

## Chapter 01

### Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is consequence of the civil war in Syria?

- a. famine in the Persian Gulf
- b. a refugee crisis
- c. proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- d. removal of Muammar Ghaddafi

**ANSWER:** b

2. Which of the following defines the world we live in and allows us to simplify reality?

- a. images
- b. realities
- c. self-interests
- d. subconscious

**ANSWER:** a

3. Two observers looking at the same object might easily see different realities. Which of the following demonstrates this fact?

- a. the propensity of leaders to undertake risky foreign policy ventures
- b. the inability of many countries to adopt democratic practices and norms
- c. the long-standing controversy among cartographers about the “right” way to map the globe
- d. the relative nature of all facts

**ANSWER:** c

4. In international relations, what outcome can competing images lead to?

- a. reciprocity
- b. cognitive dissonance
- c. conflict
- d. convergence of interests

**ANSWER:** c

5. Which of the following geographic representations draws attention to the less -developed countries of the Global South?

- a. Mercator projection
- b. Peter’s projection
- c. Orthographic projection
- d. “Upside-Down” projection

**ANSWER:** b

6. Which of the following is an example of schematic reasoning?

- a. A politician gathers all relevant information and bases his/her decision on a rational calculation.

- b. A politician conducts extensive research before making a decision.
- c. A politician matches what he/she sees with prototypical experiences in order to decide on a course of action.
- d. A politician chooses a course of action that he/she deems "good enough."

**ANSWER:** c

7. Which of the following concepts describes the process in which one rejects information that is inconsistent with one's beliefs?

- a. satisficing
- b. cognitive utility maximization
- c.
- d. schematic thinking cognitive dissonance

**ANSWER:** d

8. Which of the following allows us to simplify reality at the expense of possible inaccuracy of our conclusions?

- a. Schematic reasoning
- b. Orthographic representation
- c. rational calculation
- d. cognitive dissonance

**ANSWER:** a

9. Which of the following projections shapes a biased understanding of the world in favor of the Global North?

- a. Mercator Projection
- b. Peter's Projection
- c. Orthographic Projection
- d. "Upside-Down" Projection

**ANSWER:** a

10. Leaders are prone to ignore or reinterpret information that runs counter to their beliefs. Which of the following increases the likelihood of this happening?

- a. hostility of relations between countries
- b. cooperative nature of relations between countries
- c.
- d. countries' leaders being young and inexperienced countries' authoritarian institutions

**ANSWER:** a

11. What concept would explain a situation where two adversaries refuse to believe the evidence of cooperative behavior of the other side?

- a. marginal utility
- b. expected utility
- c. cognitive dissonance
- d. "upside-down" projection

**ANSWER:** c

12. Which of the following is a property of nearly all enduring rivalries?

- a. mirror imaging
- b. satisficing
- c. orthographic projection
- d. "upside-down" projection

**ANSWER: a**

13. Which of the following makes conflict resolution in enduring rivalries difficult?

- a. reciprocity
- b. low expected utility
- c. self-confirming nature of mirror images
- d. abundance of information

**ANSWER: c**

14. Which of the following may facilitate a change of established images?

- a. experiencing discomfort
- b. international institutions
- c. nonstate actors
- d. cognitive dissonance

**ANSWER: a**

15. Which of the following characteristics does a state possess?

- a. an army, a territory, and a population
- b. a government, a territory, and a population
- c. a nation, a territory, and a population
- d. a monarch, a territory, and a population

**ANSWER: b**

16. What event is typically associated with the establishment of the modern state system?

- a. Peace of Westphalia
- b. Treaty of Versailles
- c. Yalta Conference
- d. Treaty of Maastricht

**ANSWER: a**

17. Which of the following statements is most likely to be made by a proponent of state sovereignty?

- a. All politics are local.
- b. State sovereignty is conditional upon respecting international laws.
- c. States have no external superiors.
- d. All actors, state and nonstate, are sovereign.

**ANSWER: c**

18. Which of the following nations does not have its own state?

- a. the Japanese
- b. the Italians
- c. the Iraqis
- d. the Kurds

**ANSWER:** d

19. Which of the following distinguishes Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)?

- a. IGOs have governments as their members, whereas NGOs are comprised of people.
- b. NGOs have governments as their members, whereas IGOs are comprised of people.
- c. IGOs are able to exert substantial influence on world politics, whereas NGOs are not.
- d. NGOs are able to exert substantial influence on world politics, whereas IGOs are not.

**ANSWER:** a

20. Doctors Without Borders, Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and PETA are examples of what type of actor?

- a. nongovernmental organizations
- b. intergovernmental organizations
- c. nonstate nations
- d. sovereign entities

**ANSWER:** a

21. Why might some thinkers consider international relations more difficult than physics?

- a. International relations is not a real science.
- b. International relations research is inherently subjective.
- c. Relations among states are erratic and unpredictable.
- d. Studying international relations requires considering every factor that influences human behavior.

**ANSWER:** d

22. Which of the following projections of the world retains directional accuracy, places Europe at the center, and uses two-thirds of the map to represent the northern half of the world?

- a. orthographic projection
- b. Mercator projection
- c. Peter's projection
- d. world-time view

**ANSWER:** b

23. Which of the following psychological tendencies denies discrepancies between one's preexisting beliefs (cognitions) and new information?

- a. cognitive dissonance

- b. schematic reasoning
- c. impact of perceptions
- d. behavioral sociology

**ANSWER:** a

24. Which of the following prompted the United States of America to isolate itself from world affairs and reject membership in the League of Nations?

- a. the Great Patriotic War in Russia
- b. growing globalization and world trade
- c. eighteenth-century power politics and repetitive wars in Europe
- d. the terrorist attackattacks of September 11, 2001

**ANSWER:** c

25. Which of the following represents the purpose of the “upside-down” projection?

- a. to challenge the modern “Eurocentric” view of the globe and world affairs
- b. to present a view of the world as it would appear to someone standing on the North Pole
- c. to exaggerate the importance of Europe relative to the rest of the world
- d. wo provide a more accurate representation of each landmass in proportion to the others

**ANSWER:** a

26. Which psychological tendency do we engage in when we stereotype individuals based on “stock” images that we have created about certain types of people such as “absentminded professor” or “shady lawyer”?

- a. cognitive dissonance
- b. psychological profiling
- c. schematic reasoning
- d. “upside-down” projection

**ANSWER:** c

27. Which concept explains the fact that during the Cold War both the Soviet Union and the United States saw themselves as virtuous and peace loving, while viewing the other side as aggressive, untrustworthy, and corrupt?

- a. schematic reasoning
- b. cognitive dissonance
- c. aversive perception
- d. mirror image

**ANSWER:** d

28. Which of the following is an example of an enduring rivalry?

- a. United States and Mexico
- b. United States and Great Britain
- c. Israel and Germany
- d. Israel and Palestine

**ANSWER: d**

29. Which of the following represents a violation of sovereignty?

- a. A state taxing imported goods
- b. A state limiting immigration and restricting access to its territory
- c. A state abruptly withdrawing from a long-standing international treaty
- d. A state invading another state

**ANSWER: d**

30. Which of the following is a nongovernmental organization (NGO)?

- a. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- b. United Nations
- c. Amnesty International
- d. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

**ANSWER: c**

31. In international relations, which term describes an individual, group, state, or organization that plays a major role in world politics?

- a. actor
- b. participant
- c. power
- d. mentor

**ANSWER: a**

32. What does the individual level of analysis emphasize?

- a. internal attributes of individual states
- b. personal and psychological motivations of decision makers and individuals
- c. distribution of resources within a state
- d. foreign policy processes of different types of governments

**ANSWER: b**

33. Which of the following concepts describes organizations created and joined by states' governments, giving them authority to make collective decisions to manage particular international problems?

- a. intergovernmental organizations
- b. nongovernmental organizations
- c. world governments
- d. military alliance

**ANSWER: a**

34. Which of the following predominant patterns of behaviors and beliefs that prevail internationally influences human and national activities?

- a. global system
- b. sovereign arrangement

- c. world transformation
- d. cognitive dissonance

**ANSWER: a**

35. Many saw the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks as a transformation, though others considered the continuities before and after the event. What continuities led scholars to believe the 9/11 attacks were not transformational?

- a. George W. Bush made the statement that “Night fell on a different world.”
- b. Trade and globalization remained largely unchanged.
- c. Most other conflicts, like those between Israelis and Palestinians, were resolved after the attack.
- d. The major powers in international politics shifted drastically.

**ANSWER: b**

36. Which example falls within the global level of analysis?

- a. A person joining an intergovernmental organization
- b. A state implementing a new electoral system
- c. A powerful state dictating the choices of a smaller ally
- d. A government transitioning from dictatorship to democracy

**ANSWER: c**

37. In what year did the modern state system emerge in Europe, replacing the authority of the Roman Catholic Church with state sovereignty?

- a. 1939, at the beginning of World War II
- b. 1989, at the end of the Cold War
- c. 1492, when Columbus sailed the ocean blue
- d. 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia

**ANSWER: d**

38. Which of the following plays a prominent role in conflict resolution throughout the world?

- a. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- b. the United Nations (UN)
- c. the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- d. the Pentagon

**ANSWER: b**

39. Which of the following concepts describes a change in the characteristic pattern of interaction among the most active participants in world politics of such magnitude that it appears that one “global system” has been replaced by another?

- a. mirror image
- b. the Clash of Civilizations
- c. transformation
- d. continuity

**ANSWER: c**

40. Which of the following concepts refers to the absence of institutions that govern the globe and the continuing national insecurity?

- a. anarchy
- b. chaos
- c. security dilemma
- d. international disorder

**ANSWER:** a

41. Which of the following characteristics would typically be used at the state level of analysis?

- a. type of government
- b. international alliances
- c. balance of power
- d. polarity of the international system

**ANSWER:** a

42. Which level of analysis is used when a researcher studies the ideas and decisions of a political activist on foreign policy?

- a. individual
- b. state
- c. international
- d. global

**ANSWER:** a

43. Which of the following describes a group of people who identify with each other on the basis of presumed shared ancestry?

- a. diaspora
- b. ethnic group
- c. nation-state
- d. commune

**ANSWER:** b

44. The term nation state implies convergence of what set of variables?

- a. territorial and ethnocultural
- b. territorial and individual
- c. individual and geopolitical
- d. geopolitical and systemic

**ANSWER:** a

45. What does it mean to say that the international system is anarchical?

- a. There is a standard hierarchy that shapes relations among states.
- b. There are no international institutions that can govern sovereign states.
- c. The United Nations can regulate conduct of all states.



d. The League of Nations can regulate conduct of all states.

**ANSWER:** b

### **Essay**

46. Students of perception argue that what you see is what you get. Describe the psychological tendencies that make it possible for two observers looking at the same object or situation to reach differing conclusions.

**ANSWER:** Students' answers may vary.

47. World politics can be studied from the individual, state, or global level of analysis. Describe these levels. Under what conditions or for what examples are different levels most useful?

**ANSWER:** Students' answers may vary.

48. What is sovereignty? Trace the evolution of the concepts of sovereignty. Where might it go in the future?

**ANSWER:** Students' answers may vary.

49. The textbook quotes Ben Franklin as saying, "The things that hurt, instruct." How does this quote apply to world politics and the behavior of actors in the global system? Do you agree with Ben Franklin's quote in the context of world politics?

**ANSWER:** Students' answers may vary.

50. Scholars consider the global system to be anarchical. What does this mean? In a world where intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations are becoming increasingly more powerful and influential, do you still think this assumption about anarchy in the global system is true? Why or why not?

**ANSWER:** Students' answers may vary.