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 a “pacted transition” or “reform though transaction” differ from a social revolution or “revolution from below”?

**In a pacted t., regime and opposition elites bargain over the terms of the transition.**
**In a revolution, opposition masses overthrow the regime elites.**

2) Do structural theories or sets of pre-conditions better explain transitions to democracy or do theories based on political actors and their strategies?

**Theories based on political actors and their strategies better explain transitions; Structural theories fail to explain why some transitions fail and other succeed**

3) What is a “vote of no confidence” in parliamentary systems? What effect does it have on the government?

**The legislature votes against the seated government; if it loses the vote, the government must resign and either a new government must form or elections are called.**

4) What difference does a high (5 percent or more) versus a low (1 or 2 percent) threshold for a party to secure representation have on the durability of governments in PR systems, according to Horowitz?

**A high threshold makes governments more durable**

5) How might a PR-system produce “polarized pluralism”?

**Small, extremist parties are represented and needed in coalitions, forcing larger parties to adopt more extreme views**

6) Which encourages higher turn-out in elections: FPTP or PR electoral systems?

**PR**

7) What interests do most upper chambers in national legislatures play/represent in federal systems?

**- provincial, state, or territorial sub-unit interests**
8) According to Weaver, what *independent* effect does federalism have on the degree of fragmentation (number of parties) in a legislature?

**None**

The next two questions should be answered in one or two paragraphs.

9) What are some of Linz’s “perils of presidentialism”? What are some critiques of this argument?

**Any two of these for perils:**
- President competes with legislature over democratic legitimacy
- Fixed term creates rigid positions; no way to break deadlocks
- Zero-sum game to pres-leg. interactions
- Presidents may become intolerant of opposition; confuse plurality with mandate

**Any two of these for critiques**
- in bicameral systems, parliamentary legitimacy may be contested by on upper v. lower house lines
- fixed terms allow for stable governments in crises
- zero sum relations depends on other factors:
  - party discipline: strong parties more zero-sum
  - electoral system: FPTP worse than PR
  - federal v. unitary: unitary gov'ts more dominant
- no restraint on power of parliamentary exec.
  - checks and balances in presidential systems

10) Discuss two values that PR-based systems promote better than FPTP-based systems.

- more representative: political power is proportionate to vote
- allows minority parties to gain seats
- views of local and ethnic groups represented