

Chapter 5: The Rise of the Modern World

1. Peripheral market societies generally establish the prices of goods by:
 - a. impersonal market mechanisms
 - b. having them set by members of the elite
 - c. haggling
 - d. government committees

2. Which of the following societies is a peripheral market society?
 - a. the Yanomama
 - b. the !Kung
 - c. medieval Europe
 - d. contemporary Mexico
 - e. all of the above

3. In large-scale pre-capitalist societies with significant manufacturing sectors, craftsmen:
 - a. usually specialize with respect to the production process
 - b. are usually organized into work organizations known as guilds
 - c. seldom function as merchants in selling their products
 - d. usually produce for a mass market

4. Sanderson and Alderson suggest that economic activity in pre-capitalist societies is organized in a largely non-rational” manner. This is evidenced by the fact that:
 - a. artisans and merchants seldom adhere to fixed work schedules
 - b. pre-capitalist manufacturing is characterized by Little synchronization of effort
 - c. the marketing of goods is subject to Little standardization
 - d. all of these

5. The Long term trend toward world commercialization beginning about 5,000 years ago is evidenced in:
 - a. the dominance of production-for-exchange in most agrarian societies
 - b. the market-dominated character of most agrarian societies
 - c. the emergence of Large, profit-oriented trading companies
 - d. growth in trade networks and urbanization

6. The feudal mode of production in western Europe:
 - a. was based fundamentally on production-for-use
 - b. made no use of production-for-exchange relationships
 - c. underwent a crisis and collapse in the seventeenth century
 - d. all of these

7. Marx distinguished between two forms of capitalism. These were:
 - a. finance and industrial capitalism
 - b. economic and political capitalism
 - c. ancient and modern capitalism
 - d. merchant and industrial capitalism

8. Marx thought that capitalism arose:
 - a. in ancient Greece and Rome
 - b. in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in Italy
 - c. in China and India some 2000 years ago
 - d. with the rise of the factory system in England in the Late eighteenth century

9. Mercantilism was an early form of capitalism in which:
- finance capitalists controlled everything
 - merchants and nobles entered into a coalition designed to improve their ability to exploit workers
 - capitalist trading companies were granted government monopolies to trade with their colonies
 - banking dominated the capitalist system
10. Wallerstein's most distinctive contribution to our contemporary understanding of capitalism is his:
- view that capitalism is headed for self-destruction
 - notion that the United States is starting on a path of steady decline within world capitalism
 - notion that capitalism is inherently exploitative
 - concept that capitalism has always existed as a complex world-system
11. According to Wallerstein, the capitalist core consists of:
- those nations dominating the world-economy, having the highest Levels of technological development, and concentrating on the production of the most advanced economic goods
 - those nations that are the most civilized and morally advanced
 - those nations that are highly exploited by others
 - the one nation that is more powerful than all others
12. Wallerstein believes that the most severe form of exploitation within capitalism occurs between:
- the core and the peripheral societies
 - workers and capitalists in the core societies
 - workers and capitalists in the peripheral societies
 - the semi peripheral and the peripheral societies
13. Peripheral areas of the capitalist world-economy tend to be economically specialized in terms of:
- manufacturing using advanced technology
 - raw materials production for export
 - high-cost industrial products
 - diversified capitalist farming
14. In the core _____ tends to predominate, whereas in the periphery we tend to find _____
- wage-Labor; forced Labor systems
 - sharecropping; forced Labor systems
 - slavery; serfdom
 - wage-Labor; semi-coercive labor systems
15. Outside of Europe, there was only one society which developed a genuinely feudal politico-economic system. This was:
- China
 - India
 - Japan
 - Egypt

16. Sanderson and Alderson argue that by the Tokugawa period (1600-1868) Japan had:
- a. developed a genuine feudal political and economic system
 - b. become a peripheral member of the capitalist world-economy
 - c. become a core member of the capitalist world-economy
 - d. become an essentially capitalist society in economic terms
17. The Tokugawa period in Japan was typified by:
- a. the improving economic condition of the feudal nobility
 - b. the gradual proletarianization of the labor force
 - c. a decline in the population of Japans major cities
 - d. economic stagnation
18. Mercantilism:
- a. became prominent as a form of capitalism in the seventeenth century
 - b. occurred within an economic context of colonial trade
 - c. involved trading companies that were granted monopolies by various governments
 - d. all of these
19. The semi peripheral countries:
- a. are more technologically and economically advanced than the peripheral countries, but less so than the core countries
 - b. are stronger politically and militarily than the peripheral countries, but less so than the core countries
 - c. have historically combined wage Labor with certain types of forced labor
 - d. all of the above

Multiple Choice Questions for Week Four:

Section Two:

Remaining Questions from Chapter Five: The Rise of the Modern World

1. Expanding world commercialization involved:
 - a. increasing importance of markets
 - b. growth in the size and density of trade networks
 - c. growth in the number and size of cities
 - d. all of these
2. The politico-economic system known as feudalism is characterized primarily by:
 - a. dependent serfdom and centralized government
 - b. fiefs, vassals, and decentralized government
 - c. a class of Landlords dominating a class of peasants
 - d. vassals, priests, and centralized government
3. In the feudal system that preceded capitalism, the basic unit of economic production was the:
 - a. Factory
 - b. manor
 - c. guild
 - d. workshop
4. Between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, an early form of capitalism based on trade developed in the Italian city-states. This form of capitalism was _____ capitalism, and thus was based mainly on _____.
 - a. merchant; trade
 - b. industrial; manufacturing
 - c. state-oriented; government
 - d. none of these
5. When Sanderson and Alderson suggest that the capitalist world-economy and the interstate system go hand in hand, they are referring to the fact that:
 - a. a fundamental characteristic of the modern world-system is its politically decentralized character
 - b. the logic of capitalism seems to work against the formation of a world-empire
 - c. the capitalistic nature of the world-system would probably decay if the interstate system evolved into a world-empire
 - d. all of the above
6. Sanderson and Alderson suggest that the capitalist world-economy and the interstate system:
 - a. are fused together as part of a single reality, which is governed by the logic of capital accumulation
 - b. are highly independent of each other
 - c. closely interrelate during periods of economic prosperity, but are highly independent during periods of economic decline
 - d. none of these

Chapter 6: Industrialization and the Expansion of the World-System

1. The Industrial Revolution:
 - a. was a technological revolution only
 - b. involved a series of technological developments that radically reorganized the nature of capitalism
 - c. was immediately recognized as such by those who lived through it
 - d. none of these

2. The first phase of the Industrial Revolution took place in _____ from approximately
 - a. England; 1760-1830
 - b. England; 1700-1750
 - c. Germany; 1760-1860
 - d. France; 1800-1860
 - e. United States; 1790-1870

3. According to Sanderson and Alderson, the primary cause of the Industrial Revolution was:
 - a. the extensive urbanization of Western Europe
 - b. overpopulation and stagnating standards of living
 - c. the sudden expansion of humankind's intellectual powers of invention
 - d. the desire of capitalist entrepreneurs to expand economic productivity and widen markets

4. The leading industry of the Industrial Revolution during its first phase was:
 - a. opium production
 - b. railroads
 - c. textile manufacturing
 - d. electricity
 - e. mining

5. The most distinctive development in the evolution of capitalism beginning in the Late nineteenth century was:
 - a. the rise of giant monopolies
 - b. the increasing competitiveness of capitalism
 - c. a decrease in the rate of foreign investment by core countries
 - d. the emergence of England as the dominant core power

6. In 1900 the capitalist core was made up principally of:
 - a. the United States, England, the Netherlands, and Japan
 - b. Russia, Japan, the Netherlands, and England
 - c. the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France
 - d. the United States, England, Spain, and Italy

7. Transnational corporations are:
 - a. capitalist companies allowed to sell their products internationally
 - b. capitalist companies that have made major strides toward internationalizing their production processes
 - c. Western companies that do extensive business with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries
 - d. corporations with a heightened sense of social responsibility

8. Which of the following has Wallerstein identified as fundamental trends in the evolution of the capitalist world-economy?
 - a. increasing mechanization of production
 - b. increasing commodification of the factors of production
 - c. increasing proletarianization of the labor force
 - d. all of these

9. Industrial capitalism differs from other forms of capitalism in that it involves the:
 - a. earning of profit through the exploitation of wage workers
 - b. reorganization of the work force into the factory system
 - c. establishment of the factory as the basic unit of production
 - d. all of these

10. When viewed in the context of the evolution of the capitalist world-economy, the Industrial Revolution:
- should be seen as part of a continuous process of the mechanization of production
 - should be seen as representing the first phase of rapid expansion of the capitalist world –economy
 - represents a great divide” in world history
 - all of the above
11. Monopoly capitalism:
- refers to a phase of capitalist development in which the competitive character of capitalism disappears completely
 - emerged at the turn of the nineteenth century
 - refers to a phase of capitalist development in which a few large corporations dominate the market for many industries
 - all of the above
12. The Japanese transition to industrial capitalism was distinct from the European transition in that the Japanese transition:
- occurred in a period in which Japan was a state socialist society
 - was not accompanied by extensive urbanization or the demographic transition
 - involved direct government action to a far greater degree than was the case in Europe (*)
 - was Largely the result of increasing population density
13. The process whereby economic and social relationships come to be increasingly dominated by the Logic of capitalist production is known as the:
- deepening of capitalism
 - broadening of capitalism
 - amplification of capitalism
 - maturation of capitalism
14. A country that has achieved hegemonic status within the world-system is one that:
- has simultaneously come to dominate world production, commerce, and finance
 - developed the worlds Largest army
 - will be able to destroy the economies of most other countries
 - has turned the capitalist world-system into a world-empire
15. How many societies have achieved hegemonic status within the capitalist world-system throughout its history?
- 3
 - 8
 - 1
 - 12
16. According to Wallerstein, which of the following countries have been hegemonic in the modern world-system?
- Holland, Great Britain, and the United States
 - Holland
 - Great Britain and the United States
 - Great Britain, the United States, and Germany
17. Great Britain was hegemonic in the world-system between:
- 1800 and 1945
 - 1815 and 1873
 - 1760 and 1830
 - 1865 and 1915

18. The main economic rivals of Britain in the Late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were:
- Germany and Italy
 - the United States and Japan
 - the United States and France
 - Germany and the United States
19. British hegemony was based on:
- global militarism
 - free trade
 - a very strong commitment to finance or commercial capitalism
 - all of these
 - none of these
20. The loss of American hegemony is revealed by such things as:
- the wave of deindustrialization that began to sweep through the United States in the 1960s and 1970s
 - the reduction between 1956 and 1980 of the number of the worlds top 50 firms that were American
 - the reduction between 1956 and 1980 of the number of different industries in which the United States was producing
 - all of these
21. Which of the following is a reason for the enormous economic development of the United States in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?
- the insertion of the US colonies into several triangular trades
 - the enormous amount of land and natural resources
 - the creation of a mega state” after the end of the Civil War
 - all of these
22. The capitalist world-system has been an expanding system, which means that it:
- has gradually become industrialized over time
 - will never reach any geographical or economic limits
 - has brought an increasing amount of the globe under its influence over time
 - all of these
23. The capitalist world-system is not only an expanding system, it is also an evolving system. This means that it has:
- gotten bigger over time
 - changed its structure over time
 - improved over time
 - none of these
24. A hegemonic society is one that:
- is economically number one”
 - controls a very strong military
 - has a very strong state
 - all of these
 - none of these
25. The first hegemonic power of the world-economy was:
- Britain
 - The United States
 - Holland
 - France

Multiple Choice Questions for Week Five:

Section Two:

Chapter 7: Industrial Capitalist Societies

1. Daniel Bell claims that Western societies and the United States in particular, have been evolving toward a postindustrial society. This is a type of society in which:
 - a. knowledge and expertise replace property ownership as the basic mechanism on which the system turns
 - b. communism replaces capitalism
 - c. cherished values are threatened
 - d. industrial forms of technology are replaced by less energy-intensive forms
2. In the transition from agrarian to industrial societies, the degree of stratification has:
 - a. declined
 - b. increased slightly
 - c. increased dramatically
 - d. remained the same
3. According to Kolko, the distribution of income in the United States:
 - a. equalized substantially between 1910 and 1959
 - b. did not change in any major way between 1910 and 1959
 - c. has become much more unequal in the last 50 years
 - d. substantially equalized between 1910 and 1959, but since then has moved in the direction of greater inequality
4. The distribution of wealth in the United States and Britain:
 - a. is much more unequally distributed than is income
 - b. is unequally distributed in about the same way as income
 - c. cannot be reliably measured
 - d. is quite unequally distributed but has shown definite signs of equalizing in the past 20 years
5. Conventional sociological conceptions of the class structure of modern capitalism, such as that of Rossides, stress that social classes are:
 - a. social categories based primarily on different types of occupations
 - b. groups organized around property ownership
 - c. groups organized around authority relations
 - d. none of these
6. Wright's Marxian conception of class in contemporary capitalism stresses that classes are:
 - a. simply owning and non-owning groups
 - b. groups organized around ownership, credential assets, and organizational assets
 - c. found only within the modern corporation
 - d. groups organized around authority relations
7. In Wright's Marxian class scheme, capitalists:
 - a. own means of production
 - b. employ ten or more workers
 - c. earn their incomes through the exploitation of workers
 - d. all of these

8. Available figures concerning inequality in the distribution of income in the United States:
 - a. ignore the major increases in the standard of Living experienced by much of the population during the twentieth century
 - b. demonstrate a trend toward equalization
 - c. undoubtedly understate the real extent of income inequality
 - d. show that income inequality has increased markedly throughout the twentieth century

9. According to Wright, people who own no means of production and possess no credential assets or organizational authority are known as:
 - a. small employers
 - b. uncredentialed supervisors
 - c. proletarians
 - d. petty bourgeois

10. Among the industrial capitalist societies, _____ appears to have the most unequal distribution of income, while _____ has/have the most egalitarian distribution:
 - a. Britain; Sweden
 - b. Germany; Norway
 - c. the United States; Sweden, Denmark, and Japan
 - d. Italy; Switzerland

11. While the social democratic welfare states of Scandinavia have had Limited success in achieving a more equal distribution of income, they have been successful at:
 - a. substantially reducing poverty
 - b. providing for the health, housing, and educational needs of the population
 - c. decommodifying labor
 - d. none of the above
 - e. all of the above

12. One of the most striking facts about education in Western industrial societies in the twentieth century is its:
 - a. enormous expansion at all levels
 - b. increasing status-group orientation
 - c. increasing practical-skill orientation
 - d. stagnation in the 1960s

13. Randall Collins has claimed that most educational change in American society has resulted from:
 - a. technological advance
 - b. changing values
 - c. credential inflation
 - d. international rivalry

14. Which of the following features of modern mass educational systems do the authors of the theory of education as nation-building claim to address?
 - a. the universal, standardized, and highly rationalized character of modern mass educational systems
 - b. the striking similarities between the educational systems of otherwise very different countries
 - c. the orientation of modern educational systems toward the individual as the primary social unit
 - d. all of these

15. A formal democracy is a government which officially declares itself democratic:
 - a. but falls short of this in practice
 - b. and in fact is democratic in practice
 - c. but places limitations or restrictions on the practice of democracy
 - d. and honors a formal set of rights and freedoms

16. The United States and other modern industrial societies are characterized by:
- substantive democracies
 - format democracies
 - restricted democracies
 - Herrenvolk democracies
17. Rueschemeyer, Stephens, and Stephens have shown that the development of universal suffrage:
- has been favored by capitalists
 - preceded the development of the parliamentary dimension of democracy
 - was not shaped in any meaningful way by the desires of capitalists
 - has generally been resisted by capitalists
18. According to Rueschemeyer, Stephens, and Stephens, full substantive democracy is most Likely to develop when:
- a society's landowning class has considerable economic and political power
 - a society's working class is Large and well-organized
 - a society's self-employed class is Large and well-organized
 - the development of capitalism is retarded and the industrial sector of the economy remains small
19. Following Rueschemeyer, Stephens, and Stephens, Sanderson and Alderson argue that democracy emerged in large part as the result of one of the fundamental contradictions of capitalism. By this they mean that:
- parliamentary democracy is necessary for capitalism to flourish, but capitalism is not necessary for parliamentary democracy to flourish
 - parliamentary democracy is necessary for capitalism to flourish, but the inherent tendencies toward crisis in capitalism make democracy impossible to sustain
 - capitalist development creates a working class which is able, in turn, to use its strengths to advance its own interests against the interests of capitalists
20. The Largest and most comprehensive welfare states in Europe are found in:
- Eastern Europe
 - northern Europe (i.e., Scandinavia and the Netherlands)
 - southern Europe
 - central Europe
21. In the United States in 1995, the top income quintile received _____ percent of the total income, whereas the bottom quintile received _____ percent:
- 20; 20
 - 10; 30
 - 20; 50
 - 46.5; 4.4
22. Research by Lisa Keister shows that, in terms of the distribution of wealth, the top wealth quintile in the United States owned approximately _____ percent of the total wealth:
- 50
 - 85
 - 98
 - 40
23. Keister shows that the Gini coefficient for the distribution of financial wealth in the United States in the late 1990s was:
- .45
 - .60
 - .30
 - .94

24. The movement of individuals to a class position higher or lower than the position they were born into is known as:
- intergenerational mobility
 - intergenerational mobility
 - transgenerational mobility
 - social climbing
25. When individuals are mobile between their first job and the job they hold much later in life, they are undergoing:
- social improvement
 - social deterioration
 - intergenerational mobility
 - intergenerational mobility
26. Tatu Vanhanen argues that the factor that contributes most to the development of democracy is:
- mass education
 - whether a society is predominantly Protestant or Catholic
 - the degree to which the population possesses power resources
 - all of these
27. Keister's research shows that the Gini coefficient for wealth inequality in the United States in the early 1990s was in the range of:
- .50 to .60
 - .40 to .60
 - .80 to .87
 - .20 to .35
28. In recent years wealth inequality in the United States has been:
- increasing
 - decreasing
 - remaining the same
29. The earliest democracies were generally restricted rather than full democracies, and the restrictions on voting normally involved:
- gender and property ownership
 - religion and race
 - health and wealth
 - ethnicity and political party membership
30. Sanderson and Alderson hold that modern democracy:
- is found in only a few industrial capitalist societies
 - does not exist in its true form
 - is a form of government involving constitutional liberties, parliamentary bodies, and free elections
 - is government of, by, and for the people
31. Rueschemeyer, Stephens, and Stephens claim that historically the social class most hostile to democracy has been the:
- landlord class
 - working class
 - peasantry
 - middle class

** Note: There are five additional questions for chapter seven in the questions for week six document. Make sure you have done those questions before the due date for the section two test, which is Tuesday July 31.