

FBQ1: The first and earliest form of government is _____.

Answer: Monarchy

FBQ2: The ability to intrude into other people's decision-making process is referred to as _____.

Answer: Influence

FBQ3: A political system in which several parties contest for political office is known as - _____system.

Answer: Multi

FBQ4: Government for the people, by the people and of the people is _____.

Answer: Democracy

FBQ5: A system in which people of noble birth hold hereditary titles and offices is called-_____

Answer: Aristocracy

FBQ6: Political scientists rely on ____ facts to make predictions, and to carry out the whole gamut of the challenges posed in comparative political analysis.

Answer: Historical

FBQ7: A scholar _____ introduced the theory of sovereignty into the study of political science.

Answer: Jean Bodin

FBQ8: The study of who gets what, when, and how is defined by _____

Answer: Harold Laswell

FBQ9: System theory propounded by-_____emphasizes the kind of activity that expresses itself through a variety of institutions.

Answer: David Easton

FBQ10: According to _____, politics is a plausible response to the problem of governing, or maintaining order, in a complex society.

Answer: Aristotle

FBQ11: Politics is also viewed as _____.

Answer: Government

FBQ12: The _____ system in Britain is a hereditary institution which parliament regulates by the rules of succession.

Answer: Monarchy

FBQ13: Popular scholar, _____ defined history as "the unending dialogue between the present and the past."

Answer: Carr

FBQ14: The constant interplay between the rulers (elite) and the ruled (masses) is

_____.
Answer: Politics

FBQ15: Privileges enjoyed by the citizens of a given states are called ____.
Answer: Human Rights

FBQ16: A. V. Dicey explained that a constitution is meant to be a document having a special _____sanctity
Answer: Legal

FBQ17: The two major sub-divisions of political science are political theory and political_____.
Answer: Organization

FBQ18: Nigeria is a nation of ^-^-^ ____ ethnic nationalities.
Answer: Multi

FBQ19: What is common in all forms of government _____.
Answer: Power

FBQ20: The _____ is a branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truths systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws.
Answer: Science

FBQ21: Chapter ____ of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 guarantees the citizensâ€™ Fundamental Human Rights
Answer: IV

FBQ22: In a ____ system, the economic power of the state is linked to the havesâ€™
Answer: Capitalist

FBQ23: A ____ system is a network of relationships through which political parties interact and influence the political process.
Answer: Party

FBQ24: The _____ Method entails a close observation of the political phenomena under study.
Answer: Behavioral

FBQ25: The branch of study that investigates the laws of morality and formulates the rule of conduct is ^-^-^ ____.
Answer: Ethics

FBQ26: Since the ____ political scientists of the Chicago University, made a clean break with the study of philosophical, historical and institutional approaches.
Answer: 1930s

FBQ27: The method that seeks an explanation of what past institutions are, in order to appreciate what they have is called ____methodology

Answer: Historical

FBQ28: The Chicago school was the forerunner of what became known as the ____ revolution methods of country's study.

Answer: Behavioural

FBQ29: Political Science is a branch of ____ sciences.

Answer: Social

FBQ30: The study of Political Science also flourished in ancient Greece during ____ and ____ centuries B.C.

Answer: 4th & 5th

FBQ31: The behavioural school emphasizes the use of _____ and empirical methods in political research

Answer: Scientific

FBQ32: Greek philosophers major preoccupation was how to create an _____ state.

Answer: Greek

FBQ33: A "party system operates in a country where only two parties have reasonable chances of winning elections, forming or controlling the government.

Answer: Two

FBQ34: The political science approach that focuses on institutions is called ____.

Answer: Traditional

FBQ35: The term ____ means membership of a given state.

Answer: Citizenship

FBQ36: Adam Smith in his popular work, The Wealth of Nation (1776) laid down the ____ duties the sovereign must attend to.

Answer: Three

FBQ37: The method employed in the study of political phenomena of different countries and environments using similar or dissimilar political concepts is ____ system

Answer: Comparative

FBQ38: The city-state was an organized society of people living in what the Greeks called ____.

Answer: Polis

FBQ39: A ____ is defined as "a territorial society divided into government and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions.

Answer: State

FBQ40: The system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed is called ____.

Answer: Constitution

FBQ41: The thought that states that supernatural authority that was created by God is called _____ theory

Answer: Divine

FBQ42: A country with a federal constitution is called a ____.

Answer: Federation

FBQ43: The _____ authority derives from persons of exceptional qualities who are accepted and obeyed as leaders.

Answer: Charismatic

FBQ44: The process by which individuals learn or otherwise acquire their political culture is often referred to as _____.

Answer: Socialisation

FBQ45: The ability or capacity to get other people to do ones wishes, with or without their consent is known as _____.

Answer: Power

FBQ46: Political _____ provide opportunities for representation

Answer: Parties

FBQ47: Max Weber identifies ____ major sources of authority.

Answer: Three

FBQ48: The _____ group are organized bodies, which seek to influence the context of government decisions.

Answer: Pressure

FBQ49: The British constitution is often described as an ____ constitution.

Answer: Unwritten

FBQ50: Politically, _____ are the responsibilities the citizens owe not only to the state but also to themselves for effective functioning of a given entity

Answer: Duties

MCQ1: William Bluhm, defined politics as a social process characterized by activity involving rivalry and _____ in the exercise of power

Answer: Co-operation

MCQ2: System theory as put forward by _____ emphasizes the kind of activity that expresses itself through a variety of institutions.

Answer: David Easton

MCQ3: The study of politics as who gets what, when, and how was put forward by _____

Answer: Harold Lasswell

MCQ4: According to _____ politics is a plausible response to the problem of governing, or maintaining order in a complex society.

Answer: Aristotle

MCQ5: Harold Laswell defines politics as who gets what, when and _____

Answer: How

MCQ6: Political Science can be broadly grouped into _____ divisions?

Answer: Two

MCQ7: In all forms of government what is common is _____.

Answer: Power

MCQ8: The branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truth systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws is known as _____

Answer: Science

MCQ9: The following are social sciences courses except _____.

Answer: Oncology

MCQ10: The following are natural sciences except _____.

Answer: English

MCQ11: Popular social scientist _____ defined history as "the unending dialogue between the present and the past."

Answer: Carr

MCQ12: Political scientists rely on _____ facts to make predictions, and to carry out the whole gamut of the challenges posed in comparative political analysis.

Answer: Historical

MCQ13: The branch of study that investigates the laws of morality and formulates the rule of conduct is _____ known as _____.

Answer: Ethics

MCQ14: Political Science is a branch of _____ sciences.

Answer: Social

MCQ15: Historically, it is adduced that _____ philosophers were pre-occupied with how to create an ideal state in the early part of civilization.

Answer: Greek

MCQ16: The study of Political Science also flourished in ancient Greece during the _____ centuries B.C.

Answer: 5th & 4th

MCQ17: Political scientists of the Chicago University made a clean break with the

study of philosophical, historical and institutional approaches in the _____.

Answer: 1930s

MCQ18: Political science approach that focuses on institutions in understanding institutional system is called ____.

Answer: Traditional

MCQ19: The school of thought that emphasizes the use of scientific and empirical methods in political research is known as _____method

Answer: Behavioral

MCQ20: The Chicago school was the forerunner of what is known as the ____ revolution methods of the study of politics.

Answer: Behavioral

MCQ21: The method that seeks an explanation of past institutions towards appreciating the future is referred to as the _____method.

Answer: Historical

MCQ22: The Divine Rights of the king theory explains that _____appointed some people to preside over the government of a state on His behalf.

Answer: God

MCQ23: The thrust of the social contract theory is that government came into existence because of a contract between the ruler(s) and_____.

Answer: The ruled

MCQ24: The system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed is called ____.

Answer: Constitution

MCQ25: A country with a federal constitution is called a _____

Answer: Federation

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Answer: Divine Theory

MCQ28: A ____ is defined as "œa territorial society divided into government and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions.

Answer: State

MCQ29: The following are the characteristics of a state except ____.

Answer: Membership

MCQ30: Adam Smith in his *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) laid down ____ duties the sovereign must attend to.

Answer: Three

MCQ31: The Hobbes version of the social contract appeared in his popular book *the _____*.

Answer: *Leviathan*

MCQ32: According to Marx, the serfs had no property of their own and the feudal lords appropriated all that was produced through their _____.

Answer: Labor

MCQ33: Marx and Engels declared in *The Manifesto of the Communist Party* that the executive of the modern state is a committee of the _____.

Answer: Bourgeoisie

MCQ34: Prominent scholar ____ introduced the theory of sovereignty into the study of political science.

Answer: Jean Bodin

MCQ35: The privileges enjoyed by the citizens of a given state are called ____.

Answer: Human Rights

MCQ36: Chapter ____ of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 guarantees the Fundamental Human Rights of citizens

Answer: IV

MCQ37: The membership of a given state is referred to as _____.

Answer: Citizenship

MCQ38: The responsibilities citizens owe not only to the state but also to themselves for effective functioning of the state is referred to as _____

Answer: Duties

MCQ39: The ability or capacity to get other people to do one's wishes, with or without their consent is known as _____

Answer: Power

MCQ40: Max Weber identifies _____ major sources of authority in human society

Answer: Three

MCQ41: An authority derived from persons of exceptional qualities which are accepted and obeyed as leaders is known as _____ authority

Answer: Charismatic

MCQ42: The family theory started from the family and expanded to the clan or kinship group, to the community and finally the _____ was created.

Answer: State

MCQ43: The first and earliest form of government is _____.

Answer: Monarchy

MCQ44: Henry Maine has argued vehemently that the modern State or government is traceable to the _____ decent in every family

Answer: Male

MCQ45: The major sources of authority are the following except _____.

Answer: Scientific

MCQ46: The _____ theory sees the emergence of the state as a result of natural evolution.

Answer: Evolutionary

MCQ47: Edmund Burke asserts that the state evolved out of a complex set of human

Answer: Needs

MCQ48: the concept of a nation is _____ in nature

Answer: Sociological

MCQ49: Under communism, the nation state system is distrusted because it developed along with _____.

Answer: Capitalism

MCQ50: The concept of African socialism popularly referred to as "Ujaama" is linked to the teachings of President _____

Answer: Julius Nyerere