

FBQ1: The [ancient Greeks](#) first introduced the idea of the [polis](#)™ meaning city-state
Answer: Greeks

FBQ2: To some [people](#), politics is concerned with the ordinary day-to-day activities of the community in which we are all personally involved.
Answer: Authorities

FBQ3: It is difficult to define politics because there are many definitions by various [scholars](#) that conflict or sometimes complement one another.
Answer: Scholars

FBQ4: More will be said about [power](#). Later when we examine it as a topic on its own.
Answer: Power

FBQ5: Politics goes beyond the activity of [people](#), the political parties and the politicians.
Answer: Government

FBQ6: "it was politics at the [international](#) level when the Palestinian and the Israelites partly resolved their age-long military/ideological confrontation over Palestinian home land in Gaza."
Answer: International

FBQ7: The most crucial fact is how one defines, much less measure, political power and influence the very substance of the [political](#) process.
Answer: Political

FBQ8: "The development of Political science as a discipline shows its attempt in enhancing its [scientific](#) status."
Answer: Scientific

FBQ9: The reasons for this are uncertainty and [unpredictability](#) of the subject matter which political scientists investigate.
Answer: Unpredictability

FBQ10: We tried here to show you that although there is no universally acceptable definition of the word [politics](#).
Answer: politics

FBQ11: Neumann Franz ([1713-1796](#)). Introduction to Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. Translated by Thomas H. Nugent, New York: Halfner Pub. Co.
Answer: 1713-1796

FBQ12: Sabine, George H. ([1889-1963](#)). A History of Political Theory. New York: Henry Holt.
Answer: 1889-1963

FBQ13: Behaviouralism was developed by American political scientists as an
Answer: 1940s and 1950s

FBQ14: Behaviourists™ use more statistical methods, on testing hypothesis than
other
Answer: political scientists

FBQ15: System analysis is an attempt by David Easton, its originator to apply
Answer: Theory

FBQ16: No modern society can exist without a system of laws.
Answer: Laws

FBQ17: The term is one of the most ambiguous and fluid known to man.
Answer: man

FBQ18: Knowledge is said to be systematic when it is organized into an
Answer: Pattern

FBQ19: Political science is not an exact science like the natural sciences because
Answer: Physics or chemistry

FBQ20: Political science like many subjects such as Economics and History
Answer: Philosophy

FBQ21: The 'Coup and Army Rule in Africa' is the idea known as the Managerial
brokerage system.
Answer: system

FBQ22: Once in power, the military continues to see its primary function as moderating
and managing conflict.
Answer: conflict

FBQ23: No military coups are ever the same, nor are the situations in which they take
place.
Answer: identical

FBQ24: The causes of military coups in Third World countries, and especially
Africa.
Answer: Africa

FBQ25: The military often justify their intervention as being based on the national
interest baptizing themselves as 'corrective' regimes.
Answer: corrective

FBQ26: Military intervention has unfortunately become a permanent feature of Third
World politics.
Answer: politics

FBQ27: There are reactionary coups which preempt a possible progressive civilian government coming into power....

Answer: power

FBQ28: There are also coups of a clearly reactionary character which aim at removing a progressive government....

Answer: Government

FBQ29: The present position of all African states is one of dependence on the Western world economically and militarily....

Answer: militarily

FBQ30: Most top military officers throughout Africa have been trained by Europeans/Americans..

Answer: Europeans/Americans

FBQ31: what is the full meaning of (AU)

Answer: African union

FBQ32: What is the full meaning of OAU?

Answer: Organization of African Unity

FBQ33: What is the full meaning of (FAO)?

Answer: Food and Agricultural Organization

FBQ34: what is the full meaning of (IBRD)

Answer: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

FBQ35: What is the full meaning of (IMF)?

Answer: International Monetary Fund

FBQ36: The General Assembly is the most important organ of the

Answer: UN

FBQ37: Five members represent each member nation on the Assembly during its yearly.....

Answer: Meetings

FBQ38: The Security Council is the most powerful organ of the UN. Expectedly, the five most powerful nations at the end of World War II

Answer: II

FBQ39: Structurally, the UN was designed as an all-inclusive umbrella to accommodate all nations irrespective of size, power and.....

Answer: Wealth

FBQ40: A conceptual understanding of international relation is incomplete without international.....

Answer: Organizations

FBQ41: International relations are as important for states as domestic concern.
Fundamentally, states seek to achieve two goals in their relations with other states at the international

Answer: Level

FBQ42: It must be clearly stated however, that state relations at the international level is never unidirectional, that is, it is not solely ...

Answer: Peaceful

FBQ43: Man by nature is a social animal. There is always a propensity for man to associate with others. This flows from the mutually beneficial advantages that such an associational, cooperative and collaborative relationship confers on.....

Answer: human existence

FBQ44: The Nigerian civil service has been patterned on the British civil service practice and.....

Answer: Tradition

FBQ45: The system of administration which emerged at independence was British in....
.....

Answer: Character

FBQ46: The Nigerian civil service as the administrative machinery of.....

Answer: Government

FBQ47: The organizational structure of a typical Ministry is hierarchical with the Minister as the head (in case of the federal) and

Answer: Commissioner

FBQ48: Each Ministry is expected to deal with all matters in respect of which it was.....
.....

Answer: Established

FBQ49: The Human Relations School taught that it is necessary to relate work and the organizational structure to the social needs of the.....

Answer: Employees

FBQ50: Human relationists argue that by making the employee happy, the organization would obtain their full cooperation and effort and thus increase it's.....
.....

Answer: Efficiency

MCQ1: Political Science is the modern discipline for the study of politics and political processes and the organisation of the.....

Answer: State

MCQ2: Ernest Baker (1962:1) stated that politics is the process of making and execution of governmental decisions orO

Answer: Policies

MCQ3: Harold Less well and Abraham Kaplan (1950) defined politics as authoritative, allocation of values or who gets what, when and how. Austin Ranany (1975: 35-38) maintained that politics is a process of resolution of conflict in.....

Answer: Society

MCQ4: For Max Weber, (1947:145-154) politics is the operation of the state and its.....

Answer: Institutions

MCQ5: Politics goes beyond the activity of government, the political parties and the

Answer: Politicians

MCQ6: It was the work of these two philosophers that imposed a restricted definition of politics on political

Answer: Scientists

MCQ7: In the mid-nineteenth century, Darwin's theory of evolution and natural selection began to exert a powerful influence upon political

Answer: Science

MCQ8: The advent of World War II brought about a re-think by political scientist that

Answer: Legislature

MCQ9: Political scientists in America and Europe embarked on new fields of study by examining the political parties, interest groups, trade unions, as well as corporations and church

Answer: organizations

MCQ10: Pure science is concerned with obtaining accurate knowledge about the structure and behaviour of the physical.....

Answer: Universe

MCQ11: Political science is not and cannot be an exact science in the sense of the natural sciences like physics, chemistry,..... , etc

Answer: Geology

MCQ12: Political science like other social sciences has a scientific character because of the scientific method it employ in examining

Answer: Phenomena

MCQ13: Political science like many subjects such as Economics and History were once part of

Answer: Philosophy

MCQ14: We all know that every political act implies underlying political value. Thus,

from Plato to early

Answer: 20th century

MCQ15: Political philosophy was concerned with the values that were regarded as essential for the good citizen and a just

Answer: State

MCQ16: Political science is also concerned with the behaviour of administrators themselves at all levels of the bureaucratic administrators themselves at all levels of the bureaucratic.....

Answer: Hierarchy

MCQ17: Political scientists have adopted several approaches to the study of

..

Answer: Politics

MCQ18: Behaviouralism was developed by American political scientists as an alternative to the traditional approaches in the

Answer: 1940s and 1950s

MCQ19: Behaviorists use more statistical methods, on testing hypothesis than other political

Answer: Scientists

MCQ20: Behaviorism as an approach is an improvement in methodology upon the traditional approaches and it is a reflection of the rapid growth of the.....

Answer: discipline

MCQ21: The advent of World War II brought new approaches to political.....

..

Answer: Science

MCQ22: System analysis is an attempt by David Easton, its originator to apply general systems theories to political

Answer: science

MCQ23: This is the most radical approach in political science. The approach focuses on division of society into classes and how this social stratification determines social conflict and

Answer: Social change.

MCQ24: Most Marxist political scientists insist that class exist in all societies because of the nature of mode of

Answer: production.

MCQ25: Many political scientists believe that the legislative process in Parliament or Assembly is primarily an institution that structures the conflict of interests and demands expressed by

Answer: political parties.

MCQ26: No modern society can exist without a system of laws. The institution of law is therefore crucial to the social organization of
Answer: human beings

MCQ27: The term is one of the most ambiguous and fluid known to man. There is little agreement as to its meaning and it may be that there is no
Answer: final answer

MCQ28:can be expressed or conceived as doing things with rules. In other words, law is a technique of social ordering [W. Twining and D. Miers (1979) To Do Things with Rules]
Answer: Law

MCQ29: A law regulates the behaviour of human beings in everyday activities and in their personal
Answer: interrelationship

MCQ30: A law either written or mere verbal proclamation is mere words unless it is backed by some form of authority; this authority could be traditional, legalistic and
Answer: Rational legal.

MCQ31:stated that politics is the process of making and execution of governmental decisions or policies
Answer: Ernest baker

MCQ32:a French political philosopher.
Answer: Jean Bodin

MCQ33: The advent of brought about a re-think by political scientist
Answer: The Preminary wars

MCQ34:science is concerned with obtaining accurate knowledge about the structure and behaviour of the physical universe.
Answer: Pure

MCQ35: A proposition is said to bewhen it has been checked or tested by many specialists in the relevant field of study and when they all agree that other scientists and the general public can believe it to be true.
Answer: verified

MCQ36: Knowledge is said to bewhen it is organized into an intelligible pattern, or structure, with significant relationships made clear.
Answer: systematic

MCQ37:science deals with man and itâ€™s environment
Answer: Political

MCQ38: There are two sub-disciplines of political science namely

Answer: Judicial and legal process

MCQ39: The most visible symbol of a state is its

Answer: Chief Executive.

MCQ40: politics is how laws are made in terms of the clash of interests

Answer: Legislative

MCQ41: The two types of approach under tradition is....

Answer: Historical and institutional

MCQ42:was developed by American political scientists as an alternative to the traditional approaches in the 1940s and 1950s.

Answer: Behaviouralism

MCQ43: System analysis was originally adapted by

Answer: David Easton

MCQ44: This is the most radical approach in political science

Answer: Class analysis approach

MCQ45: No modern society can exist without ...

Answer: Laws

MCQ46:can be expressed or conceived as doing things with rules.

Answer: Law

MCQ47: One of these is apolitical law that can be enjoyed daily

Answer: Right to life

MCQ48: Every state/country has its legal system which is made up of both the substantive and procedural laws and.....

Answer: judicial organizational structure

MCQ49: Example of legal system is

Answer: Sharia code

MCQ50: According to whom is Political Science as a discipline before behaviourism was characterized by six features

Answer: Truman