MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What infectious disease was nearly wiped out in developed countries because of the development of a vaccine but remains a problem in the developing world?
   a. HIV/AIDS
   b. Influenza
   c. Measles
   d. Mumps
   e. Polio

2. We refer to non-governmental organizations that work together to serve the greater social and political good as
   a. civil society organizations.
   b. core groups.
   c. multinational corporations.
   d. supranational organizations.
   e. transnational advocacy networks.

3. The Red Cross, Greenpeace, and Habitat for Humanity are examples of
   a. civil society organizations.
   b. core groups.
   c. multinational corporations.
   d. supranational organizations.
   e. transnational advocacy networks.

4. Network involving reciprocal, voluntary actions across national borders by international and national government actors, domestic and international nongovernmental actors, social movements and individuals are known as
   a. civil society organizations.
   b. core groups.
   c. multinational corporations.
   d. supranational organizations.
   e. transnational advocacy networks.

5. According to the textbook, a transnational advocacy network must include
   a. international organizations.
   b. multinational corporations.
   c. non-government actors.
   d. researchers.
   e. states.

6. According to the textbook, a transnational advocacy network is
   a. composed of states.
   b. one-shot.
   c. recurring.
   d. transitory.
   e. tropical.
7. The movement to form a Jewish homeland in Palestine was known as
   a. the Crusade.
   b. Palestinian Liberation.
   c. Reclamation.
   d. Rehoming.
   e. Zionism.

8. One of the oldest non-governmental organizations, influential even in the pre-Westphalian period, is
   a. Amnesty International.
   b. the catholic church.
   c. Doctors without Borders.
   d. Human Rights Watch.
   e. Red Cross.

9. Which of the following global changes has had the biggest impact on the formation of transnational advocacy networks in the past fifty years?
   a. Climate change
   b. Colonization
   c. Globalization
   d. Military changes
   e. Realism

10. The number of transnational advocacy networks has
    a. decreased over time.
    b. fluctuated wildly.
    c. increased over time.
    d. never been measured.
    e. stayed the same over time.

11. Transnational advocacy networks seek to create or change ____.
    a. levels of analysis
    b. norms
    c. social constructs
    d. systems
    e. theories

12. The routine pattern by which norms change is known as the
    a. circle of life.
    b. contextual norm.
    c. norms development path.
    d. norms life cycle.
    e. regularized norm.

13. The first phase of the norms life cycle is
    a. contextualized norm.
    b. creating new norms.
    c. norm internalization.
    d. norms cascade.
14. If you care passionately about a certain issue and you spend your time working to try and affect change in that area in the political arena, you would be considered a(n)
   a. foreign service officer.
   b. friend of the state.
   c. norm builder.
   d. policy entrepreneur.
   e. political advocate.

15. People who define or frame an issue in ways designed to persuade others to accept the values or goals they are pressing as legitimate ones for the public arena are known as
   a. foreign service officers.
   b. friends of the state.
   c. norm builders.
   d. policy entrepreneurs.
   e. political advocates.

16. The phase of a norms life cycle when the number of people sharing a value increases to the point that it gets on the international agenda is known as
   a. a contextualized norm.
   b. creating new norms.
   c. norm internalization.
   d. norms cascade.
   e. a regularized norm.

17. The international shock and outrage about the United States’ treatment of detainees after 9/11, often in violation of the Geneva Conventions, shows that treatment of prisoners is at what stage of a norm’s life cycle?
   a. Contextualized norm
   b. Creating new norms
   c. Norm internalization
   d. Norms cascade
   e. Regularized norm

18. We refer to people who are displaced from their homes due to conflict as
   a. civilians.
   b. entrepreneurs.
   c. refugees.
   d. victims.
   e. wardens of the state.

19. Some criticize transnational advocacy networks for having which bias?
   a. Empowering supranational organizations
   b. Exploiting developing countries
   c. Lacking democracy
   d. Providing collective goods
   e. Representing Western values
20. The most frequent target of transnational advocacy networks is/are
   a. civil society groups.
   b. international organizations.
   c. multinational corporations.
   d. non-governmental organizations.
   e. states.

21. State regimes that might be unwilling to change because of domestic pressure but might respond when it becomes clear that their behavior might affect their international reputation are an illustration of a(n)
   a. boomerang model.
   b. democratic peace theory.
   c. liberal approach.
   d. naming and shaming tactic.
   e. norms life cycle.

22. Despite internal pressures to reform, the pro-apartheid regime in South Africa did not change until external groups in Europe, North America, and Australia applied pressure. This is an example of a(n)
   a. boomerang model
   b. democratic peace theory
   c. liberal approach
   d. naming and shaming tactic
   e. norms life cycle

23. The process of calling out violators of an international norm in some public arena is known as
   a. boomeranging.
   b. enhancing cooperation.
   c. naming and shaming.
   d. norm cascading.
   e. popularizing ideas.

24. The United States government has played the largest role in which of the following transnational advocacy networks?
   a. Democracy promotion
   b. Environment
   c. Human rights
   d. Landmine prevention
   e. The Mafia

25. Transnational advocacy networks help facilitate groups working across national boundaries. This illustrates which effect that they can have on international politics?
   a. Encouraging and enabling cooperation
   b. Generating research
   c. Influencing states
   d. Popularizing ideas
   e. Publicizing results

26. Which entity, funded by the United States Congress, provides grants to pro-democracy groups located abroad?
   a. Americans for Democratic Action
   b. Central Intelligence Agency
c. Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
d. INTERPOL
e. National Endowment for Democracy

27. When transnational advocacy networks endorse international agreements they are engaging in which type of effect that they can have on international politics?
   a. Encouraging and enabling cooperation
   b. Generating research
   c. Influencing states
   d. Popularizing ideas
   e. Publicizing results

28. The International Criminal Court is an example of a(n)
   a. civil society organization.
   b. core group.
   c. multinational corporation.
   d. supranational organization.
   e. transnational advocacy network.

29. _____ are often responsible for monitoring states’ compliance with established international norms, such as the work done by human rights organizations.
   a. Civil society organizations
   b. Core groups
   c. Multinational corporations
   d. Supranational organizations
   e. Transnational advocacy networks

30. Business TANs, terrorist TANs, and organized crime TANs are all examples of
   a. advocacy TANs.
   b. illicit TANs.
   c. norm-supporting TANs.
   d. other-oriented TANs.
   e. self-oriented TANs.

31. The network composed of Toyota Motor Corporation, Toyota Motor Manufacturing of Texas, and those groups in Texas interested in bringing Toyota to Texas are together an example of a(n)
   a. business TAN.
   b. economic security-oriented TAN.
   c. human security-oriented TAN.
   d. organized crime TAN.
   e. terrorist TAN.

32. International narcotics, sex, and slave trade networks are examples of a(n)
   a. business TAN.
   b. economic security-oriented TAN.
   c. human security-oriented TAN.
   d. organized crime TAN.
   e. terrorist TAN.
33. In 1990, which treaty came into force with the goal of fostering cooperation to stop the transnational illegal drug trade?
   a. International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorists
   b. International Convention opposed to Crime and Narcotic Drug Trafficking
   c. UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
   d. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
   e. UN Convention on Terrorism in the Modern World

34. Of late, ____ has focused especially on combating criminal networks operating in Europe and Asia, those specializing in serial murder and rape offenses, and those engaged in maritime piracy.
   a. Americans for Democratic Action
   b. the Central Intelligence Agency
   c. Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
   d. INTERPOL
   e. the Justice League

35. One criminal TAN is based around the sale of illegally-obtained _____, including a large market in kidneys based out of India.
   a. animal by-products
   b. crops
   c. human organs
   d. narcotics
   e. weapons

36. International networks intent on overthrowing the existing social and political order and replace it with something more to their liking are known as
   a. business TANs.
   b. economic security-oriented TANs.
   c. human security-oriented TANs.
   d. organized crime TANs.
   e. terrorist TANs.

37. The major international concern over terrorism in the 1970s and 1980s focused on
   a. financial-based attacks.
   b. preventing land-based bombs.
   c. securing nuclear weapons.
   d. stopping attacks on embassies.
   e. stopping plane hijackings.

38. The UN’s major terrorism-related initiative in 2006 that sought to prevent terrorism by dealing with root causes and promoting international cooperation was
   a. the Anti-Terrorism Defense Approach.
   b. the Central Intelligence Agency.
   c. the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
   d. INTERPOL.
   e. the National Endowment for Democracy.

39. The Arabic term for holy war is
   a. al jazeera.
   b. jayed.
40. Al-Qaeda’s founder and former first in command was
b. Ayatollah Khomeini.
c. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.
d. Osama bin Laden.
e. Saddam Hussein.

41. Which transnational advocacy network was responsible for bombings on the Moscow metro, the London underground, and US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania?
a. Al-Qaeda
b. Hamas
c. Hezbollah
d. Mafia
e. Yakuza

42. The financial assets of groups like Al-Qaeda were frozen by which international treaty?
a. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
b. International Convention opposed to Crime and Narcotic Drug Trafficking
c. UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
d. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
e. UN Convention on Terrorism in the Modern World

43. Transnational advocacy networks that primarily benefit others are known as
a. advocacy TANs.
b. illicit TANs.
c. norm-supporting TANs.
d. other-oriented TANs.
e. self-oriented TANs.

44. Transnational advocacy networks based around nuclear non-proliferation and banning landmines are examples of
a. economic security-oriented TANs.
b. environmental security-oriented TANs.
c. health security-oriented TANs.
d. human security-oriented TANs.
e. international security-oriented TANs.

45. _____ is an international crime that involves using people as involuntary workers, usually in the sex trade or manual labor.
a. Human trafficking
b. Illicit narcotics
c. Indentured servitude
d. Interstate transporting
e. Organ harvesting
46. Which type of transnational advocacy group is normally associated with the phrase “the greater good”?
   a. Advocacy TANs
   b. Illicit TANs
   c. Norm-supporting TANs
   d. Other-oriented TANs
   e. Self-oriented TANs

47. Which type of transnational advocacy network primarily focuses on issues of sustainable development?
   a. Economic security-oriented TANs
   b. Environmental security-oriented TANs
   c. Health security-oriented TANs
   d. Human security-oriented TANs
   e. International security-oriented TANs

48. Networks like the International Food Security Network put a particular emphasis on helping what group of farmers?
   a. Children
   b. College graduates
   c. Men
   d. The elderly
   e. Women

49. Solar, hydroelectric, and wind are examples of what type of energy?
   a. Biodegradable
   b. Carbon-based
   c. Organic
   d. Peak
   e. Renewable

50. Which type of transnational advocacy network primarily focuses on personal and physical well-being?
   a. Economic security-oriented TANs
   b. Environmental security-oriented TANs
   c. Health security-oriented TANs
   d. Human security-oriented TANs
   e. International security-oriented TANs

51. There are more cases of HIV/AIDS in which region than anywhere else in the world?
   a. Europe
   b. South America
   c. Southeast Asia
   d. Sub-Saharan Africa
   e. The Middle East

52. The Transnational Institute and the Climate Action Network of Europe are examples of what type of transnational advocacy network?
   a. Economic security-oriented TANs
   b. Environmental security-oriented TANs
   c. Health security-oriented TANs
d. Human security-oriented TANs
e. International security-oriented TANs

53. Despite the efforts of many transnational advocacy networks to promote free and fair democratic elections in Russia, they have failed to do so. This best fits which theoretical view of transnational advocacy networks?
   a. Constructivism
   b. Feminism
   c. Liberalism
   d. Marxism
   e. Realism

54. Which theoretical approach thinks that transnational advocacy networks are useful especially as they facilitate cooperation in the international system?
   a. Constructivism
   b. Feminism
   c. Liberalism
   d. Marxism
   e. Realism

55. Which theoretical approach thinks that transnational advocacy networks are useful because of their ability to help change norms and redefine the way society is constructed?
   a. Constructivism
   b. Feminism
   c. Liberalism
   d. Marxism
   e. Realism

ESSAY

1. What is a transnational advocacy network? How does it differ from a non-governmental organization?

2. What would a realist, a liberal, and a constructivist say about transnational advocacy networks? Would each believe that TANs can affect change in the international system?

3. What is the difference between a self-oriented and other-oriented transnational advocacy network? Who belongs to each type?

4. How do transnational advocacy networks affect security in the international system? What kinds of activities do they engage?

5. In what areas would you expect transnational advocacy networks to be most useful and in what areas would you expect them to be relatively powerless? Explain.

6. What are civil society organizations? Give some examples.
7. Explain the norms life cycle. Give an example (you can create one if you cannot think of a real-life example) of how a transnational advocacy network helped an issue progress through the full norms life cycle.

8. Are transnational advocacy networks tools of the West or are they universal? Do you believe that they are biased in pushing Western values? Why or why not?

9. What is the boomerang model? Explain how it works and give an example of how it might function in the real world.

10. How have groups in the international system, be they states, NGOs or international organizations, tried to fight back against organized crime and terrorist transnational advocacy networks?