

## Test Bank Questions

### Prologue

1. Which of the following is dominant in contemporary global politics?
  - a. Inertia.
  - b. Change.
  - c. Continuity.
  - d. Both change and continuity.
2. What is the key difference between “international politics” and “global politics”?
  - a. International politics is limited to the study of war.
  - b. International politics is limited to the interactions of states.
  - c. Global politics omits economic issues.
  - d. Global politics does not include interstate interaction.
3. Why is rapid change dangerous in global politics?
  - a. Leaders find it difficult to understand what is taking place.
  - b. The increasing destructive power of new weapons.
  - c. Leaders require more education than in the past.
  - d. Politicians do not have the time to consult citizens.
4. What is a “collective dilemma”?
  - a. A military threat to an alliance.
  - b. Widespread pessimism among leaders concerning the future.
  - c. An issue that forces enemies to cooperate.
  - d. A problem that no single state can solve.
5. Which of the following is not a contemporary threat in global politics?
  - a. Overpopulation in the developing world.
  - b. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
  - c. The challenge of communist expansion.
  - d. Religious and ethnic extremism.
6. Which of the following is a source for optimism.
  - a. The development of renewable sources of energy.

- b. The spread of democratic aspirations.
  - c. A decline in interstate warfare.
  - d. All of the above.
7. What process has linked the fates of human beings around the world?
- a. Internationalization.
  - b. Radicalization.
  - c. Supranationalism
  - d. Globalization.
8. Which of the following is described as a “rogue state”?
- a. Pakistan.
  - b. China.
  - c. North Korea.
  - d. Iraq.
9. What great writer sought to identify the causes and consequences of war “for eternity”?
- a. Thucydides.
  - b. Aristotle.
  - c. Euripides.
  - d. Livy.
10. In what way were the 9/11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington unlike Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941?
- a. They took place without a declaration of war.
  - b. They were carried out by a nonstate actor.
  - c. They involved the use of aircraft.
  - d. They were carried out while negotiations were being carried on with the United States.
11. Which of the following is an important change in global politics?
- a. States have a greater capacity to protect their citizens.
  - b. Agreement has been reached on when Russia will leave the Crimea.
  - c. The role of territory has declined.
  - d. Sovereignty has become the legal basis of states’ independence.
12. Which of the following were early terrorists?
- a. The Zealots.

- b. The Ultras.
  - c. The Young Turks.
  - d. Les Agents Provocateurs.
13. Which of the following countries has joined the global economic system since the Cold War?
- a. India.
  - b. Brazil.
  - c. China.
  - d. Iran.
14. What were the chief protagonists in the Peloponnesian War?
- a. Thebes and Athens.
  - b. Rome and Macedonia.
  - c. Byzantium and Islam.
  - d. Sparta and Athens.
15. What international relations theorists proposed long-cycle theory?
- a. Jack Levy and William Thompson.
  - b. Harold and Margaret Sprout.
  - c. George Modelski and William Thompson.
  - d. Jack Levy and John Vasquez.
16. What do we call the theory that a hegemon will be challenged by another great power at the point where the latter becomes roughly as powerful as the hegemon?
- a. Power transition theory.
  - b. Democratic peace theory.
  - c. Postmodern theory.
  - d. Expected utility theory.
17. What are international regimes?
- a. Universal international organizations.
  - b. Informal networks of nongovernmental groups, international institutions, and government bureaucracies.
  - c. Alliances led by a single superpower.
  - d. Nongovernmental organizations.
18. Which of the following reflected unilateralism in foreign policy?
- a. America's 2003 invasion of Iraq.

- b. NATO's 1999 intervention in Kosovo.
  - c. UN authorization of military intervention in Libya in 2011.
  - d. The Rwanda genocide of 1994.
19. Which of the following was not a global hegemon?
- a. The Netherlands.
  - b. Portugal.
  - c. Great Britain.
  - d. Germany.
20. What type of issue does Greenpeace seek to influence?
- a. Women's rights.
  - b. Human rights.
  - c. Economic development.
  - d. Environment.
21. Where has democracy spread in recent decades?
- a. Australia.
  - b. North America.
  - c. Europe.
  - d. Latin America.
22. Which of the following is *not* regarded as a "weapon of mass destruction"?
- a. Improvised explosive devices.
  - b. Hydrogen bombs.
  - c. Anthrax spores.
  - d. Mustard gas.
23. Which of the following might be called an emerging economy?
- a. Zimbabwe.
  - b. Canada.
  - c. India.
  - d. Japan.
24. Which of the following global institutions has acquired greater global authority in recent decades?
- a. The World Trade Organization.
  - b. The GATT.
  - c. The Pan-American Union.

d. The Universal Postal Union.

25. Which of the following describes the trend in warfare among states in recent decades?

a. It has increased.

b. It has only involved great powers.

c. It has remained roughly at the same level for a century.

d. It has declined.

### Answers

1. d.

2. b.

3. a.

4. d.

5. c.

6. d.

7. d.

8. c.

9. a.

10. b.

11. c.

12. a.

13. c.

14. d.

15. c.

16. a.

17. b.

18. a.

19. d.

20. d.

21. d.

22. a.

23. c.