

## Chapter 8: Empowerment and Citizen Participation

1. What is defined as an intentional process centered in the local community, involving mutual respect, critical reflection, caring, and group participation, through which people lacking an equal share of resources gain greater access to those resources? (p. 259)
  - a) Citizen participation
  - b) Critical awareness
  - c) **Empowerment**
  - d) Effective leadership
2. Empowerment, as community psychologists use the term, occurs through... (p. 259)
  - a) a top-down process.
  - b) **participation in a group or organization.**
  - c) personality development.
  - d) changes in individual cognitions.
3. “A process in which individuals take part in decision-making in the institutions, program and environments that affect them” is a definition of: (p. 261)
  - a) Citizen leadership
  - b) Community service
  - c) **Citizen participation**
  - d) Participant conceptualization
4. Writing a letter to the editor, debating the budget at a school board meeting, testifying for a Congressional committee, and helping to create a community coalition to address youth violence, are examples of what concept? (p. 261)
  - a) **Citizen participation**

- b) Critical awareness
  - c) Referent power
  - d) The power to influence how issues are framed
5. Informal neighboring, sense of collective efficacy, and sense of community all are correlated with... (p. 261)
- a) **participation in neighborhood associations.**
  - b) neighborhood problems.
  - c) shared, inspiring leadership.
  - d) top-down empowerment.
6. Teaching a child to read and helping others in a mutual help group are examples of \_\_\_\_.
- Voicing concerns at a school board meeting and voting in an election are examples of \_\_\_\_\_. (p. 261)
- a) social support; critical awareness
  - b) community service; leadership
  - c) **community service; citizen participation**
  - d) referent power; integrative power
7. In her story in Chapter 8, Alison Smith described herself as a “behind-the-scenes type of person,” yet she became involved in citizen participation, eventually helping to... (p. 266)
- a) **lead efforts for campaign finance reform.**
  - b) raise money for a political candidate.
  - c) lead a neighborhood association in New York City.
  - d) both b and c

8. Having members of a group discuss and vote on all decisions, because this increases their commitment to carrying out those decisions, is based on thinking of citizen participation as... (p. 265)

- a) **a means of better group functioning.**
- b) an end in itself.
- c) an essential value for a democratic group.
- d) both b and c

9. A community group discusses all decisions fully, allowing all members a chance to participate, although this takes longer and sometimes means a decision must be delayed. The group is committed to doing this whether or not it leads to better decisions. This represents the use of citizen participation as... (p. 265)

- a) a means of gaining more power.
- b) **an end in itself, or a basic value of democracy.**
- c) a technique for streamlining decisions.
- d) both a and c

10. The ability to pursue one's own goals and the power of self-determination are defined as:  
(p. 267)

- a) Power over
- b) **Power to**
- c) Referent power
- d) Legitimate power

11. Because her workplace has a sexual harassment policy that is enforced, Sharon has the power to resist harassment when it occurs. This is an example of what form of power? (p.

267)

- a) Power over
  - b) Expert power
  - c) **Power from**
  - d) Legitimate power
12. Gaventa's definition of the three instruments of social power includes the power to bargain, reward, and punish, as well as the power to... (p. 269)
- a) **determine who participates in making decisions.**
  - b) determine who is elected to office.
  - c) form community coalitions.
  - d) both a and b
13. In the Wallkill River example in Chapter 8, local citizens were effectively excluded from the process of making a decision that affected the local environment. This exclusion illustrates which of Gaventa's instruments of social power? (p. 269)
- a) The power to bargain, reward, and punish
  - b) **Control of channels of participation in making decisions**
  - c) Control of how issues are framed and discussed
  - d) Referent power
14. Janet, a citizen activist, is known for her skillful use of the media to influence public opinion. This involves which of Gaventa's instruments of social power? (p. 269)
- a) The power to bargain, reward, and punish
  - b) Control of channels of participation in making decisions
  - c) **Shaping the definition of a public issue or conflict**

d) Referent power

15. Sergio has considerable power in his neighborhood organization, but not at work. This illustrates that power is... (p. 274)

a) **contextual.**

b) an internal quality.

c) best understood as feeling powerful.

d) both b and c

16. In her story in Chapter 8, Virginia Ramirez became involved in citizen participation initially because of \_\_\_\_, and later led efforts to \_\_\_\_\_. (p. 275)

a) her background in a family of political leaders; obtain city funding for her neighborhood

b) **the death of her neighbor; create better jobs and promote job training**

c) her leadership experience at work; unionize workers at her workplace

d) her background in a family of political leaders; create better jobs for her community

17. Advocating for one's views, mobilizing community resources, building collaborative relationships with peers, and mentoring others illustrate what personal quality of citizen participation and empowerment? (p. 277)

a) Sense of personal participatory efficacy

b) **Participatory skills**

c) Critical awareness

d) Relational connections

18. Through research, Virginia Ramirez and other citizens discovered that city officials took

money that was supposed to be spent in Virginia's neighborhood and spent it instead on a street in an affluent neighborhood. This understanding of an unjust decision illustrates which personal quality of citizen participation and empowerment? (p. 277)

- a) **Critical awareness**
- b) Sense of collective efficacy
- c) Participatory skills
- d) Relational connections

19. Zhin learned through his experiences with community organizations that citizens working together can initiate changes in their communities and that he personally has a capacity to be a leader in those efforts. These lessons learned illustrate which personal quality of citizen participation and empowerment? (p. 279)

- a) Sense of personal participatory efficacy
- b) Sense of collective efficacy
- c) Participatory values and commitment
- d) **Both a and b**

20. Abasi is a committed social activist who is motivated by his religious faith and sense of being "called" to this work. This commitment illustrates which personal quality of citizen participation and empowerment? (p. 280)

- a) Critical awareness
- b) Participatory skills
- c) **Participatory values**
- d) Sense of personal participatory efficacy

21. FAIR is a community organization that wields considerable influence over decisions

made by local government. However, the leaders of this group make many decisions for the group without consulting the membership. FAIR is thus... (p. 284)

- a) an empowering but not an empowered organization.
- b) **an empowered but not an empowering organization**
- c) an empowering and an empowered organization.
- d) neither empowering nor empowered.

22. Recruiting and genuinely involving diverse members, including in the group leadership, and using boundary spanning to bridge differences between subgroups, are ways that community organizations can... (p. 291)

- a) become more representative of their communities.
- b) promote participation by all segments of their communities.
- c) become empowered but not empowering settings.
- d) **both a and b**