

Chapter 2 [https://selldocx.com/products
test-bank-strategy-in-the-contemporary-world-6th-edicion-by-john-baylis-6e-nan](https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-strategy-in-the-contemporary-world-6th-edicion-by-john-baylis-6e-nan)

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 01

01) The Ancient Greek word 'strategia' or 'strategike', from which our modern word 'strategy' is derived, has what meaning?

a. The art of the soldier

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 19

b. The art of war

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 19

c. The art of employing force

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 19

*d. The art of generalship; ruse

Feedback: Correct. See page 19

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 02

02) During the Peloponnesian War, both Spartans and Athenians resorted to strategies of attrition because their favoured forms of power were asymmetrical, therefore preventing them from directly confronting each other.

*a. True

Feedback: Correct. See page 21

b. False

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 21

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 03

03) How did the Byzantines handle their enemies?

a. They employed their limited and overstretched forces effectively.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 24

b. They relied upon the soft power of their culture.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 24

c. They spread Christianity to their neighbours.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 24

*d. All of the above

Feedback: Correct. See page 24

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 04

04) According to chapter 2 in *Strategy in the Contemporary World*, each of the following was a key aspect of the 'grand strategy' of Philip II of Spain, **except**:

*a. He focused on ideological objectives, and did not attempt to use technological inventions like sea power to advance his goals.

Feedback: Correct. See page 27

b. He sought to preserve his inheritance, which was threatened by the insurgence of the Protestant Dutch in search of independence.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 27

c. He tried to keep what he had acquired during his lifetime, namely the English crown through his marriage with Mary Tudor (lost when she died before having children) and the crown of Portugal.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 27

d. He championed Catholicism globally with the ultimate goal of re-establishing a universal monarchy.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 27

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 05

05) How did medieval strategies generally differ from those of later times?

a. They sought out decisive battles.

Feedback: Incorrect. See pages 25–6

*b. Refuge was sought behind fortifications.

Feedback: Correct. See pages 25–6

c. Raids were preferred.

Feedback: Incorrect. See pages 25–6

d. All of the options given are correct.

Feedback: Incorrect. See pages 25–6

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 06

06) Which of these developments preceded the increasing complexity of strategic thinking in the late sixteenth century?

a. A growing state apparatus

Feedback: Incorrect. See pages 26–7

b. Technological innovation

Feedback: Incorrect. See pages 26–7

c. Advances in navigation and shipping

Feedback: Incorrect. See pages 26–7

*d. All of the options given are correct.

Feedback: Correct. See pages 26–7

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 07

07) Why did Louis XIV and Frederick II not fail even when facing most of Europe in war, although Napoleon later did?

a. Their strategies were superior in both conception and execution.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 29

*b. They did not seek regime change but rather territorial enlargement.

Feedback: Correct. See page 29

c. Important great powers stayed out of the wars of Louis XIV and Frederick II.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 29

d. Louis XIV and Frederick II always had superior manpower, unlike Napoleon.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 29

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 08

08) How was the American Revolutionary War a crucial precedent for the French Revolutionary Wars?

a. It pitted France against Britain for the first time

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 30

b. It indicated that waging wars in a theatre an ocean away was foolhardy.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 30

c. German mercenaries were an important source of manpower.

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 30

*d. Militia and other irregulars were extensively used.

Feedback: Correct. See page 30

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 09

9) Napoleon's favoured strategy was to deal with other states one at a time, signing bilateral treaties to be broken when the time was right, and attacking the next victim during the lull with the previous foe.

*a. True

Feedback: Correct. See page 31

b. False

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 31

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 10

10) The Napoleonic Paradigm has been the norm for most of Europe's history.

a. True

Feedback: Incorrect. See page 32

***b.** False

Feedback: Correct . See page 32