

## Chapter 8: The Use of Force

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. According to the author, the phrase, “war is the continuation of policy by other means,” implies that war
  - a. must have purpose
  - b. is necessary
  - c. is not much different from diplomacy
  - d. cannot be avoided
2. Which concept fits this statement: safety from the threat of physical destruction?
  - a. balance of power
  - b. deterrence
  - c. traditional security
  - d. hegemonic stability
3. The definition of force contains two important components. Which ones are they?
  - a. power and violence
  - b. threats and power
  - c. weapons and money
  - d. violence and threat of violence
4. When an explicit or implicit threat is used to persuade another actor to make a concession is referred to as
  - a. diplomacy
  - b. coercion
  - c. negotiations
  - d. force
5. In order for a threat to be convincing and provide benefits, it must be
  - a. mutual
  - b. ignored
  - c. theoretical
  - d. credible
6. In order to demonstrate credibility in making a threat against another country, a country must have two characteristics. They are
  - a. willingness and capability to carry out the threat
  - b. strong rhetoric and political will
  - c. military power and purpose
  - d. hope and optimism
7. In their ability to prevent attacks, a state chooses between defense and deterrence. All but one of the following points highlights the differences between the two choices.
  - a. Changes in technology
  - b. Availability in tactics
  - c. Degrees of misperception
  - d. Perceived power relative to adversarial states
8. All of the following but one is traditional means of providing defense and repelling attack.
  - a. Great Wall of China
  - b. The Kremlin in Moscow
  - c. The London Tower
  - d. Castles in Medieval Europe

9. The policy that convinces an opponent that the costs of attacking would be higher than the perceived benefits is known as
- a. defense
  - b. retaliation
  - c. bluffing
  - d. deterrence
10. Which concept best reflects this statement? “The more powerful a state becomes, the more other states will perceive it as a threat, and begin to treat it accordingly.”
- a. coercive diplomacy
  - b. security dilemma
  - c. deterrence
  - d. traditional security
11. When considering an arms race as a prisoner’s dilemma, the result of both States A and B cooperating (refraining from further arming) as opposed to defecting (building more weapons) is
- a. both states continue to deter each other but the costs of war preparation and fighting stay level
  - b. State B has more weapons, is more secure, and can threaten State A
  - c. State A has more weapons, is more secure, and can threaten State B
  - d. Both states continue to deter each other but the costs of war preparation is higher and war is more costly if it occurs
12. The risk that developed during the Cold War in which the existence of nuclear weapons would serve as an incentive to strike first is referred to as
- a. crisis stability
  - b. nuclear deterrence
  - c. nuclear defense
  - d. security dilemma
13. During the Cold War, stability emerged from a condition in which both countries would be destroyed following a first and second strike using nuclear weapons. This situation is known as
- a. Proliferation
  - b. Mutual assured destruction
  - c. Crisis stability
  - d. Military preponderance
14. The spread of weapons of mass destruction in order to defend against a conventional attack is referred to as
- a. deterrence
  - b. coercive diplomacy
  - c. proliferation
  - d. security dilemma
15. The evidence concerning the success of nuclear deterrence is
- a. very strong
  - b. non-existent
  - c. paradoxical
  - d. ambiguous
16. For crisis stability to have its desired effect, the most important condition is to maintain a
- a. secure second strike capability
  - b. preponderance of nuclear weapons on one side
  - c. high level of uncertainty as to the number of nuclear weapons controlled by the other country
  - d. degree of irrationality among the leadership

17. The phrase “use ‘em or lose ‘em” refers to what situation?
  - a. the necessity to hold on and not lose weapons
  - b. the condition in which an international organization may take away a country’s nuclear weapons
  - c. the only way to ensure protection of weapons is to use them in a first strike
  - d. the dilemma of having nuclear weapons only to realize they can’t be used
  
18. The most striking difference in contemporary global military environment compared to previous periods is the
  - a. extreme disparity in conventional weaponry between the US and other states
  - b. significant reduction in conventional weapons in the world
  - c. declining probability of war breaking out between rival countries
  - d. development of military alliances among countries
  
19. The US leads most other countries in every category of weaponry except
  - a. nuclear weapons
  - b. military technology
  - c. number of soldiers
  - d. military budget
  
20. The contemporary competition for military advantage is characterized by all but which of the following factors.
  - a. The contradiction of conventional weaponry by NATO
  - b. Military preponderance of the US
  - c. Acquisition of high tech weapons by a relatively few states
  - d. Proliferation of low tech weapons
  
21. All of the following are considered low-tech weapons but
  - a. improvised explosive device
  - b. assault rifles
  - c. precision guided munitions
  - d. grenade launchers
  
22. Low-tech weapons have proliferated in recent years because of falling prices. The prices have fallen as a result of
  - a. new ways to produce these weapons
  - b. intense competition in the global arms industry
  - c. a reduction in the need for such weapons
  - d. too few conflicts that require these weapons
  
23. One of the concerns about the proliferation of low tech weapons is
  - a. war will be more costly if it breaks out
  - b. their ready availability to non-state actors
  - c. it increases the probability of a first strike attack
  - d. casualties among civilians will decline
  
24. An example of a conflict in which low-tech weapons were the main type of weapons that killed people include

- a. World War I
  - b. World War II
  - c. Vietnam War
  - d. Sudan
25. The comparison between North Vietnam which lost a million people during the war versus the US which lost 58,000 people represents the
- a. relative sensitivity to casualties
  - b. value placed on human life in Vietnam
  - c. changing nature of collateral damage
  - d. different views of deterrence
26. A primary objective for both insurgency and guerilla warfare is to
- a. defeat the enemy on the field of battle
  - b. raise the costs of conflict as higher than any benefit to the attacker
  - c. force the intervention of the UN to end the conflict
  - d. use high-tech weapons against the attacker
27. In a war fighting situation, winning the “hearts and minds” of civilians refers to
- a. providing material benefits to the people under attack
  - b. an increase in foreign aid to areas of conflict
  - c. obtaining the support of the non-combatants so that they won’t support the insurgents.
  - d. The use of low-tech munitions in order to limit collateral damage
28. Insurgents especially need the support of the civilian population because they
- a. receive tax support from the non-combatants
  - b. draft the civilians into their insurgency
  - c. are able to freely move behind enemy lines and live among the civilians
  - d. provide leadership, build schools, and create economic opportunities for the civilians
29. All of the following can be considered an objective of terrorism except one.
- a. Waging a holy war
  - b. Defeating the enemy on the field of battle
  - c. Destroying the capitalist system
  - d. Driving out the enemy from the land
30. The use of violence by non-governmental actors in an effort to change government policies by creating fear of further violence is known as
- a. an international war
  - b. irrational violence
  - c. crisis instability
  - d. terrorism
31. The definition of terrorism contains three points. Which one of the following is not included in the definition?
- a. Terrorism is a method, not a goal
  - b. Terrorism is simply senseless violence
  - c. Terrorism is violence committed by a non-governmental actor
  - d. The target of terrorism is not the direct victims but the broader society
32. Terrorism, as a weapon of the weak, implies that

- a. these actors do not have enough power to compete with a government in conventional terms
  - b. they lack military strength and have no ability to defend themselves
  - c. these terrorist groups eventually will lose on account of their weakness
  - d. terrorist acts simply do not have political strength or purpose
33. By targeting innocent civilians instead of soldiers or politicians, terrorists hope to instill
- a. confusion
  - b. hatred
  - c. fear
  - d. acceptance
34. In contrast to state violence, terrorists are
- a. private actors who use violence for private goals
  - b. private actors who use violence for public goals
  - c. public actors who use violence for private goals
  - d. public actors who use violence for public goals
35. Sovereign states may be deterred from violence against others because
- a. non-state actors can then inflict enormous damage on sovereign states
  - b. they have property, people, and values they wish to protect
  - c. the use of force by sovereign states is illegitimate
  - d. peacekeeping forces will intervene to stop the conflict
36. The widely held norm that the use of armed force is reserved to sovereign states stems from the
- a. end of the Cold War
  - b. Treaty of Westphalia
  - c. Treaty of Paris
  - d. World War II
37. The main difference between the traditional conception of war and asymmetric conflict is
- a. level of damage inflicted by the two actors
  - b. the overall objective of the conflict
  - c. the types of actors
  - d. the region of the world in which they function
38. Generally, deterrence is ineffective against terrorist groups because
- a. deterrence requires rational actors
  - b. terrorists have little of value which to make deterrent threats
  - c. use of conventional weaponry can weaken terrorist groups
  - d. states can effectively defend against terrorist attacks
39. According to the rational choice explanation for terrorism, retaliation is the accepted tool of terrorists in order to
- a. avoid direct conflict with a country's army
  - b. show the adversary that it can fight in some limited way
  - c. protect its territory and population
  - d. raise the cost of a particular policy to force change

40. A major flaw in the argument that poverty causes terrorism is that
  - a. few terrorist leaders have come from conditions of poverty
  - b. terrorists groups have yet to change the economic system
  - c. those living in poverty always hope their economic circumstances will improve
  - d. poverty makes people more willing to suffer rather than revolt
  
41. Most terrorists are known to share all but one of the following characteristics.
  - a. Male
  - b. European origin
  - c. Young
  - d. College-educated
  
42. Research on the profiling of individual terrorists has demonstrated that
  - a. terrorists generally fit a common set of characteristics
  - b. terrorists are known to always be young men with strong religious convictions
  - c. there is no particular psychological attribute that can be used to describe the terrorist personally
  - d. individual profiling is more useful than group profiling.
  
43. Societal groups may be more instrumental in creating terrorists because of all but one of the following explanations.
  - a. Societal groups are likely to pressure individuals to commit acts of terrorism
  - b. Societal groups tend to be sympathetic to terrorist acts
  - c. Societal groups are so angered that suicide bombing is considered a legitimate act
  - d. Societal groups see suicide bombers as heroes

## ESSAY

1. Discuss the differences between defense and deterrence. Under what conditions and for what purpose would a country choose defense or deterrence?
  
2. Scholars have asserted that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would make the world safer. What are the arguments that support this assertion? What are the arguments against this?
  
3. What are some contemporary conditions among certain actors that facilitate the use of insurgency and guerilla warfare? Why do these conditions exist today?
  
4. What is terrorism and what are its key components? What are the dilemmas surrounding how we understand terrorism?
  
5. What is the relationship between religion and terrorism? To what extent can religion be a cause of terrorism and to what extent is this connection weak?