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1. 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

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

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

ANSWER:

c

3. Which of the following geographic representations presents a Eurocentric view of the world by placing Europe at the center?

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

ANSWER:

a

4. 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. Schematic thinking
- d. Cognitive dissonance

ANSWER:

d

5. 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. Peter's calculation
- d. Cognitive dissonance

ANSWER:

a

6. Which of the following projections distorts the shape and position of the Earth's landmasses by drawing attention to the Global South?

- a. Mercator Projection
- b. Peter's Projection

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- c. Orthographic Projection
- d. “Upside-Down” Projection

ANSWER: b

7. 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. Countries’ leaders being young and inexperienced
- d. Countries’ authoritarian institutions

ANSWER: a

8. 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. Mirror imaging

ANSWER: c

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

- a. Reciprocity
- b. Low expected utility
- c. Mirror imaging
- d. Abundance of information

ANSWER: c

10. Which of the following is most likely to facilitate a change of established images?

- a. Experiencing discomfort
- b. International institutions
- c. Nonstate actors
- d. Nongovernmental organizations

ANSWER: a

11. 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 bureaucracy

ANSWER: b

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12. What is the core difficulty of studying international relations?

- a. The unpredictability of political events
- b. The complexity of human behavior
- c. The rapid change in global economies
- d. The diversity of political systems

ANSWER:

b

13. Why is it challenging to change people's perceptions about world politics?

- a. People generally lack interest in international affairs.
- b. There is a shortage of accurate information available.
- c. People resist information that contradicts their existing beliefs.
- d. World politics is less tangible than other scientific studies.

ANSWER:

c

14. Which principle would a supporter of state sovereignty most likely endorse?

- a. Sovereignty is linked to the economic strength of a state.
- b. Sovereignty is subject to adherence to international norms.
- c. Sovereignty is possessed exclusively by autonomous states.
- d. Sovereignty is a shared concept among all international actors.

ANSWER:

c

15. 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

16. 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 can exert substantial influence on world politics, whereas NGOs cannot.
- d. NGOs can exert substantial influence on world politics, whereas IGOs cannot.

ANSWER:

a

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

- a. Nongovernmental organizations
- b. Intergovernmental organizations
- c. Nonstate nations

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- d. Sovereign entities

ANSWER:

a

18. How do the mental maps we create influence our understanding of world politics?

- a. How do the mental maps described in the text influence our understanding of world politics?
- b. They provide an objective and accurate representation of global affairs.
- c. They simplify reality by emphasizing certain aspects while ignoring others.
- d. They ensure that all individuals perceive world politics in the same way.

ANSWER:

b

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

- a. Cognitive dissonance
- b. Schematic reasoning
- c. Impact of perceptions
- d. Behavioral analysis

ANSWER:

a

20. 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 attacks of September 11, 2001

ANSWER:

c

21. Which of the following represents the purpose of the "Upside-Down" Projection?

- a. Challenges the modern "Eurocentric" view of the globe and world affairs
- b. Presents a view of the world as it would appear to someone standing on the North Pole
- c. Exaggerates the importance of Europe relative to the rest of the world
- d. Provides a more accurate representation of each landmass in proportion to the others

ANSWER:

a

22. 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 imaging

ANSWER:

d

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23. 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

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

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

- a. Intergovernmental organizations
- b. Nongovernmental organizations
- c. Business-trade associations
- d. Economic free trade zones

ANSWER: a

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

- a. Global system
- b. Sovereign arrangement

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- c. World transformation
- d. Cognitive dissonance

ANSWER:

a

29. Which example falls within the systemic 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 and weaker state
- d. A government transitioning from dictatorship to democracy

ANSWER:

c

30. When 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. 1814, with the Treaty of Paris
- d. 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia

ANSWER:

d

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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

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ANSWER:

a

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

- a. Diaspora
- b. Ethnic group
- c. Nation-state
- d. Commune

ANSWER:

b

35. 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

36. Scholars 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.

37. World politics can be studied from the individual, state, or systemic level of analysis. Describe these levels. Identify and explain under what conditions or for what examples are different levels most useful.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

38. Describe the concept of sovereignty. Trace the evolution of the concepts of sovereignty and explain how sovereignty might evolve in the future.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

39. Ben Franklin once said, "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.

40. Scholars consider the global system to be anarchical. Explain what this means. 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.

41. Describe the concept of enduring rivalries and explain the difficulties they create.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

42. Explain the differences between intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and nongovernmental

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organizations (NGOs). Include examples of each type of organization in your answer.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

43. Describe the concept of schematic reasoning and explain how it impacts our understanding of information.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

44. Explain the role of a great power and analyze some of the factors that determine the relative power of a state or nation.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

45. Stanley Hoffmann (1961) argues that identification of a new global system can be determined by answering one of three questions. Identify and explain the information necessary to understand whether a new system has emerged.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

46. Explain what an actor is and provide examples of different types of actors.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

47. Explain the differences between a nation and a state.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

48. Explain the role of state level analysis in our understanding of international affairs and world politics.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

49. Identify a historical event that would be considered transformative and describe the transformation caused by that event.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

50. Explain the role of systemic analysis in our understanding of international affairs and world politics.

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.