basic rights of individuals in John Locke?	right to information	right to property	right to life	right to liberty	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Hobbes' state of nature man is governed by ____	emotion	gods	ten commandments	kings	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The citizens of the world state of the stoics consist of ____ and ____	men and women	slaves and masters	men and gods	rulers and ruled	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the philosophy of Hobbes man is essentially ____	good	merciful	selfish	community oriented	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hobbes' the Leviathan was a ____account of human nature and knowledge	materialistic	supernatural	rational	political	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the powers of the sovereign as ascribed to by Jean Bodin?	declaration of war	consultation of the assembly	acting as court of last resort	to coin money	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The presence of ____ is the most distinguishing factor between the state and other associations in the political thought of Jean Bodin	Law	Democracy	Sovereign power	Authority	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle considered the pursuit of ____ as the end or purpose of state	happiness	power	order	protection	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Jean Bodin, citizenship is due mainly to ____	all persons	all males	pater familias	christians	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Aristotle's ideal state which category of people should not be granted citizenship	Thieves	Poets	Traders	Terrorists	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The saying that the end justifies the means is derived from whose political philosophy?	Hobbes	Machiavelli	Gobineau	Cicero	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first political thinker to insist that man has no supernatural end is ____	Hobbes	Machiavelli	Gobineau	Cicero	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle held that the state was originally formed to satisfy ____	political organisation	natural wants	order	rulers quest to rule	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the best form of government according to Aristotle?	Democracy	Monarchy	Constitutional republic	Aristocracy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the fathers of the church?	Boethus	Augustine	Anselm	Gregory	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ brought about the fall of men in Seneca's golden age	advancement in art	eating of the forbidden fruit	coup d'etat	industrialisation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most defining element of an ideal state in Aristotle is ___	Ready soldiers	Size	Population	self-sufficiency	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___, according to Locke, teaches all mankind that no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions	God	natural law	philosophy	ethics	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aquinas' name for the type of law which is a reflection of divine wisdom in created things is ___	natural law	divine law	earthly law	human law	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The practice of land ownership held in fief by serfs is called ___	Communism	Feudalism	Capitalism	Communalism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Unless the state is a community for ethical purposes it is nothing more than a highway robbery on large scale, is a view attributed to ___	Gregory	Augustine	Plato	Cicero	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cicero regarded ___ and ___ as the inherent qualities of law	truth and justice	immutable and universal	unchangeable and interchangeable	punishing and adjudicable	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ is regarded as the founder of Stoicism	Aristotle	Zeno	Plato	Socrates	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to the cynics, the most important of all human concerns is ___	wealth	moral character	education	love of family	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ is referred as the father of comparative politics	Plato	Abraham Lincoln	Martin Luther King	Aristotle	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the subjects to which the ruler in Plato's ideal state must be exposed to?	Politics	Mathematics	Philosophy	Economics	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A bad form of government where property and wealth determine who rules is ___	autocracy	monarchy	oligarchy	timocracy	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Marriage and ownership of property is the sole preserve of ___ in Plato's ideal state	soldiers	poets	workers	rulers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major characteristic of the soldier in Plato's ideal state is ____	courage	training	weapons	order	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ultimate rulers in Plato's political thought are the ____	Politicians	Political scientists	philosopher kings	professors and lecturers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Plato's political thought, which of these is not among the three classes of people in the state?	the rulers	the soldiers	the scientists	workers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristophanes is famous for defending the ____ nature of Greek society	democratic	unjust	aristocratic	tyrannical	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory that our social status, either as slaves or as nobility, was neither a product of nature nor the gods, was first promoted in the Greek society by the ____	Pagans	Sophists	Bible	Quran	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to early Greek writers, the corruption of democracy leads to ____	power	coup d'etat	mob rule	impeachment	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The school where Plato taught his political and other theories is known as the _____	Lyceum	Academy	Agora	Universitas	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rousseau political thought emphasised the primacy of the ____ in determining political authority	general will	justice	competence	rule of law	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory that securing the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people is the duty of government is known as ____	naturalism	utilitarianism	common sense	democracy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a thinker of the enlightenment?	Montesqueiu	Augustine	Voltaire	Rousseau	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Jean Bodin held that for the power kings to remain unquestioned his rules must conform to ____	God's love	natural laws	international observances	political theories	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Machiavelli's famous book that swept aside all moral considerations for rulers is known as ____	The Citizen	The Republic	The Cives	The Prince	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Leviathan was written to promote political ____	charismaticism	traditionalism	absolutism	conventions	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The medieval political system saw the joint exercise of political power between the emperor and the ____	caeser	citizens	parliament	pope	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Despite his possession of absolute power, the Roman king was bound to gover his state on the advise of ____	the journalists	the senate	his wife	the pope	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Western political thought is said to have its origin in ____	Rome	Greece	America	Persia	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In political thought philosophers are not only concerned with objective realities of a political system but also what should constitute the ____ state	international	common	ideal	liberal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Political thought establishes the ____ upon which states and their machineries can be objectively assessed	yardsticks	justice	history	power	A	eExam

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