Chapter Three Multiple Choice (Answers Below)

1. To say that there is no inherent connection between reason and morality is to claim that reason is which of the following?
2. Instrumental
3. Differential
4. Unbecoming
5. Indifferent
6. Inherent limitations governing the moral and political realm were known to medieval philosophers as which of the following?
7. Norms
8. Truisms
9. Laws of nature
10. Natural law
11. Who synthesized Aristotelian philosophy and Christian theology?
12. Machiavelli
13. Rousseau
14. Hobbes
15. Aquinas
16. What is the name for the process that undermined the unity of religion in Western Europe?
17. Sundering
18. Reinvigoration
19. Reformation
20. Reclamation
21. What is the principle underlying the use of precedent in common law?
22. Stare decisis
23. Stare down
24. Starry down
25. Starry decision
26. What term describes the condition wherein an analytic factor is influenced by a result that it is supposed to be influencing?
27. Endogenetics
28. Dendronics
29. Indentineity
30. Endogeneity
31. What term did Plato use to describe the underlying enduring reality of things?
32. Norms
33. Forms
34. Dorms
35. Worms
36. Which of the following were characteristic of the medieval age?
37. Hereditary monarchy
38. Fragmentation of political authority
39. Importance of religion
40. All of the above
41. Which of the following captures the essence of Aristotelian thought?
42. Everyone has an inherent role and should act according to it
43. Politics is the art of the possible
44. Both
45. Neither
46. Which of the following would be an accurate description of medieval society?
47. Inorganic diversity
48. Organic equality
49. Organic hierarchy
50. Inorganic equality
51. Which of the following has NOT been a period of political history?
52. Classical Iniquity
53. Medieval Age
54. Modernity
55. None of the above
56. Which of the following contributed to the development of the nation-state in the late medieval period?
57. The concentration of power in the hands of monarchs
58. The decline of the lesser nobility
59. The doctrine of absolute monarchy
60. All of the above
61. For Rousseau, what leads to the downfall of the noble savage?
62. Loss of faith
63. The emergence of reason
64. The introduction of private property
65. None of the above
66. Empiricism, utilitarianism, and materialism are associated with which of the following?
67. The Reformation
68. Machiavelli
69. The Enlightenment
70. All of the above
71. Which of the following theorists accepted the need to limit sovereign authority?
72. Hobbes
73. Locke
74. Both
75. Neither
76. Which of the following describes the society produced via the liberal revolution?
77. Rational
78. Market-oriented
79. Pluralist
80. All of the above
81. Which theorist is associated with the idea of the general will?
82. Plato
83. Locke
84. Aquinas
85. Rousseau
86. The idea that government exists to protect the interests of the individuals it governs is essentially which of the following?
87. Liberal
88. Conservative
89. Medieval
90. None of the above
91. Who defended the existence of a natural aristocracy?
92. Aristotle
93. Machiavelli
94. Rousseau
95. Burke
96. Which form of government consists of a nation of citizens equal in political rank and status?
97. Democracy
98. Oligarchy
99. Republic
100. State of Nature

Answers: 1a, 2d, 3d, 4c, 5a, 6d, 7b, 8d, 9b, 10c, 11a, 12d, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16d, 17d, 18a, 19d, 20c