

MCQ1: What is the Greek name for their city state?

Answer: polis

MCQ 2: Which of these is the major characteristic of Greek city state according to Plato and Aristotle?

Answer: Self-sufficiency

MCQ 3: What is the dominant socio-political and economic system in the middle ages?

Answer: Feudalism

MCQ 4: What authority did the Reformation thinkers want to subject ecclesiastical authorities?

Answer: Civil authority

MCQ 5: Who is the author of the book, The Leviathan?

Answer: Thomas Hobbes

MCQ 6: Whose political thought is said to have freed kings from the shackles of morality?

Answer: Machiavelli

MCQ 7: In what did the Enlightenment thinkers place so much hope to free man from oppressive political and religious regimes?

Answer: Reason

MCQ 8: To whom do we attribute the invention of check and balance in political system?

Answer: Montesquieu

MCQ 9: What first emphasised that the state should not encroach on the individual liberty of the citizens?

Answer: The Code Napoleon

MCQ 10: What is the name of the thought system championed by Jeremy Bentham?

Answer: Utilitarianism

MCQ 11: What is equated with knowledge in Socrates' philosophy?

Answer: Virtue

MCQ 12: Who first regarded all laws as social conventions rather than a product of nature?

Answer: Antiphon

MCQ 13: Who is regarded as the earliest proponent of communism?

Answer: Aristophanes

MCQ 14: On what did Plato build his ideal state?

Answer: Justice

MCQ 15: The human spirit is equated with what in the politics of Plato?

Answer: Soldiers

MCQ 16: Which of the following defines aristocracy?

Answer: Government of the best

MCQ 17: At what age is the philosopher king in Plato matured to rule?

Answer: 50

MCQ 18: Who held the position that: "The Gods do not care about men and do not interfere either for good or bad in their affairs?"

Answer: Epicureans

MCQ 19: What is the constitution that would govern the stoic's world state?

Answer: Reason

MCQ 20: Which law did Cicero regard as the governor of all other laws?

Answer: Natural Law

MCQ 21: Who is the author of Two Treatises of Government?

Answer: Locke

MCQ 22: What did Aristotle regard as the highest form of government?

Answer: Monarchy

MCQ 23: A statement which consists of two simple statements or sub-statements is known as ___?

Answer: A compound statement

MCQ 24: Who pioneered the application of scientific method in the study of politics?

Answer: Nicollo Machiavelli

MCQ 25: Who held that in addition to its truth, religion has social consequences?

Answer: Marsilio

MCQ 26: Who pioneered the discussion of politics and society without any recourse to ethics and jurisprudence?

Answer: Machiavelli

MCQ 27: The idea that a Christian is bound to obey the orders of a pagan ruler was championed by who?

Answer: Aquinas

MCQ 28: Which of these is the name of Augustine's book?

Answer: City of God

MCQ 29: From who did Marx borrow the idea of dialectics?

Answer: Hegel

MCQ 30: 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 who?
Answer: Sophists

MCQ 31: Who are the ultimate rulers in Plato's political thought?
Answer: Philosopher kings

MCQ 32: Which of these is not among the best form of government according to Aristotle?
Answer: Democracy

MCQ 33: J. S. Mill's hope of forestalling the tyranny of the majority lies in _____
Answer: Representative government

MCQ 34: What are man's two sovereign masters according to Bentham?
Answer: Pleasure and pain

MCQ 35: Which of these is not a thinker of the enlightenment?
Answer: Augustine

FBQ1: Epicureans regard _____ as the guiding principle of all men?
Answer: Self interest

FBQ2: Seneca conceived the greater state which all humans belong to as _____
Answer: Society

FBQ3: _____ defined happiness as the avoidance of pains and worries
Answer: Epicureans

FBQ4: The thesis that progress in arts and sciences has led to idleness, inequality and luxury was argued by who?
Answer: Rousseau

FBQ5: _____ regarded the law as the greatest good of the state
Answer: Cicero

FBQ6: _____ regarded man as a citizen of two states
Answer: Augustine

FBQ7: According to Machiavelli the good ruler must possess the character of an animal called _____
Answer: Fox

FBQ8: The idea of slaves as live property was held by _____
Answer: Aristotle

FBQ9: According to Marsilio's two good lives, the first good life consists of proper study of _____

Answer: Philosophy

FBQ10: The debate concerning the dual recognition authority of the church and that of the state is famously regarded as the _____

Answer: Doctrine of the two swords

FBQ11: 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 _____

Answer: Civil society

FBQ12: In the communist society, distribution of surplus will be based on everyone according to their _____

Answer: Need

FBQ13: In the philosophy of Karl Marx, _____ interest determines human values

Answer: Economic

FBQ14: Despite his possession of absolute power, the Roman king was bound to govern his state on the advice of the _____

Answer: senate

FBQ15: The medieval political system saw the joint exercise of political power between the emperor and the _____

Answer: pope

FBQ16: The Leviathan was written to promote political _____

Answer: absolutism

FBQ17: The theory that securing the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people is the duty of government is known as _____

Answer: Utilitarianism

FBQ18: Rousseau's political thought emphasised the primacy of the _____ in determining political authority

Answer: General will

FBQ19: According to early Greek writers, the corruption of _____ leads to mob rule

Answer: Democracy

FBQ20: The major characteristic of the soldier in Plato's ideal state is _____

Answer: Courage

FBQ21: 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 _____

Answer: Augustine

FBQ22: Jean Bodin held that for the power kings to remain unquestioned his rules must conform to _____

Answer: Natural laws

FBQ23: The first political thinker to insist that man has no supernatural end is _____

Answer: Machiavelli

FBQ24: In Aristotle's ideal state _____ is the set of people that should not be granted citizenship

Answer: Traders

FBQ25: Karl Marx attributes the emergence of state to emergence of _____

Answer: Private property

FBQ26: Historical idealism is to Hegel as _____ is to Marx

Answer: Historical materialism

FBQ27: In Hegel's political thought, the individual actualises his material and spiritual needs in the _____

Answer: State

FBQ28: In Locke's political thought, all men are God's _____

Answer: Property

FBQ29: The chief end or purpose of man on earth, according to Locke is _____

Answer: Survival

FBQ30: In Hobbes' state of nature man is governed by _____

Answer: Emotion

FBQ31: According to Locke, _____ teaches all mankind that no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions

Answer: Natural Law

FBQ32: According to Aquinas, another name for divine law is _____

Answer: Will of God

FBQ33: Marriage and ownership of property is the sole preserve of _____ in Plato's ideal state

Answer: Workers

FBQ34: _____ regarded truth and justice as the inherent qualities of law

Answer: Cicero

FBQ35: _____ is referred as the father of comparative politics

Answer: Aristotle