ANSWERS

The first eight questions can be answered with a phrase or a few sentences. You should be able to answer them in the space below each.

1). How does Sodara define politics?

**Process by which communities pursue collective goals and deal with their conflicts authoritatively (or by means of government) [no deductions were taken for this question]**

2) What is the essential idea of democracy?

**People have the right to determine who governs them,**

3) The Gini coefficient (or Gini index) measures…

**Ratio of rich people to poor people, or relative degree of socio-economic equality**

4) Explain the difference between cross-cutting and polarizing cleavages?

**Cross-cutting cleavages pull individual identities in opposite directions; polarizing cleavages pull individual identities in same direction**

5) What is the difference between a correlation and a cause?

**Correlations don't explain why variables are related**

6) Why is the statement "Armed conflict among Yugoslavia's contending groups produced a bitter civil war" a tautology?

**A civil war is an armed conflict between contending groups.**

7) Why does Sodaro not accept the hypothesis that increasing wealth causes democracy?

**Some relatively high-income countries are authoritarian and some relatively poor countries are democratic**

8) How is Weber’s concept of charismatic authority different from rational-legal authority?

**Legal-rational authority is based on belief in legality of rules; charismatic authority is based on devotion to an inspiring leader, or charismatic authority is not institutionalized**
The next two questions should be answered in one or two paragraphs.

9) According to Buruma, is "Islamic democracy" possible? Why or why not?

Yes if civil and minority rights are guaranteed and Islamic law (Sharia) is not imposed

No, if these conditions are not met

10) Explain two flaws in the reasoning behind the following argument. How would you remedy it if you were conducting the research: “When we look at countries that have experienced civil wars, we find that some countries had severe economic inequalities among the population. Others countries experienced an economic depression shortly before the civil war. All of them, however, had ethnic divisions What this shows is that ethnic divisions cause civil wars, not severe inequality or economic depression.”

- the researcher is only looking at countries that experienced civil wars, not countries that were at peace. We need to compare countries that had a civil war with countries that did not

- research neglects multiple causation: civil wars may be caused by economic depression some times and by inequality other times.

Remedies:
- look at countries at peace
- need a theory of civil wars to explain causes