

Chapter 5: The State, Society, and Foreign Policy

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. According to the text book, the definition of the state is the
 - a. territorial boundaries of a country.
 - b. government and political system of a country
 - c. political control of the military
 - d. executive branch of the government

2. The primary difference between systemic and state level theories is that the former
 - a. assumes that countries differ from one country and that they change over time.
 - b. asks the question: what explains foreign policies?
 - c. provides answers that are presumably valid regardless of the country
 - d. does not offer a general theory of all international politics.

3. Democratic peace theory asserts that
 - a. there is a connection between regime type and war
 - b. the balance of power in the international system is predictive of conflict
 - c. countries with stagnant economies are more likely to engage in war
 - d. religious fundamentalism is an important factor behind conflict

4. The “simple” model of democratic peace theory argues that
 - a. countries with large armies are more likely to engage in war
 - b. unequal distribution of the world’s resources is a major factor in conflict
 - c. democracies, in general, are more peaceful than autocracies
 - d. international organizations must play a smaller role in addressing conflict

5. The simple model of democratic peace theory largely has been
 - a. discredited.
 - b. proven accurate.
 - c. incorporated into the foreign policies of many countries.
 - d. widely accepted by democracies.

6. The rally around the flag effect refers to the
 - a. patriotic fervor that often exists in democratic societies.
 - b. ability of a leader to increase his or her popularity by declaring war.
 - c. widespread support for a legitimate war.
 - d. policy of nationalism generally found in the developing world.

7. According the dyadic model of democratic peace theory, democracies do not go to war with each other because
 - a. of the characteristics of individual states
 - b. they have created a democratic balance of power
 - c. of the relations between certain types of states
 - d. they generally are weaker militarily than war-like states.

8. The author suggests all but _____ supports the dyadic model of democratic peace theory.
- a. Normative explanation
 - b. Structural explanation
 - c. Institutional explanation
 - d. Hegemonic power explanation
9. The democratic peace argument that focuses on the politics of compromise and commitment to promise is a
- a. structural explanation.
 - b. normative explanation.
 - c. rational choice explanation.
 - d. simple democratic model.
10. The cost of renegeing on one's commitments is known as
- a. public relations.
 - b. mainstream effect.
 - c. politics of compromise.
 - d. audience costs.
11. The normative explanation for the democratic peace theory argues that
- a. democracies are unlikely to work out problems peacefully.
 - b. democratic politicians are vulnerable if they lose a war.
 - c. democracies respect the institutions of democracy in other countries as well as their own.
 - d. these countries construct valuable institutions.
12. Which democratic theory approach argues that democratic political institutions make democracies more cautious about going to war with one another?
- a. Normative explanation
 - b. Institutional explanation
 - c. Interdependence explanation
 - d. Structural explanation
13. Rational Choice theorists argue that democratic political institutions have two effects on their leaders that make them cautious about going to war with one another – democratic states are more likely to win wars and
- a. leaders have a greater sensitivity to the political costs of losing a war
 - b. citizens are unlikely to support their government's war efforts
 - c. conflict rarely solves the problem at hand
 - d. other democracies will intervene to prevent conflict
14. The claim that democracies are less likely to go to war than autocracies is
- a. not correct statistically.
 - b. entirely correct statistically.
 - c. dependent on the period of study.
 - d. ambiguous.
15. All of the following are fundamental criticisms of the democratic peace theory except for
- a. the specific definition of democracy in practice.
 - b. the few historical cases of democracies.
 - c. the lack of data suggesting democracies don't fight other democracies.
 - d. the nature of changes over time in the definition of democracy

16. Studies about which state is the initiator of a given war show that democracies
- often will attack other democracies
 - often do the attacking
 - are almost always the victim of attacks by autocracies
 - rarely engage in war
17. One of the central critiques of the democratic peace theory is
- the evidence demonstrates that democracies frequently go to war
 - democracies have existed in a relatively long period of history
 - democracy is defined poorly and in contradictory ways
 - the definition of democracy remains static over time
18. The idea of a “zone of peace” consisting of North American and Western Europe and Japan implies
- the number of democracies can be expanded through war.
 - an idealist view based on no legitimate data.
 - war is inevitable outside this zone.
 - this zone can be expanded to include more and more countries.
19. In terms of the democratic peace theory, the European Union might be an example of putting what concept into practice?
- Balance of power
 - Zone of peace
 - Hegemonic stability
 - Economic integration
20. One implication of democratic peace theory is that it
- encourages democracies to ally with supportive autocracies
 - creates incentives for economic protectionism
 - reduces the influence of interest groups
 - provides a rationale for democracies to pursue regime change
21. Interest group motivations in foreign policy include all of the following except
- winning contracts to sell goods or services to the government.
 - supporting foreign policies that are economically beneficial to the group.
 - promoting a particular cause or issue in foreign policy.
 - securing a stable government bureaucracy.
22. The individuals hired by interest groups who work in order to influence policy makers is called
- leaders.
 - lobbyists.
 - followers.
 - bureaucrats.
23. Although public opinion is an important consideration in policy decisions, what percentage of the public pays attention to foreign affairs?
- 5-10 percent
 - 20-30 percent
 - 50-60 percent
 - 80-90 percent

24. Research on public opinion reveals that the public's view on foreign policy is
- a. relatively unstable over time.
 - b. vulnerable to rapid change depending on the particular foreign policy issue.
 - c. relatively stable over time.
 - d. based on its wide knowledge and interest.
25. Public opinion in the US played a major role in
- a. ending the Vietnam War
 - b. imposition of tariffs on Chinese steel
 - c. joining the League of Nations
 - d. détente with the Soviet Union
26. Latent public opinion refers to
- a. active though superficial public opinion
 - b. inactive opinion that can become very active
 - c. rising influence of public opinion in times of war
 - d. the economic implications of foreign policy on public opinion
27. The concept in which there is only one view expressed by leaders is called
- a. mainstream effect
 - b. butterfly effect
 - c. dogmatic ideology
 - d. latent public opinion
28. Describing immigration in terms of either law breaking or as an economic benefit to society is considered
- a. mainstream effect
 - b. framing the issue
 - c. journalistic integrity
 - d. public opinion bias
29. The news media play an important role in determining the agenda of public debate over foreign policy by
- a. providing objective information about an issue
 - b. hiring special interests to report on policies
 - c. expanding coverage of issues to the internet
 - d. deciding what issues to cover
30. The "CNN" effect refers to
- a. the loss of viewership of the three major television networks to CNN in the 1990s
 - b. the environment in which news coverage is driven by profits
 - c. the ability of the media to force governments to deal with an issue
 - d. the expansion of the internet as a news source
31. "Yellow journalism" is linked with the start of which war?
- a. World War I
 - b. Spanish American War
 - c. Vietnam War
 - d. Iraq War

ESSAY

1. Several arguments were discussed about the viability of the democratic peace theory. What are these three arguments and do you agree or disagree with this theory?
2. Most people accept the idea that the US should help countries become democratic. What would be the best policies in order to achieve this? Do you favor or support the expansion of democracies around the world through military intervention?
3. Interest groups can have significant influence on a country's foreign policy. What are the ways in which interest groups influence policy? What makes an interest group successful in attempting to influence a government's foreign policy?
4. The text book refers to three models of influence. The public is most influential only in one model. Which of these models do you find most persuasive about the role of public opinion in foreign policy? Why?