## PAD204 - INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE SUMMARY

It is from _____that we derive our modern word politics.
**polis**

_____ in his book POLITICS first used the term politics to refer to the affairs of a Greek city-state.
**Aristotle**

Aristotle (384-322 BC) in his book POLITICS first used the term politics to refer to the_____
**affairs of a Greek city-state**

Aristotle (384-322 BC) in his book _____ first used the term politics to refer to the affairs of a Greek city-state.
**POLITICS**

_____ observed that 'man by nature is a political animal'.
**Aristotle**

Aristotle observed that 'man by nature is a _____ animal'.
**political**

Aristotle observed that _____
**man by nature is a political animal**

Aristotle observed that whenever men seek to define their position in society or as they attempt to achieve personal security from available resources and as they try to influence others to accept their points of view, they find themselves engaged in politics. In this broad sense, everyone is a_____.
**politician**

Today the word politics is an elastic one.
**True**

_____ is concerned with the ordinary day-to-day activities of the community in which we are all personally involved.
**Politics**

_____ define politics as "who gets what, when how"
**Lasswel**

_____ stated that politics is the process of making and execution of governmental decisions or policies.
**Ernest Baker**

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Ernest Baker (1962:1) stated that _____ is the process of making and execution of governmental decisions or policies.
**Politics**

_____ defined politics as authoritative, allocation of values or who gets what, when and how.
**Harold Lesswell and Abraham Kaplan (1950)**

_____ maintained that politics is a process of resolution of conflict in society.
**Austine Ranany**

For_____, politics is the operation of the state and its institutions.
**Max Weber**

According to Max Weber, politics is the operation of the _____ and its institutions.
**state**

According to Max Weber, politics is the operation of the state and its_____.
**institutions**

_____ suggests that politics is essentially the struggle for positions of power and influence by which those who succeed in monopolizing such positions in society are able to make decisions that affect the lives of every citizen within the country.
**Lasswell**

Politics can simply be defined in _____ ways
**three**

Politics goes beyond the activity of government, the political parties and the politicians.
**True**

Politics can be played at a _____or internationally.
**national level**

Politics can be played at a national level or_____.
**internationally**

_____ has now returned to Liberia after 15 years of fighting.
**Peace**

Peace has now returned to _____ after 15 years of fighting.
**Liberia**

Peace has now returned to Liberia after _____ years of fighting.
**15**

It was a political action/decision when _____ troops were sent by West African States to war-torn Liberia for peace-keeping operations.
**ECOMOG**

The _____ established a broad definition of politics.
**Greeks**

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_____, a French political philosopher, who first used the term "political science" (science politique) was a lawyer.
**Jean Bodin**

Jean Bodin (1430-1596), a French political philosopher, who first used the term "political science" (science politique) was a_____.
**lawyer**

Because of his legal training, _____ focused on the characteristics of the state more than any other aspect of the political process.
**Bodin**

Political scientist for years concentrated almost exclusively on the_____, the Legislature and the Judiciary as major concern until recently.
**Executive**

Political scientist for years concentrated almost exclusively on the Executive, the _____and the Judiciary as major concern until recently.
**Legislature**

Political scientist for years concentrated almost exclusively on the Executive, the Legislature and the _____as major concern until recently.
**Judiciary**

In the _____century, Darwin's theory of evolution and natural selection began to exert a powerful influence upon political science.
**mid-nineteenth**

In the mid-nineteenth century, _____theory of evolution and natural selection began to exert a powerful influence upon political science.
**Darwin's**

The development of sociology after the _____ century prompted political scientists to give more attention to the impact on government of social forces not defined with reference to the institutional outline of the state.
**19th**

In the mid-nineteenth century, Darwin's theory of evolution and natural selection began to exert a powerful influence upon_____.
**political science**

_____ is concerned with obtaining accurate knowledge about the structure and behaviour of the physical universe.
**Pure science**

_____ deals with universal and with rational analysis of known facts. It is fact seeking as well as fact-using.
**Pure science**

The ultimate goal of a science is_____

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**the classification of facts, and on the basis of such classification, the formulation of a body of general rules and logically consistent and universally valid statement about the universe**

_____ has been described as an "adventure of the human spirit".
**Science**

Science has been described as an _____
**adventure of the human spirit**

A _____is said to be verified when it has been checked or tested by many specialists in the relevant field of study and when they all agree that other scientists and the general public can believe it to be true.
**proposition**

A proposition is said to be _____ when it has been checked or tested by many specialists in the relevant field of study and when they all agree that other scientists and the general public can believe it to be true.
**verified**

A proposition is said to be verified when_____
**it has been checked or tested by many specialists in the relevant field of study and when they all agree that other scientists and the general public can believe it to be true**

_____ is said to be systematic when it is organized into an intelligible pattern, or structure, with significant relationships made clear.
**Knowledge**

Knowledge is said to be _____ when it is organized into an intelligible pattern, or structure, with significant relationships made clear.
**systematic**

Knowledge is said to be systematic when_____
**it is organized into an intelligible pattern, or structure, with significant relationships made clear**

To achieve a_____, scientists seek out similarities and differences putting things together.
**system**

To achieve a system, _____ seek out similarities and differences putting things together.
**scientists**

_____ means that scientists want to proceed from particular towards general facts, from knowledge of isolated facts towards knowledge of connections between facts.
**Concern for system**

The knowledge provided by a _____ anywhere in the world is verifiable and it is presented in an orderly and systematic way.
**telephone directory**

_____ may be defined as the study of politics using some scientific tools.
**Political science**

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Political science is not an exact science like the natural sciences because_____
**the material with which it deals is incapable of being treated exactly the same way as physics or chemistry**

Political science like other social sciences has a scientific character because _____
**of the scientific method it employ in examining phenomena**

Political science like many subjects such as Economics and History were once part of_____.
**Philosophy**

_____ provide the political scientist with the conceptual framework in understanding political life.
**Approaches**

Approaches provide the political scientist with the _____in understanding political life.
**conceptual framework**

Approaches provide the political scientist with the conceptual framework in understanding_____.
**political life**

There are _____ major approaches under the traditional approaches
**two**

There are two major approaches under the traditional approaches _____ and_____
**historical and institutional**

The _____ approach relies mainly on the facts of the past to explain the present and probable future political development within political institutions and process.
**historical**

The _____ approach emphasizes philosophy, law, logic, norms, values and institutions as much as the historical approach.
**traditional/institutional**

The _____ approaches have been criticised as static and over-simplified assumptions about today's reality in the political process.
**traditional**

_____ was developed by American political scientists as an alternative to the traditional approaches in the 1940s and 1950s.
**Behaviouralism**

Behaviouralism was developed by _____ political scientists
**American**

Behaviouralism was developed by American political scientists as an alternative to the traditional approaches in the_____.
**1940s and 1950s**

**_____** borrow from sociology and psychology as well as other disciplines.
**Behaviourists**

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Behaviourists borrow from _____ and psychology as well as other disciplines.
**sociology**

Behaviourists borrow from sociology and _____ as well as other disciplines.
**psychology**

_____ use more statistical methods, on testing hypothesis than other political scientists.
**Behaviorists**

- The advent of World War II brought new approaches to political science. The major approaches are: System Analysis
- Structural Functionalism
- Group Approach
- Elite Analysis
- Class Analysis
- Political Economy

System analysis is an attempt by _____
**David Easton**

_____ explained that from the environment demands are made on the political system in the form of INPUT.
**Easton**

Easton explained that from the environment _____ are made on the political system in the form of INPUT.
**demands**

Easton explained that from the environment demands are made on the political system in the form of_____.
**INPUT**

_____ approach is an offshoot of systems analysis.
**Structural Functionalism Approach**

_____ focuses largely on explaining the functions a political system must perform to survive and defines structures or organizations which can most efficiently perform
**Structural Functionalism Approach**

_____ is the most radical approach in political science
**Class Analysis Approach**

_____ approach focuses on division of society into classes and how this social stratification determines social conflict and social change.
**Class Analysis Approach**

Most _____ political scientists insist that class exist in all societies because of the nature of mode of production.
**Marxist**

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When political scientists look at the political parties or socialization processes of two or more countries, they are able to clarify their generalizations about a particular political system because_____
**its characteristics are highlighted by comparison with those of other political systems**

_____ is an aid in understanding and identifying those characteristics which may be universal to the political process, regardless of time or place.
**Comparative political analysis**

The concern of the _____ is about the administration of laws, its interpretation and enforcement.
**legal approach**

The concern of the legal approach is about the_____, its interpretation and enforcement.
**administration of laws**

The concern of the legal approach is about the administration of laws, its _____and enforcement.
**interpretation**

The concern of the legal approach is about the administration of laws, its interpretation and_____.
**enforcement**

No modern society can exist without a system of laws.
**True**

To _____ means to control
**govern**

To govern means to _____
**control**

In _____ society, the goal of government is the attainment of justice, law exists to help reach this goal, although in practice results often fall short of this ideal.
**democratic**

_____ is a body of rules for human conduct that is backed by legitimate authority.
**Law**

_____ can be expressed or conceived as doing things with rules.
**Law**

Law can be expressed or conceived as doing things with_____.
**rules**

_____ is a technique of social ordering
**Law**

A _____ regulates the behaviour of human beings in everyday activities and in their personal interrelationship.
**law**

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Without legitimate authoritative backing, people will violate _____ with impunity.
**laws**

Without legitimate _____ backing, people will violate laws with impunity.
**authoritative**

Without legitimate authoritative backing, people will violate laws with_____.
**impunity**

Without legitimate authoritative_____, people will violate laws with impunity.
**backing**

_____ and society are related.
**Law**

Law and _____ are related.
**society**

Law and society are related.
**True**

_____ survives because there are laws which regulate the behaviour of individuals.
**Society**

Society survives because_____
**there are laws which regulate the behaviour of individuals**

The _____ provides the premise upon which law are developed.
**societal framework**

The legal approach in the study of politics is concerned with the following areas:
(i) The Legal Basis of Political Institutions
(ii) The Legal Basis of Political Rights
(iii) The Protection of rights
(iv) Legal Remedies

Political Institutions are usually created in the _____which is the fundamental law of the State.
**Constitution**

The _____ stipulates the relationship among the various institutions of government.
**Constitution**

_____ Rights derive their source from the Constitution.
**Political**

Political _____ derive their source from the Constitution.
**Rights**

Political Rights derive their source from the_____.
**Constitution**

A _____ is a compensation for the violation of legal rights.

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**remedy**

_____ reverse wrong decisions and make appropriate decisions to correct legal injustices.
**Remedies**

Every state/country has its legal system which is made up of both the _____ laws and judicial organizational structure.
**substantive and procedural**

Every state/country has its legal system which is made up of both the substantive and _____ laws and judicial organizational structure.
**procedural**

Every state/country has its legal system which is made up of both the _____ and procedural laws and judicial organizational structure.
**substantive**

Every state/country has its legal system which is made up of both the substantive and procedural laws and _____.
**judicial organizational structure**

EFCC stands for_____
**Economic and Financial Crime Commission**

The objective of the behavioural approach is_____
**to make the study of politics more scientific**

The method of studying Political Science before the World War II was largely _____and largely descriptive.
**unscientific**

The method of studying Political Science before the World War II was largely unscientific and largely_____.
**descriptive**

According to_____, Political Science as a discipline before behaviouralism was characterized by six features
**Truman**

According to Truman, Political Science as a discipline before behaviouralism was characterized by _____ features
**six**

According to Truman, Political Science as a discipline before behaviouralism was characterized by six features:
1. A lack of concern with political system as such, including the American Political System which amounted in most cases to taking their properties and requirement for granted.
2. The absence of an explicit conception of political change and development that was blindly optimistic and unreflectively reformist.
3. The almost total neglect of theory in any meaningful sense of the term.

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4. The consequent enthusiasm for a conception of science that rarely went beyond raw empiricism. 5. A strongly parochial preoccupation with things American that stunted the development of an effective comparative method, and
6. The establishment of a continuity commitment to concrete description (Truman, 1951)

The birth place of the Behavioural School is the _____
**Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, USA**

The birth place of the _____ is the Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, USA.
**Behavioural School**

The leadership of_____, pioneered the study of what we now know as the Behavioural Approach.
**Charles E. Merriam**

The _____ was located at the Department of Political Science, University of Princeton, USA.
**Princeton School**

The main features of the Behavioural approach are as follows:
1. The objective is to make the study of political science scientific thus capable of explanations and predictions.
2. The focus of study is on observable behaviour of individuals and groups in the political process.
3. The use of quantitative method is encouraged since this would assist in accurate measurement of data.
4. Research is aimed at developing theories which could provide acceptable explanation for political behaviour.
5. Research is, also, aimed at providing solutions to immediate social problems.
6. Political Science is to be made more inter-disciplinary, embracing other social sciences.
7. Research should employ statistical techniques such as multivariate analysis, sample surveys, mathematical models and simulation.

_____ is the study of life in an organized community and the organized community is the state.
**Political Science**

According to _____ the study of politics "Concerns itself with the life of men in relation to organized states".
**Harold Laski (1967)**

_____ and Engels argued that the state is essentially an expression of class relationships generated by the particular mode of production and unambiguously involved in the class struggle on the side of the dominant economic class.
**Marx**

Marx and _____ argued that the state is essentially an expression of class relationships generated by the particular mode of production and unambiguously involved in the class struggle on the side of the dominant economic class.
**Engels**

Broadly speaking, the _____ is the political form of society.
**state**

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Broadly speaking, the state is the _____ form of society.
**political**

Broadly speaking, the state is the political form of_____.
**society**

The most obvious characteristic of early _____ are monarchy supported by royal bureaucracy.
**statehood**

The most obvious characteristic of early statehood are _____ supported by royal bureaucracy.
**monarchy**

The most obvious characteristic of early statehood are monarchy supported by _____ bureaucracy.
**royal**

The most obvious characteristic of early statehood are monarchy supported by royal_____.
**bureaucracy**

The most obvious characteristic of early statehood are monarchy supported by_____.
**royal bureaucracy**

The origin of the state thus is marked by the introduction of_____, formalized hierarchy, specialization of task in the performance of public duty, and writers (instead of oral) communication.
**centralized authority**

The origin of the state thus is marked by the introduction of centralized authority, _____, specialization of task in the performance of public duty, and writers (instead of oral) communication.
**formalized hierarchy**

The origin of the state thus is marked by the introduction of centralized authority, formalized hierarchy, _____ of task in the performance of public duty, and writers (instead of oral) communication.
**specialization**

The origin of the _____ thus is marked by the introduction of centralized authority, formalized hierarchy, specialization of task in the performance of public duty, and writers (instead of oral) communication.
**state**

Prior to the organization of the state, _____ was based on traditions and conventions.
**tribal authority**

Prior to the organization of the state, _____ authority was based on traditions and conventions.
**tribal**

Prior to the organization of the state, tribal authority was based on _____ and conventions.
**traditions**

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Prior to the organization of the state, tribal authority was based on traditions and_____.
**conventions**

_____ who support the force theory are concerned with ensuring political stability.
**Theorists**

Theorists who support the _____ are concerned with ensuring political stability.
**force theory**

Theorists who support the force theory are concerned with ensuring political_____.
**stability**

Theorists who support the force theory are concerned with ensuring_____.
**political stability**

According to_____, all the good things of life, material and spiritual, depend first and foremost on the security of life itself.
**Thomas Hobbes**

For_____, if there is no power to enforce the will of the sovereign, then there is no government, no state, no security.
**Hobbes**

_____ and Machiavelli argued that any form of government could rightly claim legitimate authority, as long as it had the power to enforce its will.
**Hobbes**

Hobbes and _____ argued that any form of government could rightly claim legitimate authority, as long as it had the power to enforce its will.
**Machiavelli**

The _____ opens the way for an undistinguished play for power between states competing for position on the stage of international politics.
**force theory**

The alternative views of the origin of the state, and the principles that legitimizes its power are found in the_____.
**social contract theories**

Thomas Hobbes who was the first of the social contract theorists argued that prior to the existence of the state, life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short" because _____
**there was no organized authority to preside over the affairs of men**

_____ argued that because men are rational, they can be trusted to pursue their self interest without infringing on the equal rights enjoyed by other citizens.
**John Locke**

The idea of social contract was taken further by _____ who insisted that no government was legitimate unless the people gave their consent to its authority.
**Jean-Jacques Rousseau**

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According to_____, the state is best understood as an evolving organism that develops naturally according to some inherent dynamics of growth.
**evolutionary theorists**

_____ in the forth B.C. had argued that the state developed from the evolving interests and needs of the individual.
**Aristotle**

The state as a human organization is made up of _____ that reside within its territory.
**people**

_____ of a state is compulsory once an individual is born into it unless he changed his/her nationality.
**Membership**

An important pre-requisite for the existence of the state is _____.
**territory**

The agency of machinery by which the state performs its functions is known as the_____.
**government**

The _____ can command and coerce, that is use force, when obedience is not forthcoming.
**government**

_____ is a body of persons authorized to govern or rule a country or state.
**Government**

In the_____, Congress is the Legislature.
**United States of America**

In the United States of America, _____ is the Legislature.
**Congress**

In the United States of America, Congress is the_____.
**Legislature**

The society is wider than the state.
**True**

The state is one of the groups in society.
**True**

The state is society in its political aspect.
**True**

In personal composition the state and society are one because _____
**they both include the same body of persons**

A _____ in a political sense is what Ernest Baker defines simply as juridical organized unit or a unit organized for action under legal rule.
**nation**

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A _____ in ethnological sense is commonly defined as a group of people who form a distinctive community by inhabiting a definite territory and recognizing themselves as possessing relatively homogenous set of cultural traits.
**nation**

A nation in a _____ sense is what Ernest Baker defines simply as juridical organized unit or a unit organized for action under legal rule.
**political**

A nation in _____ sense is commonly defined as a group of people who form a distinctive community by inhabiting a definite territory and recognizing themselves as possessing relatively homogenous set of cultural traits.
**ethnological**

Switzerland for example is a nation with _____ races
**three**

Switzerland is a nation with _____official languages
**four**

The term 'sovereignty' is from French and means _____
**'above' or 'one who is superior to other'**

_____ argued that "sovereignty" refers to the source of the state's authority regardless of its form of government.
**Bodin (1576)**

Bodin (1576) argued that _____ refers to the source of the state's authority regardless of its form of government.
**sovereignty**

_____ may be vested in a king or in some elite group or even in the corporate citizenry of the society over time.
**Sovereignty**

Sovereignty may be vested in a king or in some _____ or even in the corporate citizenry of the society over time.
**elite group**

Bodin's primary concern was _____
**to strengthen the authority of the French monarch which some argued was constrained to honour certain long-established traditions and principles enshrined in the common law and in France's feudal institutions**

_____ observed that the king was not sovereign
**Bodin**

Bodin observed that the _____ was not sovereign
**king**

_____ was absolute, perpetual, and indivisible.
**Sovereignty**

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Sovereignty was_____, perpetual, and indivisible.
**absolute**

Sovereignty was absolute, _____, and indivisible.
**perpetual**

Sovereignty was absolute, perpetual, and_____.
**indivisible**

The laws perceived through reasons are called_____
**Laws of Nature**

The law of succession is called _____
**Salic Laws**

Thomas Hobbes also contributed to the development of the concept in his book _____published in 1651.
**Leviathan**

Thomas Hobbes also contributed to the development of the concept in his book "Leviathan" published in_____.
**1651**

_____ insisted that sovereign might be one man or assembly but the power of the sovereign remained the same in whomever it reside.
**Hobbes**

_____is absolute and cannot be shared, even though the sovereign may allow someone to exercise power on his behalf.
**Sovereign power**

_____ and Rouseau redefined sovereignty in term of people rather than one single ruler.
**John Locke**

John Locke and _____ redefined sovereignty in term of people rather than one single ruler.
**Rouseau**

John Locke and Rouseau redefined _____ in term of people rather than one single ruler.
**sovereignty**

John Locke and Rouseau redefined sovereignty in term of _____ rather than one single ruler.
**people**

John Locke and Rouseau redefined sovereignty in term of people rather than one single _____
**ruler.**

John Locke and Rouseau redefined sovereignty in term of people rather than_____.
**one single ruler**

_____ in his "Essays on Civil Government" wrote that the supreme power in the state lay with the people.

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**Locke**

Locke in his "Essays on _____ Government" wrote that the supreme power in the state lay with the people.
**Civil**

Locke in his "Essays on Civil Government" wrote that the _____in the state lay with the people.
**supreme power**

Locke in his "Essays on Civil Government" wrote that the supreme power in the state lay with the_____.
**people**

According to _____, "the power of the state is limited, not absolute because it derives power from the people and because it holds power in trust for the people."
**Locke**

_____ distinguishes between legal and political sovereignty.
**Professor Dicey**

Professor Dicey distinguishes between _____and political sovereignty.
**legal**

Professor Dicey distinguishes between legal and_____.
**political sovereignty**

According to_____, the legal sovereignty is that person or body of persons having the power to make law.
**Professor Dicey**

According to Professor Dicey, the _____is that person or body of persons having the power to make law.
**legal sovereignty**

_____ is a legal term used in terms of law only according to Field.
**Sovereignty**

Sovereignty is a legal term used in terms of law only according to_____.
**Field**

Sovereignty can be used in _____senses.
**three**

Sovereignty can be used in three senses.
**True**

_____ is the distinctive mark of the state, distinguishing it alike from individuals and associations in the community.
**Sovereignty**

The main characteristics of sovereignty as developed by the political theorists include
(i) Indivisibility

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(ii) Absoluteness or unlimitedness
(iii) Permanence
(iv) Independence of foreign control
(v) Comprehensiveness

_____ implies that sovereignty is the supreme, final, absolute, coercive power of the state over the people living within the state.
**Indivisibility**

The possession of sovereign power by the state_____
**enables it to make laws and enforce them with all the means of coercion it can employ#**

Sovereignty cannot be divided though the government can delegate powers to certain agencies.
**True**

_____ shows that the powers of a sovereign state cannot be restricted.
**Absoluteness**

The _____ of sovereignty is necessary for the effective running and the survival of any sovereign.
**absoluteness**

_____ underscores the fact that as long as the state exists, sovereignty continues without interruption.
**Permanence**

_____ denotes that the power of the sovereign is wide, complete and extensive in scope.
**Comprehensiveness**

The following are the types of sovereignty

- Legal Sovereignty
- Political/Popular Sovereignty
- De facto Sovereignty
- De jure Sovereignty
- Internal Sovereignty
- External Sovereignty

The body that makes laws and enforces them in a state is the_____.
**legal sovereign**

Parliament in Britain is the_____.
**legal sovereign**

_____ as defined legal sovereignty as "a merely legal conception and means simply the power of law-making, unrestricted by any legal limit."
**Dicey h**

Dicey has defined _____ as "a merely legal conception and means simply the power of law-making, unrestricted by any legal limit."
**legal sovereignty**

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According to_____, the authority that gives commands which are habitually obeyed and which are not binding on itself is the sovereign power in a state.
**John Austin**

_____ refers to that body which is supreme in a state, the will of which is ultimately obeyed by the citizens of the state.
**Political sovereign**

The _____ remains the ultimate power in a state by subjecting those who exercise the state legislative sovereignty to periodical renewal of their mandate through elections.
**electorate**

The electorate remains the _____ power in a state by subjecting those who exercise the state legislative sovereignty to periodical renewal of their mandate through elections.
**ultimate**

The electorate remains the _____in a state by subjecting those who exercise the state legislative sovereignty to periodical renewal of their mandate through elections.
**ultimate power**

The electorate remains the ultimate power in a state by subjecting those who exercise the state _____ to periodical renewal of their mandate through elections.
**legislative sovereignty**

The electorate remains the ultimate power in a state by subjecting those who exercise the state legislative sovereignty to _____ renewal of their mandate through elections.
**periodical**

_____ refer to the body or group of people who use force to make citizens obey their command after having overthrown the legitimate sovereign of the state through invasion, revolution, or coup d'etat.
**De facto Sovereignty**

_____ is sovereignty as of a fact.
**De facto sovereignty**

Abacha's regime succeeded in keeping power from November, 1993 - 1998, it is the _____ and it became recognized as a legitimate sovereign because it was able to keep power for several years.
**de facto sovereign**

_____ is explained in terms of the loyalty which the people give the government's claim to sovereignty and legal sovereignty emanates from this loyalty.
**De jure sovereignty**

_____ refers to a state's supreme power to make and enforce whatever laws it sees fit for its internal affairs.
**Internal sovereignty**

_____ may be vested in a Monarch, a Parliament or National Assembly.
**Sovereignty**

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Sovereignty may be vested in a_____, a Parliament or National Assembly.
**Monarch**

Sovereignty may be vested in a Monarch, a _____or National Assembly.
**Parliament**

Sovereignty may be vested in a Monarch, a Parliament or_____.
**National Assembly**

The idea of _____ sovereignty presupposes independence of a sovereign state from foreign control by any other state.
**external**

The idea of _____ presupposes independence of a sovereign state from foreign control by any other state.
**external sovereignty**

UNO stands for_____
**United Nations Organisation**

AU stands for_____
**African Union**

_____ insist that groups in which people are organized, such as the church, the labour union, etc. are as important as the state insofar as they may have a claim equal to or superior to the state's claim to the loyalty of individuals.
**Pluralists**

_____ hold that the state is not really free to do as it pleases because its behaviour is restrained by international law, international public opinion, internationally accepted standards on human rights, and the growing interdependence of nations in economic and technological fields.
**Internationalists**

Those who believe that law is superior to the state challenge the assertion that the state makes law or that law is the will of an inherently_____.
**authoritative sovereign**

_____ have created an unprecedented awareness of international events among people throughout the world.
**Mass communications**

International public opinion was against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in_____.
**1991**

Soviet Union with undeniable super-power status, found itself dependent upon wheat from the United States in the early_____.
**1970's**

_____ argued that the sovereign is subjected to limitations imposed by the "salic laws" (the law of succession), the law of nature and the law of God, which laws the sovereign must obey.
**Jean Bodin**

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_____ believed that the sovereign can be disobeyed when he can no longer protect the lives of his subjects.
**Thomas Hobbes**

_____ believed that public interest should be paramount in the mind of the ruler.
**John Locke**

Laws may be declared unconstitutional by the_____.
**Supreme Court**

NATO stands for_____
**North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**

ECOWAS stands for_____
**Economic Community of West African States**

Political scientists at times attempt to equate politics with_____, authority, or conflict.
**power**

Political scientists at times attempt to equate politics with power, _____, or conflict.
**authority**

Political scientists at times attempt to equate politics with power, authority, or_____.
**conflict**

_____ at times attempt to equate politics with power, authority, or conflict.
**Political scientists**

Political scientists at times attempt to _____ politics with power, authority, or conflict.
**equate**

Political scientists at times attempt to equate _____ with power, authority, or conflict.
**politics**

_____ put it "Some concept of power underlies virtually every description of political interaction, domestic as well as international".
**Harold and Margaret Sprout**

_____ is the sole centralizing and organizing concept in the study of politics.
**Power**

Power is the sole centralizing and organizing concept in the study of_____.
**politics**

The _____ can be developed based on human behaviour.
**concept of power**

The concept of _____ can be developed based on human behaviour.
**power**

The concept of power can be developed based on_____.
**human behaviour**

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_____ is a relational concept.
**Power**

Power is a _____ concept.
**relational**

Power is a relational concept.
**True**

_____ is the ability or capacity to modify the behaviour of a person either at the threat of deprivation or sanction for non-conformist for the policy intended.
**Power**

_____ succinctly illustrates what power is based on, the old philosophical argument that an act cannot be morally good unless it goes against our inclinations or appetites.
**Dahl**

In_____, a nation may claim that its actions are in accordance with the politics of another nation, are of its own free will, while they may really be the result of one of these less over forms of power.
**international politics**

_____ is the only one that involves physical activity, signifying an employment of visible resources.
**Force**

_____ is an inexact term, occurs when an actor makes explicit to others what he wants them to do.
**Domination**

_____ is the attempt to influence behaviour without making explicit what the desired behaviour is.
**Manipulation**

When _____ is applied, power is no longer being exercised.
**force**

When force is applied, _____ is no longer being exercised.
**power**

A _____ has authority when others do his bidding because they accept his right to rule – he is, considered legitimate and does not need to employ power.
**political leader**

_____ identifies a situation where one person affects the behavior of another because the second respects the first
**Influence**

_____ asserts that many attempts to exert power have foundered on the rocks of an incorrect assessment of the necessary capability.
**Okwudibia Nnoli**

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_____ makes reference to those facilities that accrue to a nation by virtue of its geographical location and characteristics.
**Geography**

_____ determines to a large extent the possibility of foreign military occupation and the possibility of the penetration of state power to all sections of the population.
**Territorial**

The _____endowment determine the limits of a nation's power capability
**natural resource**

_____ is related to a state's economic viability.
**State power**

State power is related to a state's _____viability.
**economic**

State power is related to a state's_____.
**economic viability**

The level of **_____** is a clear indicator of economic viability.
**industrialization**

The level of industrialization is a clear indicator of_____.
**economic viability**

The larger the population of a state the greater its capability for state power.
**True**

An actor's total power may be measured by the ratio of its successful_____.
**power acts**

An actor's total power may be measured by the _____of its successful power acts.
**ratio**

_____ conceptualization of influence and power relate with the ability to use power as action based but does not exist unless it is used.
**Robert Dahl's**

_____ is that non-divisible unit of energy, which is capable of causing a change in the actions of its victims in spite of the victim's opposition to the change.
**Power**

_____ is very useful at both the domestic and in international politics.
**Power**

Power is very useful at both the domestic and in international politics.
**True**

_____ in politics, which is our major concern, is about state power.
**Power**

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_____ is all about exercise, control and use of power.
**Politics**

The _____ is the most formidable and useful power.
**state power**

Power in politics, which is our major concern, is about_____.
**state power**

Politics is all about_____, control and use of power.
**exercise**

Politics is all about exercise, _____and use of power.
**control**

Politics is all about exercise, control and_____.
**use of power**

The state power is the most _____ and useful power.
**formidable**

The state power is the most formidable and _____ power.
**useful**

_____ is a very useful instrument to have and control.
**State power**

_____ is the basis of all security, all rights and privileges in a society and the maintenance of any mode of livelihood.
**State power**

_____ may be defined as that power associated with a hierarchy of human relationships, which enables those higher up in the hierarchy to command those lower in the hierarchy, and which compels those lower in the hierarchy to obey the commands of those higher up.
**Authority**

_____ is predicated upon consent and not entirely by the use of force.
**Authority**

_____ defines Political Authority as the recognition of the right to rule irrespective of the sanctions the ruler may possess.
**Alan Ball**

Alan Ball defines _____ as the recognition of the right to rule irrespective of the sanctions the ruler may possess.
**Political Authority**
_____ is the ability to compel obedience without necessarily the use of force.
**Authority**

Authority is the _____ use of power.
**legitimate**

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Authority is the legitimate use of_____.
**power**

_____ is the legitimate use of power.
**Authority**

_____ is simply put as the power in the garment of legitimacy – that is, power clothed with legitimacy.
**Authority**

_____ is the power which is vested in a person because of his role and his office within the organization.
**Authority**

_____ is that authority whose power derives from state power.
**Political authority**

_____ exists in all human organization be it the family, the church, School, etc.
**Authority**

The _____ in modern government is the main source of state power.
**constitution**

Authority essentially can be _____or illegitimate.
**legitimate**

Authority essentially can be legitimate or_____.
**illegitimate**

A _____ authority is that which operates through the prong of justice
**legitimate**

_____ authority is power that operates through force, or the threat of it.
**Illegitimate**

Max Weber, a German sociologist provides _____main typology of authority.
**three**

Max Weber, a German sociologist provides three main typology of authority. These are_____
**traditional authority, legal- rational authority and charismatic authority**

_____ is that hierarchical structure of power whose major claim for existence is that it has come down to the present from the past and, therefore, conforms to the customs and traditions of the people.
**Traditional authority**

_____ is based on the law, the fundamental law of the land or what is commonly called the constitution.
**Legal - rational authority**

_____ follows from the personal charisma of a political leader.

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**Charismatic authority**

_____ is that quality which is so over-whelming in the positive emotion which it evokes that its possess or receives unquestioning and total loyalty.
**Charisma**

A _____ possesses extraordinary qualities which make such leader to influence his followers.
**charismatic leader**

_____ to an order in a power relation is based on fear of sanctions.
**Obedience**

Obedience to an order in a power relation is based on _____of sanctions.
**fear**

Obedience to an order in a power relation is based on fear of_____.
**sanctions**

Authority is legitimate power.
**True**

_____ is the sole centralizing and organizing concept in the study of politics.
**Power**

_____ revolve essentially around this concept.
**Political activities**

_____ is the legitimate use of power.
**Authority**

_____ is simply the garment of legitimacy, power clothed with legitimacy.
**Authority**

_____ is generally thought to involve the bringing about of an action against the will of another.
**Power**

_____ is power clothed with legitimacy.
**Authority**

Authority is power clothed with_____.
**legitimacy**

_____ refers to the extent to which citizens regard the state, its institutions, personnel or policies as morally right or acceptable.
**Legitimacy**

_____ is a belief in the right to rule.
**Legitimacy**

_____ refers to the positive attitude of the citizens toward authority positions and those who occupy them.

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**Legitimacy**

_____ is the promise that the pursuit of one value will proof compatible with the pursuit or enjoyment of other values.
**Legitimacy**

Legitimacy is a relative concept.
**True**

_____ can be sustained if it is based on justice.
**Legitimacy**

Legitimacy can be sustained if it is based on_____.
**justice**

_____ is useful to those in authority.
**Legitimacy**

Legitimacy is useful to those in_____.
**authority**

_____ is fundamental to the maintenance of political order in society.
**Legitimacy**

We can speak of _____types on influence.
**two**

_____ is based on threat, expectation of great severe physical punishment, torture, imprisonment and even death.
**Coercive influence**

_____ is an influence in which the probability of compliance is very high.
**Reliable influence**

Influence can further be sub divided into _____ and potential.
**manifest**

_____ influence is the power plus influence.
**Manifest**

Manifest influence is the _____ plus influence.
**power**

Manifest influence is the power plus_____.
**influence**

Influence can further be sub divided into manifest and_____.
**potential**

_____ is a systematizsed and interconnected set of ideas that direct and guide the action of political leaders.
**Ideology**

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_____ is the fundamental principle or philosophy of government by which the socio-economic and political organisation of society revolves.
**Ideology**

_____ contains ideals, ends and purposes that the society should pursue.
**Ideology**

_____ as a philosophy explains the nature of man's humanity, an economic programme which suggests the appropriate political structure for the pursuit through the relevant economic programme of the ideals of humanity.
**Ideology**

The following are the characteristics of ideology

- Most ideologies tend to arise in conditions of crisis.
- The varying scope of an ideology can also be seen from the range of facts or phenomena which a given ideology seeks to incorporate.
- Ideology is a systematic pattern of political thought.
- Each ideology includes both empirical and normative elements.
- Most ideologies tend to be exclusive, absolute and universal in character.
- Ideology is a persuasive argument designed to motivate active involvement on the part of its adherents.
- Ideology tends to be personalized, scriptualised and programmatic.
- Ideology undergoes development but is resistant to fundamental change in its world view.

The following are the functions of ideology

- Legitimisation of Leadership
- A cognitive structure for looking at the society generally.
- Ideology provides a prescriptive formula, a guide to individual action and judgment.
- Ideology also serves as an instrument for conflict management and the integration of society since it limits the basic value and issue areas over which the members of society can disagree.
- Ideology provides individual or groups a means of selfidentification.
- Guide to policy choice and assessment of conduct.
- Dynamic force in life, that is every ideology provides an explanation of reality to its adherents and seeks to motivate them to action.

_____ was an ideology or doctrine which became pervasive among the European potentates or bourgeoisie
**Liberalism**

_____ is famous for definition of democracy "as the government of the people, by the people and for the people"
**Abraham Lincoln**

Abraham Lincoln is famous for definition of _____"as the government of the people, by the people and for the people"
**democracy**

In an attempt to describe democracy, _____ basic elements are discernible
**five**

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_____ defines democracy as a "meaningful and extensive competition among individuals and organized groups (especially political parties) either directly or indirectly, for the major positions of governmental power in addition to popular participation in the electoral process and respect for the civil and political rights of the people".
**Larry Diamond**

Larry Diamond defines _____ as a "Meaningful and extensive competition among individuals and organized groups (especially political parties) either directly or indirectly, for the major positions of governmental power in addition to popular participation in the electoral process and respect for the civil and political rights of the people".
**democracy**

The growth of modern liberal democracies dates back from the_____.
**1970s and 1980s**

_____ is an economic and social system in which individuals and groups are allowed to own, manage and control any aspect of the economy according to their ability and resources.
**Capitalism**

_____ arises from the doctrine of liberalism and laissez-faire economic system.
**Capitalism**

Capitalism arises from the doctrine of _____ and laissez-faire economic system.
**liberalism**

Capitalism arises from the doctrine of liberalism and _____ economic system.
**laissez-faire**

Classical capitalist doctrine is dated back to the period Adam Smith wrote his book titled: _____
**The Wealth of Nations**

_____ argues that the market system, what he calls the "invisible hand" contains a self-generating and self-correcting mechanism which functions so well that, the government should keep its hands off the economy.
**Adam Smith**

The following are the basic characteristics of capitalism
(i) Private ownership, management and control of the means of economic production, distribution and exchange
(ii) The production of goods and services is usually for profit, not for general use.
(iii) It insists on government protection of fundamental human rights of individual.
(iv) Existence of two dominant classes- the owner of capital (bourgeoisie) and the workers (proletariat).
(v) Private and free enterprise – individuals are free to do any type of business they desire in accordance with laid down rules and regulations by the state.
(vi) Property could be owned both by the individual and the state.

_____ refers to a system, in any country of the organization of economic production, distribution and exchange.
**Socialism**

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_____ is a system in which the major factors of economic production, distribution and exchange are in the hands of the state.
**Socialism**

_____ is a political movement for the establishment of a socialist system of government.
**Socialism**

_____ provides three basic features of socialism.
**Leon Baradat (1997)**

Leon Baradat (1997) provides _____ basic features of socialism.
**three**

_____ is based on the premise that individuals should produce as much as they can, and in the spirit of social conscientiousness, to share their product with the society at large.
**Socialism**

The origin of socialism is traced to _____ France.
**pre-Revolutionary**

The origin of socialism is traced to pre-Revolutionary_____.
**France**

_____ created an elite group of dedicated revolutionaries who would lead the rebellion and govern after the capitalist system collapsed.
**Lenin**

_____ is an attempt to demonstrate or apply scientific interpretation of human history.
**Scientific socialism**

_____ insists that it is the economic structure that determines the politics.
**Marx**

_____ suggests that the primary human motivation is economic.
**Economic determinism**

The work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels _____ is a critique of the capitalist system.
**Das Kapital**

Marx saw all societies as composed of _____ parts
**two**

Marx saw all societies as composed of two parts:_____ and _____
**foundation and superstructure**

_____ itself is what is consistent.
**Change**

A conflict between the thesis and the antithesis will follow this is called the_____.
**dialectic process**

_____ claimed that the dialectic was a conflict among worldly interests.

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**Marx**

Marx called the new political systems_____.
**bourgeois democracies**

The following are the basic features of socialism

- Public ownership of production
- The welfare state
- The socialist intent

_____ is an economic equivalent of democracy with individual political equality.
**Socialism**

Socialism is an _____ equivalent of democracy with individual political equality.
**economic**

Socialism is an economic equivalent of **_____** with individual political equality.
**democracy**

Socialism is an economic equivalent of democracy with individual political_____.
**equality**

Socialism is an _____of democracy with individual political equality.
**economic equivalent**

Socialism is an economic equivalent of democracy with _____ political equality.
**individual**

Socialism is an economic equivalent of democracy with individual _____ equality.
**political**

_____ represents various forms of autocratic rule in which political authority is concentrated in the hands of one person or a small group of persons.
**Authoritarianism**

_____ implies irresponsible exercise of political power with no moral or political control or restrain, no election and political opposition is allowed, etc
**Dictatorship**

In practice, in a dictatorship, opposition may be emasculated. In a situation where opposition is allowed to exist, it is usually in a small scale and the regime at times adopts benevolent policies, which is aptly described as _____
**enlightened dictatorship or despotism**

A _____ is a tyrannt who induces fear on his subjects to compel obedience.
**despot**

A _____ does not obey the constitution if there is any
**tyrannical ruler**

_____ is a kind of ideology which grew up on the 20th century.

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**Fascism**

Fascism is a kind of ideology which grew up on the _____ century.
**20th**

_____ as a political doctrine or ideology was rooted from totalitarianism.
**Fascism**

Fascism as a political doctrine or ideology was rooted from_____.
**totalitarianism**

Fascism as a political doctrine or ideology was _____ from totalitarianism.
**rooted**

_____ a political theory came in Italy in 1922
**Fascism**

Fascism a _____ came in Italy in 1922
**political theory**

Fascism a political theory came in _____ in 1922
**Italy**

Fascism a political theory came in Italy in _____
**1922**

The Fascist leader _____ spread the doctrine of fascism in all the nooks crannies in Europe.
**Benito Mussolini**

_____ was seen as the most superior and controls all the instruments of coercion and violence.
**Fascist leader**

To_____, "war is to man what maternity is to a woman".
**Mussolini**

The central political idea of fascism is_____
**the creation of a truly sovereign state with a sovereign authority**

According to _____, fascism is against international peace, socialism, pacifism, democracy and individualism.
**Mussolini**

According to Mussolini, _____ is against international peace, socialism, pacifism, democracy and individualism.
**fascism**

_____ is the totalitarian organization of government and society by a single party dictatorship which is intensely nationalist, racist, militarist and imperialistic.
**Fascism**

Both fascism and Nazism were all rooted from _____
**totalitarianism**

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_____ is an advanced form of authoritarianism.
**Totalitarianism**

Totalitarianism is an advanced form of _____
**authoritarianism**

In an _____ government as earlier alluded, power is concentrated in an individual or in the hands of a group.
**authoritarian**

_____ , oligarchies, and military governments are examples of authoritarian governments.
**Monarchies**

Monarchies, _____, and military governments are examples of authoritarian governments.
**oligarchies**

Monarchies, oligarchies, and _____ governments are examples of authoritarian governments.
**military**

Monarchies, oligarchies, and military governments are examples of_____.
**authoritarian governments**

_____ is a doctrine based on the use of terror or force to compel obedience.
**Totalitarianism**

Examples of totalitarian regimes or states include_____
**fascist Italy under Mussolini, Nazi Germany the Soviet Union under Stalin**

C.P.S.U stands for_____
**Communist Party of the Soviet Union**
_____ state or regime is intolerance of socialism and liberalism
**Totalitarian**

Totalitarian state or regime is intolerance of _____ and liberalism
**socialism**

Totalitarian state or regime is intolerance of socialism and _____
**liberalism**

_____ entails the document that embodies the steps that determine how we do things in the society.
**Constitution**

_____ is essentially the embodiment of the most fundamental rules, principles and institutions which constitute the political fabric of a state.
**Constitution**

_____ are those regulations that govern a particular action, and principles are the underlying premises of these regulations.
**Rules**

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A _____ constitution is the body of rules and laws that govern a people which can be found in one document.
**written**

_____ is a result of a deliberate framing and adoption of a specific document intended to embody most of the fundamental rules and institutions by which a state is to be governed.
**Written constitution**

The countries that operate written constitutions include_____
**Canada, Ghana, India, Nigeria and the United States of America**

Generally, constitutions are said to be _____ because they have evolved on the basis of custom rather than on written law.
**unwritten**

Generally, constitutions are said to be unwritten because _____
**they have evolved on the basis of custom rather than on written law**

The constitution constitutes of _____ basic elements of which only one is written in black and white.
**four**

The second important element of the unwritten constitution is_____
**the parliamentary statutes which have brought about important changes in the development of the United Kingdom**

The third element of the unwritten constitution is_____
**the great mass of laws created by many generations of English judges**

The fourth element of the unwritten constitution is _____ and conventions.
**customs**

The fourth element of the unwritten constitution is customs and_____.
**conventions**

In general teams, an _____ constitution evolves slowly in response to dominant social and political forces.
**unwritten**

A _____ is a constitution which the procedures for amendment are cumbersome and rigourous.
**rigid constitution**

Most federal states are known to operate_____.
**rigid constitutions**

a constitution which can be amended or altered without recourse to any special agreement could be termed a_____
**flexible constitution**

A constitution which requires a special procedure for its alteration or amendment is a_____
**rigid constitution**

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A _____ state is characterized by the habitual exercise of supreme legislative authority by one central government.
**unitary**

A _____ state on the other hand is a political contrivance intended to reconcile national unity and power with the maintenance of state rights.
**federal**

A _____ is organised under a single central government.
**unitary state**

A unitary state is organised under a single _____ government.
**central**

A _____ state is organised under a single central government.
**unitary**

The third possibility in the distinction between unitary and federal constitutions is_____
**a situation where the government of the whole country is subordinate to the component units**

_____ remains a good example of a confederation.
**ECOWAS**

ECOWAS remains a good example of a_____.
**confederation**

The doctrine of separation of powers means that each arm of government –_____, Executive and Judiciary is confined exclusively to a separate institution of government.
**Legislature**

The doctrine of separation of powers means that each arm of government – Legislature, _____and Judiciary is confined exclusively to a separate institution of government.
**Legislature**

The doctrine of separation of powers means that each arm of government – Legislature, Executive and _____ is confined exclusively to a separate institution of government.
**Judiciary**

In a _____ system of government, the constitution enjoins that the ministers and the Head of Executive must at the same time be members of Parliament.
**Parliamentary/Cabinet**

_____ is a goal (i.e. a means to an end), and it refers to the regularity of political life within a state by means of a constitution.
**Constitutionalism**

_____ asserts that there are fundamental limits which must be observed in the relationship between the rulers and the ruled.
**Constitutionalism**

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A constitution can be meaningful if it draws its inspiration from the_____, attitudes of those people over whom that constitution will apply.
**values**

A _____ can be meaningful if it draws its inspiration from the values, attitudes of those people over whom that constitution will apply.
**constitution**

A constitution can be meaningful if it draws its inspiration from the values, _____ of those people over whom that constitution will apply.
**attitudes**

The _____ Lugard Nigeria Council can be called the first Nigerian Constitution.
**1914**

_____ years later, there was the Richard's Constitution of 1946.
**Twenty-four**

Twenty-four years later, there was the Richard's Constitution of_____.
**1946**

1n _____ Nigeria was divided into three (3) regions – North, East and West.
**1946,**

1n 1946, Nigeria was divided into three (3) regions –_____, East and West.
**North**

1n 1946, Nigeria was divided into three (3) regions – North, _____and West.
**East**

1n 1946, Nigeria was divided into three (3) regions – North, East and_____.
**West**

The _____ Constitution was Nigeria's first experience in the making of peoples' constitution.
**1951**

In order to change the dominance of external affairs of Nigeria by Britain, a new Constitution called the _____of 1963 was proposed
**Republican Constitution**

CDC stands for_____
**Constitution Drafting Committee**

_____ refers to the varying change in human behaviour and institutions, in response to stimuli from society and the power relations between social groups.
**Political and social change**

_____ is the different in process, form and structure in response to certain stimuli or factors.
**Change**

There are _____broad forms of change
**two**

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There are two broad forms of change_____
**violent and non-violent change**

_____ change is often viewed as an illegal, unconstitutional act and bloody method of effecting change.
**Violent**

_____ change is change that does not involve any violence or the spilling of blood.
**Peaceful**

_____ are modifications or slight changes in the political and social structure of the society.
**Reforms**

Reforms are also called_____
**Revolutions from above**

According to_____, revolutions are primarily social phenomena which arise from the failure of society to meet the demands put upon it.
**Chalmers Johnson**

According to Chalmers Johnson, _____ are primarily social phenomena which arise from the failure of society to meet the demands put upon it.
**revolutions**

_____ is an inevitable form of political existence.
**Change**

Change politically and socially speaking can either take _____ or nonviolent means.
**violent**

Change politically and socially speaking can either take violent or _____means.
**violent**

_____ comes about as result of a disruption in equilibrium in the social system.
**Change**

_____ suggests that due to the relative under-development of the African armies, the primary expectation of the officer corps, the ranks and officer candidates are concerned with prompt promotion into positions to be vacated by Europeans.
**Bretton**

According to Jack Woddis in his book_____, the actions of military officers in recent years have taken place at a stage of world history in which the forces progress, of socialism, and national liberation are becoming stronger, while the forces of reaction, fuedalism and imperialism are becoming weaker.
**Armies and Politics**

Muammer Ghaddafi's coup in Libya took place in_____
**1969**

_____ is a cooperative human action with a high degree of rationality.

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**Administration**

Administration is a cooperative human action with a high degree of_____.
**rationality**

_____ occurs when two or more persons agree to perform a task in order to achieve an objective or goal.
**Administration**

Simon et al. defined _____ simply as "when two men cooperate to roll a stone that neither could have moved alone, the rudiments of administration have appeared" the first ingredient of administration is people.
**administration**

_____ have to be present before administration can take place.
**People**

People have to be present before **_____** can take place.
**People**

People have to be present before administration can take place.
**True**

_____ therefore involves people, action, and interaction.
**Administration**

Administration therefore involves_____, action, and interaction.
**people**

Administration therefore involves people, _____, and interaction.
**action**

Administration therefore involves people, action, and_____.
**interaction**

The central idea of public administration is _____.
**rational action**

_____ is defined as action correctly calculated to realize given desired goals.
**Rational action**

_____ is the action part of government, the means by which the purposes and goals of government are realized
**Public administration**

_____ is the organization and management of men and materials to achieve the purpose of government
**Public administration**

_____ is the accomplishment of politically determined objectives
**Public administration**

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_____ is the means by which the purposes and goals of government are realized
**Public administration**

The purpose of public administration is_____
**to promote a superior understanding of government and its relationship with the society it governs, as well as to encourage public policies more responsive to social needs and to institute managerial practices attuned to effectiveness, efficiency, and the deeper human requisites of the citizenry**

There are _____ approaches to the study of public administration.
**three**

The following are the approaches to the study of public administration

- Legal – historical approach
- Structural – descriptive approach
- Behavioural approach

_____ approach looks at the formal relationship among the levels of government.
**Legal – historical**

_____ approach emphasizes the relevance of business methods and motivations for public administration.
**Structural – descriptive**

_____ approach is concerned with the systematic study of human behaviour in an organization.
**Behavioural**

_____ types of decision have been identified.
**Two**

_____ is determining in advance of the objectives to be accomplished and the means by which these objectives are to be attained.
**Planning**

_____ is the establishment of relationships between the activities to be performed, the personnel to perform them, and the physical factors that are needed.
**Organizing**

_____ writers were concerned with the improvement of management as a means of increasing productivity.
**Scientific management**

_____ concerned itself with the action of 'administrative efficiency'. Administrative management is also known as 'generic management', 'functional' or 'process management'.
**Administrative theory**

PLO stands for_____
**Palestine Liberation Organization**

UNO stands for_____

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**United Nations Organisations**

ECOSOC stands for_____
**Economic and Social Council**

The UN has _____principal organs
**six**

The following are the principal organs of UN
a) Security Council
b) The General Assembly
c) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
d) The Trusteeship Council
e) The International Court of Justice
f) The Secretariat

The _____ is the most powerful organ of the UN.
**Security Council**

The _____ is the most important organ of the UN.
**General Assembly**

WHO stands for _____
**World Health Organization**

FAO stands for_____
**Food and Agricultural Organization**

ILO stands for_____
**International Labour Organization**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is otherwise known as the_____
**World Bank**

IBRD stands for_____
**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

IMF stands for_____
**International Monetary Fund**

UNESCO stands for_____
**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

The AU is the successors of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), founded in_____.
**1963**

SAP stands for_____
**Structural Adjustment Programme**

_____ organs are provided for in the AU Constitutive Act.
**Nine**

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The _____first introduced the idea of the 'polis' meaning city-state
**Greeks**

To some _____, politics is concerned with the ordinary day-to-day activities of the community in which we are all personally involved.
**Authorities**

It is difficult to define politics because there are many definitions by various_____ that conflict or sometimes complement one another.
**Scholars**

More will be said about _____ later when we examine it as a topic on its own.
**Power**

Politics goes beyond the activity of_____, the political parties and the politicians.
**Government**

"it was politics at the_____ level when the Palestinian and the Israelites partly resolved their age-long military/ideological confrontation over Palestinian home land in Gaza."
**International**

The most crucial fact is how one defines, much less measure, political power and influence the very substance of the_____ process.
**Political**

"The development of Political science as a discipline shows its attempt in enhancing its_____ status."
**Scientific**

The reasons for this are uncertainty and _____of the subject matter which political scientists investigate.
**Unpredictability**

We tried here to show you that although there is no universally acceptable definition of the word_____
**politics**

Neumann Franz (……...). Introduction to Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. Translated by Thomas H. Nugent, New York: Halfner Pub. Co.
**1949**

Sabine, George H. (……). A History of Political Theory. New York: Henry Holt.
**1950**

Behaviouralism was developed by American political scientists in_____
**1940s and 1950s**

Behaviourists' use more statistical methods, on testing hypothesis than other
**political scientists**

System analysis is an attempt by David Easton, its originator to apply_____

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**Theory**

No modern society can exist without a system of_____
**Laws**

The term is one of the most ambiguous and fluid known to_____
**man**

Knowledge is said to be systematic when it is organized into _____
**Pattern**

Political science is not an exact science like the natural sciences because_____
**Physics or chemistry**

Political science like many subjects such as Economics and History
**Philosophy**

"Coup and Army Rule in Africa" is the idea known as the Managerial brokerage _____
**system**

Once in power, the military continues to see its primary function as moderating and managing_____
**conflict**

No military coups are ever the same, nor are the situations in which they take place_____
**identical**

The causes of military coups in Third World countries, and especially_____
**Africa**

The military often justify their intervention as being based on the national interest baptizing themselves as _____regimes
**corrective**

Military intervention has unfortunately become a permanent feature of Third World_____
**politics**

There are reactionary coups which preempt a possible progressive civilian government coming into_____
**power**

There are also coups of a clearly reactionary character which aim at removing a progressive_____
**Government**

The present position of all African states is one of dependence on the Western world economically and _____
**militarily**

Most top military officers throughout Africa have been trained by_____
**Europeans/Americans**

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What is the full meaning of (AU)?
**African union**

What is the full meaning of OAU?
**Organization of African Unity**

What is the full meaning of (FAO)?
**Food and Agricultural Organization**

What is the full meaning of (IBRD)?
**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

What is the full meaning of (IMF)?
**International Monetary Fund**

The General Assembly is the most important organ of the_____
**UN**

Five members represent each member nation on the Assembly during its yearly_____
**Meetings**

The Security Council is the most powerful organ of the UN. Expectedly, the five most powerful nations at the end of World War _____
**II**
Structurally, the UN was designed as an all-inclusive umbrella to accommodate all nations irrespective of size, power and_____
**Wealth**

A conceptual understanding of international relation is incomplete without international_____
**Organizations**

International relations are as important for states as domestic concern. Fundamentally, states seek to achieve two goals in their relations with other states at the international
**Level**

It must be clearly stated however, that state relations at the international level is never unidirectional, that is, it is not solely_____
**Peaceful**

Man by nature is a social animal. There is always a propensity for man to associate with others. This flows from the mutually beneficial advantages that such an associational, cooperative and collaborative relationship confers on_____
**human existence**

The Nigerian civil service has been patterned on the British civil service practice and_____
**Tradition**

The system of administration which emerged at independence was British in_____
**Character**

The Nigerian civil service as the administrative machinery of.....
**Government**

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The organizational structure of a typical Ministry is hierarchical with the Minister as the head (in case of the federal) and _____
**Commissioner**

Each Ministry is expected to deal with all matters in respect of which it was_____
**Established**

The Human Relations School taught that it is necessary to relate work and the organizational structure to the social needs of th_____
**Employees**

Human relationists argue that by making the employee happy, the organization would obtain their full cooperation and effort and thus increase it's_____
**Efficiency**

Political Science is the modern discipline for the study of politics and political processes and the organisation of the_____
**State**

Ernest Baker (1962:1) stated that politics is the process of making and execution of governmental decisions or _____
**Policies**

Harold Less well and Abraham Kaplan (1950) defined politics as authoritative, allocation of values or who gets what, when and how. Austin Ranany (1975: 35-38) maintained that politics is a process of resolution of conflict in_____
**Society**

For Max Weber, (1947:145-154) politics is the operation of the state and its_____
**Institutions**

Politics goes beyond the activity of government, the political parties and the_____
**Politicians**

It was the work of these two philosophers that imposed a restricted definition of politics on political
**Scientists**

In the mid-nineteenth century, Darwin's theory of evolution and natural selection began to exert a powerful influence upon political
**Science**

The advent of World War II brought about a re-think by political scientist that_____
**Legislature**

Political scientists in America and Europe embarked on new fields of study by examining the political parties, interest groups, trade unions, as well as corporations and church_____
**organizations**

Pure science is concerned with obtaining accurate knowledge about the structure and behaviour of the physical_____

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**Universe**

Political science is not and cannot be an exact science in the sense of the natural sciences like physics, chemistry,_____, etc
**Geology**

Political science like other social sciences has a scientific character because of the scientific method it employ in examining
**Phenomena**

Political science like many subjects such as Economics and History were once part of _____
**Philosophy**

We all know that every political act implies underlying political value. Thus, from Plato to early_____
**20th century**

Political philosophy was concerned with the values that were regarded as essential for the good citizen and a just_____
**State**

Political science is also concerned with the behaviour of administrators themselves at all levels of the bureaucratic administrators themselves at all levels of the bureaucratic_____
**Hierarchy**

Political scientists have adopted several approaches to the study of_____
**Politics**

Behaviouralism was developed by American political scientists as an alternative to the traditional approaches in the_____
**1940s and 1950s**

Behaviorists use more statistical methods, on testing hypothesis than other political
**Scientists**

Behaviorism as an approach is an improvement in methodology upon the traditional approaches and it is a reflection of the rapid growth of the_____
**discipline**

The advent of World War II brought new approaches to political_____
**Science**

System analysis is an attempt by David Easton, its originator to apply general systems theories to political
**science**

This is the most radical approach in political science. The approach focuses on division of society into classes and how this social stratification determines social conflict and_____
**Social change.**

Most Marxist political scientists insist that class exist in all societies because of the nature of mode of_____

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**production**

Many political scientists believe that the legislative process in Parliament or Assembly is primarily an institution that structures the conflict of interests and demands expressed by _____
**political parties**

No modern society can exist without a system of laws. The institution of law is therefore crucial to the social organization of
**human beings**

The term is one of the most ambiguous and fluid known to man. There is little agreement as to its meaning and it may be that there is no _____
**final answer**

_____ can be expressed or conceived as doing things with rules. In other words, law is a technique of social ordering [W. Twinning and D. Miers (1979) To Do Things with Rules]
**Law**

A law regulates the behaviour of human beings in everyday activities and in their personal_____
**interrelationship**

A law either written or mere verbal proclamation is mere words unless it is backed by some form of authority; this authority could be traditional, legalistic and _____
**Rational legal**

_____ stated that politics is the process of making and execution of governmental decisions or policies
**Ernest baker**

_____ is a French political philosopher.
**Jean Bodin**

The advent of brought about a re-think by political scientist
**The Preminilary wars**

_____ science is concerned with obtaining accurate knowledge about the structure and behaviour of the physical universe.
**Pure**

A proposition is said to be _____ when it has been checked or tested by many specialists in the relevant field of study and when they all agree that other scientists and the general public can believe it to be true.
**verified**

Knowledge is said to be _____ when it is organized into an intelligible pattern, or structure, with significant relationships made clear.
**systematic**

_____ science deals with man and it's environment
**Political**

There are two sub-disciplines of political science namely

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**Judicial and legal process**

The most visible symbol of a state is its_____
**Chief Executive**

_____ politics is how laws are made in terms of the clash of interests
**Legislative**

The two types of approach under tradition is_____
**Historical and institutional**

_____ was developed by American political scientists as an alternative to the traditional approaches in the 1940s and 1950s.
**Behaviouralism**

System analysis was originally adapted by_____
**David Easton**

This is the most radical approach in political science _____
**Class analysis approach**

No modern society can exist without _____
**Laws**

_____ can be expressed or conceived as doing things with rules.
**Law**

One of these is apolitical law that can be enjoyed daily_____
**Right to life**

Every state/country has its legal system which is made up of both the substantive and procedural laws and_____
**judicial organizational structure**

Example of legal system is _____
**Sharia code**

According to whom is Political Science as a discipline before behaviourism was characterized by six features
**Truman**

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