

## Chapter 2

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#### Multiple Choice Section

1. The kinship-based modes of accumulation
  - \*a) Primarily rely on normative regulation
  - b) Never allow people to marry their cousins
  - c) Always reckon descent in the female line
  - d) Always organize exchange as trade in which money is used to buy commodities
  - e) Use social media during family gatherings
2. A world-system, as defined and discussed in Chapter 2, is:
  - a) A global transportation and communications conglomerate
  - \*b) A set of human interaction networks that connect polities with one another
  - c) The ways in which people conceptualize the cosmos
  - d) An international sports association
  - e) All life forms on the Earth
3. As discussed and defined in Chapter 2, a polity is:
  - a) A special interest group
  - b) An association of entertainers who specialize in topical themes
  - \*c) A human authority structure that is theoretically autonomous and sovereign
  - d) Never a tribe or a chiefdom.
  - e) Always smaller than an empire
4. Core/periphery differentiation exists when:
  - a) Groups with different average height are engaged in warfare
  - \*b) Polities with different population densities are interacting with one another
  - c) When polities with the same average population densities are trading with one another
  - d) When hill people think that valley people are fat and lazy.
5. The word “world” in “world-systems” refers to:
  - a) The planet Earth
  - b) Europe
  - \*c) A group of polities that are importantly interconnected.
  - d) The World Series
  - e) The ways in which places are conceptualized by people.
6. The modern world-system is:
  - \*a) A single integrated global economy
  - b) The connectedness among peoples in Latin America
  - c) Smaller than the Mongolian Empire
  - d) A system that emerged because China rose to hegemony
  - e) A system in which the tributary modes of accumulation are predominant.

7. Core powers in the modern world-system are:
  - a) All inhabited primarily by people of European descent
  - \*b) The countries with the highest levels of economic development
  - c) All the member states of the United Nations
  - d) Have legitimate authority over all the peoples of the world
  - e) Have always been the most important power centers on Earth
  
8. The countries in the modern semiperiphery are:
  - \*a) Either relatively large or smaller but with medium levels of economic development
  - b) Mostly concentrated in Africa
  - c) All former colonies of European states
  - d) All countries that contain relatively high concentrations of natural resources
  - e) Are ripe for revolution and ready to challenge the global centers of power
  - f) Stealing intellectual property.
  
9. The hegemonic sequence in the modern world-system refers to:
  - a) The succession of moral supremacy as designated by the Pope of Rome
  - b) The acquisition of a map to the human genome
  - \*c) The rise and fall of economic power and leadership of three polities that were formerly semiperipheral
  - d) The incorporation of Asia into the modern world-system
  - e) A pact among the Great Powers to cooperate with one another.
  
10. The spatial boundaries of world-systems:
  - a) Got larger as communications and transportation technologies developed
  - b) Include important types of interaction that may have different spatial ranges
  - c) Are often smaller for low-value goods than for high-value goods
  - d) Include networks of fighting and allying polities
  - \*e) All of the above.
  
11. Normative regulation based on consensually-held values does not work well by itself to allow elites to extract surplus from direct producers because:
  - a) Commoners just want to get fat and have babies
  - b) Elites often squabble amongst themselves
  - \*c) Non-elites can easily contest the ideologies that mandate them to turn over their surplus product to elites
  - d) People cannot migrate to regions with lower taxes
  - e) Stored food spoils
  
12. A commodity, as defined in Chapter 2, is:
  - a) something that is produced for the purpose of providing gifts
  - b) a good that is unique
  - \*c) produced for sale in a price-setting market for purposes of making profit
  - d) something that cannot be exchanged for money