

CHAPTER 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Modern realist theory developed in reaction to _____.
- A) the Cold War
 - B) idealism
 - C) Marxism
 - D) constructivism

Answer: B

Page Reference: 43

A-Head: Realism

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. Thomas Hobbes belongs to the _____ school of thought.
- A) Marxist
 - B) neo-conservative
 - C) realist
 - D) objectivist

Answer: C

Page Reference: 43

A-Head: Realism

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. The most important feature of international relations according to a realist is _____.
- A) international law
 - B) power
 - C) absolute gains
 - D) morality

Answer: B

Page Reference: 43

A-Head: Realism

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

4. According to the text, the best single indicator of a state's power may be the size of its _____.
- A) army
 - B) air force
 - C) population
 - D) total GDP

Answer: D

Page Reference: 47

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

5. The ability to get another actor to do what it would not otherwise have done, or not to do what it would have done, is the definition of _____.
- A) power
 - B) anarchy
 - C) rationality
 - D) realism

Answer: A

Page Reference: 45

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

6. With respect to power, _____.
- A) it is not difficult to accurately measure the power of another state
 - B) the relative power of a state is more important to realists than the absolute power of a state
 - C) more powerful states will always defeat weaker states in a war
 - D) if a state's own values become widely shared among other states, it is harder to exercise power over them

Answer: B

Page Reference: 48-49

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

7. Which of the following is a long-term power resource?
- A) Open-mindedness of a state's population
 - B) The refusal of one state to shape the thinking of other states
 - C) The quality of the state's bureaucracy
 - D) Credibility of a state's commitments

Answer: D

Page Reference: 47

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

8. Which of the following is a short-term element of power?
- A) Forestry forces
 - B) Technological capacity
 - C) Quality of a state's bureaucracy
 - D) Education of the population

Answer: C

Page Reference: 48

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. In 2011 Libyan revolutionaries fought dictator Muammar Gaddafi, eventually receiving support from NATO and the U.S., leading to a rebel victory. This is an example in the altering of what?

- A) State equality
- B) Asymmetric warfare
- C) Global influence
- D) Power estimation

Answer: D

Page Reference: 47

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

10. _____ is an element of power on which an actor can draw over the long term, whereas _____ is an element of power that allows an actor to exercise influence in the short term.
- A) Economic capacity, geography
 - B) Technology, reputation
 - C) Natural resources, military force
 - D) Government, population

Answer: C

Page Reference: 49

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

11. What is a tangible long-term element of power?
- A) National borders
 - B) Education
 - C) Public support for government policies
 - D) Mobility of the state's military

Answer: B

Page Reference: 47–48

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Analyze It

12. Anarchy in the international system refers to _____.
- A) complete chaos
 - B) the absence of structure and rules
 - C) the presence of disruptive states
 - D) the absence of a central government that can enforce rules

Answer: D

Page Reference: 49

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

13. The theory that focuses on the importance of the structure of the international system, rather than the internal makeup of individual states, is known as _____.
- A) neoliberal institutionalism
 - B) the English school
 - C) constructivism

D) neorealism

Answer: D

Page Reference: 56

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

14. The idea that the largest wars will result from challenges to the top position in the status hierarchy is referred to as the _____.

- A) security dilemma
- B) power transition theory
- C) hegemonic stability theory
- D) fundamental attribution error

Answer: B

Page Reference: 57

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

15. Conflicts between middle powers and smaller states can be resolved or contained by _____.

- A) state leaders
- B) economics
- C) hegemons
- D) diplomats

Answer: C

Page Reference: 56–59

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. _____ are those who favor United States leadership and activism in world affairs.

- A) Moralists
- B) Internationalists
- C) Realists
- D) Unilateralists

Answer: B

Page Reference: 59-60

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

17. Working through international institutions to achieve foreign policy goals is the preference of _____.

- A) isolationists
- B) unilateralists
- C) multilateralists
- D) realists

Answer: C

Page Reference: p. 60

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

18. What treaty is commonly thought of as the start of the modern international system?

- A) Treaty of Versailles
- B) Treaty of Paris
- C) Treaty of Rome
- D) Treaty of Westphalia

Answer: D

Page Reference: 61-62

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

19. Realists believe which of the following?

- A) States are the least important actors in IR.
- B) States act in an international system characterized by anarchy.
- C) Absolute gains are more important than relative gains.
- D) Human nature is altruistic.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 49

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

20. A security dilemma occurs when _____.

- A) budget constraints do not allow for proper domestic security measures
- B) the actions taken by a state to ensure its own security threaten the security of other states
- C) governments are unable to decide on a comprehensive security strategy
- D) supply lines are threatened

Answer: B

Page Reference: 51

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

21. The general idea that one or more states' power is being used to counter that of another state or group of states is called _____.

- A) bandwagoning
- B) balance of power
- C) security dilemma
- D) containment

Answer: B

Page Reference: 52

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

22. How is a middle power distinguished from a great power?

- A) Middle powers can be large geographically but not highly industrialized, whereas great powers have the world's strongest economies to pay for military forces and other power capabilities.
- B) Middle powers can be small geographically but not highly industrialized, whereas great powers cannot be small geographically.
- C) Middle powers operate in a balance-of-power system, whereas great powers operate in a hegemonic system.
- D) Middle powers do not have nuclear weapons, whereas great powers do.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 54–55

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

23. According to IR research, a unipolar power distribution appears to be best at maintaining _____.

- A) free trade
- B) conflict
- C) peace
- D) diplomacy

Answer: C

Page Reference: 57

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

24. States are not supposed to meddle in the _____ and decision processes of other states.

- A) alliances
- B) maritime regimes
- C) internal affairs
- D) philanthropic affairs

Answer: C

Page Reference: 50

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

25. A recent historical example of the principle of state sovereignty is _____.

- 1. Rebel strikes in Somalia
- 2. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait
- 3. North Korea's violation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty
- 4. China's withdrawal from the international system

Answer: C

Page Reference: 50

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

26. Based on the logic of the balance of power, which of the following is a good example of an alliance that can be said to be currently balancing the United States?
- A) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - B) The European Union (EU)
 - C) The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
 - D) The United Nations (UN)

Answer: B

Page Reference: 52–53

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

27. Which of the following conclusions can be derived from the data presented in Figure 2.2?
- A) At least part of the decrease in global opinion about the United States was not correlated to the Bush administration.
 - B) The war on terror has led to an increase in favorability ratings among virtually all countries surveyed.
 - C) Global public opinion of the United States varies widely based on regions.
 - D) Favorability ratings of the United States have continued to increase throughout the Obama administration.

Answer: C

Page Reference: 53

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

28. The current constellation of power in the international system could best be described as a _____ system.
- A) unipolar
 - B) bipolar
 - C) tripolar
 - D) multipolar

Answer: A

Page Reference: 56–57

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

29. According to power transition theorists, who argue that the most dangerous time for major war is when power is relatively equally distributed, a war between _____ and _____ would be an example of this in action.
- A) China, the U.S.
 - B) Haiti, Dominican Republic
 - C) Germany, France
 - D) Mexico, the U.S.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 57

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

30. Which of the following is a potential realist explanation for why states engage in balancing behavior? They _____.
- A) do not trust each other
 - B) believe that a balance of power provides peace
 - C) are trying to maintain instability in the international system
 - D) believe that a balance of power provides influence

Answer: A

Page Reference: 52–53

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Analyze It

31. Hegemony _____.
- A) causes instability in the international system
 - B) reduces anarchy and deters aggression in the international system
 - C) enhances the sovereignty of less-powerful states
 - D) tends to allow conflicts among middle powers or small states

Answer: B

Page Reference: 59

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Analyze It

32. Which of the following is a factor that likely explains the choice of the United States to be isolationist or internationalist in its foreign policy in the 20th century?
- A) Regional economic considerations
 - B) International hegemony considerations
 - C) American security concerns
 - D) International law and organizations

Answer: C

Page Reference: 59–60

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Analyze It

33. Which of the following factors can explain why the United States is ambiguous about the use of multilateralism in its foreign policy?
- A) America's superpower status
 - B) The cost of dues to multilateral organizations such as the UN
 - C) Skepticism about the abilities and goals of national organizations
 - D) Lack of the ability to disband international organizations

Answer: A

Page Reference: 60

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Analyze It

34. How does the great power system of the 20th century compare to that of the 18th and 19th centuries?

- A) The great power system in the 20th century was global, whereas the great power system in the 18th and 19th centuries was European.
- B) The U.S. dominated the great power system of the 20th century, whereas France dominated the great power system of the 18th and 19th centuries.
- C) The Concert of Europe was a feature of the great power system of the 20th century, whereas the great power system of the 18th and 19th centuries saw constant conflict in Europe.
- D) World Wars I and II were major conflicts in the great power system of the 20th century, whereas the great power system of the 18th and 19th centuries saw no conflicts between more than two states.

Answer: A

Page Reference: pgs. 61–63

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Analyze It

35. The fluidity of alliances is underscored by _____.

- A) democrats
- B) anarchists
- C) realists
- D) Maoists

Answer: C

Page Reference: 63

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

36. After the Cold War ended NATO forces were _____.

- A) cut
- B) expanded
- C) kept stable
- D) attacked

Answer: A

Page Reference: 65

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

37. The Organization of African Unity reformed as the _____, a stronger organization with a continent-wide Parliament, central bank, and court.

- A) African Community
- B) African Union
- C) Organization of African States
- D) Africans United

Answer: B

Page Reference: 70

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

38. Most modern alliances _____.
- A) are formalized in written treaties
 - B) concern military and economic issues
 - C) exist for one issue at one time
 - D) are often broken without consequences

Answer: A

Page Reference: 63

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

39. Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty calls for members to come to the defense of a fellow member under attack. It was invoked for the first time when _____.
- A) the Soviet Union and East Germany constructed the Berlin Wall
 - B) Ethiopia attacked Somalia
 - C) Serbs attacked Bosnia in 1994
 - D) the United States came under terrorist attack in 2001

Answer: D

Page Reference: 65

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

40. Choices about how capabilities are used in situations and whether or not a state is willing to use its capabilities are known as _____.
- A) foreign policy
 - B) power strategies
 - C) bargaining decisions
 - D) negotiating decisions

Answer: B

Page Reference: 73

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

41. Which of the following best describes China's policy toward Taiwan?
- A) Liberal institutionalism
 - B) Social Constructivism
 - C) Realism
 - D) Marxism

Answer: C

Page Reference: 73

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

42. Which of the following are MOST likely to benefit from extended deterrence in an alliance?

- A) Great powers
- B) Middle powers
- C) Small powers
- D) Fluid powers

Answer: A

Page Reference: 64

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Analyze It

43. Which of the following is a concern connected to the recent expansion of NATO membership?

- A) Consensus in decision-making is becoming less difficult.
- B) Enlargement may be seen as a threat by others.
- C) Coordination and cooperation will become less difficult.
- D) The costs of the organization will be larger for each individual member.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 65-67

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Analyze It

44. Rationality implies which of the following?

- A) States are unitary actors that can think about their actions coherently and make choices.
- B) States can identify their interests and put priorities on them.
- C) States are capable of performing cost-benefit analysis on actions.
- D) States' decisions always have beneficial consequences.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 75–76

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

45. How does a zero-sum game compare to a non-zero-sum game?

- A) In a zero-sum game, one player's gain is by definition equal to the other's loss, whereas in a non-zero-sum game, players' gains and losses cancel each other out.
- B) In a zero-sum game, one player's gain is by definition equal to the other's loss, whereas in a non-zero-sum game, it is possible for both players to gain or lose.
- C) In a zero-sum game, both players win, whereas in a non-zero-sum game, both players lose.
- D) Zero-sum games are more typical in international political economy, whereas non-zero-sum games are more typical in international security.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 77

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

46. The typical outcome in the Prisoner's Dilemma is that _____.
- A) neither prisoner confesses, thereby assuring the best outcome for both
 - B) both prisoners confess, thereby assuring the best outcome for both
 - C) one prisoner decides not to confess, believing he can do so later
 - D) both prisoners confess, thereby assuring each is worse off than if they both did not confess

Answer: D

Page Reference: 77–78

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

47. Some liberalists have argued that introducing communication to the Prisoner's Dilemma in the form of a lawyer that can relay messages between both prisoners could change the payoff matrix in favor of cooperation. Applied to international relations, who or what could play the role of the "lawyer"?
- A) A local neighborhood organization
 - B) A superpower like the United States
 - C) A regional organization like the South Asian Association
 - D) An individual like a military officer

Answer: B

Page Reference: 77–78

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

48. India faces which of the following concerns with its neighbor China?
- A) Both claim the region of Kashmir as part of their national territory.
 - B) China is blamed for Islamic militant attacks in India.
 - C) China is a major rival in the region but is willing to discuss trade and military cooperation.
 - D) India relies on Chinese pipelines to ship oil and gas into East Asia.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 72

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Analyze It

49. An arms race is typically the result of _____ decisions made by the parties involved in it.
- A) paranoid
 - B) ill-informed
 - C) rational
 - D) pessimistic

Answer: C

Page Reference: 75

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Analyze It

50. Which of the following is true about rationality?

- A) Decision-makers often lack necessary information to accurately estimate the costs of an action.
- B) It is relatively easy to determine the national interest, because all states are interested in power.
- C) States arrive at decisions through their strongest leader, which is also known as the unitary-actor assumption.
- D) It is easy to calculate intangible political benefits against the tangible costs of a war.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 75–76

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Analyze It

TRUE-FALSE

51. Realists believe that States are the least important actors in IR.

Answer: FALSE

Page Reference: 45

A-Head: Realism

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

52. A realist likely believes that, “The national interest is defined as the acquisition, and retention, of power.”

Answer: TRUE

Page Reference: 44

A-Head: Realism

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

53. Being landlocked is a geopolitical concern of states.

Answer: TRUE

Page Reference: 49

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

54. The argument that a dominant state can enforce international rules, avoid collective-action problems, and encourage peace is known as the democratic stability theory.

Answer: FALSE

Page Reference: 59

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Analyze It

55. Cohesion within an alliance tends to be highest in an alliance among states with divergent interests but a common enemy.

Answer: FALSE

Page Reference: 64

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

56. Scholars have a difficult time understanding international alliances due to their immense fluidity.

Answer: TRUE

Page Reference: 71

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

57. A potential problem of forming an alliance is that great powers will be dragged into wars with each other if their respective client states go to war.

Answer: TRUE

Page Reference: 64

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

58. Deterrence is defined as the threat to punish another actor if it takes a certain negative action.

Answer: TRUE

Page Reference: 74

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

59. The wealth of trust between the two prisoners is the most likely explanation of the Prisoner's Dilemma.

Answer: FALSE

Page Reference: 77–78

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

60. Some liberalists have argued that introducing communication to the Prisoner's Dilemma in the form of a lawyer that can relay messages between both prisoners could change the payoff matrix in favor of cooperation. Applied to international relations, a regional organization like NATO could play the role of the "lawyer."

Answer: TRUE

Page Reference: pgs. 77–78

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

FILL IN THE BLANK

61. The foundation of realism is the principle of _____.

Answer: dominance

Page Reference: 44

A-Head: Realism

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

62. The importance of the Suez Canal as a strategic trade route is an example of _____.

Answer: geopolitics

Page Reference: 49

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

63. The term _____ refers to the number of independent power centers in the system.

Answer: polarity

Page Reference: 56

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

64. Since the 1990s the U.S. Congress expressed skepticism of the _____ and other international agencies.

Answer: U.N.

Page Reference: 60

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

65. According to the power transition theory, a superpower may initiate a _____ to ward off a potential challenger.

Answer: preventive war

Page Reference: 57

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

66. The belief that the use of nuclear weapons in international relations is taboo is an example of a global _____.

Answer: norm

Page Reference: 49-50

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

67. A powerful state's utilization of _____ to discourage attacks on weaker clients describes extended deterrence.

Answer: threats

Page Reference: 68

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

68. The issue of _____ relates to the question of what country or countries bear the costs of an alliance.

Answer: burden sharing

Page Reference: 64

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

69. A _____ refers to a situation in which what one player wins, but the other loses.

Answer: zero-sum game

Page Reference: 77

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

70. The assumption that states are single entities that can think about their actions coherently and make choices when exercising power is known as the _____ assumption.

Answer: unitary-actor

Page Reference: 76

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

SHORT ANSWER

71. Sun Tzu, Thucydides, and Thomas Hobbes are all considered as to be thinkers who shaped what we call a realist approach to politics. Use what you've learned about these thinkers and about the realist approach across history, and discuss how the realist approach remains relevant, as well as why it might be less useful than it was pre-9/11.

Page Reference: 43

A-Head: Realism

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

72. Critics of realism have sometimes referred to the theory as a “self-fulfilling” prophecy. What do you supposed they mean by this?

Page Reference: 43–45

A-Head: Realism

Skill Level: Analyze It

73. What does the power to influence look like in contemporary international relations? What nations do you perceive to be growing in this ability to exert influence on the global stage?

Page Reference: 45–49

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Analyze It

74. Alliances necessarily obligate members to come to the aid of another, even if not all members are under, or threatened by, attack. To what extent might this undermine sovereignty? In your answer, be sure to explain the concept of sovereignty and the reasons why alliances form in the first place.

Page Reference: 63–71

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

75. Identify a real-world issue that exemplifies a Prisoner’s Dilemma. What is the significance of Prisoner’s Dilemma for international relations scholars?

Page Reference: 76–79

A-Head: Strategy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

ESSAY

76. Realism is a theory of international relations with long and widespread intellectual roots. While underlying assumptions have remained essentially the same, scholars and practitioners have refined the principles and rules of behavior for centuries. Trace this development, specifying who the primary contributors to realism have been and what the particular contribution of each has been.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Outline what realist theory is.
2. Compare and contrast those foundational principles of realism as they have changed or fallen out of favor over time, in the context of those which have remained constant. Such principles may relate to power, human nature, international order, and potential for peace.
3. If possible, students should cite examples such as World War I and the Vietnam War from the text to illustrate the development of realism in international relations.
4. Outline the primary contributors to realism, such as Sun Tzu, Hobbes, Machiavelli, Morgenthau, etc., and their particular contributions.
5. Perhaps conclude with an evaluation of the value of the contribution of each figure.

Page Reference: 43–49

A-Head: Realism, Power

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

77. Libyan revolutionaries initially struggled to overthrow authoritarian leader Muammar Gaddafi until these rebels received military support from the U.S. and NATO. How might “soft power” and “hard power” have been utilized alternatively in the revolutionaries’ struggle against the Libyan regime? How might each of these two types of power be said to have contributed to the success in defeating that regime?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Describe the aspects of “soft” and “hard” power, and briefly profile the opposing sides of the Libyan civil war.
2. Explain why the revolutionaries struggled to overthrow Gaddafi and how military support from the U.S. and NATO made a critical difference in their struggle.

3. Evaluate the role of diplomacy, strategic communications, foreign assistance, civic action and economic reconstruction and development (as soft power) in the Libyan revolutionaries' struggle, and the role of military and aggressive economic influence (as hard power) in that same struggle.
4. Assesses how key elements of each type of power might have aided in the defeat of the Gaddafi regime.
5. Offer a concise summary and effective conclusion.

Page Reference: 45–49

A-Head: Power

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

78. The concept of balance of power is fundamental in international relations. What does it mean? How meaningful can it be at the beginning of the 21st century, given the impact of globalization and modern warfare in which one's opponents may not be attached to any particular state? Is it possible that it requires redefinition? If so, what should it mean? If not, why not?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Provide a satisfactory explanation of how balance of power is crucial to international relations, employing the key terms military capabilities and dominance.
2. Explain how the complexities created by globalization and modern warfare impact the significance of balance of power, noting the fluidity of alliances and policies necessary when one's opponents may not be attached to any particular state, as well as the increasing emphasis on economic power over military power.
3. Describe the redefinition that such an evolving and evolved role of balance of power appears to demand, taking into account the details already touched upon, and perhaps those elements of future international relations that might require this redefinition.
4. If the concept of balance of power does not appear to require definition, a vigorous analysis of why not will be necessary.
5. Provide a concise and effective conclusion.

Page Reference: 50

A-Head: The International System

Skill Level: Analyze It

79. When might states involve themselves in “chicken”? Why? Describe an historical instance of chicken that has occurred on the world stage between the 1960s and today. What was at stake for the players, and what were their particular interests in pursuing this “game.” Be sure to support your interpretation with logical argumentation and empirical evidence.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Describe the nations who might be most likely to engage in “chicken,” and why. Such states might include, most prominently, North Korea, Iran, Cuba, and perhaps Russia or China, etc.
2. Explain that China and Russia might be most likely to engage in “chicken” because they have significant power and yet not entirely stable nations, and North Korea, Iran, and perhaps Cuba might be

most likely to engage in “chicken” because they have a relatively limited amount of power and international support, contributing to their relatively unstable regimes.

3. Describe a specific modern instance of “chicken.” The Cuban Missile Crisis, or Iraq’s invasion and occupation of Kuwait would serve well.
4. Assesses the risks and rewards for both sides, citing, in the case of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the risk to both sides of nuclear war and the appearance of weakness in the face of backing down, while peace and the projection of power were the potential rewards for both sides, not to mention the rewards of continued containment of Cuba and Soviet influence in the Caribbean for the U.S., on the one hand, and expanded Soviet influence in the Caribbean, on the other.
5. Offer a concise summary and effective conclusion.

Page Reference: 63–71

A-Head: Alliances

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

80. “The central theme of international relations is not evil but tragedy. States often share common interest, but the structure of the situation prevents them from bringing about the mutually desired situation.” (Robert Jervis)

The above quote symbolizes an overwhelming problem in international relations today. What is that problem, and why does it plague international relations in particular? What, if anything, can be done about it? Justify your response.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Provide an outline of the role of “tragedy” in international relations.
2. Explain why Jervis might emphasize the word “tragedy”, rather than the word “evil.”
3. Describe how a more cooperation-based international community creates greater opportunity for tragedy to be created or allowed to persist.
4. Evaluate how this problem is particularly prominent in international relations, and how cooperation does not inherently have to equate to slowness of action, or lack of action altogether.
5. Provide a concise and effective conclusion.

Page Reference: 43-79

A-Head: Realism, Power, The International System, Alliances, Strategy

Skill Level: Analyze It