

## CSS Political Science Topic 9 Political Ideologies

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What great accomplishment did Benito Mussolini announce on 9 May 1936?	A. Marconi won Nobel Prize B. Italy had its empire C. Discovery of South pole D. Discovery of North pole
2	Marxian Socialism lays emphasis on:	A. Political equality B. Social equality C. Legal Equality D. Economic equality
3	When did Benito Mussolini die?	A. 31 January 1946 B. 28 April 1945 C. 3 November 1952 D. 1 August 1949
4	Which party expelled Benito Mussolini?	A. Labour B. Republican C. Nationalist D. Socialist
5	Fascists believe in:	A. Internationalism B. International organization C. Unconditional acceptance of international obligations D. One state, one party and one leader
6	The dialectic materialism of Marx:	A. as a continuation of Hegel's dialectic B. Was a reversal of Hegel's dialectic C. Had no relationship with the dialectic D. None
7	how were Benito Mussolini's followers known?	A. Black shirts B. Red hats C. White ties D. White knights
8	According to Marx:	A. Matter is more important than spirit B. Spirit is more important than matter C. Spirit and matter are equally important D. None
9	Why can the Yalta Conference be considered the beginning of the Cold War?	A. It led to direct fighting between the US and USSR B. It formally led to a permanent divide between Poland and the Soviet Union C. Joseph Stalin expanded communist control over Eastern Europe D. None of these
10	The Marxian Socialists believed that private property:	A. Promotes better living B. provides an incentive for hard work C. erves as an instrument of social good D. Is an instrument of exploitation
11	Fascism wish to establish the leadership of	A. Proletariat B. Working classes C. Middle classes D. Church E. One leader
12	Which one of the following points is not common to Marxism (Communism ) and Fascism?	A. Faith in the importance of religion B. Hatred for democracy C. Supremacy of the leadership D. Opposition to individual freedom
		A. Common good

13	The Marxist believe that the political power is generally used for:	<p>B. Good of the society as a whole</p> <p>C. Promotion of the interests of the economically dominant classes</p> <p>D. Promotion of the interests of the economically backward classes</p>
14	According to Marx the value of a good is determined by:	<p>A. Labour</p> <p>B. Land</p> <p>C. Capital</p> <p>D. Combination of all the above factors</p>
15	Which one of the following ideas was borrowed by Marx from Hegel?	<p>A. Class struggle theory</p> <p>B. Surplus value theory</p> <p>C. Dialectical method</p> <p>D. None</p>
16	An example of appeasement before World War 2 was	<p>A. Mussolini conquering Ethiopia</p> <p>B. The founding of the Axis powers</p> <p>C. The Munich Conference</p> <p>D. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor</p>
17	According to Weber's thesis	<p>A. Protestants disapproved of accumulating wealth</p> <p>B. Protestants failed to restrict extravagance and conspicuous consumption</p> <p>C. Roman Catholicism expressed its asceticism in a secular vocation</p> <p>D. Capitalism was most advanced in Protestant countries</p>
18	Capitalism is an economic system	<p>A. Based on government intervention in the means of production</p> <p>B. That originated in the United States in the 19th century</p> <p>C. Where private owners of capital make decisions based on profit</p> <p>D. That dominated developing economies in the 19th century</p>
19	The ultimate goal of Marx was to establish:	<p>A. A society in which people enjoy complete political liberty</p> <p>B. A casteless society</p> <p>C. A society based on religion and morality</p> <p>D. A Classless society</p>
20	Which one of the following is not true about Bernstein's views about capitalist society?	<p>A. it is based on exploitation</p> <p>B. it has encouraged production of costly goods</p> <p>C. It is antagonistic of state</p> <p>D. It does not allow full payment of wages to workers</p>