PART I. Multiple selection (2 points each x 15 = 30 points total) Choose the best answer from the selections below. ASSESSING field 5 CONTENT GOAL OBJECTIVES 1 & 2

1. Repression leading to fear, leading to uncertainty and even more repression is typical of:
   a. The dictator's dilemma
   b. The prisoner's dilemma
   c. Contentious politics
   d. Repressive politics

2. According to the hyperglobalization perspective, globalization tends to produce:
   a. Policy divergence among wealthy countries
   b. Policy convergence among wealthy countries
   c. Many varieties of capitalism
   d. Coordinated market economies

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of a Christian democratic welfare state?
   a. Perverse citizen autonomy through market participation
   b. Benefits are tied to contributions into social insurance programs
   c. Social security programs supplement universal entitlement programs
   d. Only means-tested programs are instituted

4. Which of the following is NOT an argument that critics make against the proportional representation system?
   a. Indirect elections
   b. Creates an opportunity for extremist parties
   c. Underrepresents local concerns
   d. Generates wasted votes

5. The “food stamps” program is an example of:
   a. Social insurance
   b. Means-tested public assistance
   c. Universal entitlement
   d. Obamacare

6. In a revolution from above:
   a. The outcomes are determined directly by the people
   b. The outcomes are the result of violent struggle
   c. The outcomes are negotiated among political elites

7. Which of the following is not a research method in comparative politics?
   a. Single case studies
   b. Comparative method
   c. Quantitative statistical techniques
   d. Political activism

8. Social democratic welfare states are characterized by emphasis on:
   a. Means-tested assistance
   b. Universal entitlements
   c. Social insurance programs
   d. Low levels of taxation

9. Authoritarian regimes sometimes allow a degree of rule of law in order to:
   a. Check the power of the executive and the legislature
   b. Build legitimacy by providing personal security
   c. Pursue opposition leaders
   d. Demonstrate public support

10. Proponents of ___________ argue that the goal of discussion should not be the representation of particular interests, but rather the achievement of a collectively defined common good.
    a. multiculturalism
    b. assimilation
    c. deliberative democracy
    d. liberalism

11. In majoritarian democracies:
    a. There is executive dominance over the legislature
    b. There is balance between the executive and the legislature
    c. There is cooperation between the executive and the legislature
    d. Coalition governments create stability between the executive and the legislature
12. The collective action problem originates with:
   a. The rational belief that individual actions have great and clear effect
   b. The rational belief that individual actions have little or no effect
   c. The irrational belief that individual actions have great and clear effect
   d. The irrational belief that individual actions have little or no effect

13. A revolution from above differs from a revolution from below in that:
   a. A revolution from above requires the masses to mobilize
   b. A revolution from below is relatively peaceful
   c. A revolution from above is more likely to produce liberal democracy
   d. A revolution from below is unable to enact large change on the political or social environment

14. For a group to be a "nation" it must:
   a. Seek self-rule
   b. Have an engaging leadership
   c. Fight against other groups within a state
   d. Seek autonomy within a state

15. In a closed-list proportional representation system, voters select:
   a. A Party
   b. An individual
   c. A platform
   d. Multiple candidates

PART II. Constructive Response (2 questions, 15 points each=30 points total). Text outside the box will not be graded ASSESSING field 5 SKILLS GOAL OBJECTIVES1 & 2

16. (15 points) In order to ensure their political survival, authoritarian governments use a combination of repression, co-optation, and efforts at legitimation. China's regime illustrates how governments strategically use these strategies. Using two paragraphs, in this constructive answer you should:
   a. Define briefly repression, co-optation, and legitimation
   b. Answer: What is for you the strategy (or combination of strategies) that has allowed the authoritarian regime in China to remain in power? Why?

17. (15 points). ASSESSING field 5 CONTENT GOAL OBJECTIVES1 & 2 In 2015, the PEW Research Center reported a considerable reduction on the size of the middle class in the U.S. Since then, the state of the middle class has dominated the national debate, even the ongoing presidential campaign. As it was in class, inequality is a pressing matter for governments. Assume that is December of 2016, and you had been called to advice the president elect to formulate specific social policies (from: universal entitlements, social insurance, means-tested public assistance, and tax expenditures) that can help addressing inequality. In two paragraphs, you should:
   a. Identify and define TWO of the aforementioned social policies that you would advise the government to adopt
   b. Explain the expected outcomes of those policies. Why do you think they will work?

PART III. ANALYSIS (40 points total). Read the article "Burkina Faso: elections mark turning point in country’s recent political turmoil" by Daniel Eizenga, published in The Monkey Cage 12/6/2015. Based on concepts discussed in class and the the blog entry, you should answer the following questions. ASSESSING field 5 CONTENT GOAL OBJECTIVES1 & 2; SKILLS GOALS OBJECTIVES 1 & 2

18. There are two different ways by which a regime change takes place: a military coup or a revolution.
   a. Define each of them (10 points)
   b. How would you classify the movement that ousted former President Blaise Compaoré? As a military coup or as a revolution? Why? (10 points)

19. The article describes the evolution of the president of Burkina Faso, Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, who went from being a member of the former president’s Compaore party (the Congress for Democracy and Progress - CDP) to a leader of the new party the People’s Movement for Progress (MPP). As stated in the article, the process begun with the crisis created by Compaore’s attempts to change the electoral rules to retain power.
a. Assume you are a scholar who believes that the rational choice framework can be useful to understand Burkina Faso’s transition to democracy. Can you identify the hardliners and softliners inside Compaoré’s regime? (10 points)

20. Based on what we know about the challenges of new democracies, and the information included in the blog entry, do you think Burkina Faso is in its way to a democratic consolidation? Yes? No? Why? (10 points)
PART I. Multiple selection (2 points each x 15 = 30 points total) Choose the best answer from the selections below

1. Repression leading to fear, leading to uncertainty and even more repression is typical of:
   a. The dictator's dilemma
   b. The prisoner's dilemma
   c. Contentious politics
   d. Repressive politics
   d. The outcomes are dictated by the supreme leader

2. According to the hyperglobalization perspective, globalization tends to produce:
   a. Policy divergence among wealthy countries
   b. Policy convergence among wealthy countries
   c. Many varieties of capitalism
   d. Coordinated market economies

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of a Christian democratic welfare state?
   a. Perverse citizen autonomy through market participation
   b. Benefits are tied to contributions into social insurance programs
   c. Social security programs supplement universal entitlement programs
   d. Only means-tested programs are instituted

4. Which of the following is NOT an argument that critics make against the proportional representation system?
   a. Indirect elections
   b. Creates an opportunity for extremist parties
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7. Which of the following is not a research method in comparative politics?
   a. Single case studies
   b. Comparative method
   c. Quantitative statistical techniques
   d. Political activism

8. Social democratic welfare states are characterized by emphasis on:
   a. Means-tested assistance
   b. Universal entitlements
   c. Social insurance programs
   d. Low levels of taxation

9. Authoritarian regimes sometimes allow a degree of rule of law in order to:
   a. Check the power of the executive and the legislature
   b. Build legitimacy by providing personal security
   c. Pursue opposition leaders
   d. Demonstrate public support

10. Proponents of _________ argue that the goal of discussion should not be the representation of particular interests, but rather the achievement of a collectively defined common good.
    a. multiculturalism
    b. assimilation
    c. deliberative democracy
    d. liberalism

11. In majoritarian democracies:
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12. The collective action problem originates with:
   a. The rational belief that individual actions have great and clear effect
   b. The rational belief that individual actions have little or no effect
   c. The irrational belief that individual actions have great and clear effect
   d. The irrational belief that individual actions have little or no effect

d. A revolution from below is unable to enact large change on the political or social environment

14. For a group to be a “nation” it must:
   a. Seek self-rule
   b. Have an engaging leadership
   c. Fight against other groups within a state
   d. Seek autonomy within a state

15. In a closed-list proportional representation system, voters select:
   a. A Party
   b. An individual
   c. A platform
   d. Multiple candidates

PART II. Constructive Response (2 questions, 15 points each=30 points total). Text outside the box will not be graded.
16. (15 points) In order to ensure their political survival, authoritarian governments use a combination of repression, co-optation, and efforts at legitimation. China’s regime illustrates how governments strategically use these strategies. Using two paragraphs, in this constructive answer you should:
   a. Define briefly repression, co-optation, and legitimation
   b. Answer: What is for you the strategy (or combination of strategies) that has allowed the authoritarian regime in China to remain in power? Why?

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China has used repression, co-optation, and legitimation in its Authoritarian regime in order to retain power. Repression is the direct use of force to silence an individual or group. China has done this by limiting civil and human rights and punishing people for seeking those rights. Co-optation is when a regime gives gifts or favors to political elites or influential people in return for political support. China’s one-party system rewards political actors for their loyalty to the party. Legitimacy is the view that the people of China have towards the state and whether or not they recognize it as the main source of authority. China provides many social services, jobs, and security for legitimacy.

I believe that China has been able to remain an authoritarian regime because they give their citizens social services, infrastructural development, jobs, and security. As long as the state can provide these, they will remain a powerful one-party authoritarian regime.
7. **15 points.** In 2015, the PEW Research Center reported a considerable reduction on the size of the middle class in the U.S. Since then, the state of the middle class has dominated the national debate, even the ongoing presidential campaign. As it was in class, inequality is a pressing matter for governments. Assume that is December of 2016, and you had been called to advice the president elect to formulate **specific social policies** (from: universal entitlements, social insurance, means-tested public assistance, and tax expenditures) that can help addressing inequality. In two paragraphs, you should:

a. Identify and define **two** of the aforementioned social policies that you would advise the government to adopt

b. Explain the expected outcomes of those policies. Why do you think they will work?

I would recommend the president to increase universal entitlements in the form of universal health care and free university tuition, and decrease tax expenditures for the military. Universal entitlements are services, resources, or money that every citizen of a state has a right to. My recommended universal entitlements are health care and education, which would make the state highly competitive in the future and education so citizens can utilize them at a substantially lower price. Tax expenditures is how the government raise the taxes that it creates. My recommendation would drastically reduce the spending towards the military and reallocate it towards universal health care and education.

By my recommendation, I would allow people to go to the doctors and go to school without the fear of making them debt and eventually giving people more money to spend in the economy. It would also reduce the US’s military involvement in other countries and we would be able to spend the tax money on more useful things.

**PART III. ANALYSIS (40 points total).** Read the article "Burkina Faso: elections mark turning point in country’s recent political turmoil" by Daniel Ezanga, published in The Monkey Cage 12/6/2015. Based on concepts discussed in class and the the blog entry, you should answer the following questions:

18. There are two different ways by which a regime change takes place: a military coup or a revolution.

a. Define each of them **(10 points)**

b. How would you classify the movement that ousted former President Blaise Compaoré? As a military coup or a revolution? Why? **(10 points)**

19. The article describes the evolution of the president of Burkina Faso, Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, who went from being a member of the former president’s Compaoré party (the Congress for Democracy and Progress - CDP) to a leader of the new party People’s Movement for Progress (MPP). As stated in the article, the process begun with the crisis created by Compaoré’s attempts to change the electoral rules to retain power.

a. Assume you are a scholar who believes that the rational choice framework can be useful to understand Burkina Faso’s transition to democracy. Can you identify the hardliners and softliners inside Compaoré’s regime? **(10 points)**

20. Based on what we know about the challenges of new democracies, and the information included in the blog entry, do you think Burkina Faso is in its way to a democratic consolidation? Yes? No? Why? **(10 points)**
18. a) A revolution is the swift social change that happens through public mobilization. From above? From below?

A military coup is when the military overthrows the state.

b) From my limited knowledge of this case, based on the reading, I would classify this as a revolution from above. It seems that Kabore (a prominent political leader) led the movement to oust the CDF. It is a revolution from above because the regime changes originated from the top, and the coup was led from the top, and changes ultimately benefited Kabore (who was at the top).

19. In this case, the hardliners would be Kabore and his supporters who created the new party. The softliners would be the former presidential guard who was sympathetic to the Campore regime. The softliners took over the government when Campore resigned.

20. New democracies face a lot of problems, especially those that do not have the political institutions that Burkina Faso have. I do believe that they are on the right path towards democratic consolidation (the political participation from the populace). More than 60% of the electorate voted, they mobilized to overthrow the former president, and they elected a new president that did not assume power through a military coup. With that being said, I believe they are closer to democratic consolidation because the populace is finally able to elect leaders without other factors (i.e., military).
PART I. Multiple selection (2 points each x 15 = 30 points total) Choose the best answer from the selections below

1. Repression leading to fear, leading to uncertainty and even more repression is typical of:
   a. The dictator's dilemma
   b. The prisoner's dilemma
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   d. The outcomes are dictated by the supreme leader

7. Which of the following is not a research method in comparative politics?
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PART II. Constructive Response (2 questions, 15 points each = 30 points total). Text outside the box will not be graded

16. (15 points) In order to ensure their political survival, authoritarian governments use a combination of repression, co-optation, and efforts at legitimation. China's regime illustrates how governments strategically use these strategies. Using two paragraphs, in this constructive answer you should:
   a. Define briefly repression, co-optation, and legitimation
   b. Answer: What is for you the strategy (or combination of strategies) that has allowed the authoritarian regime in China to remain in power? Why?

Repression is when a regime attempts to remain in power by taking away citizens' rights. Co-optation is when a regime attempts to stay in power by appeasing citizens with material incentives or political offices. Legitimation is when a regime attempts to stay in power by gaining citizens' loyalty and making the citizens believe that the regime is truly legitimate.

The authoritarian regime in China has remained in power through a combination of repression and co-optation, with an emphasis on the latter. The authoritarian regime in China rose to power by repressing its opposition, but because there were so many opposition groups in China, eventually the regime turned to co-optation. The regime in China remained in power because it allowed its opposition to hold a certain amount of political offices.
7. **15 points.** In 2015, the PEW Research Center reported a considerable reduction on the size of the middle class in the U.S. Since then, the state of the middle class has dominated the national debate, even the ongoing presidential campaign. As it was in class, inequality is a pressing matter for governments. Assume that is December of 2016, and you had been called to advice the president elect to formulate **specific social policies** (from: universal entitlements, social insurance, means-tested public assistance, and tax expenditures) that can help addressing inequality. In two paragraphs, you should:

a. Identify and define **TWO** of the aforementioned social policies that you would advise the government to adopt.

b. Explain the expected outcomes of those policies. Why do you think they will work?

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I would advise the government to adopt universal entitlements and social insurance. Universal entitlements are things which the government provides to all citizens at no cost aside from the taxes citizens pay. Social insurance is a program which a citizen pays into and eventually gets money back from. Universal entitlements and social insurance should reduce poverty and lessen the problem of income inequality. In a country like Sweden, for example, there are very few people in poverty because the state provides universal entitlements which create a minimum standard of living which is above the poverty line. In a state such as Germany, there used to be a lot of social insurance and income inequality was low. However, when Germany moved from a Christian Welfare State to something closer to a liberal welfare state (as exists in the U.S.), a lot of welfare was cut and people were forced to take lower paying jobs, which increased income inequality. In short, universal entitlements and social insurance will keep people out of poverty and give them opportunity to search for high paying jobs.

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**PART III. ANALYSIS (40 points total).** Read the article “Burkina Faso: elections mark turning point in country’s recent political turmoil” by Daniel Eizenga, published in The Monkey Cage 12/6/2015. Based on concepts discussed in class and the the blog entry, you should answer the following questions.

18. There are two different ways by which a regime change takes place: a military coup or a revolution.

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b. How would you classify the movement that ousted former President Blaise Compaoré? As a military coup or as a revolution? Why? **(10 points)**

19. The article describes the evolution of the president of Burkina Faso, Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, who went from being a member of the former president’s Compaore party (the Congress for Democracy and Progress - CDP) to a leader of the new party the People’s Movement for Progress (MPP). As stated in the article, the process begun with the crisis created by Compaore’s attempts to change the electoral rules to retain power.

a. Assume you are a scholar who believes that the rational choice framework can be useful to understand Burkina Faso’s transition to democracy. Can you identify the hardliners and softliners inside Compaoré’s regime? **(10 points)**

20. Based on what we know about the challenges of new democracies, and the information included in the blog entry, do you think Burkina Faso is in its way to a democratic consolidation? Yes? No? Why? **(10 points)**
A military coup is when a state’s military forces a regime change. A revolution is when people within a state overthrow the regime and transform the state’s social and political culture through extralegal means. The movement that ousted President Blaise Compaoré was a revolution because it was a “popular uprising” that eventually “forced Compaoré to resign.” It also changed the political culture because “The Blaise Compaoré era of a single dominant party has come to a close.” The people forced regime change and a change in political culture, which makes this a revolution.

Camparaé and what remained of his CDP party represented the hardliners in his regime because they were unwilling to work with the opposition, while Kabore and the newly formed MPP were the softliners because they were willing to work with the opposition.

I believe Burkina Faso is on its way to democratic consolidation because “nearly all of the presidential candidates offered their congratulations to the president-elect within 24 hours,” which shows that people respect the newly implemented democratic process. This is an improvement from the past where “opposition parties frequently boycotted presidential elections and the results were often contested.” Burkina Faso still has some progress to make and it will be interesting to see how the parties interact going forward, but based on this article, it seems people are accepting democracy in Burkina Faso and they are well on their way toward democratic consolidation.