



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

JUNE 2014

COURSE: POLITICS 1A **TIME:** 2 HOURS
QUESTION PAPER: JUNE 2014 **MARKS:** 100
SUBJECT CODE: PTS1A11/POL1AA1

EXAMINERS:

1. DR S GRAHAM (A)
DR C GEORGHIOU (B)
2. PROF. Y SADIE

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) PAGES.

1. USE TWO SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS: ONE FOR SECTION A: *Introduction to International Relations* AND ONE FOR SECTION B: *Introduction to Politics*.
 2. Section A (50 marks): **ALL 5** QUESTIONS ARE **COMPULSORY**.
 3. Section B (50 marks): Introduction to Politics: Question 1 is **COMPULSORY**.
Complete any **TWO (out of three)** other questions.
 4. You will have one hour to complete section A before moving onto section B.
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SECTION A: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (50 MARKS)
Answer ALL questions in this section

QUESTION 1

- 1.1. Complete the **crossword** on the back page of this exam paper. Write your name, surname and student number on the page, tear it off and be sure to hand it in inside your answer book for **section A**.
(15 marks)

QUESTION 2: True or False: Example: 1. True OR 1. False

Answer in your exam book:

- 2.1. The overall Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 consisted of two treaties: Osnabruck and Munster.
- 2.2. The earliest IGOs were created after the Napoleonic Wars. These included the Congress of the Vienna, which established the Concert of Europe in 1814.
- 2.3. Environmental threats to humans may result in intensifying competition for resources.
- 2.4. *Rebus sic stantibus* is a Latin legal phrase which means that treaties are binding on the parties to them.
- 2.5. An NGO is a northern governmental organization which seeks to achieve its ends through non-violent means. (5)

QUESTION 3: Multiple choice questions.

For example, if you think that the correct answer for number 3.1 is B, then write it as 3.1.B. Use only capital letters.

- 3.1. The most common methods for categorizing international organizations are:
 - A. Membership; competence; function and decision-making authority
 - B. Membership; courts; frequency of meetings and position of headquarters
 - C. Membership; female representation; sovereignty and function
- 3.2. The origins of international law as an institution are usually located in Europe in the...
 - A. 15th and 16th centuries
 - B. 1300s and 1400s
 - C. 1500s and 1600s
- 3.3. The only truly global organisation ever to be constructed (to date):
 - A. The International Olive Oil Council
 - B. The United Nations
 - C. Congress of Vienna
- 3.4. Hyperglobalists, such as _____, portray globalisation as having dramatic implications for the state and conventional notions of sovereignty.
 - A. Ohmae
 - B. Fukuyama
 - C. Keohane
- 3.5. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) was created in 1945 in which country?
 - A. Switzerland.
 - B. Netherlands
 - C. Norway

(5)

QUESTION 4

Explain the four sources of international law and describe the five reasons why international law is obeyed. Begin by providing the difference between positive and natural law.

(15)

QUESTION 5

Write a short essay on the following two of the six 'images in modern global politics' provided by Heywood: 'Civilisations in conflict' and 'a world of democracies'.

(10)

SECTION B: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICS**[Total: 50 MARKS]**

Instructions: Complete QUESTION 1 and **ANY TWO** other questions ONLY. Clearly indicate which other TWO questions you have chosen:

QUESTION 1 (Compulsory: Answer all questions)

Multiple choice questions. *Answer all 20 questions. Write down **only one** correct letter next to the question number in your script, for example 1C; 2B; 3A, etc. **USE ONLY CAPITAL LETTERS.***

1. The current Deputy President of South Africa is:
 - A. Kgalema Motlanthe
 - B. Cyril Ramaphosa
 - C. Mosiuoa Lekota
 - D. Helen Zille

2. Political scientists usually see legitimacy as...
 - A. charm or political power; the capacity to establish leadership
 - B. a willingness to comply with a system of rule on condition that it is achieved through democratic principles
 - C. a willingness to comply with a system of rule regardless of how this is achieved
 - D. anything that is handed down or transmitted from the past to the present, denoting continuity

3. Max Weber constructed three ideal types of authority, namely:
 - A. democratic, authoritarian and fascist
 - B. traditional, charismatic and legal-rational
 - C. freedom, self-expression and social mobility
 - D. representation, elite formation and goal formulation

4. Which ONE of the following statements is FALSE?
 - A. Politics is inextricably linked to the phenomena of conflict and cooperation
 - B. Francis Fukuyama suggested that liberal democracy has triumphed over all its ideological rivals
 - C. Liberal democracy, in its simplest sense, is the communal organization of social existence on the basis of collective ownership of property
 - D. Sovereignty, in its simplest sense, is the principle of absolute and unlimited power

5. Which ONE of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. A polity is a society organized through the exercise of political coercion
 - B. Ideological forms of politics do not seem to be an enduring feature of world history
 - C. The UK has a "written" constitution
 - D. Legitimacy broadly means 'rightfulness' and confers on an order or command an authoritative or binding character

6. With majority rule the will of the majority, or numerically strongest, overrides the will of the minority
 - A. True
 - B. False

7. Liberals tend to believe in progress and the capacity of human beings to resolve their differences through debate, rather than war
 - A. True
 - B. False

8. Which ONE of the following statements is FALSE?
 - A. Power, in its broadest sense, is the ability to achieve a desired outcome and, more narrowly, may be associated with the ability to punish or reward
 - B. Liberalism is, in effect, the ideology of the industrialized West
 - C. Classifying the various forms of government has been one of the principal concerns of political analysis through the ages
 - D. Democratic societies are not the most stable societies in the world, and are also societies in which citizens enjoy very little freedom

9. Which ONE of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. Niccolò Machiavelli's major work was *Das Capital*, published in 1532
 - B. Liberalism and capitalism have always been closely linked
 - C. Rationalism is the belief that the world cannot be understood and explained through the exercise of human reason
 - D. Historical materialism is seen as the core belief system of J.M. Keynes

10. The battle lines between capitalism and socialism were significantly sharpened by the 1789 Russian Revolution, which created the world's first socialist state
 - A. True
 - B. False
11. Plato attacked the principle of political equality on the grounds that the mass of the people possess neither the wisdom nor the experience to rule wisely on their own behalf
 - A. True
 - B. False
12. A Two-party system...
 - A. is a system where only two parties enjoy sufficient electoral and legislative strength even though a number 'minor' parties may exist
 - B. has been exemplified by the party system in the RSA since the ending of apartheid
 - C. is characterized by competition amongst several parties, increasing the likelihood of coalitions
 - D. is usually found in state socialist regimes, traditionally linked to Marxism-Leninism
13. Which ONE of the following statements is FALSE?
 - A. Civil society is used to describe institutions that are 'private', in that they are independent from government
 - B. A *laissez-faire* economy usually condemns all forms of government intervention
 - C. A political system is a network of relationships through which government generates 'outputs' (policies) in response to 'inputs' (demands or support) from the general public
 - D. One of the four features of a state in terms of international law is a non-permanent population
14. Which ONE of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. For Aristotle politics was seen as a bad and narrow-minded activity precisely because of its 'public' character
 - B. The principle of *meritocracy* is usually not supported by Liberals
 - C. The conservative view of human nature is broadly optimistic
 - D. For Jean-Jacques Rousseau, democracy was ultimately a means through which human beings could achieve freedom

15. Which ONE of the following statements is FALSE?
- A. Since the French Revolution of 1789, the world has been fundamentally remodeled on nationalist lines
 - B. Advances in technology of warfare, especially nuclear war, have brought about external threats to the nation-state
 - C. Culturally, nations are groups of people who are bound together by a common language, religion, history and traditions
 - D. Scientific evidence suggests that there is such a thing as 'race' as it indicates a species-type difference between people
16. Which ONE of the following statements is FALSE?
- A. Since the 1970s, the 'three worlds' typology system of classification has been increasingly difficult to sustain
 - B. Poverty became more deeply entrenched in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, constituting a kind of 'fourth world' while other parts of the 'third world' started experiencing a degree of affluence
 - C. Revolution is a popular uprising involving extra-legal mass action, which brings about fundamental change to a system
 - D. Totalitarian democracy is an absolute democracy masquerading as a dictatorship
17. The four principal models of representation are:
- A. representation, elite formation, goal formulation and interest articulation
 - B. trusteeship, delegation, the mandate and resemblance
 - C. a 'first, second, third and fourth' world
 - D. polity, oligarchy, monarchy and democracy
18. Which ONE of the following statements is FALSE?
- A. Consensus means disagreement about opinions in general
 - B. Modern liberals' support for collective provision and government intervention has always been conditional
 - C. Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is associated with neo-liberalism
 - D. In a Westminster model the executive is drawn from and is accountable to the assembly or parliament
19. Vladimir Lenin introduced a reform process into the USSR called *perestroika* from 1985 to 1991
- A. True
 - B. False
20. In modern politics, democracy has come to be so widely accepted that it appears to be almost politically incorrect to question it
- A. True
 - B. False

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 2:

- 2(a) Describe Representation as a general function of political parties. (5)
2(b) Discuss One-Party systems as currently found in modern politics. (10)

QUESTION 3:

- 3(a) Describe 'Recruiting politicians' and 'Influencing policy' as two central functions of elections. (6)
3(b) Discuss the Mandate model as a theory of representation. (9)

QUESTION 4:

- Write an essay on Nations, Nationalism and the future of the Nation-state. (15)

[2x15 =30 MARKS]

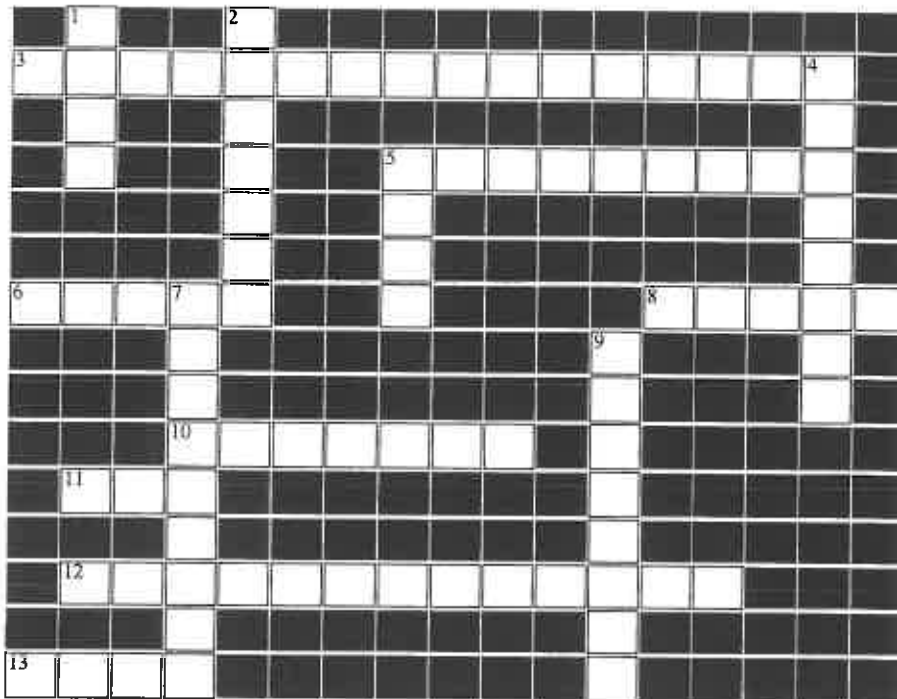
NB. Crossword over page. Tear off and submit with section A.

TEAR OFF BACK PAGE AND SUBMIT IN EXAM BOOK: PTS1A11/POL1AA1 (JUNE 2014)

Name and Surname: _____ Stud.No. _____
Campus: _____

- Fill in the crossword using the clues beneath.

(15 marks)



ACROSS

3. 1814-1815 IGO. (5/2/6)
5. 'Crimes against humanity' was a phrase first used at these trials.
6. The United Nations is an NGO. True/false?
8. The ICJ and ICC are both located here (place).
10. He laid the foundations for just war theory (surname only).
11. By 2010 China was second to (which country?) _____ in terms of largest economies in the world.
12. Climate change is also referred to as _____?(5/8)
13. The acronym referring to James der Derian's 2009 theory.

DOWN

1. International Law can be traced back to ancient...?
2. The type of international law dealing only with individuals, companies and non-state actors.
4. The 1555 Peace of enabled German principalities a measure of freedom.
5. The number of civilisations, according to Huntington.
7. One of the Asian Tigers.
9. Law that operates irrespective of morals.