



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER TWO
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : POL 101
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Politics
LECTURER(S) : Nadia Joseph- Biscette
DATE : Wednesday 7th May 2025
TIME : 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
DURATION : 2 hours
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper has two sections: Part A and Part B.
- Part A consists of 40 multiple choice questions. Shade the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.
- Part B consists of five (5) structured questions. Answer all the questions on the blank sheets provided.

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Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions: Each question has four options A), B), C) and D). Choose the one option most suitable for the question. Shade the letter on the answer sheet provided. Each item is worth one (1) mark.

1. Which of the following best describes a real-world application of Almond and Verba's concept of civic culture?
A) The rise of military rule
B) Establishment of different governance systems
C) Citizens actively engaging in the democratic process
D) A political system where citizens remain indifferent to governance
2. A country is experiencing a shift from a parochial political culture to a participant political culture. Which policy action would best support this transition?
A) Increasing rights for elitists institutions
B) Reducing the number of political parties
C) Restricting media access to political debates
D) Expanding civic education programs in schools
3. If a government wanted to strengthen political socialization, which of the following would be the most effective strategy?
A) Eliminating political education in schools
B) Preventing families from discussing politics
C) Encouraging mass media to promote civic engagement
D) Establishing a government one- way communication forum
4. How does Easton's Input-Output Model help analyze the stability of a political system?
A) It assumes that all governments function in the same way.
B) It disregards the role of external influences on political structures.
C) It focuses only on economic growth as a measure of political success.
D) It evaluates how government policies are received by the public and adjust based on feedback
5. Based on Almond and Powell's model, which scenario demonstrates a functional political system?
A) Government policies remain unchanged regardless of societal needs.
B) Citizens make demands, but no policies are enacted to address them.
C) Political institutions respond to public demands through rulemaking and adjudication
D) The judiciary exercises power and authority over legislative decisions without any accountability.
6. According to Patrick Emmanuel's view on Caribbean political culture, which factor has most significantly shaped governance in the region?
A) Political traditions
B) Increase citizenry
C) Crown government
D) democratic institutions
7. What is a major criticism of the structural-functional approach in political theory?
A) It does not account for change in political systems
B) It focuses too much on the role of political ideologies.
C) It places too much emphasis on individual parts of the system.
D) It ignores the influence of historical context on political institutions
8. Which of the following statements best evaluates the New Political Culture (NPC) as described by Clark and Hoffman-Martino?
A) It is outdated and irrelevant in modern political discourse.
B) It captures accurately the shift to identity-based political concerns.
C) It only applies to developing nations with strong state intervention.
D) It suggests that traditional political parties have regained dominance.

9. A scholar argues that Putnam's "Civic Community" approach is more effective than Almond and Verba's "Civic Culture." What would be the best supporting argument for this claim?
 - A) Putnam's theory applies only to European nations.
 - B) Putnam's approach includes both political and non-political beliefs.
 - C) The Civic Culture model does not incorporate any historical factors.
 - D) Almond and Verba's theory is the only valid for analyzing democracy.
10. If you were advising a newly democratizing country on how to establish a stable democracy, which combination of political culture types would you recommend based on Almond and Verba's research?
 - A) A dominant parochial culture to ensure stability
 - B) A purely subject culture to encourage compliance
 - C) A participant-only culture to promote radical change
 - D) A mix of parochial, subject, and participant political cultures
11. A political leader wants to reform political socialization in a way that increases political efficacy. Which of the following strategies would best achieve this goal?
 - A) Promoting civic awareness and engagement.
 - B) Reducing access to political discussions in schools
 - C) Encouraging political disengagement to reduce conflicts
 - D) Promoting a single political ideology in public discourse
12. If you were designing a research study on political socialization, which factor would be most important in determining the long-term political attitudes of individuals?
 - A) The influence of a single election cycle
 - B) The immediate impact of a political scandal
 - C) Short-term media coverage of political events
 - D) The role of family and educational institutions
13. How did the plantation system contribute to the economic development of European colonial powers?
 - A) By providing free and sustained labor
 - B) By encouraging indigenous governance
 - C) By promoting economic equality across the colonies
 - D) By allowing enslaved people to participate in trade
14. Which of the following best explains why Crown Colony Government was introduced in the British Caribbean?
 - A) To abolish the plantation system
 - B) To reinforce British control and prevent unrest
 - C) To give more power to elected Caribbean representatives
 - D) To provide colonies with more political independence
15. If a Caribbean colony under the Old Representative System wanted to pass a law that benefited freed slaves, what was a major challenge?
 - A) The local assembly had absolute power
 - B) The need to get the support of the wealthy planters
 - C) The British government would automatically approve it
 - D) The Crown Governor had no influence over colonial laws
16. How did the 1930s Caribbean labor rebellions contribute to political change?
 - A) They ended the plantation system completely
 - B) They led to stricter labor laws against trade unions
 - C) They forced Britain to introduce trade union legislation
 - D) They resulted in immediate independence for all colonies

17. What was the main reason Crown Colony Government was unpopular among Caribbean people?
- A) It allowed local leaders to make independent laws
 - B) It increase trade opportunities and reduced taxation
 - C) It granted universal adult suffrage and removed child labour
 - D) It centralized power in the hands of a British-appointed governor
18. Based on Patrick Emmanuel's view, what is a lasting effect of plantation society in modern Caribbean politics?
- A) The elimination of social class distinctions
 - B) The complete abolition of racial hierarchies
 - C) The lack of any influence from past colonial structures
 - D) The dominance of European-descended elites in economic and political affairs
19. How did British colonial rule shape early Caribbean political parties?
- A) By discouraging the formation of political parties
 - B) By creating trade unions that later formed political parties
 - C) By giving indigenous leaders full control over the government
 - D) By allowing universal suffrage before political parties were formed
20. How did the Morant Bay Rebellion (1865) impact colonial governance in Jamaica?
- A) It increased the political power of freed slaves
 - B) It strengthened the Old Representative System
 - C) It resulted in immediate independence for Jamaica
 - D) It led to the implementation of Crown Colony Government
21. A historian argues that the apprenticeship system after emancipation was merely another form of slavery. What would be the best supporting evidence?
- A) Britain granted reparations to freed slaves and labour contracts
 - B) The system permitted former enslaved people to become entrepreneurs
 - C) Freed people had complete political and social rights and the choice to work on plantations
 - D) Former enslaved people were required to work under plantation owners with little pay and no freedom of movement
22. The labour riots of the 1930s had a profound impact on Caribbean society because they:
- A) Increased European investment in the region
 - B) Led directly to Caribbean independence in the 1940s
 - C) Reduced trade restrictions between Britain and the Caribbean
 - D) Showed that colonial workers could organize for better rights and political representation
23. What was a key economic disadvantage of Crown Colony Government for Caribbean colonies?
- A) It eliminated racial discrimination in economic policies
 - B) It prevented Caribbean countries from trading with Britain
 - C) It prevent independent economic decisions by local businesses
 - D) It made Caribbean colonies richer with skills and labours compared to Britain
24. If a Caribbean colony in the 1930s wanted to move toward independence, what would be the most effective strategy?
- A) Form trade unions and political parties
 - B) Petition the governor to grant full independence
 - C) Engage in violent rebellions against British rule
 - D) Establishing plantation economies to gain economic strength
25. How did the British West Indian colonies benefit from the formation of trade unions?
- A) They gained full independence within a year
 - B) Trade unions replaced colonial governments
 - C) Trade unions advocated for better wages and labor rights
 - D) Trade unions created legislature for minimal wage and working hours

26. What is global governance?
- A) A form of government that controls all nations
 - B) A political ideology that promotes only democratic governments
 - C) The exclusive rule of international organizations over nation-states
 - D) The regulation of global affairs through multiple spheres of authority
27. Which organization was established after World War I to deal with global issues?
- A) United Nations
 - B) League of Nations
 - C) World Trade Organization
 - D) International Monetary Fund
28. What is the primary role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
- A) Provide short- and medium-term loans
 - B) Provide long-term development funding
 - C) Oversee international trade agreements
 - D) Regulate global environmental policies and borrowing laws
29. Which of the following is NOT one of the Bretton Woods institutions?
- A) World Bank
 - B) United Nations
 - C) World Trade Organization
 - D) International Monetary Fund
30. Which term refers to the reduction or removal of restrictions on international trade?
- A) Deregulation
 - B) Privatisation
 - C) Fiscal austerity
 - D) Trade liberalisation
31. Which of the following best illustrates an example of governance at a regional level?
- A) The creation of the European Union
 - B) The establishment of the World Bank
 - C) The operations of the World Trade Organization
 - D) The formation of the United Nations Security Council
32. If a country implements fiscal austerity, which of the following measures is it likely to take?
- A) Raise tariffs on imported goods
 - B) Increase government spending on social programs
 - C) Cut public sector wages and reduce social benefits
 - D) Expand the role of the state in regulating industries
33. The League of Nations failed primarily because:
- A) It focused too much on military alliances
 - B) It was too aggressive in enforcing policies
 - C) It gave too much power to smaller nations
 - D) It lacked enforcement power, and the U.S. did not join
34. Which of the following economic policies would be most favored under neoliberalism?
- A) Increasing government intervention in markets
 - B) Establishing price controls on essential goods
 - C) Encouraging privatization and free-market competition
 - D) Implementing state-owned monopolies in key industries
35. What is the primary function of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
- A) Maintain international peace and security
 - B) Promote human rights across member states
 - C) Provide financial assistance to countries in need
 - D) Determine international trade rules and resolve trade disputes

36. Which of the following best explains the role of the United Nations in global governance?
- A) It enforces global laws with a standing military
 - B) It facilitates cooperation among nations to address global issues
 - C) It directly governs nation-states and enforces economic policies
 - D) It replaces national governments in decision-making processes
37. What was the primary purpose of establishing the OECS in 1981?
- A) To create a single currency for the Caribbean region
 - B) To establish a military alliance among Caribbean nations
 - C) To provide free trade agreements with the European Union
 - D) To promote economic integration, cooperation, and unity among Eastern Caribbean states
38. Which of the following is NOT a function of CARICOM?
- A) Promoting economic integration among member states
 - B) Coordinating foreign policy among Caribbean nations
 - C) Overseeing security and defence operations in the region
 - D) Encouraging functional cooperation in areas such as health, education, and transportation
39. What is the main objective of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS)?
- A) To regulate tourism policies across the region
 - B) To create a political federation among Caribbean nations
 - C) To establish a unified currency system for the Caribbean and Latin America
 - D) To promote cooperation and sustainable development among states in the Caribbean Basin
40. Which of the following best describes the historical role of the University of the West Indies (UWI)?
- A) It was established to train only political leaders in the Caribbean
 - B) It primarily focuses on agricultural studies for Caribbean farmers
 - C) It provides higher education, research, and contributes to regional development.
 - D) It is a private institution that serves only students from Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad

Total 40 marks

PART B: Structured questions

Instructions: Answer ALL questions in full complete sentences on the foolscap paper provided.

- a) How does political socialization impact political efficacy?3 marks
- b) (i) Distinguish between imperialism and colonialism.3 marks
- (ii) Briefly describe two (2) principal reasons for 1930s riots in the British Caribbean.6 marks
- c) Discuss the role of trade unions in labour conditions in the British Caribbean. *Provide support for your statement.*4 marks
- d) Outline the differences between Parliamentary and Presidentialism under the following headings:
 - (i) Separation of powers vs fusion of powers
 - (ii) Cabinet appointments
 - (iii) Election of the executive6 marks

e) (i) What is meant by global governance?

2 marks

(ii) Evaluate *briefly* the effectiveness of the following global governance institutions in addressing global challenges.

- United Nations
- The International Monetary Fund
- World Trade Organisation

6 marks

Total 30 marks

Grant total: 70 marks