

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1: WORLD POLITICS: COMPLEXITY AND COMPETING PROCESSES

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Conflict includes
 - a. Only war.
 - b. Harsh responses, sanctions, threats, and armed hostilities.
 - c. Only actions between states.
 - d. Both b and c.

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 3–4

2. To cooperate, political actors can operate
 - a. Within existing structures.
 - b. To start new structures.
 - c. Bilaterally or multilaterally.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 3–4

3. In comparison with peace, cooperation is
 - a. A broader concept.
 - b. A narrower concept.
 - c. Merely the absence of war.
 - d. Inherently passive.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 4

4. Cooperative efforts require
 - a. Government involvement.
 - b. International organization and state involvement.
 - c. Nongovernmental organization involvement.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 4

5. An international organization involves
 - a. Many different countries.
 - b. One country.
 - c. Nongovernmental groups.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Page(s): 6

6. Internal wars
 - a. Occur within a country's borders.
 - b. Can have regional and even worldwide consequences.

- c. Can develop into international conflicts.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Page(s): 4

7. Conflict and cooperation
- a. Should be considered mutually exclusive.
 - b. Should not be considered mutually exclusive.
 - c. Are dichotomous.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 6

8. Bilateral is
- a. Between two countries.
 - b. Two sided.
 - c. Between more than two countries.
 - d. Both a and b.

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 6

9. Multilateral is
- a. Between two countries.
 - b. Two sided.
 - c. Among three or more countries.
 - d. Both a and b.

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 6

10. Globalization occurs
- a. Culturally.
 - b. Politically.
 - c. Technologically.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 6

11. The process that pulls regions, subregions, states, and even subnational actors back to focus on their own specific and unique interests and concerns is
- a. Fragmentation.
 - b. Globalization.
 - c. Diaspora.
 - d. Cooperation.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 7

12. Which process could reduce a nation-states' autonomy?
- a. Fragmentation
 - b. Globalization
 - c. Diaspora
 - d. Cooperation

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 7

13. Which process drives the world economically, socially, and politically toward greater interdependence?
- a. Fragmentation
 - b. Globalization
 - c. Diaspora
 - d. Cooperation

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 6

14. International laws or norms that set the rules for cooperation are
- a. Trading blocs.
 - b. Globalization.
 - c. International regimes.
 - d. Cooperation.

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Page(s): 7

15. Globalization's progress
- a. Has been slowed by resistance.
 - b. Has been unhindered.
 - c. Has been uncontested.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: a

Type: Applied

Page(s): 7

16. A generally accepted rule or standard is
- a. A norm.
 - b. Anarchic.
 - c. Genocide.
 - d. Diaspora.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 7

17. The fragmentation represented by World Wars I and II was
- a. A coincidence.
 - b. Inspired by rampant nationalism.
 - c. Caused by a misunderstanding in GATT.
 - d. Fueled by the IMF and World Bank.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 7

18. The fragmentation at the end of the Cold War included
- a. The breakup of the Soviet Union.
 - b. The breakup of Yugoslavia.
 - c. Internecine warfare in several African states.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Applied

Page(s): 8

19. A love of, and pride in, one's nation is

- a. Nationalism.
- b. Romanticism.
- c. Romantic nationalism.
- d. Diaspora.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 8

20. The systematic and deliberate extermination of a specific group of people is

- a. Nationalism.
- b. Romanticism.
- c. Genocide.
- d. Diaspora.

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 8–9

21. As a result of globalization, many have feared the world will become

- a. Peaceful.
- b. Cooperative.
- c. Homogenized.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Page(s): 10

22. People worldwide preserve their cultural heritage through

- a. Songs.
- b. Stories.
- c. Film.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Applied

Page(s): 10

23. The benefits of globalization have been deliberately sought by

- a. Many countries.
- b. All countries.
- c. Only the United States.
- d. All countries except those ruled by communists.

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Page(s): 10

24. In general, the reduction of government involvement, interference, or oversight is

- a. Nationalism.
- b. Romanticism.
- c. Genocide.
- d. Liberalization.

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 11

25. If the system lacks a legitimate, hierarchical, enforceable structure of authority and control, it is

- a. Romantic.

- b. Anarchic.
- c. Genocide.
- d. Diaspora.

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 12

26. The nuclear crisis in Iran and the international response to it are an example of
- a. Fragmentation.
 - b. Conflict.
 - c. Cooperation.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Applied

Page(s): 12

27. The tension between Western democracies on one side and Russia and China on the other over Iran's nuclear program is an example of
- a. Fragmentation.
 - b. Globalization.
 - c. Cooperation.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: a

Type: Applied

Page(s): 12

28. The ripple effect sent through the international system by Iran's actions concerning its nuclear program is an example of
- a. Fragmentation.
 - b. Globalization.
 - c. Cooperation.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 12–14

29. The multinational response to Iran's nuclear program is an example of
- a. Fragmentation.
 - b. Globalization.
 - c. Cooperation.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 12–14

30. Benefits of greater globalization include
- a. A much larger marketplace.
 - b. Access to different cultures.
 - c. Faster means of communication.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Applied

Page(s): 6–14

31. Downsides of globalization include
- a. Tensions created by migration.
 - b. Fear of homogenization.

- c. The flow of illegal narcotics.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Applied

Page(s): 6–14

32. Racism, cultural differences, and economic competition contribute to
- a. Fragmentation.
 - b. Globalization.
 - c. Cooperation.
 - d. Diaspora.

Answer: a

Type: Applied

Page(s): 14

Short-Answer Questions

1. What is an anarchic international system?
 - Lacking legitimate, hierarchical, enforceable structure of authority and control
 - No international police force or global system of justice
2. Define international organizations and give at least three examples.
 - An international institution involving many different countries
 - United Nations, NATO, Organization of the Petroleum Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC)
3. Define nongovernmental organizations and give at least three examples.
 - An association that is not affiliated with any local, state, or national government
 - Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fund, Doctors without Borders
4. Define and give examples of the process of globalization.
 - Increasing connectivity and interdependence globally (culturally, technologically, politically, militarily, and economically)
 - Often used in purely economic terms in reference to increased mobility of goods, services, labor, technology, and capital throughout the world
 - Examples: expansion through imperialism prior to World War I, growth of MNCs, activities of the United Nations, growth of the Internet
5. Define and give examples of fragmentation.
 - Adherence to or embracing of regional and even local political authority, economic development, social and cultural associations, ethnic or national divisions, and so on
 - Examples: World Wars I and II, dissolution of the Soviet Union, breakup of Yugoslavia, extreme nationalism, genocide in Rwanda
6. Define and give examples of cooperation in international relations.
 - Joint operation or action
 - Political actors proactively working together
 - Inherently active; requiring interaction and communication to achieve mutually agreeable outcomes
 - Examples: states working together in the United Nations, cooperation between IOs and NGOs, bilateral and multilateral treaties
7. Define and give examples of conflict in international relations.

- A state of disharmony or opposition; ranges from the withdrawal of diplomatic relations to full-blown war
 - Examples: World Wars I and II, Korean War, Vietnam War, war in Afghanistan, conflict over North Korea's nuclear program, conflict over Iran's nuclear program, war in Iraq
8. Define bilateral and multilateral relationships and give one example of each.
 - Bilateral: between two countries; China–Taiwan relations
 - Multilateral: among three or more countries; six-party talks concerning North Korea's nuclear program (China, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Russia, and the United States)
 9. Discuss the role of nationalism in fragmentation (be sure to define nationalism and give examples).
 - A love of, and pride in, one's country; the belief in one's nation's superiority and often in its related rights and privileges
 - Examples: World Wars I and II, the breakup of Yugoslavia
 10. Explain how American culture has been affected by globalization.
 - Americans watch foreign films, use housewares imported from Africa and Asia, eat authentic food from other countries, drink European beer and French sparkling water
 11. Has the world become homogenized? Why or why not?
 - Yes: There are products that can be consumed anywhere in the world (jeans, movies, soft drinks, television shows), and MNCs exist in all corners of the globe (McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken).
 - No: People still speak different languages and associate with a specific country; traditional foods are still consumed; heritage is preserved through songs, stories, theater, literature, poetry, film, and even commerce; McDonald's adapts its menu to local culture.
 12. Give examples of countries that have resisted globalization.
 - Ghana—A public official argued that puberty rites should be reintroduced to curb the instances of abortion, teenage pregnancy, and HIV/AIDS that he equated to Western-style marriage.
 - Iran—Prevention of foreign influence is written into the constitution.
 - North Korea—Prevention of foreign influence is a key principle in foreign policy.
 13. Discuss how the crisis over Iran's nuclear program highlights the processes of globalization and fragmentation and conflict and cooperation.
 - Fragmentation: buildup of tensions between international actors prevented unified response
 - Globalization: ripple effects throughout the international community
 - Conflict: tension between Iran and Israel
 - Cooperation: multilateral sanctions, diplomatic efforts, and involvement of the United Nations
 14. List some of the benefits of globalization.
 - Larger marketplace for jobs, goods, and services
 - Access to different cultures, foods, music, art, literature, and lifestyles
 - Faster, more reliable means of communication
 15. List some of the disadvantages of globalization.
 - Tensions created by migration
 - Fears of growing cultural homogeneity
 - Impossible-to-control product flows, including of illegal narcotics and nuclear technologies

Essay Questions

1. Identify a contemporary political, economic, technological, or social development that heightens *both* cooperation and conflict in the international system.
 - Possible examples: development of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan initially heightened tensions but led to discussions between the two sides; North Korea's nuclear program heightened tensions between North Korea and South Korea (as well as with the United States) but has led to the six-party talks and a breakthrough
2. Which trend in world politics is likely to gain strength in the near future—globalization or fragmentation? Give three examples of events or processes that show why one trend or the other is more likely to prevail.
 - Possible globalization examples: increasing dependence on foreign goods; increasing activities of IOs (e.g., the United Nations and African Union in Darfur); growth in the power of economic blocs (e.g., the EU and the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]).
 - Possible fragmentation examples: war in Iraq; global terrorism; the proliferation of WMDs
3. Demonstrate how the international system is not entirely anarchic.
 - Cooperation in the United Nations
 - Agreement on environmental solutions exemplified in the Kyoto Protocol
 - Countries in regional groups, such as the EU and NATO, agreeing to abide by certain standards and rules; accepted norms practiced throughout the world
4. Using historical or contemporary examples, explain how a state or region could simultaneously experience globalization and fragmentation.
 - One possible example: Use the United States to show participation in globalization through economic interdependence, membership in IOs (UN, NATO, NAFTA, etc.), and joint activities to resolve conflict (e.g., as a member of the six-party talks to resolve the conflict over North Korea's nuclear program).
 - U.S. experience with fragmentation can be demonstrated by the withdrawal from the ABM Treaty, the refusal to join the International Criminal Court, and the withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol. These activities demonstrate that the United States is willing to put national interests before collective concerns.
5. Identify three positive and three negative aspects of the internationalization of your own life. Would you prefer your life to become more globalized in the future or less so? Why?
 - Student's own view

CHAPTER 2: THEORY AND WORLD POLITICS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The issue of climate change is
- Accepted as fact by all scientists.
 - Believed to be false by all scientists.
 - Generating extremely strong international agreements.
 - Controversial and debated both nationally and internationally.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Page(s): 20

2. Those who bear the immediate costs of mitigating or addressing climate change argue
- There is no climate change.
 - Even if there is climate change, humans are not the cause.
 - Even if there is climate change, humans cannot control it.
 - All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Page(s): 20

3. Despite challenges to the claim of climate change, internationally
- It is being ignored.
 - Steps are being taken to address it.
 - Everyone agrees on the means to address the problem.
 - There is a consensus among developed and developing states.

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Page(s): 20–21

4. The UNFCCC is an international institution that promotes
- Cooperation.
 - Technology transfers.
 - Information sharing.
 - All of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Page(s): 22

5. Ungoverned areas shared by all countries are known as
- Global commons.
 - Common property.
 - International property.
 - International commons.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 22

6. A country's legislative approval of a treaty signed by the executive is
- Ratification.
 - Referendum.
 - Retaliation.
 - Collective action.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 22

7. The fact that there are domestic disagreements in countries about climate change reflects which major theme?
- a. Conflict
 - b. Cooperation
 - c. Globalization
 - d. Fragmentation

Answer: a

Type: Applied

Page(s): 22

8. The ability of states to come together to work on the issue of climate change illustrates which major theme?
- a. Conflict
 - b. Cooperation
 - c. Globalization
 - d. Fragmentation

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 22

9. The belief by developing countries that they should be allowed to pollute as a process of industrialization reflects which major theme?
- a. Conflict
 - b. Cooperation
 - c. Globalization
 - d. Fragmentation

Answer: d

Type: Applied

Page(s): 22

10. Agribusinesses cutting down the Amazon rain forest, contributing to climate change, is an example of which major theme?
- a. Conflict
 - b. Cooperation
 - c. Globalization
 - d. Fragmentation

Answer: c

Type: Applied

Page(s): 22

11. What is the purpose of the levels of analysis?
- a. To identify universal rules to explain world politics
 - b. To divide the huge, complex, confusing picture of world politics into analyzable pieces
 - c. To treat something created by people as naturally occurring
 - d. None of the above

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 24

12. Which level of analysis assumes that the anarchic structure of global politics explains how international affairs play out?
- a. Individual level
 - b. Domestic level
 - c. System level

- d. None of the above

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 24

13. All of the following are elements of the systemic level of analysis except

- a. States are unitary actors.
- b. States exist in an anarchic structure.
- c. States are rational actors.
- d. States are divided into democracies and nondemocracies.

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 24–25

14. Country A is the hegemon and is in negotiations to create a regional trading bloc with Countries B, C, and D. Investigating the influence and pressure exerted by Country A on all other countries is an example of the

- a. Individual level of analysis.
- b. Domestic level of analysis.
- c. System level of analysis.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: c

Type: Applied

Page(s): 24–25

15. When states are presumed to make the best possible decision, based on a set of priorities, they are described as

- a. Unitary actors.
- b. Rational actors.
- c. The hegemon.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 24

16. Which level of analysis would ask, “Can institutions such as the UNFCCC act independently of its member states?”

- a. Individual level
- b. Domestic level
- c. System level
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 25

17. Reliance on one’s own capabilities because there is no higher authority to which to appeal is

- a. Self-help.
- b. Zero-sum.
- c. Confidence building.
- d. Free riding.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 25

18. Arms races and arms control agreements exemplify what kind of international problem?

- a. Collective security
- b. Prisoner’s dilemma

- c. Free riders
- d. Balance of power

Answer: b

Type: Applied Page(s): 26

19. _____ is offered as a metaphor for how difficult it is to achieve international cooperation in an anarchic system.
- a. Collective security
 - b. World systems theory
 - c. Prisoner's dilemma
 - d. Balance-of-power theory

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 26

20. One of the assumptions of the prisoner's dilemma is that there are only _____ players.
- a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Six

Answers: a

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 26

21. The stag hunt game is focused on the role of
- a. Hunger in international relations.
 - b. Trust in cooperative endeavors.
 - c. Hunting strategies.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: b

Type: Applied Page(s): 27

22. Examining the effects of domestic structures, institutions, and cultures is characteristic of the
- a. Individual level of analysis.
 - b. Domestic level of analysis.
 - c. System level of analysis.
 - d. Institutional level of analysis.

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 28

23. Governments ruled by or subject to religious authority are
- a. Theocracies.
 - b. Secular regimes.
 - c. Oligarchies.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 29

24. Examining whether the Jewish lobby in the United States influences the U.S. government's decision to support Israel in certain foreign policies is an example of the
- a. Individual level of analysis.
 - b. Domestic level of analysis.
 - c. System level of analysis.

- d. None of the above.

Answer: d

Type: Applied Page(s): 28

25. The domestic level of analysis mostly stresses which of the following?

- a. The process by which foreign policy is made
- b. The balance of power
- c. The number of poles in the international system
- d. The personality traits of individual leaders

Answer: a

Type: Applied Page(s): 29

26. Which level of analysis would focus on “political culture”?

- a. Individual level of analysis
- b. Domestic level of analysis
- c. System level of analysis
- d. Institutional level of analysis

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 29–30

27. An independent variable is

- a. A causal factor.
- b. That which is acted upon.
- c. That which acts on something else.
- d. Both a and c.

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 31

28. Operational codes are

- a. A system of beliefs and a guide to action.
- b. Found only in national elites.
- c. A product of public opinion.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 32

29. In developing the concept of the operational code, Alexander George developed questions to identify which two types of beliefs?

- a. Philosophical and instrumental
- b. Philosophical and rational
- c. Instrumental and rational
- d. Rational and religious

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 32

30. In ascertaining one’s operational code, the following question is asked: Is the international system one of cooperation or conflict? This is what type of question?

- a. Psychological
- b. Philosophical
- c. Instrumental
- d. Irrational

Answer: b

Type: Applied Page(s): 32–34

31. A method of classification is called a

- a. Typology.
- b. Symbol.
- c. Worldview.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 35

32. Explaining the climate change debate by looking at the role of the Australian prime minister Kevin Rudd would be an example of the

- a. Individual level of analysis.
- b. Domestic level of analysis.
- c. System level of analysis.
- d. Institutional level of analysis.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual Page(s): 35

33. Which of the following levels of analysis allows for the greater ability to provide for a more generalizable explanation of a particular political phenomenon?

- a. Individual level of analysis
- b. Domestic level of analysis
- c. System level of analysis
- d. All of the above

Answer: c

Type: Applied Page(s): 37

34. Which of the following levels of analysis tends to be the most parsimonious and thus the most generalizable?

- a. Individual level of analysis
- b. Domestic level of analysis
- c. System level of analysis
- d. All of the above

Answer: c

Type: Applied Page(s): 37

35. Which level of analysis tends to be the most descriptive?

- a. Individual level of analysis
- b. Domestic level of analysis
- c. System level of analysis
- d. All of the above

Answer: a

Type: Applied Page(s): 37

36. _____ refers to factors that are considered adequate for determining a specific outcome; that is, these factors must be present to achieve the outcome.

- a. Objective factors
- b. Subjective factors
- c. Necessary and sufficient conditions

- d. Independent variables

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 38

37. The writings of the Greek historian Thucydides and Chinese philosopher Sun Tzu are part of the historical tradition of

- a. Realism.
- b. Liberalism.
- c. Constructivism.
- d. World systems theory.

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Page(s): 39

38. Realpolitik literally means

- a. Real politics.
- b. Political reality.
- c. Politics of realism.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Page(s): 39

39. Policy makers such as George Kennan and Henry Kissinger are associated with which international relations theory?

- a. Realism
- b. Hegemonic-stability theory
- c. Liberalism
- d. Constructivism

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Page(s): 39

40. Kenneth Waltz is a contributor to which variant of realism?

- a. Classical realism
- b. Structural realism
- c. Neoclassical realism
- d. Modern realism

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Page(s): 39

41. Which of the following paradigms emphasizes power politics and the amoral nature of humans in shaping interstate relations?

- a. Idealism
- b. Realism
- c. Collective security
- d. Marxism

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 39

42. The most important factor in the realist paradigm is

- a. Economics.
- b. International institutions.
- c. National security.

- d. Interdependence.

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 40

43. Which variant of realism focuses on the fearful and conflictual nature of humankind?

- a. Classical realism
- b. Structural realism
- c. Neoclassical realism
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 39

44. Structural realists are most concerned with

- a. Economics.
- b. Great powers.
- c. Interdependence.
- d. Collective security.

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 40

45. Structural realists are more concerned with _____ power than with _____ power.

- a. relative; absolute
- b. relative; finite
- c. absolute; relative
- d. economic type; military

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 40

46. Which variant of realism is concerned with polarity?

- a. Classical realism
- b. Structural realism
- c. Neoclassical realism
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 40

47. In terms of polarity, the Cold War would be an example of a

- a. Unipolar system.
- b. Bipolar system.
- c. Multipolar system.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 40

48. If a state “bandwagons,” it does which of the following?

- a. It joins with the coalition opposing a rising power.
- b. It joins forces with the rising power.
- c. It waits for other states to take responsibility for confronting aggression.
- d. It gets dragged into a war that it has no interest in fighting.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 41

49. Weak states allying themselves with a more powerful economy to reap the benefits of trade is an example of

- a. Bandwagoning.
- b. Balancing.
- c. Defecting.
- d. Deterrence.

Answer: a

Type: Applied

Page(s): 41

50. Consider the following scenario: the United States and other countries in the Western Hemisphere form a regional trade bloc to compete with China's growing economic power. This is an example of

- a. Bandwagoning.
- b. Balancing.
- c. Defecting.
- d. Deterrence.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 41

51. When considering climate change, structural realists would

- a. Look at world leaders and their leadership styles.
- b. Consider the role of legislative bodies.
- c. Consider the issue only as it affects relative power among the strongest states.
- d. Focus on the role of the United Nations.

Answer: c

Type: Applied

Page(s): 41

52. Classical realists tend to rely on the

- a. Individual level of analysis.
- b. Domestic level of analysis.
- c. System level of analysis.
- d. Institutional level of analysis.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 42

53. An early philosopher in the liberal vein, Hugo Grotius, wrote about all of the following except

- a. Just war.
- b. Natural law.
- c. International society.
- d. Social contracts.

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 43

54. _____ suggests that there are universal laws that transcend manmade rules and regulations.

- a. Natural law
- b. Positive law
- c. The social contract
- d. Regimes

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 43

55. Immanuel Kant, writing in his 1795 *Perpetual Peace*, argued that peace in the international system could be achieved through the establishment of
- Sovereign states.
 - Republican constitutions.
 - Both a and b.
 - Neither a nor b.

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 43

56. The school of thought that argues that anarchy and violence of the international system can be overcome by international institutions promoting cooperation is called
- Liberalism.
 - Collective security.
 - Balance of power.
 - Constructivism.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 43

57. _____ refers to the idea that there is a potential for mutual benefits in relationships between states, such as engaging in trade with states in the international system.
- Zero sum
 - Variable sum
 - Multiple sum
 - Negative sum

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 43

58. The variant of liberalism that is associated with the systemic level of analysis is
- Classical liberals.
 - Neoliberals.
 - Neoclassical liberals.
 - Democratic peace theory.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 43

59. Hugo Grotius, John Locke, and Immanuel Kant are all considered contributors to
- Realism.
 - Structural realism.
 - Liberalism.
 - Constructivism.

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Page(s): 43

60. _____ is a metaphor for a world in which there is no higher authority to which to turn and in which each individual can depend only on himself or herself.
- Security dilemma
 - Regime theory
 - Interdependence
 - State of nature

Answer: d

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 43

61. The belief that the development of international institutions and agreements can help to overcome the anarchic structure of the international system is found in the
- Realist paradigm.
 - Liberal paradigm.
 - Constructivist paradigm.
 - Marxist paradigm.

Answer: b

Type: Applied

Page(s): 43

62. Which two concepts are considered synonymous?
- Regime and interdependence
 - Regime and institution
 - Institution and interdependence
 - Institution and social contract

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 43

63. Member states joined OPEC to use the organization to further their mutual interests while at the same time putting measures in place to prevent any one member from taking advantage of the other members' willingness to cooperate. This illustrates which variant of liberalism?
- Regime theory
 - Classical liberalism
 - Democratic peace theory
 - Interdependence theory

Answer: a

Type: Applied

Page(s): 44

64. _____ argued that a Leviathan was necessary to overcome the natural condition of man in a state of nature, whereas _____ argued that man could overcome the same challenge through social contracts.
- Thomas Hobbes; John Locke
 - John Locke; Thomas Hobbes
 - Thomas Hobbes; Thomas Jefferson
 - John Locke; Thomas Jefferson

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Page(s): 45

65. Institutionalists differ from neorealists in that the former strive for _____, whereas the latter are more concerned with _____.
- Absolute gains; relative gains
 - Relative gains; absolute gains
 - Positive gains; negative gains
 - Negative gains; positive gains

Answer: a

Type: Applied

Page(s): 45

66. Which of the following statements is most accurate?
- Democracies are less likely to make war on each other.
 - Democracies are less likely to be involved in war than any other regime type.
 - Authoritarian regimes are most likely to be involved in war.

- d. Regime type makes little difference in involvement in war.

Answer: a

Type: Applied

Page(s): 46

67. All of the theories of global politics assume that states are rational except

- a. Realism.
- b. Liberalism.
- c. Constructivism.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 47

68. Constructivism suggests that

- a. States develop their identities and interests internally.
- b. A state's identity and interests are exogenously given.
- c. States are dominant actors in the international system.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 49

69. The idea that anarchy is simply what individuals make of it reflects the

- a. Realist paradigm.
- b. Liberal paradigm.
- c. Constructivist paradigm.
- d. Marxist paradigm.

Answer: c

Type: Applied

Page(s): 48–49

70. Which of the following theories does not neatly break down within the levels of analysis?

- a. Liberalism
- b. Realism
- c. Constructivism
- d. Hegemonic-stability theory

Answer: c

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 49

71. Which of the following theories is considered on the rise in international relations?

- a. Realism
- b. Liberalism
- c. World systems theory
- d. Feminism

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Page(s): 50

72. For feminist scholars, _____ is the category of analysis.

- a. Gender
- b. War
- c. Poverty
- d. Men

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 51

73. The Marxist term for the developing world is

- a. Core.
- b. Periphery.
- c. Global commons.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: b

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 52

74. Theorists who focus on uneven economic development and the exploitation of the developing world adhere to which theory in international relations?

- a. World systems theory
- b. Feminist theory
- c. Regime theory
- d. Constructivism

Answer: a

Type: Conceptual

Page(s): 52

Short-Answer Questions

1. List and define the three levels of analysis discussed in the text. In your explanation, give an example of each level.
 - The systemic level explains political behavior by the nature of the international system (i.e., distribution of power among states; role of IOs).
 - The domestic level examines the effects of domestic structures, institutions, and cultures on political behavior (i.e., regime type and economic structure of the state).
 - The individual level focuses on personality of key figures in the international system (i.e., operational codes).
2. What is anarchy, and how does it relate to the three major theories of international relations?
 - Anarchy is lack of central government with sovereignty.
 - Each theory offers different arguments for whether and how anarchy can be overcome or mitigated.
3. What is a unitary actor?
 - An assumption of international relations, particularly realism, in which states are treated as one entity rather than composites of domestic actors
4. Explain the difference between zero sum and variable sum.
 - Zero sum: one's loss is another's gain.
 - Variable sum: both can gain
5. What does it mean to be a rational actor?
 - An assumption of international relations, particularly realism, in which states are presumed to make the best possible decision based on a set of priorities
6. Explain the prisoner's dilemma.
 - It is a metaphor to illustrate the difficulties of cooperation in an anarchic system.
 - Details on how it works are in the box "At a Glance" on page 26.
7. What is the operational code, and how is it used in the study of global politics?
 - A cognitive map of an individual's political beliefs and priorities
 - Provides for a tool to examine the individual level of analysis
 - See the box "Spotlight" on pages 32–34.
8. Explain the concept of parsimony and generalizability and how these concepts relate to the levels of analysis.
 - Parsimony: saying the most with the least
 - Generalizability: ability to draw conclusions about the whole based upon a sample
 - Trade-off with the levels of analysis
 - Systemic is most parsimonious and best able to generalize
 - As you move to individual, more detailed and more specific to a particular case and less able to generalize
9. List the core assumptions of realism.
 - See list on page 39.
10. Define absolute and relative power, and explain how they relate to realism and liberalism.

- Absolute: total amount of power
 - Relative: power compared with that of another state
 - Realism is more concerned about relative power, whereas liberals are more attracted to absolute power.
11. Define the concept of bandwagoning and its importance to realism.
 - When weak states seek to ally themselves with rising powers
 - Seen as a mechanism by neorealists for weak states to employ rather than balancing when they calculate that the costs of resisting a rising power are higher than the benefits of joining it
 12. List the core assumptions of liberalism.
 - See list on page 43
 13. What does Hugo Grotius contribute to liberalism?
 - Concepts of just war, natural law, and international society as well as the state of nature
 14. Define a regime, and give at least two examples.
 - Norms, laws, treaties, organizations, or behavior formed around a particular common interest or issue
 - Human rights regime; nuclear proliferation regime; Bretton Woods regime
 15. Briefly explain the major argument of the democratic peace theory.
 - Liberal democracies are unlikely to go to war with each other because of shared norms and institutions.
 16. Briefly explain constructivism.
 - States are not rational.
 - They develop their identities and interests internally.
 - Internal assumptions, beliefs, and behaviors determine the effect of the international system.
 17. Briefly explain what feminism offers international relations.
 - Challenges traditional concepts of realism
 - Study has been biased toward high politics, and thus feminism focuses on issues that traditionally affect women in the global community.
 18. Define periphery and core and explain their significance.
 - Core: central states in the international system (wealthy, industrialized)
 - Periphery: underdeveloped states
 - Concepts are important in world systems theory, which focuses on uneven economic development and exploitation.
 19. Briefly explain how a world systems theorist would view a free-trade agreement.
 - Tool for core states and elites in both the core and the periphery to gain wealth at the expense of those in the periphery

Essay Questions

1. How are the main themes of the text (conflict and cooperation as well as globalization and fragmentation) illustrated in the example of climate change?

- Conflict: domestic political disagreements about the threat posed by climate change; United States example
 - Cooperation: states coming together to work on issue; Kyoto Protocol; Copenhagen meeting 2010
 - Globalization: climate change itself is an example of globalization; agribusinesses cutting down the Amazon rain forest to make way for cattle contributes to globalization
 - Fragmentation: developing countries arguing they should be allowed to pollute as a process of industrialization over the objections of the developed world
2. List the variants of realism, and differentiate among them using the levels of analysis. Which variant is more appealing and why?
 - Structural realism: focuses on the system level of analysis where anarchy of the system is most important; focuses on security and distribution of power; concerned with polarity; relies on balancing and bandwagoning
 - Neoclassical realism: focuses on domestic level; takes into consideration the interplay between national and international politics; also is concerned with relative power but considers how domestic political structures influence resources
 - Classical realism: focuses on individual level; looks at human nature and even biology in explaining behavior; because humans are power seeking, so are states
 - Student's opinion
 3. Explain why structural realists are concerned primarily with the concept of polarity among great powers (in your answer, you must discuss the concepts of bandwagoning and balancing).
 - Because they are examining the systemic level, where relative power is paramount, rather than the individual level, which focuses on the fearful and conflictual nature of humankind
 - Assumes that states are unitary, rational actors in an anarchic world where the primary concern is survival
 - Because structure determines states' behavior, the level of power relative to other great powers determines who gets to make rules in the international system.
 - Thus, if one state is more powerful than all others, there is a unipolar system; a bipolar system evolves with two great powers as in the Cold War; and a multipolar system exists if three or more great powers exist (nineteenth-century Europe).
 - As a means to keep the system intact, states engage in either bandwagoning or balancing; the former occurs when states ally themselves with the rising power, whereas balancing is an attempt to prevent any state from ascending (through making or breaking alliances).
 4. Compare and contrast realism and liberalism, paying particular attention to the issues of anarchy and levels of analysis.
 - Realism's set of core assumptions (see page 39)
 - Liberalism's set of core assumptions (see page 43)
 - Anarchy: Depending on the level of analysis, both will acknowledge the problem of anarchy in the international system (structural and neoclassical realism as well as neoliberalism).
 - Both have different variants, depending on the level of analysis, and as one moves to the individual level, anarchy in the system is less relevant because both are more concerned with the inherent nature of humankind.
 5. Explain how regime theory addresses the issue of anarchy. In your answer, be sure to include an example of a regime.
 - A regime, or institutionalism, is the idea that states and other international actors create rules, norms, laws, and organizations to facilitate cooperation.

- Regimes tend to evolve around certain issues such as human rights, the environment, or resources; one example is OPEC; other examples are the human rights regime, nonproliferation regime, and Bretton Woods regimes.
 - It is a liberal variant that suggests that this is how states overcome anarchy and thus is a response to realism.
 - Debate over the role of the hegemon; although some suggest that a hegemon is necessary to create the rules and the regime, others suggest that the regime can be maintained without a hegemon, continuing the ability to overcome the anarchic system.
6. Explain the democratic peace theory and how it has been applied to modern politics. In your opinion, does the theory have merit?
- Liberal democracies do not go to war with other liberal democracies.
 - Based on the writings of Immanuel Kant
 - They might go to war with nondemocracies.
 - Rationale is that in democracies, as in republics, it is more difficult to convince the majority to go to war (except in self-defense); additionally, democracies have similar institutions that mirror each other.
 - Applied in modern politics during the democratic enlargement policies of Clinton; Bush's push for more democracies in the Middle East and Afghanistan; connected to justification for the Dominican Republic–Central America–United States Free Trade Agreement, which would be a conduit for spreading democracy to the region
 - Merit: student's opinion
7. Explain, collectively, what the critical theories of constructivism, feminism, and world systems theory offer as a challenge to the major theories of realism and liberalism. In your opinion, are any of these theories convincing? Explain.
- Constructivism: challenges both systemic versions of realism and liberalism regarding the influence of exogenous factors, the idea that states are the dominant actors in the system; constructivism borrows from vastly different fields such as psychology and sociology and therefore focuses on the actors' interpretations of events rather than the effect of the event on the actor; unlike the main theories, constructivism does not fit well into the levels of analysis; similar to realism and liberalism in that it does focus on cooperation and conflict
 - Feminism: challenges realism in particular regarding the emphasis on male actors in the system and state as well as the focus on power politics (realpolitik); believes the theories are gender biased; focuses more on roles of women in the international system
 - World systems theory: differs from the others in that it focuses on economic development and exploitation of less developed countries; defines states as core or periphery; system is self-perpetuating at the expense of less developed countries; bridges systemic and domestic levels of analysis