

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PS010102 WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL TRADITION

1. A City-State in Greece was
 - a) A modern City
 - b) A small Nation State
 - c) A Community of people living together
2. The philosophy was developed by the people of Greece because
 - a) They were warriors
 - b) They had calm and clear minds
 - c) God revealed Philosophy to them
3. Plato lived during
 - a) 5th and 4th century BC
 - b) 4th and 3rd century BC
 - c) 3rd and 2nd century BC
4. Which of the institution was started by Plato?
 - a) The Academy
 - b) The University of Athens
 - c) Lyceum
5. Who was Plato's disciple?
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Alexander the Great
6. According to Plato, the three elements in man are
 - a) Reason, Spirit, Appetite
 - b) Reason, Justice, Equality
 - c) Justice, Liberty, Equality
7. The element of Reason present in Plato's state was
 - a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers

8. In Plato's State, the Government is run by
 - a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) workers
9. The objective of State according to Plato is
 - a) Good Life
 - b) Good Administration
 - c) Good Philosophy
10. Plato's system of Communism is meant for
 - a) Philosophers and Soldiers
 - b) Soldiers and Workers
 - c) Philosophers Soldiers and Workers
11. Who among the following strongly said that "Man is a Political Animal"?
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
12. According to Aristotle, when Family cannot meet all Man's needs, he formed
 - a) The Village
 - b) The State
 - c) The Commune
13. According to Aristotle, which is the highest form of Community?
 - a) The Family
 - b) The State
 - c) The Commune
14. "The State came into being for the sake of good life and continues for the sake of good life". Who said?
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
15. Who said, "Without the State Man cannot realize his destiny"?
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
16. According to Aristotle, the State is
 - a) Product of selfishness of man
 - b) A convenience
 - c) Organic in nature
17. Who proposed the evolutionary theory of State?
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
18. According to Aristotle, the function of the State is
 - a) Good administration
 - b) Economic Goodness
 - c) Moral perfection of the individual

19. According to Aristotle, Slavery is good for the Slave because
- a) He gets Virtue in a second hand manner
 - b) The Master protects the slave
 - c) The Master does not kill the Slave
20. According to Aristotle, Constitution
- a) Determines arrangement of the offices of the State
 - b) Determines who holds the offices
 - c) Both A and B
21. According to Aristotle, Kingship might degenerate into
- a) Tyranny
 - b) Oligarchy
 - c) Democracy
22. According to Aristotle, which is the best form of Government?
- a) Kingship
 - b) Aristocracy
 - c) Polity
23. According to Aristotle, the cause of Revolution is
- a) Man's desire for equality and love for gain and honor
 - b) Undue importance of some individuals in public life
 - c) All the above
24. According to Aristotle, the best method to prevent Revolution is to
- a) Develop the spirit of obedience to law
 - b) Neglect small changes in constitution
 - c) Concentration of too much power in too few hands
25. The Romans spread which one of the following idea/ideas in Europe?
- a) Universal Law
 - b) Secularism
 - c) citizenship
26. Medieval period is characterized by
- a) Secularism
 - b) Influence of Christianity
 - c) Influence of
27. The Political philosophy of Thomas Aquinas consists of
- a) Aristotalianism
 - b) Scholasticism
 - c) All the above

28. Medieval Scholasticism is characterized by its position that
- a) Church is infallible and unquestionable
 - b) Faith and Reason should be balanced
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
29. Medieval Scholasticism held that
- a) Science should be in tune with Theology
 - b) Theology should be in tune with Science
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
30. According to Thomas Aquinas, which one of the following is the highest human institution?
- a) Family
 - b) Church
 - c) The State
31. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is NOT a kind of Law?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Natural Law
 - c) Church Law
32. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is “the mind of God”?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Natural Law
 - c) Divine Law
33. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is the reflection of the Divine Law in the world?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Natural Law
 - c) Human Law
34. According to Aquinas, the revelation of God through Saints is called
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Natural Law
 - c) Divine Law
35. According to Aquinas, which one of the following laws is given by God?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Divine Law
 - c) Natural Law
36. According to Machiavelli,
- A. State is a means to an end
 - B. State is an end in itself
 - C. State is neither a means nor an end in itself
37. Machiavelli’s opinion about Human nature was as follows
- A. Human nature is bad
 - B. Human nature is good
 - C. Human nature is neither good nor bad

38. Which of the following is the method of Machiavelli?
A. Idealism B. Observation C. Historical Method
39. Which Political Philosopher is known as the “Child of Renaissance”?
A. Dante Alighieri
B. St. Thomas Aquinas
C. Nicola Machiavelli
40. According to Aquinas, which one of the following laws is published?
A. Eternal Law B. Divine Law C. Human Law
41. According to Aquinas, the revelation of God through Saints is called
A. Eternal Law B. Natural Law C. Divine Law
42. According to Aristotle, the cause of Revolution is
A. Man’s desire for equality and love for gain and honor
B. Undue importance of some individuals in public life
C. Both A and B
43. In Plato’s state the government is run by:
(a) Workers (b) Philosophers (c) Soldiers
44. “True knowledge exists in knowing that you know nothing” said by
(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Homer
45. According to Socrates, the soul is:
(a) Infinitely large (b) Corruptible (c) Immortal
46. Who said, “Virtue - all virtue - is knowledge”?
(a) Socrates (b) Xenophon (c) Plato
47. ‘The Great but ungrateful pupil of his Master who was born in 384 BC was:
(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Cicero
48. The ‘Statesman’ is written by:
(a) Aristotle (b) Machiavelli (c) Plato
49. Plato found the Academy in:
(a) 385 B.C. (b) 381 B.C. (c) 387 B.C.

50. Augustine claims that all created things are:
- (a) Eternally and unchangeably good
 - (b) Good when taken together, but not good separately
 - (c) Good, even taken separately
51. Augustine claims that to be happy, one must know:
- (a) The causes of natural occurrences
 - (b) The causes of good and evil
 - (c) Both a and b
52. According to Thomas Aquinas, which one of the following is the highest human institution?
- (a) Family
 - (b) Church
 - (c) the State
53. According to Aquinas, which is NOT a kind of Law?
- (a) Eternal Law
 - (b) Natural Law
 - (c) Church Law
54. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is “the mind of God”?
- (a) Eternal Law
 - (b) Natural Law
 - (c) Divine Law
55. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is the reflection of the Divine Law in the world?
- (a) Eternal Law
 - (b) Natural Law
 - (c) Law of the Church
56. According to Aquinas, the revelation of God through Saints is called
- (a) Eternal Law
 - (b) Natural Law
 - (c) Divine Law
57. According to Aquinas, which one of the following laws is promulgated by God?
- (a) Eternal Law
 - (b) Divine Law
 - (c) Natural Law
58. Which of the following is the method of Sophists?
- (a) Realism
 - (b) Rhetoric
 - (c) Historical Method
59. Machiavelli approached politics from the stand point of
- (a) The people
 - (b) The Pope
 - (c) The Ruler

60. Machiavelli's opinion about Human nature was as follows
- (a) Human nature is bad
 - (b) Human nature is good
 - (c) Human nature is neither good nor bad
61. Which one of the following words best explain Machiavelli's Prince
- (a) Rational
 - (b) Brutal
 - (c) Both A and B
62. According to Machiavelli,
- (a) State is a means to an end
 - (b) State is an end in itself
 - (c) State is neither a means nor an end in itself
63. Which of the following books is not written by Machiavelli?
- (a) The Prince
 - (b) the Art of War
 - (c) Leviathan
64. In Plato's State, the element of Reason is present in
- A. philosophers
 - B. soldiers
 - C. Workers
65. The basic character of Soldiers, according to Plato, is
- A. wisdom
 - B. courage
 - C. appetite
66. In Plato's State, the economic motive is satisfied by
- A. philosopher's
 - B. soldiers
 - C. workers
67. the most prominent characteristic of Plato's State is
- A. there is specialization of functions
 - B. there is no specialization of functions
 - C. there is decentralization of functions
68. Plato was for
- A. equal status for men and women
 - B. higher status for men
 - C. higher status for women

69. According to Plato's Communism,
- A. only the upper class can have property
 - B. only the lower classes can have property
 - C. both upper class and lower class can have property
70. According to Plato's scheme of Education, Higher Education consists of the study of
- A. music and gymnastics
 - B. logic, mathematics, geometry, astronomy
 - C. military and diplomatic training
71. According to Plato, Justice has
- A. only individual dimension
 - B. only societal dimension
 - C. both individual and societal dimensions
72. The Academy instituted by Aristotle was called
- A. the academy
 - B. lyceum
 - C. ecclesia
73. Who among the following strongly said that "Man is a Political Animal"?
- A. Socrates
 - B. Plato
 - C. Aristotle
74. Who said, "Without the State Man cannot realize his destiny"?
- A. Socrates
 - B. Plato
 - C. Aristotle
75. According to Aristotle, the function of the State is
- A. good administration
 - B. economic goodness
 - C. moral perfection of the individual
76. According to Aristotle, a Master can use the Slave
- A. to make money and power
 - B. to protect himself
 - C. for leisure

77. According to Aristotle, the three normal forms of Governments are
- A. kingship, aristocracy and polity
 - B. kingship, aristocracy and democracy
 - C. tyranny, oligarchy and democracy
78. According to Aristotle, the cause of Revolution is
- A. man's desire for equality and love for gain and honor
 - B. undue importance of some individuals in public life
 - C. all the above
79. Medieval period is characterized by
- A. secularism
 - B. influence of Christianity
 - C. influence of monarchy
80. Machiavelli approached politics from the stand point of
- A. the people
 - B. the pope
 - C. the ruler
81. Machiavelli's opinion about Human nature was as follows
- A. human nature is bad
 - B. human nature is good
 - C. human nature is neither good nor bad
82. According to Machiavelli,
- A. state is a means to an end
 - B. state is an end in itself
 - C. state is neither a means nor an end in itself
83. According to Machiavelli,
- A. state is moral
 - B. state is immoral
 - C. state is non-moral
84. Machiavelli would argue that for the Prince lying is:
- a) Always wrong
 - b) Sometimes necessary
 - c) Always good
85. Separation of Ethics and Politics was the principle notion in the philosophy of:
- a) Lenin
 - b) Plato
 - c) Machiavelli

86. Modern Political thought begins with:
a) Machiavelli b) Montesquieu c) Mill
87. Which is the famous book of Machiavelli?
a) Das Capital b) The Prince c) On Liberty
88. Who is known as the first modern political thinker?
a) Machiavelli b) J.S.Mill c) Marx
89. Medieval Scholasticism held that
a) Science should be in tune with Theology
b) Theology should be in tune with Science
c) Both (a) and (b)
90. According to Plato's Communism,
a) Only the Upper Class can have property
b) Only the Lower Classes can have property
c) Both Upper Class and Lower Class can have Property
91. Political Thought originated in ancient Europe in
a) Rome b) Greece c) England
92. Basically, the people of Greece lived in
a) Cities b) The State c) City-States
93. "True knowledge exists in knowing that you know nothing" said by
(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Homer
94. According to Socrates, learning is a kind of:
(a) Recollection (b) Virtue (c) Political skill
95. Who said, "No one errs or does wrong willingly or knowingly"??
(a) Plato (b) Socrates (c) Xenophon
96. Which of the following is the method of Machiavelli?
(a) Rhetoric (b) Observation (c) Experimental Method

97. Augustine claims that to be happy, one must know:

- (a) the causes of natural occurrences
- (b) the causes of good and evil
- (c) both a and b

98. Augustine claims that all created things are:

- (a) eternally and unchangeably good
- (b) good when taken together, but not good separately
- (c) good, even taken separately

99. Augustine identifies evil with:

- (a) the influence of the devil
- (b) the absence of good
- (c) pain

100. Augustine claims that there can be no evil where there is no:

- (a) hatred
- (b) greed
- (c) good

Answers

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|-----|---|------|
| 1. | C | 51.B |
| 2. | B | 52.B |
| 3. | A | 53.C |
| 4. | A | 54.A |
| 5. | B | 55.C |
| 6. | A | 56.C |
| 7. | A | 57.C |
| 8. | A | 58.B |
| 9. | A | 59.C |
| 10. | A | 60.A |
| 11. | C | 61.C |
| 12. | A | 62.B |
| 13. | B | 63.C |
| 14. | C | 64.A |
| 15. | C | 65.B |
| 16. | C | 66.C |
| 17. | C | 67.A |
| 18. | C | 68.A |
| 19. | A | 69.B |
| 20. | C | 70.B |
| 21. | A | 71.C |
| 22. | A | 72.B |
| 23. | C | 73.C |
| 24. | A | 74.C |
| 25. | A | 75.C |

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| 26. | B | 76.C |
| 27. | C | 77.A |
| 28. | C | 78.C |
| 29. | A | 79.B |
| 30. | B | 80.C |
| 31. | C | 81.A |
| 32. | A | 82.B |
| 33. | B | 83.C |
| 34. | C | 84.B |
| 35. | B | 85.C |
| 36. | B | 86.A |
| 37. | A | 87.B |
| 38. | A | 88.A |
| 39. | C | 89.A |
| 40. | C | 90.B |
| 41. | C | 91.B |
| 42. | C | 92.C |
| 43. | B | 93.A |
| 44. | A | 94.B |
| 45. | C | 95.B |
| 46. | A | 96.B |
| 47. | B | 97.B |
| 48. | C | 98.C |
| 49. | A | 99.C |
| 50. | C | 100.C |