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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

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

_____, 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_____

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

(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

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

_____ 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

_____ 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

_____ 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

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.

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.

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

_____ 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

_____ 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

_____ 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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_____

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

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

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_____

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_____

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

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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