MODERN WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT –

Core Course – V semester BA Political Science 2013 Admn

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1. Leviathan was written by:

2. Who is regarded as the apostle of political absolutism?

3. The concept of popular sovereignty is associated with

4. The doctrine of general will was expounded by

5. Social contract was written by

6. Who is known as the champion of limited Govt.

7. Great Political Thinkers was Written by

8. Leviathan was published after:
   a. The Glorious revolution b. English civil war
   c. Russian revolution d. French revolution

9. Two treatises on civil govt was written by

10. The term 'right to appeal to Heaven' was used by

11. Name the philosopher who presented a dismal picture of men in the state
12. Who declare that ‘man is born free; every where he is in chains’

   a. Rousseau  
   b. Hobbes  
   c. Marx  
   d. Lenin

13. Who wrote that ‘state is the mach of god on earth’

   a. Lenin  
   b. Marx  
   c. Green  
   d. Hegel

14. ‘State and Revolution’ was written by

   a. Mao  
   b. Lenin  
   c. Marx  
   d. Hobbes

15. Pleasure pain theory was expounded by

   a. Karl Marx  
   b. Lenin  
   c. Rousseau  
   d. Bentham

16. Felicific calculus was recommended by

   a. Hobbes  
   b. James Mill  
   c. Bentham  
   d. J.S. Mill

17. Theory of representative government was expounded by

   a. Bentham  
   b. J.S. Mill  
   c. Hegel  
   d. Green

18. Who defines liberty is ‘absence of restraints’?

   a. Hegel  
   b. Green  
   c. J.S. Mill  
   d. Marx

19. ‘A critique of political economy’ was written by

   a. Marx  
   b. Locke  
   c. Lenin  
   d. Mao

20. The principle of justice as fairness was expounded by

   a. Plato  
   b. Cicero  
   c. J.S. Mill  
   d. John Rawls

21. Name the scholar who has pointed out that justice as the first virtue of social institution

   a. John Rawls  
   b. J.J. Rousseau  
   c. J.S. Mill  
   d. Hegel

22. John Rawl’s well known book a ‘Theory of justice’ was published in

   a. 1961  
   b. 1971  
   c. 1981  
   d. 1991

23. Who is the author of ‘A theory of justice’

   a. Plato  
   b. Cicero  
   c. John Rawls  
   d. Marx

24. ‘A theory of fair equality of opportunity’ was expounded by

   a. Gramsci  
   b. Locke  
   c. Hobbes  
   d. John Rawls

25. John Rawls was born in

   a. Paris  
   b. Baltimore  
   c. London  
   d. Moscow
26. Who is the author of political liberalism

27. The principle of ‘fair equality of opportunity’ was developed by

28. Who wrote that ‘justice is the first virtue of social institution’

29. Gramsci was the leader of
   a. French communist party   b. Italian communist party
   c. Soviet communist party   d. Japanese communist party

30. ‘Anarchy, State and Utopia’ was written by

31. Name the thinker who believes that the pleasure of puspin is as good as poetry

32. Essay concerning human Understanding’ was written by

33. Name the political thinker who believes that ‘right is a claim of the individual’

34. Identify the scholar who regards ‘Hobbesian State is authoritarian, not totalitarian’

35. Rousseau was born in

36. ‘Discourses on the origins of Inequality’ was written by

37. Whose social contract was social and not governmental?

38. Discourse on political Economy was written by
39. Who was regarded as the spiritual father of French revolution?


40. Name the scholar who has summed up the Hegelian state as a greater being, a spirit, a super —personality entity’


41. A Fragment on government was written by


42. Who is closely associated with the doctrine of age of reason?


43. Who viewed ‘hedonism not only as a principle of Motivation, but also as a principle of action’


44. Who believed that every individual is the judge of his own happiness?


45. Bentham’s doctrine of utility applied not only to morals but also:


46. J.S. Mill was born in


47. System of Logic was written by


48. Who saved Betham from death and decay?


49. Who wrote that Mill is a prophet of empty liberty and abstract individual?


50. ‘Machinery of Representation’ was written by

   a. Thomas Hare   b. J.S. Mill   c. Harold Laski   d. Hegel

51. Who was the founder of modern Idealism?


52. Hegel has borrowed dialectic method from
53. The doctrine of ‘what is real is rational and what is rational is real’ is expounded by

54. The principle of ‘greatest happiness of the greatest number’ was expounded by

55. Who adopted Hegelianism, to revise liberalism in the late 19th century?

56. Green was born in

57. Lectures on Liberal Legislation was written by

58. The doctrine of ‘will, not force, is the basis of state’ was expounded by

59. Who regarded state as a natural and necessary institution?

60. Who wrote that the function of the state is to remove obstacles to freedom?

61. Who laid the foundations for modern welfare state?

62. Name the thinker who tried to safeguard the individual against the absolute power of the state;

63. Who defines freedom as of the positive power of doing something worth doing and worth enjoying?

64. Who rejected the mechanistic theory of the state?
65. Name the thinker who wrote that the state does not create right but the rights are derived from the state?


67. 'Open society and its Enemies' was written by

68. Name the thinker who believes that the individual is subordinate to the state. a. Hegel  b. Green  c. Bentham  d. Marx

69. Name the thinker who wrote that freedom consists in obedience to any moral will?

70. The doctrine of class struggle is central to the understanding of
   a. Social contract Theory  b. idealism  c. liberalisation  d. Marxian theory

71. Who wrote that class conflict is the real driving force of human history?

72. Theory of surplus value is discussed by Marx in his major work: a. What to be done  b. state and revolution c. Das capital  d. Prison note book

73. Name the scholar who criticised Marxism a ‘utopia but a generous and humane one?
   a. Lenin  b. Popper  c. Sabine  d. C.L Wayper

74. Who made Marxism a practical creed in Russia?


76. Lenin’s well known book ‘State and Revolution’ was written in
77. Who wrote that imperialism is the final or last stage of capitalism?

78. Who described the communist party as the ‘revolutionary vanguard of
   the proletariat’
   a. Lenin  b. Althusser  c. Engels  d. Gramsci

79. Who expounded the doctrine that politics devoid of Religion is meaningless”?

80. Who wrote that non-violence is the heart of all religions?

81. Which method was regarded by Gandhiji as a ‘complete effective and
   bloodless substitute of armed revolt’?
   a. Civil Disobedience  b. Fasting  c. Picketing  d. Revolt

82. Who characterised Gandhian Principle of ahimsa as a ‘positive and
   dynamic method of action’?

83. Gandhiji identifies Rama Rajya as:

84. In the ideal state of Gandhiji there is no political power because there is no:
   a. State  b. God.  c. ethics  d. Money power

85. Gandhian principle of Economic swaraj stands for

86. Gandhi was highly critical of
   a. Capitalism  b. Communism
   c. Fascism  d. Both capitalism and Socialism

87. In Gandhian economics the supreme consideration is

88. The Original name of Manvendra Nath Roy was
   a. Desabhandu  b. Narendranadadh Bhattacharya
   c. Ramakrishna  d. Gokhale
89. Who regards Marx as a merciless critic of social injustice?

90. Who regarded Marxian theory of class struggle has subordinated individual consciousness?

91. Who is the chief exponent of the doctrine of New Humanism?

92. Roy’s theory of New Humanism revolves around:
   a. State b. society c. Man d. Economy

93. Roy reduces the functions of the state to the
   a. Maximum b. Minimum c. Unlimited d. None of the above

94. Reason romanticism and revolution was written by

95. Who believes that party politics has given rise to power politics?

96. Name the political thinker who recommends abolition of party system

97. Gramsci was imprisoned by Mussolini in
   a. 1921 b. 1925 c. 1926 d. 1937

98. Who held the view that each individual gave up his natural rights to the community as a whole.

99. Identify the thinker who believed that from the laws of nature, individuals derived the natural rights.
   A)Hobbes B) Rousseau C) Locke D) Plato

100. Name the philosopher who explains the theory of class struggle with the help of his theory of surplus value.
   A) Hobbes B) Bakunin C) Plato D) Marx
101. Marx employed the term Alienation to explain.

A) Dehumanisation  B) Exploitation  C) Class struggle  D) Surplus Value

102. Who expounded the theory that once communism is fully established, the state becomes absolutely unnecessary?

A) Plato  B) Lenin  C) Bakunin  D) J.S. Mill

103. Lenin’s major work “What is To Be Done?” was published in

A) 1888  B) 1900  C) 1902  D) 1917

104. Mao was born in

A) 1893  B) 1888  C) 1917  D) 1900

105. ‘Analysis of Chinese Society’ was written by

A) Deng  B) Hu Jintao  C) Mao  D) None of the above

106. The doctrine of contradiction is one of the cardinal Principles of

A) Marx  B) Lenin  C) Gramsci  D) Mao

107. Identify the philosopher who gave a famous call of “Let Hundred Flowers Bloom”

A) Mao  B) Marx  C) Lenin  D) Gramsci

108. The principle of Mass Line Populism was expounded by

A) Locke  B) Hegel  C) Marx  D) Mao

109. The doctrine of ‘Contradiction’ is closely associated with the philosophy of:

A) Rousseau  B) Mao  C) Marx  D) Gramsci

110. The theory of ‘Great Leap Forward’ was recommended by

A) Mao  B) Marx  C) Lenin  D) Gramsci

111. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was expounded by

A) Marx  B) Lenin  C) Mao  D) Bakunin

112. The word ‘anarchy’ means
113. Which school of thought believes that political authority is unnecessary and undesirable?
A) Socialism  B) Democracy  C) Liberalism  D) Anarchism

114. Who is regarded as the first classical Anarchist thinker?
A) Mussolini  B) Hitler  C) Godwin  D) Mao

115. Mao started his career as a
A) Teacher  B) Librarian  C) Doctor  D) Lawyer

116. Who is the author of “An enquiry concerning political Justice”?
A) Marx  B) Lenin  C) Mao  D) Godwin

117. Who is regarded as the most systematic anarchist thinker?
A) Bekunin  B) Marx  C) Godwin  D) Mao

118. Bakunin was born in
A) 1841  B) 1814  C) 1872  D) 1842

119. Whose activities were predominantly in the field of practical agitation and organization?
A) Marx  B) Mao  C) Hobbes  D) Bakunin

120. Who believed that state is morally debasing to all members of the civilized community?
A) Locke  B) Rousseau  C) Bakunin  D) Marx

121. Who believed that private property creates physical and moral evils of the kinds?
A) Bakunin  B) Locke  C) Hobbes  D) Hegel

122. Name the political thinker who recommended both evolutionary and revolutionary methods for the attainment of his goals.
123. Identify the anarchist who is regarded as a Russian Geographer
A) Godwin  B) Bakunin  C) Kropotkin  D) None of the above

124. Peter Kropotkin was born in;
A) 1842  B) 1814  C) 1841  D) 1921

125. Name the political thinker who believed that the hindrances to the progress of human society are the state, private property and religion.
A) Bakunin  B) Kropotkin  C) Lenin  D) Mao

126. Which school of thought is highly critical of religion?
A) Liberalism  B) Capitalism  C) Anarchism  D) Individualism

127. Who is the author of ‘Socialism : Utopian and Scientific’?
A) Engels  B) Marx  C) Lenin  D) Mao

128. Marx borrowed his Dialectic method from:
A) Green  B) Burke  C) Hegel  D) Aristotle

129. Dialectical Materialism of Marx is more interested in motion than:
A) Matter  B) Ideas  C) Economy  D) None of these

130. Name the scholar who believed that the economic structure of society determines the superstructure of consciousness.
A) Hegel  B) Plato  C) Marx  D) Gramsci

131. The thesis entitled “the anatomy of civil society is to be found in political economy”
A) Lenin  B) Plato  C) Lenin  D) Marx

132. The first volume of Das Capital is published in.
A) 1848  B) 1867  C) 1852  D) 1870

133. Who described his socialism as scientific?
134. Who interpreted liberalism and classical economics as articulating and defending the interests of the middle class?
A) Marx B) Hobbes C) Locke D) Rousseau

135. Name the Philosopher who has adapted Hegelianism to revise liberalism in the late 19th century
A) Burke B) Locke C) Green D) Laski

136. Who rejects the liberal concept of freedom as absence of restraints?
A) Hobbes B) Burke C) Rawls D) Hegel

137. Identify the scholar who has considered freedom “Consists in his submitting to and identifying himself with the higher rationality of state and law”.
A) Hegel B) Green C) Locke D) Hobbes

138. Who believed that rights are derived from the state and therefore no man and have any right against the state?
A) Green B) Hobbes C) Hegel D) Locke

139. Name the Philosopher who considered the state as the highest manifestation of reason.
A) Green B) Marx C) Rawls D) Hegel

140. Who considered the dialectical principle “constitutes the life and soul of scientific progress”?
A) Plato B) Marx C) Hegel D) Engels

141. Who believed that history is the process by which the spirit passes from knowing nothing to full knowledge of itself?
A) Plato B) Green C) Marx D) Hegel

142. The essay entitled “On the people’s Democratic Dictatorship” was written by
A) Mao B) Gramsci C) Marx D) Lenin
143. Name the Philosopher who lived at a time of great constitutional crisis in England.

A) Laski  B) Burke  C) Hobbes  D) Locke

144. The theory of consent is closely related to the writings of

A) Hobbes  B) Locke  C) Rousseau  D) Bentham

145. Who expounded the theory that the general will would be the source of all laws?

A) Rousseau  B) Locke  C) Hobbes  D) Hegel

146. Name the thinker who believed that the government is the agent of the general will

A) Locke  B) Hobbes  C) Hegel  D) Rousseau

147. In whose social contract man does not surrender completely to a sovereign ruler?

A) Locke  B) Rousseau  C) Hobbes  D) None of these

148. Who viewed hedonism not only as a principle of motivation, but also a principle of action?

A) Bentham  B) Mill  C) Hegel  D) James Mill

149. Name the Scholar who criticized Bentham's Pleasure pain theory as "uninspiring and merely mechanical"

A) C.C. Maxey  B) C.L. Wayper  C) Ebenstein  D) Sabine

150. Identify the thinker who wrote that "State is a moral institution with a moral end"

A) J.S. Mill  B) Bentham  C) Marx  D) Hegel

151. Who regarded utility as a noble sentiment associated with Christian religion?

A) James Mill  B) Bentham  C) J.S. Mill  D) Hegel

152. Who declared that "Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign"

A) Bentham  B) Marx  C) Mao  D) J.S. Mill
153. Name the Scholar who holds the view that man obeys the state because he is afraid of the consequences of disobedience.
A) Hegel  B) Green  C) Marx  D) Lenin

154. Identify the scholar who believed that class struggle in the modern period is simpler than earlier class struggle.
A) Plato  B) Hegel  C) Marx  D) Gramsci

155. Marx explains the whole process of exploitation with the help of his theory of
A) Dialectical Materialism  B) Surplus Value  C) Historical Materialism  D) None of these

156. Who expounded the thesis that capitalism contains its own seeds of destruction?
A) Marx  B) Plato  C) Hobbes  D) Rousseau

157. Lenin’s major work ‘State and Revolution’ was written in
A) 1900  B) 1914  C) 1917  D) 1947

158. Who made the statement that as soon as communism is established, the state becomes unnecessary?
A) Mao  B) Lenin  C) Plato  D) None of these

159. Name the leader who made a distinction between organization of workers and organization of revolutionaries.
A) Mao  B) Gramsui  C) Lenin  D) Plato

160. Which political leadership now describes the cultural revolution as nothing less than a calamity for their country?
A) Present Communist leadership in China  B) Mao  C) American  D) Russian

**ANSWER KEY**

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