

Chapter 1 - Discovering World Politics

True / False

1. The study of how global actors' activities entail the exercise of influence to achieve and defend their goals and ideas, and how it affects the world at large is known as world politics.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. Our images of the world's political realities are generally accurate, and our assumptions and interpretations of global phenomena rarely become outdated.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. Most people resist unfamiliar information and ideas that are different from their usual way of viewing and thinking about world affairs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

4. The Peter's Projection draws attention to the less developed countries of the Global South because it focuses on population.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

5. The domestic characteristics of a state that determine how decisions are made regarding war and peace fall within the global level of analysis.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

6. One way to identify the onset of a completely new global system is to look at the system's units for global governance, for example, the emergence or dissolution of new supranational institutions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. An example of the "mirror image" phenomenon would be the fact that Americans and Europeans view each other favorably because they share a similar heritage.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

8. Human beings are “categorizers” who use schematic reasoning to make characterizations about the world around them, but this type of reasoning can lead us to make false assumptions about individuals or groups of people.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

9. The conflict between Israel and Palestine that originated as far back as the Crusades is known as an enduring rivalry.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

10. An intergovernmental organization is NOT considered a global actor in its own right because it has no independent foreign policy—only that of its members.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

11. The terminology and vocabulary used in the study of world politics will rarely be used outside of a scholarly or academic course.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

12. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an example of an intergovernmental organization.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

13. The system of state sovereignty emerged in the seventeenth century, when rulers refused to recognize secular authority of the Roman Catholic Church.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

14. Nonstate nations are ethnic groups without sovereign power over the territory in which they live.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

15. A nation is an independent legal entity with a government exercising exclusive control over the territory and population it governs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

16. The term “nation” and the term “state” mean the same thing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

17. The use of levels of analysis allows scholars to have a classification system that distinguishes between intergovernmental influences, environmental influences, and treaty influences.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

18. 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 replaced another is known as transformation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

19. The absence of any authority capable of regulating the conduct of nation-states is referred to as anarchy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

20. In the study of world politics, the term “state” refers to a province or community that is a sub-entity of a federal union, such as the State of Texas or the Province of Ontario.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Multiple Choice

21. Who said “politics is more difficult than physics”?

- a. Sultan bin Salman Al-Saud
- b. Kofi Annan
- c. Bill Clinton
- d. Albert Einstein

ANSWER: d

A projection of the world that retains directional accuracy, places Europe at the center, and uses two-thirds of the map to represent the northern half of the world is called a(n)

22. A projection of the world that retains directional accuracy, places Europe at the center, and uses t...

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

ANSWER: b

23. The general psychological tendency to deny discrepancies between one's preexisting beliefs (cognitions) and new information is known as ____.

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

ANSWER: a

24. The impulse of the United States of America to isolate itself from world affairs, for example, rejecting membership in the League of Nations, was a response to ____.

- a. the Great Patriotic War in Russia
- b. growing globalization and world trade
- c. eighteenth-century power politics and repetitive wars in Europe
- d. interventionism

ANSWER: c

25. The purpose of the “upside-down” projection is to

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

ANSWER: a

When we stereotype individuals based on “stock” images that we have created about certain types of people such as ‘absentminded professor’ and ‘shady lawyer’ we are engaging in

26. When we stereotype individuals based on "stock" images that we have created about certain types of people...

- a. cognitive dissonance.
- b. psychological profiling.
- c. schematic reasoning.
- d. mirror image.

ANSWER: c

During the Cold War both the Soviet Union and the United States saw themselves as virtuous and peace loving, whereas the other side was seen as aggressive, untrustworthy, and ruled by a corrupt government. This phenomenon is known as

27. During the Cold War both the Soviet Union and the United States saw themselves as virtuous and peace...

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

ANSWER: d

28. All of the following are examples of enduring rivalries EXCEPT

- a. Christianity/Islam during the Middle Ages.
- b. United States/Great Britain.
- c. United States/al Qaeda.
- d. Israel/Palestine.

ANSWER: b

29. All of the following are tenets of state sovereignty EXCEPT

- a. territory under the state's sole control.
- b. unrestricted control of domestic affairs.
- c. freedom to conduct foreign relations and negotiate treaties with other states.
- d. the right to declare war against intergovernmental organizations.

ANSWER: d

30. Which of the following is NOT true of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)?

- a. Members can be individuals or groups.
- b. They exercise sovereignty.
- c. They exert global influence on nation-states and intergovernmental organizations.
- d. They include groups as diverse as Amnesty International and the Los Zetas drug cartel.

ANSWER: b

31. An individual, group, state, or organization that plays a major role in world politics is referred to as a(n)

- a. actor.
- b. participant.

c. associate.

d. mentor.

ANSWER: a

32. The individual level of analysis emphasizes the

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. Institutions created and joined by states' governments, which give them authority to make collective decisions to manage particular problems on the global agenda, are called

—.

a. intergovernmental organizations

b. nongovernmental organizations

c. world governments

d. military alliance

ANSWER: a

34. Which of the following is true of major transformations?

a. One "global system" has replaced another.

b. Transformations have often occurred after major wars.

c. They can be difficult to distinguish from temporary change.

d. All of these are true.

ANSWER: d

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's 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 statement falls within the global level of analysis?

a. A person campaigning against war

b. A state implementing a new electoral system

c. A powerful state dictating the choices of a smaller ally

d. A government transitioning from theocracy 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. 1772BC, with the writing of the Code of Hammurabi
- c. 1492, when Columbus sailed the ocean blue
- d. 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia

ANSWER: d

38. Which of the following is NOT a component of conflict resolution in world politics?

- a. Clearing up mutual misperceptions
- b. Changing deeply entrenched beliefs
- c. Expanding trade and other forms of transnational conduct
- d. Using military force

ANSWER: d

39. 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 is known as a ____.

- a. mirror image
- b. world history
- c. transformation
- d. continuity

ANSWER: c

40. Foreign policy goals in the global system have shifted from traditionally ____ methods of exercising dominance to ____ ones.

- a. military; economic
- b. economic; military
- c. capitalist; communist
- d. ideological; religious

ANSWER: a

41. Characteristics that are important at the state level of analysis include ____.

- a. type of government
- b. economic power
- c. military power
- d. all of these

ANSWER: d

42. The ideas and decisions of a political activist on foreign policy represent the ____ level of analysis.

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

ANSWER: a

43. All groups combine people and their choices in various collectivities and thereby aggregate the ___ of each group.

- a. actors
- b. states
- c. power
- d. tribes

ANSWER: c

44. Which of the following is NOT an example of a nonstate nation?

- a. Kurds in Iraq
- b. English in the United Kingdom
- c. Native Americans in the United States
- d. Palestinians in Israel

ANSWER: b

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. Punk rock bands have become highly popular.

ANSWER: b

Essay

46. In spring of 2011 the French legislature passed a law banning the burka. (a) Summarize the arguments both supporting and opposing this measure. (b) How do our perceptions shape how we view the burka? (c) What is your opinion of this law? (d) Would you support one in your own country?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

47. World politics can be studied from the individual, state, or global level of analysis. Write an essay in which you discuss the advantages and drawbacks of examining world politics from each of these three levels.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

48. The United Nations was forced to address the concept of a “nonstate nation” when member countries voted to upgrade Palestine to “non-member state” from “entity.” Other nonstate nations may seek similar action in obtaining sovereignty. What is the role of intergovernmental organizations in recognizing the sovereignty of nonstate nations?

ANSWER: Answers will 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: Answers will 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: Answers will vary.