

CHAPTER 7 Unelected Components of Government: Judiciaries, Bureaucracies, and Militaries

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The “shame games” earned that nickname from
 - a. problems with the infrastructure needed for the games blamed on the incompetence of the host country’s bureaucracy.
 - b. professional athletes competing in games limited to amateurs.
 - c. outcomes of matches being successfully challenged in local courts.
 - d. losses by the militaries of industrial countries to their counterparts in the developing world in physical fitness training exercises.
 - e. scandal of bureaucrats fired for trying to hide drug test failures of athletes.

2. The extent to which the judiciary is free from influence from the other branches of government is referred to as
 - a. *stare decisis*.
 - b. judicial independence.
 - c. civilian control of the judiciary.
 - d. judicial activism.
 - e. judicial review.

3. Case law refers to
 - a. judicial decisions that have the force of law.
 - b. the idea that judicial decisions are binding precedents.
 - c. disputes involving harms done to an individual, including injury and nuisance.
 - d. a system that allows judges more room to interpret the law, and their decisions set precedent for lower courts and future court rulings.
 - e. a system based on a strong adherence to existing statutes, with judges having little discretion to interpret the law.

4. Civil law refers to
 - a. disputes involving harms done to an individual, including injury and nuisance.
 - b. judicial decisions that have the force of law.
 - c. the idea of precedent being binding on future cases.
 - d. a system that allows judges more room to interpret the law, and their decisions set precedent for lower courts and future court rulings.
 - e. a system based on a strong adherence to existing statutes in which judges have little discretion to interpret the law.

5. *Stare decisis* refers to
 - a. a system based on a strong adherence to existing statutes in which judges have little discretion to interpret the law.
 - b. a system in which judicial decisions have the force of law.
 - c. the idea that judicial decisions are binding precedents.
 - d. a system that allows judges more room to interpret the law, and their decisions set precedent for lower courts and future court rulings.
 - e. disputes involving harms done to an individual, including injury and nuisance.

6. Common law refers to
 - a. a system based on a strong adherence to existing statutes in which judges have little discretion to interpret the law.
 - b. disputes involving harms done to an individual, including injury and nuisance.
 - c. the most prevalent legal approach globally.
 - d. a system that allows judges more room to interpret the law, and their decisions set precedent for lower courts and future court rulings.
 - e. the idea that judicial decisions are binding precedents.

7. Which type of legal system is far more prevalent globally?
 - a. Common law
 - b. *Shari'a* law
 - c. Civil law
 - d. *Stare decisis*
 - e. Case law

8. The primary official role of courts is to
 - a. determine whether new government laws or policies violate the constitution.
 - b. adjudicate laws by deciding the guilt or innocence of individuals charged with a crime.
 - c. interpret vague laws passed by the other branches of government.
 - d. create new government policy in response to a pressing social problem.
 - e. settle civil disputes and disputes between units of government.

9. The power of the judiciary to rule on whether laws and government policies are consistent with the constitution or existing laws is called
 - a. judicial activism.
 - b. *stare decisis*.
 - c. judicial review.
 - d. case law.
 - e. judicial independence.

10. Which best describes the difference between constitutional and statutory judicial review?
 - a. Constitutional judicial review refers to the power to declare that a law violates the constitution; statutory judicial review is the power to judge whether government policies are consistent with government statutes.
 - b. Statutory judicial review refers to the power to declare that a law violates the constitution; constitutional judicial review is the power to judge whether government policies are consistent with government statutes.
 - c. Constitutional judicial review refers to the power to declare that a law violates the constitution before it is implemented; statutory judicial review refers to the power to declare that a law violates the constitution only after it has been challenged in court.
 - d. Statutory judicial review refers to the power to declare that a law violates the constitution before it is implemented; constitutional judicial review refers to the power to declare that a law violates the constitution only after it has been challenged in court.
 - e. Constitutional judicial review refers to the power to declare that a government policy or bureaucratic action violates the constitution; statutory judicial review refers to the power to declare that a law passed by the legislature violates the constitution.

11. A court ruling that implements new political policies rather than narrowly interpreting the legal question under review is an example of

- a. tort law.
 - b. judicial independence.
 - c. judicial review.
 - d. judicial activism.
 - e. *stare decisis*.
12. Tort law refers to
- a. a system based on a strong adherence to existing statutes in which judges have little discretion to interpret the law.
 - b. the idea of binding precedent.
 - c. disputes involving harms done to an individual, including injury and nuisance.
 - d. a system in which judicial decisions have the force of law.
 - e. a system that allows judges more room to interpret the law, and their decisions set precedent for lower courts and future court rulings.
13. Which of the following is sometimes called the fourth branch of government?
- a. Judiciary
 - b. Bureaucracy
 - c. Legislature
 - d. Military
 - e. Executive
14. The bureaucracy is
- a. composed of the heads of the various segments of the armed forces, which oversees policy decisions.
 - b. a large part of the executive branch dedicated to the implementation of government policy.
 - c. a political system where the military is an active participant in politics.
 - d. a group that act on behalf of particular residents in their districts.
 - e. an antiquated, unnecessary part of government.
15. Government bureaucracies developed to
- a. organize interest groups to influence political parties.
 - b. insulate elected officials from having to deal directly with the public.
 - c. implement government policy as governments took on greater responsibilities in increasingly complex societies.
 - d. facilitate the electoral activities of government officials more effectively.
 - e. end corruption by elected officials.
16. Bureaucratic departments that use resources efficiently
- a. are rewarded with increases in budgets and responsibilities.
 - b. are the prime sources of promotions within a bureaucracy.
 - c. are often privatized because of their efficiency.
 - d. run the risk of having their budgets cut.
 - e. are non-existent.
17. Militarism refers to
- a. a political system where the military is an active participant in politics.
 - b. the theory that a professionalized military will intervene in politics, depending on what it sees as its mission.
 - c. a setting in which the state focuses on having a strong military force and emphasizes the

- need to be prepared to use it aggressively.
 - d. rule by a collective comprised of the heads of the various segments of the armed forces.
 - e. the act of overthrowing an existing government.
18. In which region of the world have *juntas* been common during the twentieth century?
- a. Latin America
 - b. Africa
 - c. Middle East
 - d. former Soviet Republics
 - e. Southeast Asia
19. Praetorianism is
- a. the method of controlling bureaucratic appointments during the Soviet period by selecting individuals from a pre-existing list of names.
 - b. a political system where the military is an active participant in politics.
 - c. a setting in which the state focuses on having a strong military force and emphasizes the need to be prepared to use it aggressively.
 - d. the act of overthrowing an existing government.
 - e. a collective, comprised of the heads of the various segments of the armed forces, which oversees policy decisions in some military governments.
20. A *junta* is
- a. a collective, comprised of the heads of the various segments of the armed forces, which oversees policy decisions in some military governments.
 - b. the fourth branch of government.
 - c. the act of overthrowing an existing government.
 - d. a setting in which the state focuses on having a strong military force and emphasizes the need to be prepared to use it aggressively.
 - e. the method of controlling bureaucratic appointments during the Soviet period by selecting individuals from a pre-existing list of names.
21. The act of overthrowing an existing government is termed
- a. *junta*.
 - b. *coup d'état*.
 - c. praetorianism.
 - d. militarism.
 - e. *nomenklatura*.
22. The first justices of the British Supreme Court were
- a. appointed by the monarch.
 - b. members of the House of Lords.
 - c. members of the House of Commons.
 - d. a mix of both the House of Commons and House of Lords.
 - e. the longest serving appellate judges.
23. Which country has only recently created a supreme court with judicial review power?
- a. India
 - b. Brazil
 - c. Iran
 - d. the United Kingdom

- e. Germany
24. Which of the following contends that bureaucrats emphasize their professional, civil service expertise and control information in order to make oversight of their activities more difficult and maximize their independence from political control?
- a. New professionalism theory
 - b. The *nomenklatura* system
 - c. Bureaucratic autonomy theory
 - d. Praetorianism
 - e. Principal-agent theory
25. The postwar settlement in Europe refers to
- a. the use of parliamentary systems elected by proportional voting.
 - b. the creation of a multinational bureaucracy for the European Union.
 - c. the political Right accepting capitalist economics in exchange for the political Left accepting large welfare state programs.
 - d. use of parliamentary systems elected by proportional voting, and creation of a multinational bureaucracy for the European Union.
 - e. the political Left accepting capitalist economics in exchange for the political Right accepting large welfare state programs.
26. While in office, Margaret Thatcher
- a. increased the size of the United Kingdom's bureaucracy, despite rhetoric to the contrary.
 - b. reduced the size of the United Kingdom's bureaucracy by privatizing several government functions.
 - c. kept the bureaucracy about the same size, although her reforms did allow the government to take on more responsibility with roughly the same number of employees.
 - d. technically reduced the size of the United Kingdom's central government bureaucracy by turning functions over to local governments as part of devolution.
 - e. reduced the size of the civilian bureaucracy by having some government functions turned over to the military.
27. Max Weber's archetype of a modern and efficient bureaucracy was that of
- a. Persia.
 - b. the United Kingdom.
 - c. Austria.
 - d. Prussia.
 - e. Iran.
28. Which best explains why rulers of the PRI in Mexico allowed the judicial branch of government to gain strength?
- a. They hoped that doing so would protect them in case the military overthrew the government.
 - b. They wanted to try former military dictators for repressive actions undertaken during their rule.
 - c. They hoped by moving toward more democratic institutions like an independent judiciary, they could gain admission to the WTO.
 - d. They wanted to make sure that party still had control over any of its members after they became president.
 - e. They feared they might lose a presidential election, which would allow their opponents to

use a weak judicial branch to support reprisals against them.

29. Which of the following contends that whether or not a professionalized military will intervene in politics depends on whether it sees its mission as defending the country from internal or external threats?
 - a. Principal-agent theory
 - b. The generalist approach
 - c. Praetorianism
 - d. New professionalism theory
 - e. Militarism

30. Which of the following is based on religious principles?
 - a. Judicial activism
 - b. *Shari'a* law
 - c. Common law
 - d. Tort law
 - e. Civil law

31. Which of the following shifted the trajectory of her or his country's bureaucratic culture from one going toward a merit based system to a spoils system?
 - a. Vladimir Putin
 - b. Margaret Thatcher
 - c. Angela Merkel
 - d. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
 - e. Tony Blair

32. *Nomenklatura* refers to
 - a. a collective, comprised of the heads of the various segments of the armed forces, which oversees policy decisions in some military governments.
 - b. the act of overthrowing an existing government.
 - c. the method of controlling bureaucratic appointments during the Soviet period by selecting individuals from a preexisting list of names.
 - d. a political system where the military is an active participant in politics.
 - e. a setting in which the state focuses on having a strong military force and emphasizes the need to be prepared to use it aggressively.

33. The theory of inverse judicial power holds that judiciaries become more independent and able to influence political policies in a country
 - a. that is experiencing divided government.
 - b. when populations in a democracy become disillusioned with the corruption of the other branches.
 - c. with a parliamentary system that has a coalition government.
 - d. when the institutions of the legislative and executive branches are weak.
 - e. when the country is highly fragmented and polarized.

34. While in office, Vladimir Putin
 - a. reduced the size of Russia's bureaucracy by privatizing several government functions.
 - b. increased the size of Russia's bureaucracy as he used positions in the bureaucracy to reward those who displayed political loyalty.
 - c. reduced the size of the civilian bureaucracy by having some government functions turned

- over to the military.
 - d. reduced the size of the bureaucracy by purging it of political opponents.
 - e. kept the bureaucracy about the same size, although his reforms did allow the government to take on more responsibility with roughly the same number of employees.
35. Conflict within China over economic development issues is often between
- a. technocrats and reds.
 - b. principals and agents.
 - c. patrons and clients.
 - d. the military and civilian bureaucrats.
 - e. the Revolutionary Guards and technocrats.
36. Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao differed from earlier Chinese leaders like Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping in that
- a. Jiang and Hu rose through the ranks of the bureaucracy as experts in their field rather than because of their ideological fervor.
 - b. Jiang and Hu had no military experience, unlike Mao and Deng who were both generals.
 - c. Jiang and Hu were businessmen before entering power, while Mao and Deng seized power in a revolution.
 - d. Jiang and Hu rose through the military ranks to attain power, whereas Mao and Deng held power because of their ideological fervor.
 - e. all four of China's leaders have been first and foremost communist ideologues and philosophers.
37. Which country had to wrestle with the issue of forcing the military out of its commercial business holdings?
- a. Iran
 - b. Germany
 - c. Russia
 - d. China
 - e. Mexico
38. Bureaucrats who emphasize technical expertise and often have significant scientific knowledge are called
- a. nomenklatura.
 - b. *bazaar*.
 - c. praetors.
 - d. mullahs.
 - e. technocrats.
39. In which Iranian political institution is the power of judicial review invested?
- a. Council of Guardians
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. Assembly of Religious Experts
 - d. Islamic Revolution Guard Corps
 - e. Islamic Revolutionary Council
40. *Bonyads* are
- a. people appointed to jobs in the old Soviet bureaucracy from a pre-existing list of government approved names.

- b. a collective, comprised of the heads of the various segments of the armed forces, which oversees policy decisions in some military governments.
 - c. people in the Brazilian executive branch dedicated to the implementation of government policy.
 - d. charitable organizations in Iran that work closely with the bureaucracy and control huge portions of the economy.
 - e. government officials who rose through the ranks of the bureaucracy as experts in their field.
41. Which country has had a weak and fractured military alongside strong civilian political institutions rather than a strong military and weak civilian government?
- a. India
 - b. Iran
 - c. China
 - d. Brazil
 - e. Russia
42. Which of the following Iranian political institutions is in part designed to indoctrinate the military into fundamentalist Islam?
- a. Assembly of Religious Experts
 - b. Central Military Commission
 - c. Islamic Revolution Guard Corps
 - d. Expediency Council
 - e. *Junta*
43. How many countries listed as the Topic-in-Country have nuclear weapons?
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
 - e. 5

ESSAY

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a strong role for the military in a country's political system. Explain the pros and cons of each.
2. Legislatures often pass vague laws. Discuss how the bureaucracy and the judiciary fill in the details of laws when this happens.
3. Compare the approach of a common law system and a civil law system. Explain the degree to which one of the systems might be more conducive to maintaining checks and balances than the other.
4. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a strong bureaucracy. Explain whether you think it is better to have the advantages of a strong bureaucracy or not to have the disadvantages of a strong bureaucracy.

5. Explain the concept of militarism. Discuss the degree of militarism in two of the “Topic in Countries” cases, and why militarism is, or is not, a feature of politics in each state.
6. Define praetorianism. Explain which state of the “Topic in Countries” you believe is the best example of praetorianism.
7. Compare the role of the military in politics in both Nigeria and Mexico over the last 40 years. Explain the role the military has played in each state’s political system and what it has seen as its mission.