

Contents

Chapter 1	Trends, Actors, and Concepts	1
Chapter 2	An Emerging Global Civil Society	6
Chapter 3	International Relations in Historical Perspective	13
Chapter 4	Thinking Theoretically	20
Chapter 5	Power: Interests, Objectives, and Capabilities of States	26
Chapter 6	Diplomacy: Managing Relations among States	33
Chapter 7	Force: Wars, Just Wars, and Armed Intervention	39
Chapter 8	International Cooperation: International Organizations, Alliances, and Coalitions	45
Chapter 9	Controlling Global Armaments	52
Chapter 10	International Terrorism and Transnational Crime	59
Chapter 11	Global Economy: Politics and Capitalism	66
Chapter 12	The Political Economy of International Trade, Finance, and Regional Integration	73
Chapter 13	The Political Economy of Investment and Sustainable Development	80
Chapter 14	The Global Environment	87
Chapter 15	Religion, Nationalism, and Conflicting Identities	93
Chapter 16	Humanitarianism: Human Rights and Refugees	100

Chapter 1 Trends, Actors, and Concepts

- 1) The end of the "Cold War" is associated with all of the following EXCEPT
- A) East versus West.
 - B) communism versus capitalism.
 - C) North versus South.
 - D) fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

- 2) The development of a game plan or road map for the textbook
- A) provides a complete explanation of current events.
 - B) provides guidance of what to look at and discard.
 - C) tells students exactly how to think about the world.
 - D) completely explains important contemporary conflicts.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

- 3) The theoretical framework provided by the authors of this text includes
- A) security, economy and identity.
 - B) power, interdependence, and decision-making.
 - C) democracy, totalitarianism, and dictatorship.
 - D) politics, economics, and international relations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5, 14

- 4) In relation to globalization, two key trends identified by the authors include increasing global interdependence and
- A) isolationism.
 - B) crises of authority.
 - C) reciprocal obligation.
 - D) chaos.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 5, 7

- 5) "Global civil society" refers to
- A) increasing levels of democratization and capitalistic domination.
 - B) decreasing levels of crime.
 - C) networks of relations among people and the rule of law.
 - D) countries that are more "civil" and therefore less warlike.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

- 6) Globalization among states, societies, and non-state actors has
- A) decreased substantially over the last century.
 - B) decreased slightly in recent decades.
 - C) remained about the same over the decades.
 - D) increased substantially over the decades.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 4-5

- 7) A crisis of authority is evident in all of the following EXCEPT
- A) fragmentation of states marked by inter-communal strife.
 - B) antigovernment terrorist movements.
 - C) the collapse of public order in some African states.
 - D) the survival of constitutional monarchies in various parts of the world.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

- 8) The major actor in world politics is
- A) the state.
 - B) the international organization.
 - C) the multinational corporation.
 - D) global civil society.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

- 9) The domestic duties or responsibilities of a state typically include all of the following EXCEPT
- A) maintaining international order.
 - B) ensuring the economic welfare of its citizens.
 - C) defending the physical security of the population.
 - D) providing a focus for loyalty and identity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9-10

- 10) A bilateral or multilateral institution created by states in order to pursue common objectives is called a(n)
- A) non-governmental organization (NGO).
 - B) system of global governance.
 - C) world government.
 - D) international (or intergovernmental) organization.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 10

- 11) The United Nations is an example of a(n)
- A) unilateral organization.
 - B) world government.
 - C) non-governmental organization.
 - D) international (or intergovernmental) organization.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 11

- 12) Amnesty International is an example of a(n)
- A) unilateral organization.
 - B) world government.
 - C) non-governmental organization.
 - D) international (or intergovernmental) organization.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

- 13) Globalization is evident in the
- A) economic realm.
 - B) social realm.
 - C) military and security realm.
 - D) all of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5-7

- 14) International or multinational banks are motivated primarily by
- A) the financial objectives of their stockholders and stakeholders.
 - B) the economic well-being of the states in which they operate.
 - C) the well-being of the international community as a whole.
 - D) security concerns of international (or intergovernmental) organizations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

- 15) "States as well as individuals and organizations that aggregate individual interests within or outside particular states but operate typically beyond the border of any single state" refers to
- A) global civil society.
 - B) international autarky.
 - C) realism.
 - D) MNCs.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

- 16) Which of the following is NOT one of the three key concepts used to organize the material in the book?
- A) security
 - B) economy
 - C) identity
 - D) All of the above are used.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

- 17) Authority consists of a
- A) legitimate right to command.
 - B) legitimate right to enforce rules.
 - C) moral and legal quality.
 - D) all of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

- 18) Globalization can include
- A) environmental degradation.
 - B) labor exploitation.
 - C) spread of viruses.
 - D) spread of crime and terrorism.
 - E) all of the above.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 4

- 19) Three major images of international relations include all of the below EXCEPT
- A) realism.
 - B) liberalism (pluralism).
 - C) transcendentalism.
 - D) economic structuralism.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

- 20) As defined in this chapter, which of the following is not a NGO?
A) United Nations
B) Doctors Without Borders
C) MNCs
D) terrorist organizations
Answer: A
Page Ref: 11-13
- 21) The globalization of sports is essentially restricted to golf and soccer.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
- 22) Globalization is restricted to the realm of economics.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
- 23) Third World countries are especially vulnerable to changes in the value of basic commodities.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
- 24) What we now call "globalization" was a significant phenomenon even before the twentieth century.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
- 25) Despite the publicity they may receive, individuals are essentially irrelevant to the study of international relations and world politics.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 13
- 26) This chapter provided leads on finding international careers and jobs.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
- 27) "Jihad" means "submission to Azzam."
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3
- 28) Two major themes in the book are globalization and crises of authority.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
- 29) An example of a "norm" would include increase in global warming.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
- 30) "NGO" stands for "non-global organizations."
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11

- 31) Define and discuss the two key trends introduced in this chapter: (a) increasing globalization and (b) crises of authority. In what ways do they seem to be running or acting in the same or opposite directions?
- 32) What is the difference between "international relations" and "world politics"? How can the use of one term over the other impact our analysis of events and what we examine?
- 33) Why do states dominate most conventional discussions of world politics? What other actors in world politics challenge the state's preeminence? Rank these other actors in order of importance.
- 34) In what ways do globalization and crises of authority seem to be running or acting in the same or opposite directions?
- 35) Rank in order of relative importance the roles played by states, international and nongovernmental organizations, and individuals in the processes of international relations and world politics. Discuss the reasons for the order you have specified.