

CHAPTER 1 - World Politics: Seeking Security in a Complicated and Connected World

1. We refer to political, economic, and social interactions among states as
 - a. anarchy.
 - b. norms.
 - c. search for security.
 - d. systemic level.
 - e. world politics.

2. A 1997 economic crisis in _____ exploded into a larger financial crisis that affected countries globally.
 - a. China
 - b. Germany
 - c. Soviet Union
 - d. Thailand
 - e. United States

3. According to the textbook, the global financial crisis that started in Thailand in 1997 is an example of
 - a. how developing countries are gaining a prominent role in world affairs.
 - b. the dominance of certain groups in the international system.
 - c. the increasing interconnectedness of global society.
 - d. the vital importance of Southeast Asia as a global region.
 - e. why complex financial innovations threaten global security.

4. A financial crisis that started with a bust in the housing bubble of which country led to a global economic downturn in 2008?
 - a. China
 - b. France
 - c. Greece
 - d. Thailand
 - e. United States

5. The global economic recovery was stymied in 2010 and 2011 at least in part due to the excessive borrowing of the _____ government, which led to fears of a sovereign default.
 - a. American
 - b. Brazilian
 - c. Chinese
 - d. Greek
 - e. Russian

6. In 2010 and 2011 food prices in poorer countries had
 - a. disappeared.
 - b. dropped.
 - c. fluctuated wildly.
 - d. increased substantially.
 - e. stayed the same.

CHAPTER 1 - World Politics: Seeking Security in a Complicated and Connected World

7. In international relations we use _____ to refer to survival and safety, both in terms of the military and economically.
- anarchy
 - complexity
 - diversity
 - politics
 - security
8. Security is
- commonly held standards of acceptable behavior.
 - multidimensional issues, actors, and connections in international relations.
 - survival and safety.
 - the absence of central government.
 - variations in values, identities and goals in world politics.
9. The desire by countries to be safe, to survive, and to thrive is known as
- anarchy.
 - complexity.
 - diversity.
 - politics.
 - security.
10. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of security outlined in the textbook?
- Economic
 - Human
 - International
 - Militaristic
 - National
11. When countries build up their armed forces and their stockpiles of weapons, they are trying to enhance their _____ security.
- economic
 - human
 - international
 - militaristic
 - national
12. The United States' invasion of Afghanistan in pursuit of terrorist networks was done to enhance their _____ security:
- economic
 - human
 - international
 - militaristic
 - national
13. Nations who pursue wealth and prosperity through trade are seeking to ensure their _____ security.

CHAPTER 1 - World Politics: Seeking Security in a Complicated and Connected World

- a. economic
- b. human
- c. international
- d. militaristic
- e. national

14. Revolutions in the Middle East as part of the “Arab Spring” with the goal of allowing more participation in government and of ensuring basic rights is an example of ____ security.

- a. economic
- b. human
- c. international
- d. militaristic
- e. national

15. The absence of central government in the international system is known as

- a. anarchy.
- b. complexity.
- c. diversity.
- d. politics.
- e. security.

16. ____ is the lack of central authority in the international system.

- a. Anarchy
- b. Complexity
- c. Diversity
- d. Politics
- e. Security

17. ____ are commonly held patterns of behavior or standards of acceptability.

- a. Hypotheses
- b. Norms
- c. Rules
- d. Social constructions
- e. Theories

18. Norms are defined as

- a. commonly held standards of acceptable behavior.
- b. multidimensional issues, actors, and connections in international relations.
- c. survival and safety.
- d. the absence of central government.
- e. variations in values, identities and goals in world politics.

CHAPTER 1 - World Politics: Seeking Security in a Complicated and Connected World

19. There are about 200 states, thousands of nationalities, hundreds of international organizations, and thousands of businesses and non-governmental organization, all existing in the international system. This is an example of the ____ of the international system.
- anarchy
 - complexity
 - diversity
 - politics
 - security
20. Variation in values, norms, identities, goals, and other factors in world politics is known as
- anarchy.
 - complexity.
 - diversity.
 - politics.
 - security.
21. Diversity as it applies to world politics means
- commonly held standards of acceptable behavior.
 - multidimensional issues, actors, and connections in international relations.
 - survival and safety.
 - the absence of central government.
 - variations in values, identities, and goals in world politics.
22. We use ____ to refer to the multidimensional issues, actors, and connections that characterize international relations.
- anarchy
 - complexity
 - diversity
 - politics
 - security
23. Complexity, as it applies to world politics, means
- commonly held standards of acceptable behavior.
 - multidimensional issues, actors, and connections in international relations.
 - survival and safety.
 - the absence of central government.
 - variations in values, identities, and goals in world politics.
24. Systemic, state, and individual are all _____ in international relations.
- levels of analysis
 - locations
 - norms
 - theories
 - viewpoints

CHAPTER 1 - World Politics: Seeking Security in a Complicated and Connected World

25. We refer to different perspectives from which international relations may be examined as
- levels of analysis.
 - locations.
 - norms.
 - theories.
 - viewpoints.
26. Levels of analysis are
- commonly held standards for acceptable behavior.
 - different perspectives from which international relations can be examined.
 - the guiding principles behind anarchy, complexity, and diversity.
 - tools for explaining cause-and-effect relationships among complex phenomena.
 - ways to overcome the lack of central authority in the international system.
27. Anarchy, distribution of power, interdependence, and globalization are most important at which level of analysis?
- Individual
 - Pan-global
 - State
 - Subnational
 - Systemic
28. If one looked closely at the composition of a country's government and the structure of their economy as a determinant of international relations, this would be an example of placing importance on which level of analysis?
- Individual
 - Pan-global
 - State
 - Subnational
 - Systemic
29. A focus on CEO's, heads of state, and influential policymakers is most consistent with which level of analysis?
- Individual
 - Pan-global
 - State
 - Subnational
 - Systemic
30. Another name for tools that help us explain cause-and-effect relationships among often complex phenomena is
- hypotheses.
 - norms.
 - rules.
 - social constructions.
 - theories.
31. A(n) _____ would be most useful in helping us try and determine a cause-and-effect relationship.

CHAPTER 1 - World Politics: Seeking Security in a Complicated and Connected World

- a. collective action problem
 - b. level of analysis
 - c. norm
 - d. platform
 - e. theory
32. _____ describes a situation in which it is better for participants to be self-interested rather than to cooperate.
- a. Anarchic complexity
 - b. Prisoner's dilemma
 - c. Security
 - d. Stag hunt
 - e. State level
33. _____ describes a situation in which it is better for participants to cooperate than to be narrowly self-interested.
- a. Anarchic complexity
 - b. Prisoner's dilemma
 - c. Security
 - d. Stag hunt
 - e. State level
34. What do we call a situation in which uncoordinated actions of individuals lead to less than optimal outcomes because, although many individuals would benefit from some cooperative action or actions, few incentives lead any particular individuals to assume the costs of such actions?
- a. Anarchic complexity
 - b. Collective action problem
 - c. Commitment problem
 - d. Prisoner's dilemma
 - e. Stag hunt
35. India and Pakistan have had a hard time agreeing to forgo their nuclear weapons as each believes that the other would secretly keep nuclear weapons to give them an advantage in any future conflict. This is an example of
- a. anarchic complexity.
 - b. a collective action problem.
 - c. a commitment problem.
 - d. nuclear nonproliferation.
 - e. a stag hunt.
36. Why is the study of international relations relevant to you in your everyday life? What are some of the ways that you are affected by world politics?
37. What are the various dimensions of security? Which do you believe is the most important for a country to value and why?
38. In an anarchic world, how can states become more secure?

CHAPTER 1 - World Politics: Seeking Security in a Complicated and Connected World

39. If the international system is anarchic, why is war not more common? Why do states ever agree to get along?
40. What does it mean to say that the international system is diverse?
41. What are the differences between the levels of analysis? Which do you believe is most relevant to your everyday life?
42. What is the main point of the prisoner's dilemma? How does that relate to collective action problems?
43. What is the main point of the stag hunt? How does that relate to commitment problems?
44. Give an example, either from your personal life or from the textbook, of a collective action problem. How was the problem solved?
45. Give an example, either from your personal life or from the textbook, of a commitment problem (as understood in international relations terms) and how it was solved.
46. The nation of Gallifrey signs a free trade agreement with Omnia in order to promote trade between their nations. Gallifrey is seeking to strengthen their _____ security.
- economic
 - national
 - international
 - human
 - militaristic
47. Gondor and Mordor share a long border. After years of peace, Mordor decides to annex an island that Gondor claims as its own. Because of its stronger military, Mordor is able to do this. While the rest of the global community proclaims their outrage, no one stops Mordor. This is best an example of which challenge to the international system?
- complexity
 - theoretical normality
 - anarchy
 - human security
 - diversity
48. When the UN held a conference on the demographic aging of many nations' populations, they invited academics, government officials from dozens of nations, NGO leaders and officials from the IMF and World Bank. This best demonstrates what feature of world politics?
- anarchy
 - diversity
 - security
 - complexity
 - theoretical normality
49. Someone who focuses on the types and processes of governments, economies and cultures is most interested in what level of analysis?
- international
 - system
 - state

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER 1 - World Politics: Seeking Security in a Complicated and Connected World

- d. individual
- e. anarchic

50. Your professor assigns you a group project where everyone will receive the same grade. Most people do not put in much effort, figuring that someone else will do the work and they will benefit from getting a good grade. This is an example of what?

- a. a commitment problem
- b. the stag hunt
- c. complexity
- d. diversity
- e. a collective action problem

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

1. As part of the “Arab Spring” of 2011, NATO intervened militarily in
 - a. Iran.
 - b. Iraq.
 - c. Israel.
 - d. Libya.
 - e. Sudan.

2. Which of the following is NOT a non-state actor?
 - a. A country, such as the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
 - b. An intergovernmental organization such as the United Nations
 - c. A multinational corporation, such as General Motors
 - d. A non-governmental organization, such as Amnesty International
 - e. A transnational advocacy network, such as Al-Qaeda

3. If the Basque region of Spain were successful in declaring independence and starting their own country, they would be considered an example of a(n)
 - a. intergovernmental organization.
 - b. multinational corporation.
 - c. nongovernmental organization.
 - d. state.
 - e. transnational advocacy network.

4. Greenpeace allows individuals to join. That makes them an example of a(n)
 - a. intergovernmental organization.
 - b. multinational corporation.
 - c. nongovernmental organization.
 - d. state.
 - e. transnational advocacy network.

5. An unwritten rule or expectation of behavior is known as a(n)
 - a. consulate.
 - b. international actor.
 - c. norm.
 - d. regime.
 - e. state.

6. Anarchy in the international system means that
 - a. most political issues are treated at the state level.
 - b. a peaceful relationship between states is impossible.
 - c. states must make as many allies as they possibly can.
 - d. superpowers are free to do as they choose without concern for the consequences.
 - e. there is no global police to make sure rules are followed.

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

7. The mutual connections binding states to each other, also known as _____, explains why states do not always act in a purely self-interested manner.
- anarchy
 - diplomatic immunity
 - negotiation
 - interdependence
 - responsible sovereignty
8. When India gains access to short-range nuclear weapons, neighboring countries like Pakistan feel less safe. As a response, Pakistan might attempt to procure their own nuclear weapons making all of the countries in the region (including India) feel less safe. This is an example of
- anarchy.
 - interdependence.
 - the prisoners dilemma.
 - the security dilemma.
 - tragedy of the commons.
9. A king divides his lands among his nobles thereby gaining their loyalty and support. Those nobles in turn would provide for peasants who would work the land. This is an example of
- authoritarianism.
 - democracy.
 - feudalism.
 - monarchy.
 - nationalism.
10. The beginning of the state system in international relations is often dated to
- the cold war.
 - the end of World War II.
 - the fall of the Roman Empire.
 - the industrial revolution.
 - the Treaties of Westphalia.
11. The most important foundation of the Westphalian System is
- the creation of empires.
 - the invention of nuclear weapons.
 - the rise of intergovernmental organizations.
 - the sovereignty of states.
 - the spread of democratic rule.
12. The head of government
- ensures the government's functioning on a day-to-day basis.
 - officially represents a state in a foreign embassy.
 - rules over landed aristocrats and peasants.
 - serves only in a time of military crisis.

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

- e. symbolically represents the state and its people.
13. One major difference between parliamentary and presidential systems is that
- a. in parliamentary systems the head of state and the head of government are different people and in presidential systems they are the same person.
 - b. in parliamentary systems the leader must not be a member of parliament whereas in presidential systems the leader can be a member of the legislature.
 - c. in parliamentary systems the legislature has more power whereas in presidential systems the executive has more power.
 - d. in parliamentary systems the national government has centralized power and in presidential systems power is decentralized to regions or states.
 - e. in parliamentary systems the people directly elect their leader and in presidential systems the leader is selected by the legislature.
14. Which of the following is a condition necessary to be considered a state?
- a. A majority of its population comes from the same ethnic group.
 - b. It has a military.
 - c. It has its own currency.
 - d. It is a member of the United Nations.
 - e. Its government possesses sovereignty.
15. Johan is a diplomat representing his country in a foreign capital. He receives several thousand dollars in parking fines that he claims he does not have to pay because of
- a. diplomatic immunity.
 - b. extraterritoriality.
 - c. freedom of speech.
 - d. norms.
 - e. sovereignty.
16. A group of people who possess a collective identity that is a product of multiple factors is called a(n)
- a. commune.
 - b. country.
 - c. nation.
 - d. norm.
 - e. state.
17. Japan, a geographically defined country that has both sovereignty and is largely composed of people who share a collective identity, is considered a(n)
- a. empire.
 - b. monarchy.
 - c. nation-state.
 - d. plutocracy.
 - e. transnational advocacy network.
18. Kurds are an example of

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

- a. a nation concentrated within one state.
 - b. a nation spread across multiple states with no state of their own.
 - c. a nation spread across multiple states, at least one of which they control.
 - d. a state within one dominant ethnic group.
 - e. a state within several ethnic groups.
19. The largest nationality in Afghanistan includes the
- a. Aimaks.
 - b. Hazaras.
 - c. Baloks.
 - d. Pashtuns.
 - e. Tajiks.
20. According to the text, one of the most important factors that has made it difficult to establish a functioning state in Afghanistan is
- a. the lack of a warm water port with access to maritime trade.
 - b. the lack of proper military training and nuclear weaponry.
 - c. the presence of many different nationalities within the borders of the state.
 - d. the presence of oil, which foreign nations covet.
 - e. the shortage of educated members of the workforce.
21. The colonization of other territories is known as
- a. communism.
 - b. empire improvement.
 - c. imperialism.
 - d. mercantilism.
 - e. nationalism.
22. If a state selects its head of government through a free election, then it is considered a(n) _____ government.
- a. authoritarian
 - b. democratic
 - c. feudal
 - d. monarchic
 - e. communist
23. The United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and France all give their citizens a meaningful say in the selection of their political leaders, so they are examples of
- a. authoritarian regimes.
 - b. democracies.
 - c. empires.
 - d. fascist states.
 - e. parliamentary states.

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

24. Many scholars believe that a major cause of World War I was the intense feelings of patriotism and pride among newly-independent Balkan states and a newly-unified Germany. This is an example of

- a. imperialism.
- b. jingoism.
- c. militarism.
- d. nationalism.
- e. regime change.

25. Nationalism is

- a. a form of empire in which the dominant power controls other territories.
- b. a political ideology that calls for worker revolution against capitalism.
- c. the emotional connection between the people and the state.
- d. the idea of “survival of the fittest” as applied to international relations.
- e. the presence of one dominant ethnic or religious group within the state.

26. Which of the following systems allows citizens the most say over the political future of their country?

- a. Authoritarianism
- b. Democracy
- c. Feudalism
- d. Monarchy
- e. Nationalism

27. The first communist leader of Russia, who appealed to Russian nationalism in creating the Soviet Union was

- a. Gorbachev.
- b. Lenin.
- c. Marx.
- d. Putin.
- e. Stalin.

28. Which of the following represents the most extreme form of nationalism?

- a. Communism
- b. Democracy
- c. Fascism
- d. Imperialism
- e. Patriotism

29. The United States and its allies engaged with the Soviet Union and its allies in a decades-long period of intense rivalry and competition known as

- a. détente.
- b. Nuclear Winter.
- c. the Cold War.
- d. the Vietnam War.
- e. World War II.

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

30. During the Cold War, military conflict between the two main superpowers and their client states erupted in all of the following areas except
- Angola
 - China.
 - Korea.
 - Nicaragua.
 - Vietnam.
31. One important reason the textbook gives for the fall of the Soviet Union is
- a baby boom in the Soviet Union brought a new generation to power.
 - a collapse in the international oil market crippled the Soviet Union's main source of income.
 - negotiations in the United Nations Security Council convinced the Soviet Union to democratize.
 - the Soviet economy collapsed under the burden of military spending.
 - the United States successfully defeated the Soviet armies in combat in the 1980s.
32. The major difference between the Westphalian and Neo-Westphalian systems is
- non-state actors increased in importance in the Neo-Westphalian system.
 - states were more able to overcome external constraints in the Neo-Westphalian system.
 - the creation of the United Nations at the beginning of the Neo-Westphalian system changed what states can accomplish.
 - the formation of new regimes have bolstered the power of states in interstate interactions.
 - the invention of nuclear weapons gave more power to states in the Neo-Westphalian system.
33. In the past twenty years, wars between states have _____, while internal conflicts within states have _____.
- become less common; become more common
 - become more common; become less common
 - become more common; occurred at the same frequency
 - occurred at the same frequency; become less common
 - occurred at the same frequency; occurred at the same frequency
34. All of the following are important features of the Neo-Westphalian system *except*
- the comparative rise of non-state actors.
 - the phenomenon of globalization.
 - the principle of responsible sovereignty.
 - the relative weakening of states.
 - the rise in interstate conflict.
35. Apple, ExxonMobil, Ford, Honda, and Samsung are examples of
- civil society organizations.
 - comparative advantage facilitators.
 - intergovernmental organizations.
 - multinational corporations.
 - transnational advocacy networks.

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

36. The most prominent international organization in the past sixty years has been
- the International Monetary Fund.
 - the League of Nations.
 - the United Nations.
 - the Warsaw Pact.
 - the World Trade Organization.
37. The plenary body of the United Nations in which all members nations have a seat and power to recommend actions to UN members is the
- Economic and Social Council.
 - General Assembly.
 - International Court of Justice.
 - Secretariat.
 - Security Council.
38. The gross domestic product measures the total amount of
- agricultural output of a state.
 - goods and services exported by a state.
 - goods and services produced in a state.
 - income earned by citizens of a state.
 - products created by a state.
39. According to the textbook, one advantage that NGOs have over states is
- they are smaller and can work unseen by the media.
 - they can raise money from individual donors.
 - they have been sanctioned by the United Nations.
 - they only have to deal with transnational issues.
 - they work with states that might otherwise not accept aid.
40. Saudi Arabia invests government revenue into foreign stocks, bonds, and precious metals. This is an example of a
- gross domestic product.
 - multinational corporation.
 - nongovernmental organization.
 - sovereign wealth fund.
 - transnational advocacy network.
41. Al-Qaeda is an example of a(n)
- international governmental organization.
 - multinational corporation.
 - transnational corporation.
 - sovereign wealth fund.
 - transnational advocacy network.
42. All of the following are means by which the world has become globalized *except*

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

- a. authoritarian.
 - b. cultural.
 - c. economic.
 - d. political.
 - e. technological.
43. The increasing interdependence and integration of people and states is called
- a. globalization.
 - b. one world governance.
 - c. responsible sovereignty.
 - d. transnational advocacy networking.
 - e. Westphalian sovereignty.
44. McDonald's now has more foreign franchises than it does American ones. This is a good example of
- a. extranational growth theory.
 - b. globalization.
 - c. modernization theory.
 - d. responsible sovereignty.
 - e. transnational advocacy networking.
45. According to the textbook, one major development that has spurred economic globalization is
- a. increasing average life expectancies.
 - b. larger tariffs between states.
 - c. more member states in the United Nations.
 - d. speedier transportation of goods.
 - e. the adoption of the Euro currency by the World Bank.
46. Technological innovations like television and the Internet have _____ Westphalian concepts like borders and sovereignty.
- a. heightened
 - b. highlighted
 - c. reinforced
 - d. replaced
 - e. undermined
47. Chechen suicide bombers in Russia and Tutsi militias in Rwanda demonstrate
- a. the continued power of the state in the Neo-Westphalian system.
 - b. the decreasing value of religious identities in the secular Neo-Westphalian system.
 - c. the dominant role of transnational advocacy networks in the Neo-Westphalian system.
 - d. the lack of universal notions of human rights in the Neo-Westphalian system.
 - e. the renewed importance of tribal and regional identity in the Neo-Westphalian system.
48. The organization that countries turn to in an effort to stop runs on their currency is called the
- a. International Monetary Fund.

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

- b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - c. United Nations.
 - d. World Bank.
 - e. World Trade Organization.
49. One reason why there is often widespread domestic opposition when countries ask the International Monetary Fund for assistance is because
- a. of the strict conditions attached by the IMF to the loans.
 - b. no one knows whether the IMF will still exist in five or ten years.
 - c. the IMF charges very high interest rates on loans.
 - d. the IMF does not allow countries to raise private money.
 - e. there is not usually sufficient time allowed to pay back the loans.
50. In 1994, over 800,000 ethnic Tutsi were killed in Rwanda in a case of
- a. anarchy.
 - b. genocide.
 - c. globalization.
 - d. humanitarian intervention.
 - e. terrorism.
51. Despite internal unrest and civil war, a country believes that no other states should have the right to intervene. This is an example of
- a. diplomatic immunity.
 - b. humanitarian intervention.
 - c. responsible sovereignty.
 - d. right to protect.
 - e. Westphalian sovereignty.
52. UN Security Council Resolution 688, authorizing UN members to enter Iraq to protect Iraqi citizens is an example of
- a. globalization.
 - b. humanitarian intervention.
 - c. nationalism.
 - d. the security dilemma.
 - e. Westphalian sovereignty.
53. A form of violence in which one ethnic group attempts to destroy or relocate another ethnic group is known as ethnic
- a. cleansing.
 - b. dilution.
 - c. expunging.
 - d. murder.
 - e. purification.
54. Nazi Germany's treatment of Jews, Roma, homosexuals and other persecuted groups during the Holocaust undermined which important piece of the Westphalian system?

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

- a. Globalization
- b. The central role of states
- c. The importance of international governmental organizations
- d. The security dilemma
- e. Westphalian sovereignty

55. The treaty that specifies that those with nuclear weapons will not share them with others and those without weapons will not try and procure them is called the

- a. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- b. Geneva Accords.
- c. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- d. Treaty of Westphalia.
- e. Weapons of Mass Destruction Treaty.

56. What are some of the constraints that prevent a superpower from doing whatever they would like without fear of consequence?

57. What is the security dilemma and how might states overcome it?

58. Why do we consider the Treaty of Westphalia to be a major turning point in the history of international relations?

59. What is the difference between a nation and a state? How does this difference help explain the existence of conflict within certain countries?

60. How did nationalism play a role in the history of the twentieth century?

61. How might you defend the argument that the Cold War was a time of relative peace and safety for the world?

62. How has the rise of international organizations affected relationships between states in the neo-Westphalian system?

63. What is the difference between a nongovernmental organization, a transnational advocacy network, and a multinational corporation? Give an example of each.

64. Why has globalization increased in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries?

65. Does the notion of responsible sovereignty reinforce or undermine the argument that international society is anarchic?

66. In what ways has state interdependence increased since World War II? In what ways has it decreased?

67. Why have we seen a shift from Westphalian sovereignty to Neo-Westphalian sovereignty?

68. What is a supranational regime? Give an example of one. How does the rise of supranational regimes relate to other major trends in the neo-Westphalian system?

69. How has the nature of diplomacy changed in the past five-hundred years? How has the rise of non-state actors affected the ways that states negotiate and relate to one another?

70. Which group was responsible for the 9/11 attacks?

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

- a. al-Qaeda
- b. the PLO
- c. ISIS
- d. the IRA
- e. Hezbollah

71. The League of Women Voters is an American organization that works with others to strengthen the political good within society. It is therefore an example of what kind of organization?

- a. international organization
- b. transnational advocacy network
- c. civil society organization
- d. supranational organization
- e. multinational corporation

72. One implication of the rise of non-state actors for diplomacy has been:

- a. fewer international organizations being involved in diplomacy
- b. an increase in the use of conference diplomacy
- c. the increased importance of the state in diplomacy
- d. less use of diplomatic immunity for ambassadors
- e. lowered expectations for the success of diplomacy

73. Which of the following is NOT a body in the United Nations?

- a. Security Council
- b. Secretariat
- c. General Assembly
- d. Economic and Social Council
- e. International Monetary Fund

74. What is the conceptual difference between bargaining and negotiation?

- a. bargaining is more competitive while negotiation is more cooperative
- b. bargaining is done by ambassadors while negotiation is the realm of diplomats
- c. states tend to do more bargaining while nonstate actors do more negotiation
- d. bargaining was an important part of the Westphalian system, while negotiation is more characteristic of the neo-Westphalian system
- e. there is no conceptual difference; they are different words that mean the same thing

75. Around the world there is a large network of experts on climate change who work together to try and help policy-makers decide how to combat global climate issues. This is best an example of what?

- a. a nation-state
- b. a multinational corporation
- c. an international organization
- d. an epistemic community
- e. a supranational regime

CHAPTER 2 - The Playing Field and Players: Anarchy, States, and Non-State Actors

76. Two states, Greendale and Gallifrey, are in negotiations to settle conflicts between the two. Greendale agrees to Gallifrey's wishes on trade while Gallifrey agrees to Greendale's desires on security issues. By broadening the range of issues under discussion, they are able to reach an agreement. This is an example of what?

- a. conference diplomacy
- b. multilateral diplomacy
- c. a linkage strategy
- d. extraterritoriality
- e. responsible sovereignty

77. Supranational regimes were most common during which era?

- a. pre-Westphalian system
- b. Westphalian system
- c. neo-Westphalian system
- d. supranational regimes have been equally common during all eras
- e. supranational regimes are still theoretical and have never been tried in real life

78. Humanitarian interventions are most closely associated with which era in international relations?

- a. pre-Westphalian
- b. non-Westphalian
- c. Westphalian
- d. neo-Westphalian
- e. un-Westphalian

79. What was the name of the organization formed in the wake of the Treaty of Versailles in 1920 to try and ensure peace and institutionalize cooperation in the world?

- a. European Union
- b. United Nations
- c. Westphalian Coalition
- d. Concert of Europe
- e. League of Nations

80. You decide to head down to your local car dealership to purchase a new Honda Civic. The most you are willing to pay is \$18,000. The least that the dealer is willing to sell for is \$17,000. The amount from \$17,000 to \$18,000 is known as the:

- a. bidding area
- b. settlement gap
- c. zone of negotiation
- d. linkage strategy
- e. preference map

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

1. Which of the following is true about war between two stable democracies?
 - a. They do not appear to occur.
 - b. They involve fewer deaths when they do occur.
 - c. They involve more deaths when they do occur.
 - d. They occur more frequently than among non-democracies.
 - e. They sometimes go nuclear.

2. One main tool used by scholars to explain complex realities is
 - a. conjecture.
 - b. hegemony.
 - c. parsimony.
 - d. power.
 - e. theory.

3. The 2008–2010 stimulus package adopted by US policymakers is a good example of
 - a. classical realism as laid out by Morgenthau.
 - b. economic liberalism.
 - c. policy choices based on theoretical insight.
 - d. power differentials leading to policy choices.
 - e. theory being derived from observable outcomes.

4. One analogy that is often made is between using theory and wearing sunglasses. This is a logical analogy because
 - a. theory allows you to filter out unnecessary facts and focus on the relevant ones.
 - b. theory can be used or discarded as need dictates.
 - c. theory guides the user in deciding how to make decisions.
 - d. theory helps us see the world in shades of grey and not just black and white.
 - e. theory protects those who use it wisely.

5. Democratic peace theory is an example of
 - a. empirical theory.
 - b. hypothetical theory.
 - c. normative theory.
 - d. realist theory.
 - e. an unproven theory.

6. Prescriptive theories that advocated for preferred outcomes are known as
 - a. empirical theory.
 - b. hypothetical theory.
 - c. liberal theory.
 - d. normative theory.
 - e. unproven theory.

7. As the price of fuel rises, the number of miles that the average American drives in a year declines. This is an example of

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- a. causal temporality.
 - b. covariance.
 - c. linearity.
 - d. non-spuriousness.
 - e. parsimony.
8. When trying to determine whether A causes B we often try to account for or eliminate other potential causes of B. This is known as
- a. covariance.
 - b. hypothesis testing.
 - c. nonspuriousness.
 - d. parsimony.
 - e. realism.
9. Theories tell us which facts are most relevant in a situation. This is the _____ element of theory.
- a. covariance
 - b. description
 - c. explanation
 - d. prediction
 - e. prescription
10. Explanation goes beyond mere description in that its
- a. covariance only exists once explanation is added.
 - b. description is usually sufficient for a theory.
 - c. explanation takes timing into account.
 - d. explanation tells us why descriptive concepts are linked.
 - e. non-spuriousness can only be achieved through explanation.
11. Using theory to anticipate future events and developments is known as
- a. covariance.
 - b. description.
 - c. explanation.
 - d. prediction.
 - e. prescription.
12. Preferring simple explanations to complex ones is part of the _____ principle.
- a. covariance
 - b. linearity
 - c. non-spuriousness
 - d. parsimony
 - e. timing
13. In his history of the conflicts between Athens and Sparta, Thucydides became one of the first known authors to explain the theory of

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- a. capitalism.
- b. constructivism.
- c. empiricism.
- d. liberalism.
- e. realism.

14. _____ was one of the earliest American presidents to promote the global spread of democracy as part of his “Fourteen Points” speech in 1918.

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. George Washington
- c. Harry Truman
- d. Teddy Roosevelt
- e. Woodrow Wilson

15. Realism

- a. is both empirical and normative.
- b. is empirical but not normative.
- c. is neither empirical nor normative.
- d. is normative but not empirical.
- e. is not a theory.

16. According to the text, the predominant approach to international relations since World War II is

- a. communism.
- b. constructivism.
- c. empiricism.
- d. liberalism.
- e. realism.

17. All of the following are identified as prominent historical realists *except*

- a. John Locke.
- b. Niccolo Machiavelli.
- c. Sun Tzu.
- d. Thomas Hobbes.
- e. Thucydides.

18. Anarchy according to realists means

- a. a lack of central authority.
- b. an opportunity for cooperation.
- c. chaos.
- d. permanent security dilemmas.
- e. the overthrow of government.

19. The most important concept in understanding international relations according to realists is

- a. power.

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- b. law.
 - c. morality.
 - d. society.
 - e. institutions.
20. A state that has the sole authority to govern within its borders is said to possess
- a. legitimacy.
 - b. morality.
 - c. power.
 - d. self-help capabilities.
 - e. sovereignty.
21. The international system contains both major powers like the United States and China and minor powers like Burkina Faso and Albania. This is an example of
- a. diversity.
 - b. self-help.
 - c. sovereignty.
 - d. stratification.
 - e. tripolarity.
22. Which type of state has the greatest amount of freedom according to realists?
- a. Balance-of-power states
 - b. Great power states
 - c. Mountainous states
 - d. Unaligned states
 - e. UN-member states
23. As India becomes more militarily powerful, its neighbor and rival Pakistan feels less powerful and might therefore takes steps to become more militarily powerful. This is an example of
- a. anarchy.
 - b. covariance.
 - c. the prisoner's dilemma.
 - d. the security dilemma.
 - e. tragedy of the commons.
24. Realists tend to concentrate on _____ as the most important actor in international relations.
- a. individuals
 - b. international governmental organizations
 - c. multinational corporations
 - d. non-state actors
 - e. states.
25. The type of realism that believes the state is the collective reflection of individual human nature carrying out the pursuit of power is

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- a. classical realism.
 - b. defensive realism.
 - c. neo-classical realism.
 - d. neo-realism.
 - e. offensive realism.
26. The variant of realism that believes that a state's number one concern is being safe from threats is called
- a. classical realism.
 - b. defensive realism.
 - c. neo-classical realism.
 - d. neo-realism.
 - e. offensive realism.
27. Germany's attempts in the 1930s to take over neighboring countries is best an example of which type of realism?
- a. Classical realism
 - b. Defensive realism
 - c. Neo-classical realism
 - d. Neo-realism
 - e. Offensive realism
28. The most relevant difference between the United States and North Korea in the eyes of realists is
- a. the United States follows capitalism while North Korea does not.
 - b. the United States has a larger military than North Korea.
 - c. the United States is a democracy while North Korea is a dictatorship.
 - d. the United States is a member of NATO while North Korea does not.
 - e. the United States is better integrated into the international community.
29. _____ is the ability to get what you want.
- a. Anarchy
 - b. Military might
 - c. Negotiation
 - d. Power
 - e. Self-help
30. A new trade agreement boosts China's economic growth by 3 percent and the United States' economic growth by 1 percent. The extra 2 percent in growth that China experiences is an example of
- a. absolute gains.
 - b. economic gains.
 - c. gains-from-trade.
 - d. temporary gains.
 - e. relative gains.
31. Realists believe that
- a. absolute and relative gains are equally important.

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- b. absolute gains are more important than relative gains.
 - c. losses are more important than gains of either sort.
 - d. only great power states are concerned about both types of gains.
 - e. relative gains are more important than absolute gains.
32. Which one of the following is NOT one of Global Firepower's top six most powerful militaries?
- a. China
 - b. Germany
 - c. India
 - d. Russia
 - e. Turkey
33. According to the text, one major advantage that states like Japan, the United States, and the United Kingdom have over states like Germany and Israel is
- a. their economies are more diverse.
 - b. they are largely surrounded by water.
 - c. they can access nuclear weapons.
 - d. they have large militaries.
 - e. they have permanent seats on the Security Council.
34. Raw materials are an example of a(n) _____ source of power.
- a. economic
 - b. geographic
 - c. military
 - d. natural
 - e. sociopolitical
35. Human resources as a source of power include all of the following *except*
- a. education.
 - b. leadership.
 - c. national image.
 - d. population.
 - e. wealth.
36. The quote that "all states are either preparing for, recovering from, or engaged in war" is most consistent with which theoretical approach?
- a. Capitalism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Empiricism
 - d. Realism
 - e. Structuralism
37. Countries A and B have been fighting over a territory that borders both of their lands. If one country is given the territory, the other country must lose it. This is an example of

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- a. absolute gain.
 - b. covariance.
 - c. positive-sum.
 - d. relative gain.
 - e. zero-sum.
38. The way power is spread throughout the international system is known as
- a. distribution of power.
 - b. interdependence.
 - c. multipolarity.
 - d. security dilemma.
 - e. stratification.
39. A world in which there are three main superpowers is
- a. bipolar.
 - b. multipolar.
 - c. polar.
 - d. tripolar.
 - e. unipolar.
40. During the Cold War there were two large superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. This was an example of a _____ system.
- a. bipolar
 - b. multipolar
 - c. polar
 - d. tripolar
 - e. unipolar
41. According to realists, which system experiences the fewest wars?
- a. Bipolar
 - b. Multipolar
 - c. Polar
 - d. Tripolar
 - e. Unipolar
42. Liberals believe the state of nature to be
- a. complicated by anarchy.
 - b. filled with competition.
 - c. impossible to conceive of properly.
 - d. nasty, brutish, and short.
 - e. uncertain, but with potential for cooperation.
43. The idea that cooperation is more common than war in international relations is most consistent with
- a. capitalism.

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- b. communism.
- c. empiricism.
- d. liberalism.
- e. realism.

44. _____ refers to the idea that unwritten rules of behavior guide state decisions.

- a. Codes of behavior
- b. International agreements
- c. International norms
- d. Morality and ethics
- e. Westphalian sovereignty

45. The United States and Canada share a long, largely unpoliced border. One possible reason for this is shared cultural and economic ties. This is an example of

- a. absolute gains.
- b. an international norm.
- c. covariance.
- d. interdependence.
- e. zero-sum situation.

46. Liberals place much more emphasis on _____ than do realists.

- a. balance of power
- b. institutions
- c. relative gains
- d. security
- e. zero-sum situations

47. Which of the following variants of liberalism places the most emphasis on organizations like the United Nations in helping foster peace?

- a. Classical liberalism
- b. Economic liberalism
- c. Institutional liberalism
- d. Political liberalism
- e. Societal liberalism

48. Non-state actors are

- a. not acknowledged to exist by liberals or realists.
- b. equally important to both liberalism and realism.
- c. more important in liberalism than realism.
- d. more important in realism than liberalism.
- e. not important in either liberalism or realism.

49. International governmental organizations are

- a. not acknowledged to exist by liberals or realists.

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- b. equally important to both liberalism and realism.
 - c. more important in liberalism than realism.
 - d. more important in realism than liberalism.
 - e. not important in either liberalism or realism.
50. Japan has very little military power but substantial economic power. This is best an example of
- a. covariance.
 - b. the distribution of power.
 - c. the interdependence of states.
 - d. the multidimensional nature of power.
 - e. the state of nature.
51. Military power is most accurately thought of as
- a. an example of both hard and soft power.
 - b. an example of hard power.
 - c. an example of soft power.
 - d. neither an example of hard nor of soft power.
 - e. not a form of any kind of power.
52. Which of the following is the best example of soft power?
- a. Good leadership
 - b. Large cash reserves
 - c. Nuclear weaponry
 - d. Sizable military
 - e. Strong economy
53. A “win-win” situation in which all parties get something is known as a(n) _____ situation.
- a. absolute gain
 - b. hopeless
 - c. positive-sum
 - d. relative gain
 - e. zero-sum
54. Collective security ensured by membership in an organization is most consistent with
- a. capitalism.
 - b. communism.
 - c. constructivism.
 - d. liberalism.
 - e. realism.
55. The League of Nations was an early example of
- a. absolute gains.
 - b. collective security.
 - c. hegemony.

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- d. multipolarity.
 - e. relative gains.
56. The dominance of the Roman Empire over Europe and western Asia was an example of
- a. collective security.
 - b. hegemony.
 - c. interdependence.
 - d. multipolarity.
 - e. self-help.
57. Explain the difference between relative and absolute gains. Create an example that illustrates the difference.
58. What does it mean when we say that power is context-dependent? With which theory is this most consistent?
59. How do realists, liberals and constructivists conceive of the state of nature? How is the way that they think about the state of nature reflected in the rest of their theoretical beliefs?
60. Why do we use theories in trying to understand the world?
61. What are the components of a good theory? For full credit you should explain what each component means.
62. Country A just invaded Country B. We know nothing else about the situation at this point. What might a realist predict about the cause of the conflict? What might a liberal predict about the cause of the conflict? What might a constructivist predict about the cause of the conflict?
63. What is an example (it can be made up or from your own life) of a zero-sum situation? What is an example of a positive sum situation?
64. Of the various distributions of power (unipolar, bipolar, multipolar, tripolar), which do you believe to be the best? Why?
65. How do realists believe states act in response to anarchy? How do liberals believe that states act in response to anarchy? What are the similarities and differences in their beliefs? How do constructivists critique the ways that realists and liberals conceive of anarchy?
66. What is the difference between an empirical and a normative theory?
67. A world in which life is “nasty, brutish, and short” is described as
- a. anarchy.
 - b. complexity.
 - c. Hobbesian.
 - d. interdependent.
 - e. negative peace.
68. The colonial era, when powerful countries like the United Kingdom claimed ownership over most of Africa and much of Asia is an example of
- a. a balance-of-power system.
 - b. a Hobbesian world.

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- c. interdependency.
 - d. social construction.
 - e. the security dilemma.
69. According to prevailing international norms, military conquest for the purpose of owning another country is
- a. allowable in the case of genocide.
 - b. increasing in frequency.
 - c. no longer considered acceptable.
 - d. possible only if a state has power.
 - e. something the Security Council can authorize.
70. Thinking of something like anarchy as being a concept created and defined by the interactions within a society is most consistent with which theory?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
71. When we say that a concept is created by the interactions within society, we are speaking of
- a. anarchy.
 - b. dependency theory.
 - c. globalization.
 - d. Marxism.
 - e. social construction.
72. To constructivists, the meaning of anarchy
- a. can change over time.
 - b. has gotten less important over time.
 - c. is consistent with liberalism.
 - d. is fixed and unchanging.
 - e. reflects the lack of central authority.
73. The agreement between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland that granted both groups representation in government is an example of
- a. collective security.
 - b. consociational democracy.
 - c. feudalism.
 - d. interdependence.
 - e. regime change.
74. A form of government that guarantees representation to the different ethnic or religious groups within a country is called
- a. authoritarianism.

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- b. collective security.
 - c. consociational democracy.
 - d. feudalism.
 - e. socialism.
75. The absence of fighting is known as
- a. anarchy.
 - b. collective security.
 - c. negative peace.
 - d. positive peace.
 - e. state-of-nature.
76. Cooperation among former enemies in Northern Ireland is an example of
- a. anarchy.
 - b. collective security.
 - c. negative peace.
 - d. positive peace.
 - e. state-of-nature.
77. US military actions in the Middle East against Al-Qaeda are defined by the military as a legitimate fight against terrorists and by Islamic extremists as a war against Islam. This is an example of
- a. anarchy.
 - b. collective security.
 - c. negative peace.
 - d. social construction
 - e. state-of-nature.
78. The division of the Rwandan people into Hutus and Tutsis is an example of the
- a. dangerous effects of anarchy.
 - b. diversity of interests in the international system.
 - c. interdependence between neighboring tribes.
 - d. positive effects of colonialism.
 - e. social construction of identity.
79. The killing of most of the Tutsi minority by the Hutus in Rwanda is an example of
- a. genocide.
 - b. globalization.
 - c. humanitarian interventionism.
 - d. Marxist murder.
 - e. responsible sovereignty.
80. The 1967 war between Israel and a coalition of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria that yielded the occupied territories to Israel is known as the
- a. Battle of the Golan Heights.

CHAPTER 3 - Powerful Ideas: Liberalism and Realism

- b. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.
- c. Six-Day War.
- d. War of Israeli Liberation.
- e. Yom Kippur War.

81. In the 1950s, ten Russians found spying in the United States would have likely resulted in a massive international incident. In 2010, ten Russians were arrested for spying in the United States and yet the result was a quiet exchange of accused spies between the two nations. Some argue this is because the two nations had redefined themselves from “enemies” to “friends.” This is most supportive of which theory?

- a. Constructivism
- b. Feminism
- c. Liberalism
- d. Marxism
- e. Realism

82. What do constructivists mean when they say that “anarchy is what states make of it”?

83. Why do constructivists believe that the evolution of conflict in Northern Ireland is a strong point in favor of constructivism as a theory?

84. What is the difference between a negative and a positive peace? How would realists, liberals, and constructivists differ in their interpretations of whether this difference matters?

85. You are the new foreign policy adviser to the President of the United States. How would your advice to the president differ depending on whether you adopted a realist, liberal or constructivist theoretical viewpoint?

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

1. The driving force behind a Marxist view of the world is
 - a. economic class.
 - b. power.
 - c. social standing.
 - d. constructed ideas.
 - e. cooperation.

2. Karl Marx spent most of his life as a(n)
 - a. activist.
 - b. chief executive officer.
 - c. farmer.
 - d. lawyer.
 - e. professor.

3. Marxists see humans in the state of nature as
 - a. cooperating through elite-driven negotiation.
 - b. defining their existence through social construction.
 - c. having a nasty, brutish and short life.
 - d. living in peace and productivity.
 - e. struggling to survive economic oppression.

4. Sir Nygel of Western Orange, a knight in the service of the King, gives pieces of land to his indentured servants to work in exchange for a portion of the crops they grow. This is an example of
 - a. capitalism.
 - b. constructivism.
 - c. feudalism.
 - d. socialism.
 - e. totalitarianism.

5. A system where market forces determine what is sold is most compatible with
 - a. capitalism.
 - b. constructivism.
 - c. feudalism.
 - d. socialism.
 - e. totalitarianism.

6. What is the proletariat?
 - a. The middle class
 - b. The upper class
 - c. The working class
 - d. Those who always vote
 - e. Those who never vote

7. Marx referred to the owners of businesses and factories as

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

- a. aldermen.
 - b. bourgeoisie.
 - c. military-industrial complex.
 - d. nobility.
 - e. proletariat.
8. Capitalism and socialism are examples of
- a. communes.
 - b. economic systems.
 - c. international relations theories.
 - d. normative expositions.
 - e. voting systems.
9. According to Marx and Engels, which group was supposed to unite and overthrow the capitalist class?
- a. The armed forces
 - b. The bourgeoisie
 - c. The farmers
 - d. The libertarians
 - e. The proletariat
10. Imagine the fictional nation of Atlantis whose economy is controlled by the government and who engages in the active redistribution of wealth to create economic equality. Atlantis is an example of what type of economic-political system?
- a. Capitalism
 - b. Constructivism
 - c. Feudalism
 - d. Socialism
 - e. Totalitarianism
11. According to Marxism, what is the most likely reason wars are fought?
- a. Conflict is inevitable due to anarchy.
 - b. Poor decisions are made by leaders.
 - c. States pursue their own security.
 - d. The wealthy classes profit from them.
 - e. There is a breakdown in communication.
12. Which socialist country was most active in promoting pro-socialist regime change in other states?
- a. China
 - b. Cuba
 - c. North Korea
 - d. The Soviet Union
 - e. Yugoslavia
13. The process by which a state's government or type of government changes is called
- a. anarchy.

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

- b. the changing of the guard.
 - c. a civil war.
 - d. a regime change.
 - e. a regime rollover.
14. The Soviet Union's largest rival on the international stage was
- a. China.
 - b. France.
 - c. Germany.
 - d. the United Kingdom.
 - e. the United States.
15. The Soviet war in _____ is often considered similar to the United States' exploits in Vietnam, in that the state with clear military superiority was unable to overcome a smaller, indigenous army even after a decade of struggle.
- a. Afghanistan
 - b. Iran
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Pakistan
 - e. Saudi Arabia
16. If some piece of territory is legally owned and controlled by another country, we call it a(n)
- a. colony.
 - b. extension.
 - c. fortification.
 - d. monopoly.
 - e. outpost.
17. A more refined variant of the Marxist idea that the capitalist drive for wealth determines state behavior is
- a. communism.
 - b. dependency theory.
 - c. radicalism.
 - d. socialism.
 - e. world systems theory.
18. Dependency theory would predict that _____ would be the most important part of the Middle East for Western nations.
- a. access to ports
 - b. geographic centrality
 - c. growing population
 - d. historical importance
 - e. oil and gas
19. The United Fruit Company's dominating role in Guatemala's economy and politics in the 1950s, and its very close ties to American decision makers, is best an example of

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

- a. communism.
 - b. dependency theory.
 - c. liberalism.
 - d. realism.
 - e. world systems theory.
20. Which of the following theories evolved from Marxism?
- a. Capitalism
 - b. Constructivism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Realism
 - e. World systems theory
21. According to world systems theory, the most important fact to know about a state in trying to understand its behavior is
- a. its military power relative to the rest of the international system.
 - b. its position in the world economic system.
 - c. its understanding of norms in the world system.
 - d. the percentage of its leadership that is female.
 - e. the strength of its representation in the UN.
22. According to world systems theory, the three types of states in the international system are
- a. capitalist, communist, and mercantilist.
 - b. central, mid-level, and outsider.
 - c. core, periphery, and semi-periphery.
 - d. developed, developing, and failed.
 - e. first world, second world, and third world.
23. Middle-income countries that produce secondary products are considered
- a. core.
 - b. developed.
 - c. industrialized.
 - d. periphery.
 - e. semi-periphery.
24. Countries that produce relatively little, have an abundance of cheap labor, and primarily export natural resources are considered _____ according to world systems theorists.
- a. core
 - b. developing
 - c. non-industrialized
 - d. periphery
 - e. semi-periphery

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

25. One major difference separating Marxism and world systems theory from realism and liberalism is that Marxism and world systems theory
- believe in anarchy whereas realism and liberalism do not.
 - make huge predictions about the future of international relations whereas realism and liberalism do not.
 - place much more importance on actions of states as actors than realism and liberalism.
 - put an emphasis on things other than security whereas realism and liberalism do not.
 - they seek to explain historical developments in international relations whereas realism and liberalism do not.
26. According to world systems theory, the Cold War was fought over
- economic dominance on the international level.
 - military control of important resources.
 - ideological conflict over communism.
 - religious tension between the United States and the Soviets.
 - two major powers seeking their own security.
27. Japan is one of the wealthiest nations in the world. A world systems theorist would consider Japan part of the _____.
- central
 - core
 - developed
 - first world
 - industrialized
28. According to world systems theorists, India is an example of a(n) _____ country.
- core
 - developed
 - industrialized
 - periphery
 - semi-periphery
29. One of the main normative prescriptions of feminist theory is
- being gender-blind.
 - equality for women.
 - greater attention to economic issues.
 - more voice for developing states.
 - strengthening international arms control.
30. Most of the wealthiest nations are located
- east of the international date line.
 - in Africa.
 - north of the equator.
 - south of the equator.
 - west of the international date line.

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

31. According to the textbook, of the 196 states in the world system, how many have a woman as the chief executive?
- 1
 - 24
 - 63
 - 102
 - 167
32. Difference feminists believe
- in equal representation of genders even if they do approach issues like conflict the same.
 - in the ideal of moving past seeing the world in gendered terms.
 - that both genders should strive to be as different as possible to maximize benefits.
 - that cooperation is possible in the international system.
 - that men and women do not act the same when it comes to issues like conflict.
33. Research has shown that a critical mass of women in an organization above which gendered differences appear in organization behavior exists when around ___ percent of the organization's personnel or leaders are women.
- 5
 - 30
 - 50
 - 80
 - 100
34. The variant of feminism that argues men and women can approach issues such as conflict the same way, but that it is important to have equal representation of the two genders is
- constructive feminism.
 - difference feminism.
 - equality feminism.
 - liberal feminism.
 - realistic feminism.
35. Which type of feminism would argue that gender equality in the international system would lead to more peace?
- Constructive feminism
 - Difference feminism
 - Liberal feminism
 - Militant feminism
 - Realistic feminism
36. In Iran, women
- are kept entirely separate from men.
 - are treated as legally identical to men.
 - have fewer rights and protections than men.
 - have more rights and protections than men.
 - have similar rights and protections as men.

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

37. In China, the number of female births is _____ the number of male births.
- equal to
 - less than
 - more than
 - similar to
 - unrelated to
38. The likelihood of domestic violence against women _____ times of war.
- decreases in
 - has not been measured in
 - increases in
 - is unrelated to
 - remains unchanged in
39. Feminism is based, in part, on which other theoretical approach?
- Constructivism
 - Liberalism
 - Libertarianism
 - Marxism
 - Realism
40. How does world systems theory differ from dependency theory?
41. Why do some feminists believe that male predominance among the writers of international relations theory matters?
42. How is feminist theory built on a foundation of constructivism?
43. Which theoretical approach is most likely to focus on the actions of agents?
- Constructivism
 - Marxism
 - Feminism
 - Foreign policy analysis
 - Realism
44. Which step comes earliest in the rational actor model?
- Identify options
 - Determine and rank goals
 - Weigh costs and benefits
 - Select policy
 - Implement and evaluate
45. If the president asks his or her cabinet to lay out the possible responses to a terrorist attack, what phase are they in of the rational actor model?
- Identify problem
 - Determine and rank goals

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

- c. Identify all options
 - d. Select optimal policy
 - e. Implement and evaluate
46. Congress, the president, and the media are examples of what?
- a. Agents
 - b. Rational actors
 - c. Proletariats
 - d. Regimes
 - e. Unitary actors
47. Which of the following is NOT considered an agent to foreign policy analysts?
- a. The media
 - b. Public opinion
 - c. Legislatures
 - d. Political leaders
 - e. All of these can be considered agents
48. Someone who is perfectly logical (the typical example is Spock from Star Trek) would be an example of what kind of actor?
- a. Boundedly rational
 - b. Emotional
 - c. Poliheuristic
 - d. Liberal
 - e. Rational
49. Bounded rationality means:
- a. Agents function somewhere between perfectly rational and perfectly emotional.
 - b. Agents often hide information from other agents to make decisions more difficult.
 - c. Agents eliminate those alternatives that are unacceptable before deciding between the rest.
 - d. Agents tend towards either conflict or cooperation.
 - e. Agents behave differently in domains of gains than they do in domains of losses.
50. Poliheuristic theory tells us that:
- a. Agents function somewhere between perfectly rational and perfectly emotional.
 - b. Agents often hide information from other agents to make decisions more difficult.
 - c. Agents eliminate those alternatives that are unacceptable before deciding between the rest.
 - d. Agents tend towards either conflict or cooperation.
 - e. Agents behave differently in domains of gains than they do in domains of losses.
51. Under prospect theory:
- a. Agents function somewhere between perfectly rational and perfectly emotional.
 - b. Agents often hide information from other agents to make decisions more difficult.
 - c. Agents eliminate those alternatives that are unacceptable before deciding between the rest.

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

- d. Agents tend towards either conflict or cooperation.
 - e. Agents behave differently in domains of gains than they do in domains of losses.
52. According to operational code analysis:
- a. Agents function somewhere between perfectly rational and perfectly emotional.
 - b. Agents often hide information from other agents to make decisions more difficult.
 - c. Agents eliminate those alternatives that are unacceptable before deciding between the rest.
 - d. Agents tend towards either conflict or cooperation.
 - e. Agents behave differently in domains of gains than they do in domains of losses.
53. Which of the following theories would be most likely to analyze a leader's speeches?
- a. Bounded rationality
 - b. Prospect theory
 - c. Poliheuristic theory
 - d. Organizational politics
 - e. Operational code analysis
54. President Eisenhower's denial of America's U2 spying mission in the Soviet Union due to his functioning in a domain of losses is best an example of what?
- a. Bounded rationality
 - b. Prospect theory
 - c. Poliheuristic theory
 - d. Organizational politics
 - e. Operational code analysis
55. Professors Rose McDermott and Peter Hatemi have researched the existence of a gene that they hypothesize might:
- a. Change the likelihood that someone supports a socialist or Marxist party
 - b. Increase ones rationality
 - c. Incline people towards being more liberal or conservative
 - d. Lead certain people to be more prone to sacrifice themselves in a violent act
 - e. Vote for female candidates for political office
56. The phrase "where you stand is determined by where you sit" is most compatible with which approach to international relations?
- a. Realism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Marxism
 - d. Organizational/bureaucratic politics
 - e. Liberalism
57. Hierarchical structure, specialization, and routinization are all features of what?
- a. Agents
 - b. Bureaucracies
 - c. States

CHAPTER 4 - Alternative Perspectives on International Relations

- d. Leaders
- e. Theories

58. How does foreign policy analysis differ from realism and liberalism? What subjects and groups do foreign policy analysts pay more attention to than realists or liberals?
59. Why aren't people perfectly rational? In which situations would we expect people to behave more or less rational? For this answer make sure you are referring to "rational" as used by international relations theorists.
60. How does Marxism relate to international relations? How would a Marxist explain a major war like World War I or World War II?
61. How do group explanations of foreign policy differ from regime explanations and societal explanations?
62. Give an example, it can be real or made up, of how an agent would use the rational actor model. List each step of the model and explain how your example shows the agent(s) performing that step of the model.
63. AIPAC lobbies on behalf of which country?
- a. India
 - b. China
 - c. Israel
 - d. Pakistan
 - e. Mexico
64. Proportional representation systems are most likely to lead to what kind of government?
- a. Single-party
 - b. Third-party
 - c. Coalition
 - d. Poliheuristic
 - e. Monoheuristic
65. The group that picks a leader in a country, regardless of whether it is a democracy or autocracy, is called the:
- a. Proportional representatives
 - b. Electorate
 - c. Legislature
 - d. Media
 - e. Selectorate

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

1. The Kellogg-Briand Pact did which of the following?
 - a. Abolished slavery
 - b. Banned nuclear devices
 - c. Created the United Nations
 - d. Neutralized the Nazis
 - e. Outlawed aggressive war

2. The quote “all states are either preparing for, recovering from, or engaged in war” is most compatible with which theoretical approach?
 - a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism

3. Organized, violent (i.e., military) conflict between two or more parties is known as
 - a. hegemony.
 - b. interdependence.
 - c. strife.
 - d. terrorism.
 - e. war.

4. France and Prussia (later known as Germany) went to war in 1870. This type of conflict, between two states is an example of
 - a. asymmetrical war.
 - b. civil war.
 - c. interstate war.
 - d. irredentist war.
 - e. unconventional war.

5. Civil war is
 - a. armed conflict between competing factions within a country.
 - b. armed conflict between two or more states.
 - c. armed conflict in which the participants seek to conquer and control territory.
 - d. armed conflict in which the roles of governments, militaries and populations are blurred.
 - e. armed conflict with conventional weapons and with specific goals.

6. The United States war against Al-Qaeda is an example of
 - a. civil war.
 - b. extra-systemic war.
 - c. interstate war.
 - d. irredentist war.
 - e. unconventional war.

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

7. World War I and II are examples of

- a. civil war.
- b. extra-systemic war.
- c. general war.
- d. limited war.
- e. terrorist conflict.

8. Atlantis has a border skirmish with Rhodes in which 50 people are killed. That is the only conflict between those two nations that decade. The incident would likely be characterized as a(n)

- a. asymmetrical conflict.
- b. civil war.
- c. imperialism.
- d. militarized interstate dispute.
- e. unconventional war.

9. Armed conflict between two or more states in which military forces of each side are used against each other, and in which weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons are not used is known as

- a. conventional war.
- b. civil war.
- c. extra-systemic war.
- d. intrastate war.
- e. irredentist war.

10. The Gulf War between several allied states and Iraq, in which the United States and its allies deployed a portion of their military capabilities with the goal of expelling Iraq from Kuwait (but not with the goal of taking over Kuwait itself) is an example of

- a. civil war.
- b. general war.
- c. limited war.
- d. non-trinitarian war.
- e. unconventional war.

11. Armed conflict in which civilian and non-military targets are emphasized is known as

- a. civil war.
- b. general war.
- c. limited war.
- d. non-trinitarian war.
- e. unconventional war.

12. When the Vietcong—insurgent fighters in Vietnam—first engaged the French and then the United States in military conflict, this was an example of what kind of war?

- a. Civilian
- b. Helter-skelter
- c. Limited

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

- d. Traditional
 - e. Unconventional
13. The United States' use of the atomic bomb against Japan in World War II is an example of which type of weapon?
- a. Conventional weaponry
 - b. Counterterrorism measures
 - c. Limited weapons
 - d. Terrorist-invented devices
 - e. Weapons of mass destruction
14. Nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons are examples of
- a. conventional weaponry.
 - b. counterterrorism measures.
 - c. technological drift.
 - d. terrorist-invented devices.
 - e. weapons of mass destruction.
15. The use of guerrilla tactics and weapons, such as improvised explosive devices (or IEDs), are typical of
- a. asymmetric warfare.
 - b. conventional warfare.
 - c. limited warfare.
 - d. trinitarian warfare.
 - e. unconventional warfare.
16. The Vietnam War—a conflict between the world's most powerful military (the United States) and a much smaller North Vietnamese military combined with insurgent Vietcong forces is an example of
- a. asymmetric warfare.
 - b. conventional warfare.
 - c. limited warfare.
 - d. trinitarian warfare.
 - e. unconventional warfare.
17. Indiscriminate violence aimed at noncombatants to influence a wider audience is known as
- a. grandstanding.
 - b. public opinion.
 - c. terrorism.
 - d. unconventional warfare.
 - e. war weariness.
18. The nation of Libya's support of the planning of an airplane bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988 is an example of which type of terrorism?
- a. Criminal
 - b. Nationalist
 - c. Nihilist

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

- d. State-sponsored
- e. Trinitarian

19. An individual who practiced terrorism for the purposes of personal financial gain would be qualified as which of the following according to Cindy Combs

- a. a capitalist.
- b. a coreligionist.
- c. a crazy.
- d. a criminal.
- e. a crusader.

20. Terrorists who engage in violent actions with the goal of destroying order and without any agenda for its replacement are classified by Sederberg as

- a. criminal.
- b. nationalist.
- c. nihilist.
- d. revolutionary.
- e. state-sponsored.

21. Al-Qaeda was formed in the late 1980s from the remnants of individuals who struggled to fight against which country in Afghanistan in the early 1980s?

- a. China
- b. France
- c. Soviet Union
- d. United Kingdom
- e. United States

22. Since the 9/11 attacks, Al-Qaeda has come to rely on

- a. a core of operatives working out of Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- b. an extensive network of affiliate terrorist groups.
- c. donations from Saudi princes and other members of the royal family.
- d. religious groups within countries like the United States and France.
- e. the intellectual power of its most important leaders.

23. In 2010 the US State Department described _____ as a “diffuse global network and philosophical movement composed of dispersed nodes with varying degrees of independence.”

- a. Al-Qaeda
- b. Arab Brotherhood
- c. Knights Templar
- d. Palestinian Liberation Organization
- e. Taliban

24. Significant incidents of terrorism have _____ since the early 1980s.

- a. decreased slightly

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

- b. decreased greatly
 - c. increased slightly
 - d. increased greatly
 - e. stayed roughly the same
25. The development and proliferation of nuclear weapons has fed into which trend in warfare since 1945?
- a. Decreased emphasis on terrorism
 - b. Fewer civilian controls on warfare
 - c. Increased number of nuclear attacks
 - d. Increased percentage of limited wars
 - e. The rise of civil wars
26. Wars since 1945 have been located
- a. entirely within developed countries.
 - b. entirely within developing countries.
 - c. equally between developed and developing countries.
 - d. somewhat more frequently within developed countries.
 - e. somewhat more frequently within developing countries.
27. War has largely shifted from _____ to _____ in the last fifty years.
- a. asymmetric; symmetric
 - b. civil; interstate
 - c. conventional; unconventional
 - d. limited; general
 - e. non-trinitarian; trinitarian
28. War as a trinitarian conception involves which three groups?
- a. Counterterrorism, conventional forces, and military intelligence
 - b. Criminal, nationalist, and revolutionary terrorists
 - c. Governments, military forces, and populations
 - d. Navy, army, and air forces
 - e. Peoples, places, and things
29. The view of armed conflict in which the roles and participation of government, militaries, and populations are distinct is known as
- a. asymmetric war.
 - b. civil war.
 - c. limited war.
 - d. trinitarian war.
 - e. unconventional war.
30. The view of armed conflict in which the roles and participation of government, militaries, and populations is blurred is known as
- a. asymmetric war.

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

- b. civil war.
 - c. limited war.
 - d. non-trinitarian war.
 - e. unconventional war.
31. The increasing importance of non-state actors in conflict has made the concept of _____ less important in modern times.
- a. asymmetric war
 - b. civil war
 - c. limited war
 - d. trinitarian war
 - e. unconventional war
32. Wars fought because of the spread of communism and fascism are examples of which cause of war?
- a. Economics
 - b. Human sympathy
 - c. Ideology
 - d. Nation-state creation
 - e. Territory
33. International concern about oil supplies in Kuwait in part led to the 1991 Gulf War. This is an example of which cause of war?
- a. Economics
 - b. Human sympathy
 - c. Ideology
 - d. Nation-state creation
 - e. Territory
34. The idea that the absence of central government in world politics leads to conditions in which competition and insecurity lead to conflict is most consistent with which theoretical approach?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
35. When talking about the distribution of power in international systems we mean
- a. a careful weighing of the pros and cons before a state makes a decision.
 - b. an analysis that is based on realist theories.
 - c. how many major powers exist and how power is spread among them.
 - d. the balance of military technology among superpowers.
 - e. who has access to what types of energy and other natural resources.
36. When the international system has three or more major powers it is said to be

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

- a. bipolar.
 - b. multipolar.
 - c. semipolar.
 - d. tripolar.
 - e. unipolar.
37. Some might argue that having three or more major superpowers leads to more stability and less conflict in the international system for all of the following reasons *except*
- a. control over allies is easier.
 - b. hostility is diffused.
 - c. more mediators to moderate conflicts.
 - d. more opportunities for peaceful interactions.
 - e. states cannot focus on only one adversary.
38. Unipolar moments are times when
- a. there are more than three dominant powers in the international system.
 - b. there are no dominant powers in the international system.
 - c. there are three dominant powers in the international system.
 - d. there are two dominant powers in the international system.
 - e. there is one dominant power in the international system.
39. Power transition theorists believe that war is most likely when
- a. changes in power distribution occur.
 - b. civil wars are occurring.
 - c. communications breakdowns occur.
 - d. new members are added to the Security Council.
 - e. new military technologies are invented.
40. The belief that conflict occurs because of the rise and relative decline of powers is most consistent with
- a. cyclical theory.
 - b. diversionary theory.
 - c. frustration-aggression theory.
 - d. power transition theory.
 - e. war weariness.
41. Power transition theory and cyclical theories of war are most consistent with which grand international relations theory?
- a. Feminism
 - b. Imperialism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Realism
 - e. World systems theory
42. Mutual connections and reliance between countries is known as

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

- a. anarchy.
- b. complexity.
- c. connectivity.
- d. diversity.
- e. interdependence.

43. When conflict is viewed primarily as competition for resources and markets between and among developed states, it is most consistent with

- a. feminism.
- b. imperialism.
- c. liberalism.
- d. realism.
- e. world systems theory.

44. The belief that war occurs in part because the international system is male-dominated and men are biologically and/or culturally predisposed to rely on violence to settle disputes is most consistent with

- a. feminism.
- b. imperialism.
- c. liberalism.
- d. realism.
- e. world systems theory.

45. Systems-level explanations for the causes of war are *least* useful in explaining

- a. broad patterns in conflict.
- b. how power arrangement affect war.
- c. specific, individual wars.
- d. systemic conditions under which war is likely.
- e. the frequency of war.

46. The idea that fighting breaks out when two sides cannot reach a deal that both prefer to war is most consistent with

- a. anarcho-syndicalist communism.
- b. bargaining model of war.
- c. cyclical theory of war.
- d. frustration-aggression theory.
- e. status quo bias.

47. The idea that democracies are much less likely to engage in force against other democracies is known as

- a. joint democracy effects.
- b. liberalism.
- c. peaceful coexistence theory.
- d. public opinion constraint.
- e. voting power law.

48. One state's control and exploitation of another state's economy, culture, and/or territory is known as

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

- a. feminism.
 - b. imperialism.
 - c. liberalism.
 - d. realism.
 - e. world systems theory.
49. The fictitious nation of Pangea has engaged in a diversionary war to distract from economic troubles at home. This is an example of which national attribute?
- a. Geographic attributes
 - b. Level of political instability
 - c. Previous war involvement
 - d. Type of economy
 - e. Type of government
50. The argument that states that have recently experienced a significant, costly war are less likely to engage in war in the aftermath is known as
- a. cyclical theory.
 - b. diversionary theory.
 - c. frustration-aggression theory.
 - d. power transition theory.
 - e. war weariness.
51. Arguments that people are inherently aggressive and thus war is inevitable are known as _____ arguments.
- a. conservative
 - b. constructivist
 - c. feminist
 - d. groupthink
 - e. human nature
52. Those who use the individual level of analysis to explain why wars occur sometimes turn to _____ to explain war.
- a. groupthink
 - b. liberal theory
 - c. personality traits
 - d. polarity
 - e. political institutions
53. Some explain the decision of the United States to enter into (and stay in) the Vietnam War as being caused by a shared viewpoint on the necessity of fighting communism that led decision makers to ignore relevant information and to exclude those who objected. This is an example of
- a. frustration-aggression theory.
 - b. groupthink.
 - c. obstinacy.
 - d. personality traits.
 - e. political blindness.

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

54. The argument that people or groups will resort to violence under conditions of persistent denial of expected treatment such as equality and fairness is known as

- a. cyclical theory.
- b. diversionary theory.
- c. frustration-aggression theory.
- d. power transition theory.
- e. war weariness.

55. A discrepancy between what people believe they deserve and what they can actually get refers to

- a. frustration-aggression.
- b. instrumentalism.
- c. irredentism.
- d. primordialism.
- e. relative deprivation.

56. Both Jewish and Palestinian settlers in Israel/Palestine claim the land based on their historic control of the territory. This is an example of

- a. frustration-aggression.
- b. instrumentalism.
- c. irredentism.
- d. primordialism.
- e. relative deprivation.

57. The belief that hatred can be based on fundamental bonds of kinship that establish ethnic differences is known as

- a. frustration-aggression.
- b. instrumentalism.
- c. irredentism.
- d. primordialism.
- e. relative deprivation.

58. Leaders can exacerbate ethnic differences and use those perceived differences to their own ends. This is most consistent with

- a. frustration-aggression.
- b. instrumentalism.
- c. irredentism.
- d. primordialism.
- e. relative deprivation.

59. How might we explain the fact that sometimes less powerful states or non-state actors are able to defeat more powerful states in war?

60. Why do some theorists believe that bipolar systems are more stable while others believe that multipolar systems are more stable? Which do you believe to be true and why?

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

61. Pick some conflict, historical or contemporary, that you know about. Explain the causes of that conflict at the system, state, and individual level.
62. How has the nature of war changed in the past fifty years?
63. Why have we seen an increase in nonconventional warfare since 1945? How has the invention and proliferation of nuclear weapons affected this development?
64. How do realists explain why wars occur? How is that different from a liberal explanation?
65. Which of the levels of analysis (individual, state, and system) do you find most compelling as a general explanation of why wars occur and why? Be as specific as possible, with reference to relevant course material.
66. We have seen a dramatic increase in the incidence of civil wars in the past fifty years. Why might this be happening?
67. Why do realists believe that the distribution of power at the system level helps explain the causes of war?
68. Why is it so difficult to define terrorism as a concept?
69. Armed conflict between two or more states is known as _____ war, while armed conflict between competing factions within a state is known as _____.
- a. civil; conventional
 - b. conventional; extra-systemic
 - c. conventional; interstate
 - d. extra-systemic; civil
 - e. interstate; civil
70. When the northern part of the United States and the southern part of the United States went to war with each other in the 1860's, this was an example of what kind of war?
- a. civil
 - b. conventional
 - c. interstate
 - d. limited
 - e. unconventional
71. Terrorism is most often a feature of what kind of war?
- a. civil
 - b. conventional
 - c. interstate
 - d. limited
 - e. unconventional
72. Weapons of mass destruction include all of the following types of weapons EXCEPT:
- a. all of these are types of weapons of mass destruction
 - b. biological
 - c. chemical

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

- d. incendiary
 - e. nuclear
73. Which of the following people or groups would be most likely to be responsible for state-sponsored terrorism?
- a. a religious organization
 - b. a single terrorist
 - c. Al-Qaeda
 - d. Syria
 - e. the Irish Republican Army
74. According to Cindy Combs, a revolutionary terrorist would most likely be classified as a:
- a. capitalist
 - b. coreligionist
 - c. crazy
 - d. criminal
 - e. crusader
75. Terrorist attacks and insurgencies in the last twenty years are good examples of the rise of what kind of war?
- a. brief
 - b. limited
 - c. non-trinitarian
 - d. punctual
 - e. trinitarian
76. The American Revolution, fought between American colonists trying to gain independence from the English crown is an example of which cause of war?
- a. economic
 - b. human sympathy
 - c. ideology
 - d. nation-state creation
 - e. territory
77. US-led interventions in Kosovo and Libya to prevent humanitarian crises are examples of what cause of war?
- a. economic
 - b. human sympathy
 - c. ideology
 - d. nation-state creation
 - e. territory
78. After the end of the Cold War, which country was widely acknowledged as the "one superpower" in the world?
- a. China
 - b. European Union
 - c. India
 - d. Soviet Union

CHAPTER 5 - Understanding Conflict: The Nature and Causes of Conflict and War

e. United States

79. In 2012 over half of all terrorism-related fatalities and attacks occurred in which three countries?

- a. Afghanistan, China, and Russia
- b. Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan
- c. China, Libya, and Syria
- d. India, Iran, and Pakistan
- e. Libya, Russia and Syria

80. In the wake of the Vietnam War, which was both costly and unpopular, the United States refrained from entering into prolonged military conflicts for several decades. This is best an example of what concept?

- a. cyclical theory
- b. diversionary theory
- c. frustration-aggression theory
- d. power transition theory
- e. war weariness

81. What are the different types of terrorism? Which is most likely to occur in the modern world and why?

82. How do constructivists explain the existence of war? How is this different from the explanations offered by realists and liberals?

83. How do geography and ethnic identity combine to cause wars? What is an example of ethnic geography leading to war?

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

1. The largest country in the world by population is
 - a. China.
 - b. Europe.
 - c. India.
 - d. Russia.
 - e. United States.

2. When a state stands its ground on the subject of governing its own people and not allowing outside entities to influence its authoritative power that state is exercising
 - a. balance.
 - b. legitimacy.
 - c. political sovereignty.
 - d. preemption.
 - e. territorial integrity.

3. Political sovereignty is
 - a. persuading a potential adversary to refrain from attacking through the threat of costly retaliation.
 - b. the principle that a state has authority and independence to rule without interference.
 - c. the ratio of military spending to overall gross domestic product of a country.
 - d. the transformation of weapons, military organizations, and operational concepts that leverages technological innovations.
 - e. the use of military force to stop a foe from doing something it was already doing, or start doing something it was not yet doing.

4. When Iraq invaded Kuwait it violated the principle of
 - a. balancing.
 - b. legitimacy.
 - c. political sovereignty.
 - d. preemption.
 - e. territorial integrity.

5. One way that the absence of a central authority in international affairs can lead to conflict and war is
 - a. it empowers realists.
 - b. it lowers the cost of conflict.
 - c. it makes coordination difficult.
 - d. no one state can impose its will on others.
 - e. the United Nations can become dictatorial.

6. _____ is the concept that things that states do to become more secure will often leave them and their neighbors feeling less secure.
 - a. Collective security
 - b. Mutual assured destruction
 - c. Political sovereignty
 - d. Security dilemma

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- e. Territorial integrity
7. When India takes steps to strengthen its military, its neighbor and rival Pakistan feels that it must take similar steps. The end result is that both states have more powerful militaries but are also less secure than they were before. This is an example of
- a. collective security.
 - b. mutual assured destruction.
 - c. political sovereignty.
 - d. security dilemma.
 - e. territorial integrity.
8. According to the textbook, which theories are most compatible with the action-reaction cycle of the security dilemma?
- a. All the theories are compatible.
 - b. Constructivism and liberalism
 - c. Constructivism and Marxism
 - d. Feminism and realism
 - e. Liberalism and realism
9. The idea that there must be a winner and a loser and that one state's gain is another state's loss is most consistent with
- a. additive sum.
 - b. incalculable sum.
 - c. negative sum.
 - d. positive sum.
 - e. zero sum.
10. The United States and Canada reach a trade agreement that will benefit both of their countries. This is an example of
- a. additive sum.
 - b. incalculable sum.
 - c. negative sum.
 - d. positive sum.
 - e. zero sum.
11. "If you want peace, prepare for war" is a saying most consistent with which theoretical approach?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
12. Virtually every state in the world, with the exception of Costa Rica, Grenada, and some of the small micro-states of the Pacific has
- a. a constitution.
 - b. a head of state.
 - c. military forces.

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- d. naval units.
 - e. nuclear capabilities.
13. As of 2011, _____ spent as much on its military as nearly all of the rest of the world combined.
- a. China
 - b. India
 - c. Iran
 - d. Russia
 - e. the United States
14. Defense burden is
- a. persuading a potential adversary to refrain from attacking through the threat of costly retaliation.
 - b. the principle that a state has authority and independence to rule without interference.
 - c. the ratio of military spending to overall gross domestic product of a country.
 - d. the transformation of weapons, military organizations, and operational concepts that leverages technological innovations.
 - e. the use of military force to stop a foe from doing something it was already doing, or start doing something it was not yet doing.
15. The concept of defense burden illustrates that
- a. economic strength often means that countries can afford to outsource their military capabilities to others.
 - b. it is often the states who are least able to afford spending on military that end up spending the most on it.
 - c. only states in active conflicts will spend heavily on military strength.
 - d. sometimes the best decision a country can make is to get rid of their military, like Switzerland and Japan.
 - e. the larger the state, the larger the military.
16. Switzerland's ability to avoid Europe's major wars is in large part due to
- a. alliances.
 - b. economic sanctioning power.
 - c. geography.
 - d. nuclear capabilities.
 - e. strategic gold reserves.
17. The development of nuclear power in _____, radically revolutionized the conduct of war.
- a. 1812
 - b. 1917
 - c. 1945
 - d. 1968
 - e. 1989
18. Which of the following states DOES NOT currently have nuclear weapons?
- a. France
 - b. India
 - c. Iran

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- d. Pakistan
- e. Russia

19. The transformation of weapons, military organizations, and operational concepts for military force that leverages the information and communications revolutions of the latter twentieth and early twenty-first centuries is known as the

- a. modernized weaponry doctrine.
- b. mutual assured destruction theory.
- c. new wave of militarism.
- d. revolution in military affairs.
- e. second generation of peacekeeping.

20. The use of precision weaponry and surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities are part of the

- a. modernized weaponry doctrine.
- b. mutual assured destruction theory.
- c. new wave of militarism.
- d. revolution in military affairs.
- e. second generation of peacekeeping.

21. Competition to have the most heavily-armored knights and to develop new types of artillery between England and France in the Medieval period is an example of a(n)

- a. arms race.
- b. arms rivalry.
- c. security dilemma.
- d. stockpiling initiative.
- e. strategic arms competition.

22. Formal commitments between states to cooperate for specific purposes such as mutual defense are known as

- a. alliances.
- b. balancing coalitions.
- c. cultural exchanges.
- d. security communities.
- e. treaty arrangements.

23. Country X and Country Y sign an agreement that specifically states each country will support the other militarily in the event of conflict. This is an example of a(n)

- a. alliances.
- b. balancing coalitions.
- c. cultural exchanges.
- d. security communities.
- e. treaty arrangements.

24. An arrangement by a small state to gain help from a large state is known as

- a. balancing.
- b. bandwagoning.

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- c. collective security.
 - d. mutual assured destruction.
 - e. protection.
25. When several central European states allied with Nazi Germany on the eve of World War II in hopes of gaining some of the “spoils of war” this was an example of
- a. balancing.
 - b. bandwagoning.
 - c. collective security.
 - d. mutual assured destruction.
 - e. protection.
26. Siding with a rising or dominant power to gain benefits is known as
- a. balancing.
 - b. bandwagoning.
 - c. collective security.
 - d. mutual assured destruction.
 - e. protection.
27. Rising German power before the outbreak of World War I led France and Russia to form an alliance. This is best an example of
- a. balancing.
 - b. bandwagoning.
 - c. collective security.
 - d. mutual assured destruction.
 - e. protection.
28. Viewing alliances as temporary arrangements that states should break when they are no longer convenient is most compatible with which theoretical approach?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
29. Viewing alliances as based on common values, cooperation and mutual interests is most compatible with which theoretical approach?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
30. We refer to the patterns of shifting alliances among states as they seek power and confront security threats as

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- a. altruism.
- b. balance of power politics.
- c. bandwagoning.
- d. collective security.
- e. great power politics.

31. In response to a perceived threat from a rival nation, Country X increases its own military spending. This is an example of

- a. direct balancing.
- b. equilibrium balancing.
- c. external balancing.
- d. general balancing.
- e. internal balancing.

32. Countering the power of a rival by forming coalitions with other states is known as

- a. direct balancing.
- b. equilibrium balancing.
- c. external balancing.
- d. general balancing.
- e. internal balancing.

33. When referring to balance of power as a condition in which power is roughly balanced among the world's major powers, we are using the concept to mean

- a. description.
- b. deterrence.
- c. dynamic.
- d. equilibrium.
- e. security.

34. The idea that military force "is the most important material factor making for the political power of a nation" is most consistent with

- a. constructivism.
- b. feminism.
- c. liberalism.
- d. Marxism.
- e. realism.

35. The promise of blockading or forcibly occupying enemy territory is an example of

- a. displays of force.
- b. force fields.
- c. interstate war.
- d. threats of force.
- e. uses of force.

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

36. The possession of sufficient military might that would-be adversaries understand that any potential gain from attacking would involve such high costs that the attack is not worth it is known as

- a. balancing.
- b. collective security.
- c. compellence.
- d. deterrence.
- e. preemption.

37. When India obtained nuclear capabilities it raised the cost of war for its adversaries. At least in part because of this India has not been attacked in a major war since. This is an example of

- a. balancing.
- b. collective security.
- c. compellence.
- d. deterrence.
- e. preemption.

38. The use of retaliatory threats to discourage attacks against the state making the threat is known as

- a. balancing deterrence.
- b. direct deterrence.
- c. extended deterrence.
- d. general deterrence.
- e. immediate deterrence.

39. The threat to retaliate against attackers who are believed to be actively considering specific military operations is known as

- a. balancing deterrence.
- b. direct deterrence.
- c. extended deterrence.
- d. general deterrence.
- e. immediate deterrence.

40. Threats to retaliate with no active military conflict generating the need to respond is known as

- a. balancing deterrence.
- b. direct deterrence.
- c. extended deterrence.
- d. general deterrence.
- e. immediate deterrence.

41. The strategy of escalating conflicts to nuclear threats to force the other side to back down is known as

- a. bandwagoning.
- b. brinkmanship.
- c. counter-value.
- d. mutually assured destruction.
- e. preemption.

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

42. “You shoot, I shoot, we’re both dead” is a pithy summary of what strategy
- bandwagoning.
 - brinksmanship.
 - counter-value.
 - mutually assured destruction.
 - preemption.
43. The ability to shoot down incoming missiles is known as
- arms control.
 - arms race.
 - disarmament.
 - national missile defense.
 - non-proliferation.
44. In the post-Cold War era deterrence has increasingly focused on
- conventional attacks.
 - nuclear attacks.
 - smaller-scale attacks.
 - state-sponsored attacks.
 - terrorist attacks.
45. Country X fears that the neighboring state of Country Y is planning on invading them in the near future. They therefore launch an attack on Country Y to gain the advantage. This is an example of
- bandwagoning.
 - brinksmanship.
 - compellence.
 - mutually assured destruction.
 - preemption.
46. NATO’s use of military strikes against Serbia to force it to cease its operations in Kosovo is an example of
- bandwagoning.
 - brinksmanship.
 - compellence.
 - mutually assured destruction.
 - preemption.
47. The elimination of arsenals or classes/types of weapons is known as
- arms control.
 - arms race.
 - disarmament.
 - national missile defense.
 - non-proliferation.

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

48. The idea that weapons lead to war because their very existence makes the security dilemma worse underlies
- arms control.
 - arms race.
 - disarmament.
 - national missile defense.
 - non-proliferation.
49. Agreements like the Geneva Conventions, which establish allowable policies for the treatment of wounded and captured soldiers and civilians in times of war is an example of what type of arms control?
- Communication and administration
 - Horizontal proliferation controls
 - Qualitative limitations
 - Quantitative limitations
 - Rules of war
50. Treaties that prevent the spread of weapons and weapons-based technology exemplify what type of arms control?
- Communication and administration
 - Horizontal proliferation controls
 - Qualitative limitations
 - Quantitative limitations
 - Rules of war
51. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which bans the spread of nuclear weaponry, is an example of what type of arms control?
- Communication and administration
 - Horizontal proliferation controls
 - Qualitative limitations
 - Quantitative limitations
 - Rules of war
52. “An attack on one is an attack on all” is the basis for one approach?
- Balancing
 - Bandwagoning
 - Collective security
 - Interdependence
 - Protection.
53. Because key states were not members, the _____ failed as a collective security arrangement in the 1920s and 1930s and could not prevent the outbreak of World War II.
- Concert of Europe
 - European Union
 - League of Nations
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - United Nations

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

54. The provision of third party forces that help provide a buffer between parties in conflict often along a border or cease-fire line is known as
- balancing.
 - collective security.
 - interdiction.
 - liberal interventionism.
 - peacekeeping.
55. Peacekeeping has changed since the end of the Cold War in that it now focuses
- as much on peace as it does on war.
 - less on creating a lasting peace and more on ensuring a temporary cessation in hostilities.
 - less on humanitarian goals and more on peace as a security arrangement.
 - more on economically advanced countries than developing ones.
 - more on creating peace in hostile situations rather than only enforcing a cease-fire.
56. A group of states bound by shared interests and identities among which security threats are virtually nonexistent are known as
- allies.
 - balancing agents.
 - carrier nations.
 - functional units.
 - security communities.
57. Security communities are
- areas of open military operations and arms exchange for the purpose of balancing aggressors.
 - formal commitments between states to cooperate.
 - groups of states bound by shared interests and identities among which security threats are virtually nonexistent.
 - non-existent in the modern world but were a regular feature of the Middle Ages.
 - programs involving the exchange of citizens for the purpose of fostering cultural understanding.
58. The European Union is a good example of a
- balancing agent.
 - multinational corporation.
 - non-aggression pact.
 - security community.
 - state.
59. In the mid-1900s the U. S. Department of State organized several world tours for famous jazz musicians in an effort to generate goodwill and cooperation among non-aligned countries. This is an example of
- alliances.
 - cultural exchanges.
 - functional units.

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- d. nongovernmental organizations.
 - e. security communities.
60. _____ is the concept that cooperation on economic and social issues can build linkages between states that decrease the future chance of conflict.
- a. Collective security
 - b. Constructivism
 - c. Federalism
 - d. Functionalism
 - e. Realism
61. What is the security dilemma and why is it so difficult to overcome?
62. How do realists differ from liberals in their approaches to overcoming the security dilemma? How do these different approaches relate to their views on human nature?
63. What is the revolution in military affairs? Why has it happened? How do you believe it has impacted the way states seek security in the modern world?
64. Under what conditions is it advantageous for states to seek alliances? How do realists differ from liberals in their approach to forging alliances?
65. What makes for a credible deterrent? How can states be more effective at deterring rivals? Do nuclear weapons make deterrence easier or more difficult?
66. Why would states choose to launch preemptive wars? Is this more consistent with realist or liberal thought?
67. What are the differences between arms control and disarmament? Which is more likely to be successful and under what conditions?
68. Why would a state voluntarily choose to give up armaments? How would doing so affect the logic behind the security dilemma?
69. How has peacekeeping changed in the past thirty years? How does the distribution of power in the international system affect the nature of peacekeeping operations?
70. What is functionalism? How does it relate to liberalism and realism?
71. Do weapons and military arsenals contribute to security or insecurity in world politics? Explain your answer. Would realists and liberals agree or disagree on the answer and why?
72. What reasons might states have for forming alliances? How would a realist explain an alliance and how would a liberal explain an alliance?
73. What is the difference between internal and external balancing? Give an example of each. Note: you may make up a fictional example so long as it demonstrates the correct type of balancing.
74. Which country, bordering the Taiwan Strait, has been rapidly modernizing its military in recent years?
- a. China

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- b. Japan
 - c. North Korea
 - d. South Korea
 - e. Thailand
75. The principle that other actors should not violate the boundaries of a state is known as:
- a. political sovereignty
 - b. deterrence
 - c. the security dilemma
 - d. defense burden
 - e. territorial integrity
76. Positive-sum approaches are LEAST compatible which with theoretical approach?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Liberalism
 - c. Realism
 - d. Feminism
 - e. It is equally compatible with all theories
77. Germany and France fought for decades over the regions of Alsace and Lorraine. Territory is often the most difficult issue to settle because one country's gain is another country's loss. This is an example of what type of situation?
- a. additive sum.
 - b. incalculable sum.
 - c. negative sum.
 - d. positive sum.
 - e. zero sum.
78. Which approach promotes "building peace in pieces" by promoting transnational cooperation on social and economic issues?
- a. Collective Security
 - b. Functionalism
 - c. Realism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Peacekeeping
79. The European Union started as a series of economic agreements that gradually widened to include social and political integration. This is an example of what approach?
- a. Marxism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Functionalism
 - d. Realism
 - e. Collective security
80. Diplomacy, foreign aid or direct intervention can all be parts of what?

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- a. Democracy promotion
- b. Cultural exchange
- c. Brinksmanship
- d. Arms control
- e. Compellence

81. If the United Nations sends troops into Somalia to help ensure basic humanitarian needs are met and warring factions fulfill a cease-fire agreement, this is an example of:

- a. Disarmament
- b. A security community
- c. Collective security
- d. Peacekeeping
- e. Compellence

82. The Concert of Europe, League of Nations, and United Nations are all examples of what type of organization?

- a. Peace deterring
- b. Collective security
- c. Direct deterrence
- d. Internal balancing
- e. Bandwagon

83. The Baruch Plan involved the control of what?

- a. Chemical weapons
- b. The West Bank and Gaza Strip
- c. Nuclear weapons and energy
- d. Balancing coalitions
- e. The South China Sea

84. If the United States develops a system that can protect East Asia from nuclear attacks by shooting down incoming missiles, this is an example of what?

- a. National missile defense
- b. Compellence
- c. Balancing
- d. Mutually Assured Destruction
- e. Theater missile defense

85. Realists believe that alliances form for which three reasons?

- a. Balancing, deterrence, and peacekeeping
- b. Compellence, deterrence, and protection
- c. Bandwagoning, deterrence, and peacekeeping
- d. Balancing, bandwagoning, and protection
- e. Deterrence, peacekeeping, and protection

86. _____ believe alliances tend to be temporary, while _____ believe alliances tend to be enduring.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER 6 - Seeking Security: Managing Conflict and War

- a. Liberals; realists
- b. Constructivists; realists
- c. Realists; liberals
- d. Marxists; constructivists
- e. Constructivists; liberals

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

1. In 1991, a UN-sanctioned, American-led military coalition successfully drove Iraqi forces out of which country?
 - a. Afghanistan
 - b. Iran
 - c. Israel
 - d. Kuwait
 - e. Saudi Arabia

2. The 1982 treaty, revised in 1994, that sets rules for the uses and protection of the high seas is called
 - a. Geneva Accords.
 - b. Law of the Sea Convention.
 - c. Treaty of the High Seas.
 - d. Treaty of Versailles.
 - e. Vienna Convention on the Law of the Seas.

3. Why has the United States Senate refused to sign the Law of the Sea Convention?
 - a. Because they fear it will constrain U.S. power
 - b. Because the treaty requires America to admit fault for previous wrongs
 - c. Because the president has asked them not to
 - d. Because Iran is a party to the agreement
 - e. Because important naval powers like China have not signed

4. Which of the following best summarizes how anarchy complicates cooperation in the international system?
 - a. Issues are too complex for cooperation to occur.
 - b. Powerful countries only want to interact with each other.
 - c. States find it difficult to reach agreements across diverse interests.
 - d. The United Nations prevents cooperation because of its structure.
 - e. With no central authority, states can cheat on agreements.

5. What is international law?
 - a. A body of rules that binds states and other agents in world politics in their relations with one another
 - b. A strategy of connecting solutions on one issue to proposals on another to facilitate agreement
 - c. The condition in which parties to a dispute must submit the case to a court.
 - d. The emerging principle asserting that states themselves can prosecute violators of certain rules even if the alleged violator is from another country.
 - e. The general practice of states accepted as valid

6. Which theoretical approach places the strongest emphasis on the positive power of international law?
 - a. Anarchism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism

7. For a war to be considered just under the principles of *jus ad bellum*, it must have all of the following *except*

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

- a. a priori limitation.
 - b. competent authority.
 - c. just cause.
 - d. proportionality.
 - e. right intention.
8. The International Court of Justice (or the World Court) is part of what international organization?
- a. European Union
 - b. North American Free Trade Agreement
 - c. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - d. United Nations
 - e. World Trade Organization
9. Two countries that have a dispute over perceived violations of international law might bring their case to which organization?
- a. International Court of Justice
 - b. Justice League
 - c. North American Free Trade Agreement
 - d. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - e. World Trade Organization
10. Which of the following is NOT a source of international law identified in the text?
- a. Custom
 - b. General principles
 - c. Natural law
 - d. Treaties
 - e. Writings of jurists
11. According to the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
- a. diplomatic immunity applies to treaties.
 - b. only treaties that are notarized are valid.
 - c. states forced to sign a treaty are not obligated to uphold it.
 - d. the United Nations has the right to enforce treaties.
 - e. treaties signed before the creation of the United Nations are not valid.
12. Even though no formal treaty marks the boundary between Country A and Country B, the two states have historically accepted that the midpoint of the deepest part of the river separating them is a valid boundary. This is an example of which source of international law?
- a. Custom
 - b. General principles
 - c. Natural law
 - d. Treaties
 - e. Writings of jurists

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

13. In 1998, a Spanish court indicted former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet for violations of human rights committed in Chile (and not in Spain itself). This is an example of
- ambassadorial courtesy.
 - diplomatic immunity.
 - foreign service exemption.
 - protection from law.
 - universal jurisdiction.
14. The principle that states follow international laws so that others will do so in return is known as
- custom.
 - diplomacy.
 - liberalism.
 - reciprocity.
 - unit veto.
15. Which theoretical approach is most likely to point out that the areas where international law breaks down and states act in self-interested manners are those areas that we most care about and that are most central to international security?
- Anarchism
 - Feminism
 - Liberalism
 - Marxism
 - Realism
16. Country X believes that Country Y is violating part of its obligations under a treaty they signed. Country X decides to pull diplomatic representation from Country Y until the issue is resolved. This is an example of what kind of enforcement?
- Extradition enforcement
 - Horizontal enforcement
 - National enforcement
 - Temporary enforcement
 - Vertical enforcement
17. One major problem with horizontal enforcement is that states selectively apply it to benefit friends and strategic allies. This criticism of horizontal enforcement is most consistent with which theoretical approach?
- Anarchism
 - Feminism
 - Liberalism
 - Marxism
 - Realism
18. When the United Nations Security Council authorizes the use of force against a state found to be violating international law, this is an example of
- extradition enforcement.
 - horizontal enforcement.
 - national enforcement.

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

- d. temporary enforcement.
 - e. vertical enforcement.
19. The condition that states that parties to a case must submit it to a court of law is known as _____ jurisdiction.
- a. appellate
 - b. compulsory
 - c. original
 - d. total
 - e. universal
20. Which theoretical approach argues that international organizations are created by powerful capitalist states and economic elites to take advantage of less economically powerful countries?
- a. Anarchism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
21. The United Nations General Assembly allows for any member state to bring an issue for consideration by the countries of the world. This is an example of which function of international organizations?
- a. Constrain state behavior
 - b. Generate technical information
 - c. Pool resources
 - d. Regularize interactions
 - e. Serve as forums for communication
22. The Andean Common Market, which invites membership from countries in and around the Andes mountains and focuses primarily on one issue (trade) is an example of what type of international organization?
- a. Global, multiple issue
 - b. Global, single issue
 - c. Planetary, multiple issue
 - d. Regional, multiple issue
 - e. Regional, single issue
23. The United Nations is an example of what type of international organization?
- a. Global, multiple issue
 - b. Global, single issue
 - c. Planetary, single issue
 - d. Regional, multiple issue
 - e. Regional, single issue
24. _____ is a decision process by which each member gets one vote and obtaining more than 50 percent of the votes wins.
- a. Instant run-off

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

- b. Majority rule
 - c. Plurality
 - d. Unit veto
 - e. Weighted voting
25. _____ is a decision process by which each member gets a certain amount of votes proportional to some factor such as size, power, or wealth.
- a. Instant run-off
 - b. Majority rule
 - c. Plurality
 - d. Unit veto
 - e. Weighted voting
26. The UN Security Council, where any one of five countries can stop a measure they disapprove of, is an example of what voting rule?
- a. Instant run-off
 - b. Majority rule
 - c. Plurality
 - d. Unit veto
 - e. Weighted voting
27. Which of the following is NOT a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
- a. China
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. United Kingdom
 - e. Russia
28. Which multilateral organization tried to maintain stability in Europe from 1815 to 1854?
- a. Concert of Europe
 - b. European Union
 - c. League of Nations
 - d. United Nations
 - e. World Trade Organization
29. What international organization was created after World War I for collective security purposes?
- a. Concert of Europe
 - b. European Union
 - c. League of Nations
 - d. United Nations
 - e. World Trade Organization
30. Which of the following is NOT a basic purpose of the United Nations according to the textbook?
- a. Achieving international cooperation

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

- b. Developing friendly relations among states
 - c. Harmonizing actions of nations
 - d. Maintaining international peace and security
 - e. Transitioning the world to democratic systems
31. The main UN headquarters is located in which city, demonstrating the realities of power in the world at the time of the UN's founding?
- a. Geneva
 - b. London
 - c. Moscow
 - d. New York City
 - e. Paris
32. Which of the following is NOT one of the main bodies of the United Nations?
- a. Commission on Security
 - b. General Assembly
 - c. International Court of Justice
 - d. Secretariat
 - e. Security Council
33. The main plenary body of the United Nations, in which each member state has one seat and one vote is
- a. Economic and Social Council.
 - b. General Assembly.
 - c. International Court of Justice.
 - d. Secretariat.
 - e. Security Council.
34. The United Nations Security Council has ____ members at any one time; ____ of those members is/are permanent and DO/ES NOT rotate.
- a. 5; 1
 - b. 10; 2
 - c. 15; 5
 - d. 20; 10
 - e. 192; 0
35. The permanent members of the Security Council represent
- a. countries who donate the most money per capita to the United Nations.
 - b. five of the most important continents.
 - c. the five biggest powers at the time of the creation of the United Nations.
 - d. the five countries with the biggest armies.
 - e. the top five countries according to Gross Domestic Product.
36. The most visible person in the United Nations who heads the large bureaucracy of the UN is the
- a. Chief of Security.

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

- b. Foreign Minister.
 - c. President.
 - d. Prime Minister.
 - e. Secretary-General.
37. The body of the UN responsible for supervising many of the subsidiary commissions, committees and agencies such as the World Trade Organization and UNICEF is
- a. Economic and Social Council.
 - b. General Assembly.
 - c. International Court of Justice.
 - d. Secretariat.
 - e. Security Council.
38. The only country currently paying the top rate of membership dues to the United Nations is
- a. Canada.
 - b. China.
 - c. Russia.
 - d. United Kingdom.
 - e. United States.
39. The bureaucratic and administrative arm of the United Nations is called the
- a. Economic and Social Council.
 - b. General Assembly.
 - c. International Court of Justice.
 - d. Secretariat.
 - e. Security Council.
40. How do anarchy, complexity, and diversity make cooperation difficult in the international system?
41. Given the risk of cheating, why would states choose to cooperate in the international arena at all?
42. How do liberals explain cooperation under international organizations? How does that differ from the explanations realists give?
43. Why might a state choose to follow an area of international law that is contrary to its interests?
44. Which sources of international law might a realist find most persuasive? How would that differ from a liberal?
45. What areas would you expect international organizations to be most successful in facilitating cooperation and why?
46. How do we define whether the United Nations has been a “success” or not? According to the definition that you have given, do you believe it has been successful?
47. Why would a state choose to join an international organization? Under what circumstances would the benefits outweigh the costs to sovereignty?

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

48. What do the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization do? What kinds of international organizations are they?
49. How did the European Union evolve from the European Coal and Steel Community? Is this more of an example of a power-based or problem-based formation of an international organization? Explain your answer.
50. What are the various institutions and bodies that make up the European Union? What does each do and how is it selected?
51. Which Pacific island nation sued nine other countries in 2014 for violations of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?
- Japan
 - The Philippines
 - Marshall Islands
 - Australia
 - Taiwan
52. Which theoretical approach is most likely to view international organizations as instruments of states seeking to advance their interests?
- Liberalism
 - Realism
 - Marxism
 - Feminism
 - Conservatism
53. Which theoretical approach is most likely to view international organizations as places to generate and disseminate norms and rules, coordinate behavior, and constrain states?
- Liberalism
 - Realism
 - Marxism
 - Feminism
 - Conservatism
54. Which theoretical approach is most likely to view international organizations as instruments of wealthy, dominant states trying to exploit weaker, poorer states?
- Liberalism
 - Realism
 - Marxism
 - Feminism
 - Conservatism
55. Proposals to add four new permanent members to the Security Council include all of the following EXCEPT:
- Brazil
 - France
 - Germany
 - India

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

e. Japan

56. The organization known as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an example of what kind of organization?

- a. Non-governmental
- b. General Global
- c. Global Single-Issue
- d. General Regional
- e. Regional Single-Issue

57. The organization known as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an example of what kind of organization?

- a. Non-governmental
- b. General Global
- c. Global Single-Issue
- d. General Regional
- e. Regional Single-Issue

58. If you were the leader of a country that was unable to pay its immediate debts and therefore needed an emergency loan, you would be most likely to turn to which organization?

- a. WTO
- b. GATT
- c. IMF
- d. World Bank
- e. International Criminal Court

59. If you were the leader of a country that was looking for a long-term loan to build roads and schools, which of the following organizations would you be most likely to ask?

- a. WTO
- b. GATT
- c. IMF
- d. World Bank
- e. International Criminal Court

60. If you were the leader of a country and you believed that another country was actively blocking you from selling your products in their state, you would be most likely to take that dispute to the _____.

- a. WTO
- b. GATT
- c. IMF
- d. World Bank
- e. International Criminal Court

61. The European Union developed from which original organization?

- a. The United Nations
- b. The League of Nations

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

- c. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - d. The European Coal and Steel Community
 - e. The Concert of Europe
62. The Maastricht Treaty in 1992 did all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. create the European Union as we know it today
 - b. strengthened European legal structures
 - c. laid the groundwork for the common currency union known as the Euro
 - d. established the Common Foreign and Security Policy
 - e. removed borders between European countries who were members of the EU
63. Most of the geographic expansion of the EU in the 21st century came from which nations?
- a. Eastern Europe
 - b. Western Europe
 - c. Northern Europe
 - d. Southern Europe
 - e. Allied countries outside of Europe
64. The most powerful executive group within the European Union is the:
- a. European Parliament
 - b. European Court of Justice
 - c. Council of Ministers
 - d. European Council
 - e. European Commission
65. The most publicly visible group of the EU, despite having relatively little executive, legislative, or judicial power over EU policy is the:
- a. European Parliament
 - b. European Court of Justice
 - c. Council of Ministers
 - d. European Council
 - e. European Commission
66. The more powerful of the two legislative groups in the EU, the _____ has a changing membership depending on the issue being discussed.
- a. European Parliament
 - b. European Court of Justice
 - c. Council of Ministers
 - d. European Council
 - e. European Commission
67. Often considered the most democratic group in the EU, this body has 751 members:
- a. European Parliament
 - b. European Court of Justice

CHAPTER 7 - Building Peace: Structures and Institutions of Cooperation

- c. Council of Ministers
- d. European Council
- e. European Commission

68. The judicial power of the EU rests with the:

- a. European Parliament
- b. European Court of Justice
- c. Council of Ministers
- d. European Council
- e. European Commission

69. If you were the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, you would be most likely to serve on the:

- a. European Parliament
- b. European Court of Justice
- c. Council of Ministers
- d. European Council
- e. European Commission

70. Euroskeptics:

- a. believe that the European Parliament is too democratic.
- b. want to give more power to the European Union.
- c. question the future of European integration.
- d. see power-based explanations of the EU's formation as more persuasive.
- e. only exist in core countries of the EU.

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

1. According to the textbook, the most important physical resource on the planet is
 - a. diamonds.
 - b. gold.
 - c. helium.
 - d. oil.
 - e. water.

2. The evolution of the European Coal and Steel Community into the European Union shows that
 - a. complexity is a particularly challenging economic issue.
 - b. diversity of interests does not constrain anarchy.
 - c. economic integration can help overcome anarchy.
 - d. Europe has finally reached the level of integration of the Americas.
 - e. political integration generally comes before economic cooperation.

3. Economic integration can lead to what type of peace?
 - a. Durable peace
 - b. Negative peace
 - c. Negotiated peace
 - d. Positive peace
 - e. Tenuous peace

4. In addition to NOT being at war, the United States and Canada actively trade and support one another in the international system. This is an example of
 - a. durable peace.
 - b. negative peace.
 - c. negotiated peace.
 - d. positive peace.
 - e. tenuous peace.

5. Loans from what organization often come with the requirement that receiving countries engage in free market reforms?
 - a. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 - b. International Monetary Fund
 - c. World Bank
 - d. World Trade Organization
 - e. Yearly Economic Forum

6. The Russian and American presidents meet for a high-level summit. This is an example of what kind of relations?
 - a. Bilateral
 - b. Multilateral
 - c. Nonlateral
 - d. Trilateral
 - e. Unilateral

7. ____ is the situation where one country takes over another country and administers it with local bureaucracy.

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

- a. Colonialism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Liberal capitalism
 - d. Monetarism
 - e. Protectionism
8. Extracting raw materials and precious metals of captured territory proved a major benefit of what economic approach?
- a. Absolutism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Liberal capitalism
 - d. Mercantilism
 - e. Protectionism
9. London was the central city of the British Empire. It was an example of a(n)
- a. central business district.
 - b. commercial hub.
 - c. free trade zone.
 - d. megalopolis.
 - e. metropole.
10. The economic theory behind early colonialism was
- a. capitalism.
 - b. fascism.
 - c. Marxism.
 - d. mercantilism.
 - e. protectionism.
11. The British government provided charters to various companies that gave them monopolies on trade in certain parts of the world. The government would also give these companies exclusive access to sell to their colonies. These companies would then share part of their revenue with the British government. This is an example of what economic theory?
- a. Capitalism
 - b. Fascism
 - c. Marxism
 - d. Mercantilism
 - e. Protectionism
12. We refer to an economic policy of blocking or restricting trade from other countries in order to provide advantages to domestic industries as
- a. capitalism.
 - b. fascism.
 - c. Marxism.
 - d. mercantilism.
 - e. protectionism.

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

13. An economic policy that stresses trade protectionism and intends to send the problems of protectionism to other countries is known as

- a. beggar-thy-neighbor.
- b. comparative advantage.
- c. economic reciprocity.
- d. not in my backyardism.
- e. the Golden Rule.

14. A major shift occurred in the economies of European states in the mid-1800s. This shift was from ____ to ____.

- a. agriculture; industry
- b. commerce; technology
- c. industry; service
- d. service; agriculture
- e. technology; service

15. The shift from agriculture to industrial production in the 1800s was known as the

- a. Commercial Evolution.
- b. Farm Migration.
- c. Great Leap Forward.
- d. Industrial Revolution.
- e. Marketplace Boom.

16. A hegemon is

- a. a country that is the undisputed leader in its region or the world.
- b. a situation where several or many states engage in protectionism.
- c. an extreme fundamentalist following the religious faith of Islam.
- d. an institution that rules over other states.
- e. the central or “mother” city of an empire.

17. British hegemony allowed them to influence international trade in what way in the mid-1800s?

- a. Convince other states to free international trade
- b. Create international organizations like the IMF
- c. Dictate religious choices among their colonies
- d. Impose taxes on foreign goods
- e. Push a pro-mercantilist agenda

18. The unofficial language of international diplomacy is

- a. Chinese.
- b. English.
- c. French.
- d. Latin.
- e. Russian.

19. One of the main reasons that Europeans colonized Asia, Africa, and the Americas (and not the other way around) was

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

- a. capitalism.
- b. colonialism.
- c. Marxism.
- d. mercantilism.
- e. protectionism.

20. Which major world power found itself largely without overseas colonies in the early 1900s, in part leading to World War I?

- a. America
- b. England
- c. France
- d. Germany
- e. the Netherlands

21. Germany suffered from _____ in the years after World War I. At times the price of bread would increase ten times its amount over the course of a single day.

- a. deflation
- b. hyperinflation
- c. overinflation
- d. stagflation
- e. superinflation

22. _____ can be particularly destabilizing for governments. As prices continue upward, citizens feel like they are no longer able to afford basic staples; dissatisfaction with the government increases as well.

- a. Deflation
- b. Hyperinflation
- c. Overinflation
- d. Stagflation
- e. Superinflation

23. A major trade war in the 1920s had what effect on global trade?

- a. It changed trade from agricultural to industrial goods.
- b. It dramatically slowed global trade.
- c. It forced trade from shipping by sea to shipping by land.
- d. It fostered more trade.
- e. It increased trade in the Americas but not elsewhere.

24. A situation in which many or most countries engage in protectionism is known as a(n)

- a. hyperinflated economy.
- b. liquidity crisis.
- c. resource curse.
- d. sovereign default.
- e. trade war.

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

25. The economic ideas of Adam Smith and David Ricardo, among others, form the foundation of which theory?
- Colonialism
 - Communism
 - Liberal economic policy
 - Monetarism
 - Protectionism
26. Which of the following most accurately summarizes the historical relationships between trade and war?
- The more countries trade the less likely they are to go to war.
 - The more countries trade the more likely they are to go to war.
 - There is no relationship between trade and war.
 - Trade decreases the chance of war when it is between neighbors but not otherwise.
 - Trade increases the chance of war when it is between neighbors but not otherwise.
27. While the “Golden Arches theory”—that two countries with McDonalds have never gone to war with each other, is not quite accurate, the intuition behind it is that
- capitalist states do not go to war with other capitalist states.
 - countries that share cultural elements are less likely to go to war.
 - modern commerce prevents the development of the military.
 - some of the biggest countries are the least likely to go to war.
 - very few people care to go to war once they have had a Happy Meal.
28. The international economic system set up after World War II to promote capitalism, free trade and economic growth is known as
- Bretton Woods.
 - Eurozone.
 - GATT.
 - Metropole.
 - World Economic Forum.
29. You are the economic advisor to the president of a small, economically developing nation. Your nation would like a loan to be able to construct more roads in the hope that easier and more reliable transportation will spur economic growth. The international organization that you would request such a loan from would be
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
 - International Monetary Fund.
 - World Bank.
 - World Trade Organization.
 - Yearly Economic Forum.
30. One reason a country might choose to manipulate their currency to make it cheaper is
- a devalued currency means domestic consumers can buy more from abroad.
 - cheaper currency would boost exports and economic growth.
 - it would please lenders at the International Monetary Fund.
 - making one’s currency cheaper increases its role as a reserve currency.

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

- e. such a move would increase interest payments on debt.
31. Currency rates that are allowed to change minute-by-minute in response to supply and demand are said to
- a. balance.
 - b. bounce.
 - c. deviate.
 - d. float.
 - e. fly.
32. Because of large amounts of borrowing and a declining economy, the nation of Atlantis is unable to make debt payments. The international organization they would turn to for a short-term emergency loan is the
- a. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
 - b. International Monetary Fund.
 - c. World Bank.
 - d. World Trade Organization.
 - e. Yearly Economic Forum.
33. The preferential trading status that members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade gave to each other was known as
- a. Guaranteed Access.
 - b. Hegemon State.
 - c. Most Favored Nation.
 - d. Privileged Trading Partner.
 - e. Reduced Rate Ally.
34. Most-Favored Nation status meant that
- a. economic sanctions could not be put in place against those states without the IMF approving it first.
 - b. imports and exports were free from inspection.
 - c. military action could not be carried out against that state.
 - d. states were guaranteed the lowest available tariff rates.
 - e. those states had the most votes in running the World Bank.
35. Atlantis and Midgar sign an agreement where each country promises to offer the other the lowest tariff rates available. This is an example of what type of agreement?
- a. Guaranteed Access
 - b. Hegemon State
 - c. Most Favored Nation
 - d. Privileged Trading Partner
 - e. Reduced Rate Ally
36. One problem with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was
- a. it could not enforce agreements among members.
 - b. it only applied to a small number of goods.
 - c. it relied too heavily on protectionist ideas.

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

- d. it was replaced by the International Monetary Fund.
 - e. Marxist countries would not join.
37. Countries that place safety restrictions on what can be imported are engaging in a form of a(n)
- a. hegemony.
 - b. liquidity crisis.
 - c. metropole.
 - d. nontariff barrier.
 - e. resource curse.
38. In 1995 the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was replaced by the
- a. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
 - b. International Monetary Fund.
 - c. World Bank.
 - d. World Trade Organization.
 - e. Yearly Economic Forum.
39. Several countries believed that the United States was engaging in unfair trade practices in levying very high tariffs on steel imports in 2002. Those countries successfully appealed to which international organization to get the United States to back down?
- a. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 - b. International Monetary Fund
 - c. World Bank
 - d. World Trade Organization
 - e. Yearly Economic Forum
40. By agreeing to abide by the rulings of the World Trade Organization, member states sacrifice part of their
- a. anarchy.
 - b. diversity.
 - c. hegemony.
 - d. legitimacy.
 - e. sovereignty.
41. A currency that has lost its value relative to other currencies is said to be
- a. cheapened.
 - b. deadened.
 - c. devalued.
 - d. softened.
 - e. undersold.
42. Karl Marx developed an economic philosophy known as ____ that promotes the radical control of a country and its economy for the equal redistribution of resources to the country's citizens.
- a. colonialism
 - b. communism

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

- c. liberal capitalism
 - d. monetarism
 - e. protectionism
43. The first country to experience a socialist revolution, in 1917, was
- a. China.
 - b. Cuba.
 - c. England.
 - d. North Korea.
 - e. Russia.
44. Which of the following best captures the historical relation between China's economic growth and its economic system in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries?
- a. Conversion to communism led to tremendous economic growth.
 - b. Economic growth really began when China freed its economy.
 - c. Mercantilism proved unworkable so China switched to communism in the past twenty years.
 - d. Outlawing Confucianism provided a boost to economic growth.
 - e. Taking control of the means of production in the 1980s spurred China's growth.
45. According to the textbook, which two countries are the only two notable proponents of Marxism left in the world today?
- a. China and Cuba
 - b. China and North Korea
 - c. China and Russia
 - d. Cuba and North Korea
 - e. Russia and North Korea
46. Country X is a state where the government controls all businesses and decides what will be produced, and when and how much it will cost once it reaches market. This is an example of what type of economy?
- a. Capitalist
 - b. Centrally planned
 - c. Domestic
 - d. Free
 - e. Protected
47. Since the end of the Cold War, what has become the dominant form of economic theory in the world?
- a. Colonialism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Liberal capitalism
 - d. Monetarism
 - e. Protectionism
48. Which economic theory most clearly believes that money is the root of all power?
- a. Absolutism

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

- b. Communism
 - c. Liberal capitalism
 - d. Mercantilism
 - e. Protectionism
49. Which economic theory believes that state and private businesses should be as separate as possible?
- a. Absolutism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Liberal capitalism
 - d. Mercantilism
 - e. Protectionism
50. The iPod, developed in the United States, manufactured in China, shipped through South Korea, and marketed and sold around the world, is an example of
- a. absolute advantage.
 - b. globalization.
 - c. hegemony.
 - d. protectionism.
 - e. trade wars.
51. When we speak of the broadening of globalization, we mean
- a. globalization across a wider range of issues.
 - b. greater integration of a country into the international trade system.
 - c. more penetration of culture into countries.
 - d. the increase in global temperatures due to man-made causes.
 - e. the spread of globalization to new countries.
52. Women benefit from globalization by
- a. a greater focus at the United Nations on women's issues.
 - b. facing less discrimination in hiring by multinational corporations.
 - c. increased maternal healthcare.
 - d. receiving free compulsory education for children.
 - e. spending more time on household tasks.
53. The concept of paying the original producers of goods more is known as ____ trade.
- a. balanced
 - b. equal
 - c. fair
 - d. free
 - e. proper
54. Which of the following is one of the main groups that lose due to globalization?
- a. Developing countries
 - b. Energy companies

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

- c. Multinational corporations
 - d. Uncompetitive domestic industries
 - e. Women
55. An organization that has authority over other states is known as a(n) ____ organization.
- a. hegemonic
 - b. holding
 - c. multilateral
 - d. overarching
 - e. supranational
56. What level of integration is characterized by the presence of supranational organizations?
- a. Fifth
 - b. First
 - c. Fourth
 - d. Second
 - e. Third
57. The WTO ruling that the American Congress could not restrict imports of Venezuelan gasoline, even if the country felt that gasoline to be environmentally unfriendly is an example of which downside of globalization?
- a. Free trade punishes uncompetitive industries.
 - b. Greater chances of global recessions
 - c. Increased barriers for trade
 - d. Loss of democratic governance
 - e. Multinational corporations create unsafe work conditions.
58. A situation where a government runs out of cash and is unable to make minimum payments on its debt is known as a(n)
- a. hyperinflated economy.
 - b. liquidity crisis.
 - c. resource curse.
 - d. strategic default.
 - e. trade war.
59. The housing bust in the United States in 2008 was driven in part by _____ loans.
- a. balloon
 - b. marked-to-market
 - c. special
 - d. subprime
 - e. undervalued
60. How do mercantilism, liberal capitalism, and Marxism differ on their views of the sources of power and the proper relationship between the state and the economy?

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

61. There are two countries: Atlantis and Midgar. In this world there are only two goods: oranges and automobiles. Atlantis is more efficient than Midgar at producing both oranges and automobiles. Explain what comparative advantage is and why it would still benefit Atlantis to trade with Midgar.
62. Why did Europeans colonize Asia, Africa, and the Americas and not the other way around? How does this relate to economic theories at the time?
63. Why might states choose to engage in protectionism? With which economic theory or theories would this behavior be most compatible?
64. Which economic theory do you find most compelling? If you were the economic advisor to a country, which theory would you recommend they follow and why?
65. Defend the statement: Globalization has been a net benefit for the world.
66. Defend the statement: Globalization has been a poor development for the world.
67. Who are the winners of globalization, and who are the losers? What do you believe can be done to help the losers?
68. You are the economic policy advisor to the president of a small, but slowly growing economy. The president would like to know which economic theory you would recommend the country follow. What would you recommend? How would this differ from your recommendation if you were the advisor to the president of a country with a large economy, like the United States?
69. Why has Marxism proven so difficult to sustain in the modern world?
70. What explains the Great Recession of 2008-2010? Does the Great Recession represent a failure or a success of the Liberal International Economic Order and why?
71. Has globalization made the state more or less important as an actor in the global economic system? Which economic theories are most compatible with the progress of globalization? Which theory or theories would predict that economic integration across states would be difficult to achieve?
72. Colonialism was most prevalent during which economic era?
- Pre-National
 - National
 - International
 - Global
 - Post-Global
73. Which economic era ran from approximately 1815 until approximately 1975?
- Pre-National
 - National
 - International
 - Global
 - Post-Global
74. The World Trade Organization is an example of the type of international organization that has played a crucial role in which economic era?

CHAPTER 8 - The Pursuit of Money: Trade, Finance, and Integration

- a. Pre-National
 - b. National
 - c. International
 - d. Global
 - e. Post-Global
75. Free trade, free market economics, and international institutions such as the IMF are all part of:
- a. austerity programs
 - b. colonialism
 - c. liberal international economic order
 - d. Marxism
 - e. mercantilism
76. The Liberal International Economic Order is most compatible with which of the following economic eras?
- a. Pre-National
 - b. National
 - c. International
 - d. Global
 - e. Post-Global
77. Which international organization is most likely to compel a country to undergo an austerity program?
- a. IMF
 - b. NATO
 - c. UN
 - d. World Bank
 - e. WTO
78. A plan by which a country balances its budget by cutting all non-essential spending is known as a(n):
- a. austerity program
 - b. bilateral plan
 - c. negative interest rate
 - d. comparative strategy
 - e. nontariff approach
79. Countries in which region were especially likely to engage in protectionist policies in the 1960's and 1970's?
- a. Europe
 - b. North America
 - c. Latin America
 - d. Africa
 - e. Oceania

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

1. In 1997, the Clinton administration certified _____ as cooperating in the War on Drugs, a questionable decision guided mostly by trade concerns.
 - a. Afghanistan
 - b. Columbia
 - c. Cuba
 - d. Mexico
 - e. Pakistan

2. Albert Hirschman argues that countries should structure their trade in such a way as to
 - a. create the proper tariffs and nontariff barriers.
 - b. ensure energy security.
 - c. facilitate a large military.
 - d. make states dependent on them.
 - e. maximize imports and minimize exports.

3. The process of giving and taking money for political purposes is called
 - a. economic sanction.
 - b. economic statecraft.
 - c. foreign aid.
 - d. political contribution.
 - e. strategic donation.

4. The United States giving aid to Mexico and Colombia to combat the illegal drug trade is an example of
 - a. economic sanction.
 - b. economic statecraft.
 - c. foreign aid.
 - d. political contribution.
 - e. strategic donation.

5. A tax on products imported from one country into another is called a(n)
 - a. economic sanction.
 - b. embassy closure.
 - c. foreign restriction.
 - d. nontariff barrier.
 - e. tariff.

6. The imposed cessation of some or all economic exchange between two countries is referred to as
 - a. economic sanction.
 - b. embassy closure.
 - c. foreign restriction.
 - d. nontariff barrier.
 - e. tariff.

7. Nuclear matter used to make atomic weapons is known as

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- a. embargoed body.
 - b. fissile material.
 - c. fusion bomb.
 - d. Higgs-Boson.
 - e. restricted goods.
8. The European Union and the United States have cut off all trade with Iran over Iranian attempts to develop nuclear weaponry. This is an example of
- a. economic sanction.
 - b. embassy closure.
 - c. foreign restriction.
 - d. nontariff barrier.
 - e. tariff.
9. If an economically powerful state wished to influence an economically weaker ally, they might try to use
- a. economic statecraft.
 - b. financial wizardry.
 - c. military force.
 - d. protectionism.
 - e. strategic restriction.
10. The United States has long prohibited most forms of trade with Cuba. This is an example of a(n)
- a. bank holiday.
 - b. embargo.
 - c. foreign restriction.
 - d. nontariff barrier.
 - e. tariff.
11. In the 1990s the United States tried to place economic penalties on countries that did trade with which Caribbean island nation?
- a. Aruba
 - b. Cuba
 - c. Dominican Republic
 - d. Grenada
 - e. Haiti
12. One economic reason that Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941 was
- a. a desire for access to Hawaii as a trading post.
 - b. an embargo that Western states had placed on Japan.
 - c. to coerce the United States to stop protectionism.
 - d. the Marxist doctrine urging the overthrow of capitalism.
 - e. the ability to salvage American metal.
13. Foreign aid has _____ population in the past fifty years.

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- a. decreased at a faster rate than
 - b. decreased at the same rate as
 - c. had no relationship to
 - d. increased at a faster rate than
 - e. increased at the same rate as
14. Sanctions that reduce or completely cut off goods coming into and/or out of a target country are known as
- a. aid sanction.
 - b. comprehensive sanction.
 - c. financial sanction.
 - d. import/export sanction.
 - e. third-party sanction.
15. What type of sanction is likely to cause prices to rise in the sender country?
- a. Aid sanction
 - b. Comprehensive sanction
 - c. Financial sanction
 - d. Import/export sanction
 - e. Third-party sanction
16. The United States places an embargo on Cuban sugar. This is an example of what type of sanction?
- a. Aid sanction
 - b. Comprehensive sanction
 - c. Financial sanction
 - d. Import/export sanction
 - e. Third-party sanction
17. The United States cuts monetary assistance to Colombia because it believes Colombia is not doing as much as it should to combat the illegal drug trade. This is an example of what kind of sanction?
- a. Aid sanction
 - b. Comprehensive sanction
 - c. Financial sanction
 - d. Import/export sanction
 - e. Third-party sanction
18. After the Iranian government took control of American hostages in 1979, the United States froze all Iranian bank accounts in the United States. This is an example of what type of sanction?
- a. Aid sanction
 - b. Comprehensive sanction
 - c. Financial sanction
 - d. Import/export sanction
 - e. Third-party sanction
19. What development has made financial sanctions more difficult in the past thirty years?

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- a. Complex financial derivatives
 - b. Globalization
 - c. Increased financial bubbles
 - d. Proliferation of offshore banks
 - e. Wall Street marketing norms
20. Targeting sanctions against a neutral country that does business with the primary target of the sanctions is known as
- a. aid sanction.
 - b. comprehensive sanction.
 - c. financial sanction.
 - d. import/export sanction.
 - e. third-party sanction.
21. Which type of sanction has the greatest chance of being used against one's allies?
- a. Aid sanction
 - b. Comprehensive sanction
 - c. Financial sanction
 - d. Import/export sanction
 - e. Third-party sanction
22. As of 2012 the United States has (nearly) comprehensive sanctions against which three countries?
- a. Cuba, Iran, and Venezuela
 - b. Cuba, Iran, and North Korea
 - c. Iran, North Korea, and Russia
 - d. Iran, Russia, and Venezuela
 - e. North Korea, Russia, and Venezuela
23. One goal of sanctions that has become much less common in the last thirty years is
- a. destabilizing a government in hopes of regime change.
 - b. limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons.
 - c. promoting better human rights in the target state.
 - d. promoting democracy in the target state.
 - e. weakening the target state's military and economy.
24. Sanctions that the United States imposed against Cuba are an example of which goal of sanctions?
- a. Destabilizing a government in hopes of regime change
 - b. Limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - c. Promoting better human rights in the target state
 - d. Promoting democracy in the target state
 - e. Weakening the target state's military and economy
25. The organization responsible for monitoring compliance with nuclear non-proliferation is the
- a. European Union.
 - b. International Atomic Energy Agency.

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- c. United Nations.
 - d. World Health Organization.
 - e. World Trade Organization.
26. In 2004, the European Union sanctioned the nation of Guinea with which goal in mind?
- a. Destabilizing a government in hopes of regime change
 - b. Limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - c. Promoting better human rights in the target state
 - d. Promoting democracy in the target state
 - e. Weakening the target state's military and economy
27. In 2003 the UN prohibited countries from selling weapons to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This is an example of a(n)
- a. aid sanction.
 - b. arms embargo.
 - c. military ban.
 - d. no-fly zone.
 - e. tariff.
28. Scholars estimate that what percentage of sanctions meet their goals at a modest or greater level?
- a. 5–33%
 - b. 25–50%
 - c. 50–66%
 - d. 66–75%
 - e. 75–100%
29. Which feature of international politics complicates sanctions because it allows other states to trade with the target of sanctions?
- a. Anarchy
 - b. Complexity
 - c. Diversity
 - d. Realism
 - e. Liberalism
30. According to the textbook, the main reason that countries use sanctions regardless of their questionable effectiveness is because
- a. sanctions allow domestic political leaders to feel like they are doing something.
 - b. countries receive economic benefits from sanctioning others.
 - c. sanctions fulfill mandates from international organizations.
 - d. sanctions justify the existence of large foreign policy departments.
 - e. sanctions help to signal their thoughts to the target countries and other countries.
31. The “Oil for Food Programme” was set up to soften the impact of sanctions against which country?
- a. Cuba

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- b. Iran
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Israel
 - e. Venezuela
32. Sanctions used against banks in Macao that did business with North Korea, which had the goal of affecting Kim Jong Il but not the general populace of North Korea, is an example of
- a. elite sanctions.
 - b. guided sanctions.
 - c. peak sanctions.
 - d. sanctions-by-design.
 - e. smart sanctions.
33. Smart sanctions are _____ regular sanctions.
- a. about as effective as
 - b. less effective than
 - c. more effective than
 - d. much less effective than
 - e. much more effective than
34. Which of the following best summarizes the impact sanctions have on a targeted state's economy?
- a. They benefit the target state's economy.
 - b. They generally have no effect on a target state's economy.
 - c. They impose small costs on the target state's economy.
 - d. They impose substantial costs on the target state's economy.
 - e. We have no data on the relationship.
35. Which of the following best summarizes the typical reaction of leaders in states targeted by sanctions?
- a. Elites rarely react in any noticeable way to sanctions.
 - b. If the sanctions are targeted properly, they respond positively.
 - c. Leaders will slowly give in to democratic demands.
 - d. The stronger their hold before sanctions, the more likely they are to loosen it.
 - e. They tighten their grip on power and become more authoritarian.
36. Assistance given to a country to help grow its economy is known as
- a. embargo.
 - b. foreign aid.
 - c. gifts.
 - d. grants-in-kind.
 - e. sanctions.
37. What is the name of the international group, composed of 34 member-states that promoted liberal economic and political reforms?
- a. African Union

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- b. Mujahedeen
- c. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- d. Organization of American States
- e. United Nations

38. In 2000 the United Nations issued a series of eight directives or targets that it hoped the world would reach in the next fifteen years. Those collectively are known as the

- a. Economically-Feasible Gains.
- b. Global Targets.
- c. Millennium Development Goals.
- d. Non-Tariff Barriers.
- e. Worldwide Best Practices.

39. Which country receives the most developmental aid in the world?

- a. Afghanistan
- b. Iraq
- c. Israel
- d. Libya
- e. Pakistan

40. The fact that Afghanistan receives the most developmental aid in the world shows that

- a. aid is usually given for religious purposes.
- b. development aid is not given strictly on an as-needed basis.
- c. humanitarian aid is more effective than development aid.
- d. some countries only give aid to allies.
- e. warmer climates attract more aid money.

41. The fall of the Berlin Wall led to a reduction of foreign aid from ____ to ____.

- a. Asia; Africa
- b. Europe; Africa
- c. Europe; Asia
- d. North America; Europe
- e. North America; South America

42. Which of the following best summarizes the relationship between development aid and economic growth?

- a. Aid most often retards economic growth.
- b. Big gains in economic growth can follow substantial donations of aid.
- c. Economic growth often follows the receipt of large amounts of aid.
- d. No one has really looked at the relationship between receiving aid and future economic growth.
- e. The relationship is complex and may depend on the type of government receiving the aid.

43. What percentage of the United States budget is spent on foreign aid?

- a. Less than 1%
- b. 25%

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- c. 50%
 - d. 75%
 - e. More than 75%
44. According to recent studies, in democratic countries, development aid has what affect on economic growth?
- a. Development aid increases economic growth.
 - b. Development aid slows economic growth.
 - c. Development has no relationship to economic growth.
 - d. No development aid ever goes to those types of countries.
 - e. We cannot determine the answer with current data.
45. According to the textbook, the most controversial form of aid is
- a. democracy aid.
 - b. development aid.
 - c. humanitarian aid.
 - d. military aid.
 - e. persistence aid.
46. The biggest provider of military aid in the world is
- a. Canada.
 - b. China.
 - c. Germany.
 - d. Iran.
 - e. the United States.
47. What is the name of the American program used to increase foreign military cooperation with the United States?
- a. Assistance For Military Purposes
 - b. Foreign Legion
 - c. International Military Education and Training
 - d. United Front For Democracy
 - e. US Aid For Developing Countries
48. The United States has kept which Middle Eastern country's ruling royal family in power with copious amounts of military aid?
- a. Israel
 - b. Jordan
 - c. Kuwait
 - d. Lebanon
 - e. Saudi Arabia
49. ____ is the name of the organization created to represent the interests of African states.
- a. African Union
 - b. Mujahedeen
 - c. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- d. Organization of American States
 - e. United Nations
50. The international organization composed of states in the North and South American continents is the
- a. African Union.
 - b. Mujahedeen.
 - c. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
 - d. Organization of American States.
 - e. United Nations.
51. Which of the following is NOT a determinant of military aid according to the text?
- a. Democratic countries receive more money.
 - b. Good human rights record is a must.
 - c. Money is easier to give than troop support.
 - d. The target state must be able to help the sender.
 - e. The recipient country must have strategic military value.
52. During the Cold War, the United States gave military aid to anticommunist countries and countries bordering Communist areas. This best exemplifies which determinant of military aid?
- a. Democratic countries receive more money.
 - b. Good human rights record is a must.
 - c. Money is easier to give than troop support
 - d. Need determines how much a country receives
 - e. The recipient country must have strategic value.
53. The United States gives a country monetary assistance to help run free and fair elections. This is an example of which type of aid?
- a. Democracy aid
 - b. Development aid
 - c. Humanitarian aid
 - d. Military aid
 - e. Persistence aid
54. Which type of assistance is MOST likely to come from non-state sources?
- a. Democracy aid
 - b. Development aid
 - c. Financial aid
 - d. Military aid
 - e. Persistence aid
55. Assistance given to a state to help mitigate the effects of a disaster is known as
- a. democracy aid.
 - b. development aid.
 - c. humanitarian aid.

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- d. military aid.
 - e. persistence aid.
56. One of the major factors affecting the success of humanitarian aid is
- a. the composition of the aid.
 - b. the corruption of the receiving country.
 - c. the duration of the emergency.
 - d. the number of donors involved.
 - e. the type of natural disaster.
57. One important determinant of how much humanitarian aid a country receives is
- a. the amount of media coverage.
 - b. the nature of the emergency.
 - c. the number of times the emergency hits.
 - d. the time of year.
 - e. the type of government in the receiver country.
58. Money is often described as the most ____ form of power.
- a. complex
 - b. democratic
 - c. fissile
 - d. fungible
 - e. humanitarian
59. Money can be used to threaten, to persuade, and to encourage. This is an example of how money is
- a. complex.
 - b. democratic.
 - c. fissile.
 - d. fungible.
 - e. humanitarian.
60. How has economic statecraft changed in the past one hundred years?
61. If sanctions are often not effective, why would a state choose to impose one on a target country?
62. Which types of sanction do you believe are most likely to be successful? What might determine the success of sanctions?
63. If sanctions are shown to disproportionately damage the less fortunate within a country, is it still just for a country to use them? Why or why not?
64. Which theoretical perspectives would find sanctions most useful and why? Which would argue that they are less useful and why?
65. What are the different determinants in giving military aid? Which one do you think is the most influential for the country providing the aid?

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

66. Why would a state choose to give another state aid? How does this fit with a realist's conception of the international system? What about liberal's views?
67. In what ways is money more useful than military power in achieving a state's goals? In what ways is it less useful?
68. What are the potential benefits of foreign aid? How does the type of aid change the benefits?
69. How much of a state's budget should they devote to foreign aid? Should the wealth of a nation affect the percentage of the budget they donate to other countries?
70. What do we mean by the term economic statecraft? What are some examples of economic statecraft in action?
71. Under what conditions would we expect economic statecraft to be more effective and under what conditions would we expect it to be less effective?
72. You are an adviser to the president of a fictional country, Trenzalore. The president of Trenzalore explains that they have been having some troubles with a neighboring country and she would like you to advise her on whether sanctions are likely to be effective or not in curbing the neighboring country's actions. What factors about the situation would you need to take into account before you gave your advice?
73. In 2013 and 2014, the United States and the European Union imposed sanctions on _____ for violating _____'s sovereignty in Crimea.
- Russia; Georgia
 - Ukraine; Iran
 - Russia; Ukraine
 - North Korea; South Korea
 - Israel; Gaza
74. Which theory is LEAST compatible with the idea that economic statecraft can be successful?
- constructivism
 - feminism
 - liberalism
 - realism
 - world systems theory
75. If the United States were to place a fifteen percent tax on all cars purchased from foreign-owned car manufacturers, this would be an example of a(n):
- economic sanction.
 - embassy closure.
 - foreign restriction.
 - nontariff barrier.
 - tariff.
76. Which of the following represents the most extreme step a country could take in trying to eliminate trade with another country?
- bank holiday.

CHAPTER 9 - Economic Statecraft: Sanctions, Aid, and Their Consequences

- b. embargo.
 - c. foreign restriction.
 - d. nontariff barrier.
 - e. tariff.
77. Cutting off foreign support to a country in order to get it to change its behavior is known as what kind of sanction?
- a. Aid sanction
 - b. Comprehensive sanction
 - c. Financial sanction
 - d. Import/export sanction
 - e. Third-party sanction
78. The freezing of a country's assets held in another country is known as what kind of sanction?
- a. Aid sanction
 - b. Comprehensive sanction
 - c. Financial sanction
 - d. Import/export sanction
 - e. Third-party sanction
79. Sanctions that specifically target leaders of a country and not citizens are known as:
- a. elite sanctions.
 - b. guided sanctions.
 - c. peak sanctions.
 - d. sanctions-by-design.
 - e. smart sanctions.

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

1. What is the most likely explanation for the different development path of Ecuador and South Korea since 1980?
 - a. The two countries had climate differences.
 - b. The two countries each followed different economic policies.
 - c. Ecuador had more natural resources.
 - d. Several natural disasters hit Ecuador.
 - e. South Korea had more support from China.

2. Wealthier countries tend to be located in the _____, while poorer countries tend to be located in the _____.
 - a. east; west
 - b. metropole; oligarch
 - c. north; south
 - d. south; north
 - e. west; east

3. A wealthy country that tends to produce manufactured goods and services for export is known as a(n)
 - a. developed country.
 - b. home country.
 - c. host country.
 - d. less developed country.
 - e. semi-periphery country.

4. Afghanistan is an example of a(n)
 - a. developed country.
 - b. holistic country.
 - c. lax country.
 - d. less developed country.
 - e. semi-periphery country.

5. Which organization would be most likely to be responsible for handling an outbreak of a new disease?
 - a. European Union
 - b. International Monetary Fund
 - c. World Bank
 - d. World Health Organization
 - e. World Trade Organization

6. More people die from _____ than from war.
 - a. international trade
 - b. natural disasters
 - c. scientific experimentation
 - d. starvation and lack of clean water
 - e. terrorist attacks

7. We refer to the ability of a state to act by oneself in the international system as
 - a. autonomy.

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

- b. dependency.
 - c. expropriation.
 - d. oligarchy.
 - e. reciprocity.
8. Canada can disagree more easily with China's human rights policies than Bangladesh can because Canada is less vulnerable to economic coercion. Canada's actions are best an example of
- a. autonomy.
 - b. dependency.
 - c. expropriation.
 - d. oligarchy.
 - e. reciprocity.
9. One measure of a country's development is its
- a. Big Mac index number.
 - b. Gini coefficient.
 - c. gross domestic product per capita.
 - d. import substitution factor.
 - e. purchasing power parity.
10. When calculating gross domestic product per capita we divide by a country's
- a. average income.
 - b. number of factories.
 - c. population.
 - d. square mileage.
 - e. total metric tons of resources.
11. The second largest economy in the world as measured by gross domestic product (NOT per capita) belongs to
- a. China.
 - b. Germany.
 - c. India.
 - d. Japan.
 - e. the United States.
12. One important measure of poverty used by the UN is the percentage of people in a country living on less than _____ dollars a day.
- a. 2
 - b. 10
 - c. 20
 - d. 50
 - e. 100
13. The Big Mac Index is a quick way of measuring
- a. adjustment weights.

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

- b. Gini coefficient.
 - c. gross domestic product per capita.
 - d. import substitution factor.
 - e. purchasing power parity.
14. Cost of living in Mexico is much lower than in Norway. Thus to make sense of differences in GDP per capita we need to adjust for that fact. Making such an adjustment is an example of which concept
- a. adjustment weights.
 - b. Gini coefficient.
 - c. gross domestic product per capita.
 - d. import substitution factor.
 - e. purchasing power parity.
15. Roughly what percentage of the world's population lives below what would be defined as the poverty line in the United States?
- a. 5
 - b. 15
 - c. 50
 - d. 75
 - e. 99
16. One measure for gauging the inequality within a country is
- a. adjustment weights.
 - b. the Gini coefficient.
 - c. the gross domestic product per capita.
 - d. the import substitution factor.
 - e. purchasing power parity.
17. A Gini coefficient of 0 means
- a. a fully educated society.
 - b. a largely uneducated society.
 - c. one person making all the income.
 - d. perfect income equality.
 - e. a very low life expectancy.
18. The three components of the Human Development Index (HDI) are
- a. freedom score, life expectancy, and education levels.
 - b. GDP per capita, Gini coefficient, and freedom score.
 - c. GDP per capita, Gini coefficient, and life expectancy.
 - d. GDP per capita, life expectancy, and education levels.
 - e. Gini coefficient, life expectancy, and education levels.
19. Historical and environmental factors that affect a country's development are known as what kinds of factors?
- a. Developmental

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

- b. Economic
 - c. Neocolonial
 - d. Political
 - e. Structural
20. Afghanistan has an inhospitable climate and poor land for crops. This is an example of lacking what kind of factor?
- a. Developmental
 - b. Economic
 - c. Neocolonial
 - d. Political
 - e. Structural
21. Nigeria has a relatively low GDP per capita despite having an abundance of which natural resource?
- a. Coal
 - b. Diamonds
 - c. Oil
 - d. Water
 - e. Wheat
22. We refer to the concept that having an abundance of a valuable material like oil in your country might hinder your country's economy as a(n)
- a. dependency theory.
 - b. diminishing returns.
 - c. expropriation.
 - d. negative reinforcement.
 - e. resource curse.
23. One *political* reason that natural resource wealth like oil can still leave a country as a whole with a low per capita GDP is
- a. because of oil wealth there is no need to invest in education.
 - b. oil companies pay well, driving up costs in an economy.
 - c. oil money often leads to corruption in government.
 - d. oil wealth gets distributed widely through democratic channels.
 - e. wildly fluctuating oil prices make it hard to plan.
24. Using state funds to pay off private or semi-private supporters is known as
- a. arbitrage.
 - b. balance-of-payments.
 - c. free riding.
 - d. patronage politics.
 - e. resource benefits.
25. Oil money in countries practicing patronage politics is often spent on
- a. income assistance for the poor.

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

- b. kickbacks to foreign companies.
 - c. paying off supporters.
 - d. socialized medicine.
 - e. upgrading infrastructure.
26. Early European colonies _____ later European colonies.
- a. are as economically developed today than
 - b. are less economically developed today than
 - c. are located more tropically than
 - d. are more economically developed today than
 - e. have no relationship with
27. The United States inherited from England a tradition of education and a belief in the importance of property rights and capitalism. This is an example of what factor that relates to a country's economic development?
- a. Colonial history
 - b. Evolution of language
 - c. Nationality
 - d. Natural resources
 - e. System of government
28. One especially significant aspect in a country's history that helps determine its modern-day economic success is
- a. at what point it became democratic.
 - b. when it gained its independence.
 - c. when language first evolved.
 - d. whether it fought on the side of the allies in WWII.
 - e. whether it was Communist or not.
29. The process of maintaining control over smaller, developing countries by keeping strong, dependent links to their government is known as
- a. expropriation.
 - b. foreign direct investment.
 - c. nationalization.
 - d. neocolonialism.
 - e. reciprocity.
30. The economic theory popular in the 1950s and 1960s that said that countries should develop along a path similar to Europe and North America was
- a. dependency theory.
 - b. export-led growth.
 - c. import substitution industrialization.
 - d. modernization theory.
 - e. neoliberalism.
31. _____ was at the center of modernization theory.

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

- a. Community
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Equality
 - d. Freedom
 - e. Individualism
32. Modernization theory is most compatible with what broad economic theory?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Liberalism
 - c. Marxism
 - d. Realism
 - e. Structuralism
33. Modernization theory failed in part because
- a. community norms upheld tradition too strongly to modernize.
 - b. developed countries extracted all of the profits of modernization.
 - c. environmental conditions proved too challenging for modernization.
 - d. the Great Recession hit and destroyed the world's industrial base.
 - e. there were already lots of developed countries that provided competition.
34. When a company in one country invests in a company in another country and gains control of the company by doing so, we call it
- a. expropriation.
 - b. foreign direct investment.
 - c. nationalization.
 - d. neocolonialism.
 - e. reciprocity.
35. The country in which a multinational corporation owns other companies is known as the
- a. developed country.
 - b. home country.
 - c. host country.
 - d. less developed country.
 - e. semi-periphery country.
36. Which theory of international relations sees foreign direct investment as good when one's own country is engaging in it but bad when another country is buying companies within your own country?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Liberalism
 - c. Marxism
 - d. Realism
 - e. Structuralism
37. Purchasing a foreign company to make it part of your supply chain is known as

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

- a. checkered integration.
 - b. cross-referenced integration.
 - c. diagonal integration.
 - d. horizontal integration.
 - e. vertical integration.
38. McDonald's expands into China and opens chains in the country. This is an example of
- a. checkered integration.
 - b. cross-referenced integration.
 - c. diagonal integration.
 - d. horizontal integration.
 - e. vertical integration.
39. Which economic theory called on host countries to revolt against multinational corporations and take ownership of their property?
- a. Dependency theory
 - b. Export-led growth
 - c. Import substitution industrialization
 - d. Modernization theory
 - e. Neoliberalism
40. Hugo Chavez taking control of oil fields in Venezuela from Western oil companies on behalf of the Venezuelan government is an example of
- a. autonomy.
 - b. foreign direct investment.
 - c. nationalization.
 - d. neocolonialism.
 - e. reciprocity.
41. With American military and economic backing, Augusto Pinochet overthrew Salvador Allende in 1973 to become the leader of what country?
- a. Argentina
 - b. Chile
 - c. Cuba
 - d. Mexico
 - e. Spain
42. A(n) _____ involves overthrowing the government and is very often done by the military.
- a. civil war
 - b. coup d'état
 - c. expropriation
 - d. incident
 - e. militation

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

43. The economic theory that divides the world into core, semi-periphery, and periphery is
- constructivism.
 - liberalism.
 - Marxism.
 - realism.
 - world systems theory.
44. Japan, Canada, the United States, and Australia are examples of what kinds of country?
- Advantaged
 - Core
 - Metropolis
 - Periphery
 - Semi-periphery
45. China, India, Mexico, and Brazil that sell both raw materials and manufactured goods, are examples of _____ countries.
- advantaged
 - core
 - metropolis
 - periphery
 - semi-periphery
46. One weakness of world systems theory is that
- data does not show exploitation.
 - domestic markets cannot support high end goods.
 - existing countries provide too much competition.
 - export subsidies do not work.
 - there are no ways for countries to change zones.
47. The economic theory that stresses developing one's economy through cutting off international trade and replacing it with protectionist domestic production is
- dependency theory.
 - export-led growth.
 - import substitution industrialization.
 - modernization theory.
 - neoliberalism.
48. A modified form of import substitution industrialization that focused on promoting the production of competitive exportable goods was known as
- dependency theory.
 - export-led growth.
 - fiscal austerity.
 - modernization theory.
 - neoliberalism.

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

49. Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan used which economic approach to increase their per capita GDP after World War II?
- Dependency theory
 - Export-led growth
 - Import substitution industrialization
 - Modernization theory
 - Neoliberalism
50. The new emphasis on free market economics that rose to prominence in the 1980s was called
- dependency theory.
 - export-led growth.
 - import substitution industrialization.
 - modernization theory.
 - neoliberalism.
51. Free markets and free governments were important pillars of what approach to development in the 1980s and 1990s?
- Bretton Woods Agreement
 - Geneva Accords
 - Kyoto Protocol
 - Monterrey Consensus
 - Washington Consensus
52. One major criticism of the _____ was that it was a “top-down” approach that prescribed a one-size-fits-all magic bullet approach to economic development.
- Bretton Woods Agreement
 - Geneva Accords
 - Kyoto Protocol
 - Monterrey Consensus
 - Washington Consensus
53. The Great Recession has slowed growth in export-oriented economies because
- countries have put up trade barriers.
 - demand has fallen worldwide.
 - prices keep rising too quickly.
 - there is too much supply.
 - transportation systems are failing.
54. One way that democracy can be good for economic development is
- democracies can be more populist.
 - democracies have a different relationship with the WTO.
 - democracies involve more civil liberty protections.
 - democracies tend to be more free market.
 - electoral participation correlates with economic activity.

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

55. Democracies provide _____ autocracies
- less public health and education than
 - less public health but more education than
 - more public health and education than
 - more public health but less education than
 - the same amounts of public health and education than
56. Your country was having trouble paying its debts. As the economic advisor you would most likely recommend seeking a short-term loan from which international organization?
- European Union
 - International Monetary Fund
 - World Bank
 - World Health Organization
 - World Trade Organization
57. Microcredit tends to benefit which of the following groups the most?
- Farmers
 - Men
 - The educated
 - Upper classes
 - Women
58. _____ are loans from the International Monetary Fund that come with specific policies and adjustments that receiving countries must make.
- Foreign directs
 - Neoliberals
 - Structural adjustments
 - Subsidies
 - Wealth generations
59. Which international organization provides longer term loans to countries for development projects?
- The European Union
 - The International Monetary Fund
 - The World Bank
 - The World Health Organization
 - The World Trade Organization
60. The World Trade Organization voting structure is
- one vote but with certain veto states.
 - one vote per state.
 - weighted by donations.
 - weighted by size of donation but with certain veto states.
 - weighted by size of economy.

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

61. Why are some countries economically developed while others still struggle?
62. Compare and contrast modernization theory, dependency theory, world systems theory, import substitution, and neoliberal economic theory as approaches for helping developing states grow economically.
63. If you were in charge of running a less economically developed country, which economic approach would you take towards growing your economy? Why?
64. If oil is one of the most valuable commodities in the world, why are so many oil-rich states still considered less economically developed?
65. How might having an abundance of a natural resource lead to inequality within a country?
66. In what ways is democracy good for economic growth? In what ways is it bad? If you wanted to advise a country that cared solely about economic growth, would you suggest they be democratic? How might your advice differ depending on what level of economic development they already had?
67. How do the roles of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank differ? How do they help foster economic development?
68. What role might climate play in economic development? How does that interact with the role that history plays in a country's economic development pattern?
69. How do we measure economic success internationally? What does it mean for a country to be economically powerful? Is there a trade-off between economic growth and inequality?
70. Why might a state choose to nationalize important industries? Which theories would be most supportive of such a decision? Which would be most critical? Why?
71. Under what conditions would import substitution benefit a country? Under what conditions would we not expect it to be successful?
72. Is aid from the developed world the answer to poverty in the developing world? Why or why not? How might a liberal answer that question and how would it differ from the answer that a realist might give?
73. According to William Easterly:
- the West has not given enough foreign aid to developing nations
 - foreign aid has been responsible for most of the gains developing nations have made
 - realism is a poor representation of how international political economics works
 - foreign aid from the developed world has been ineffective and at times harmful
 - the Gini coefficient is the most useful measure of a country's economy
74. When an international organization such as the World Bank allows a country to get out of paying back the money it owes, this is known as:
- a subsidy
 - debt forgiveness
 - nationalization
 - foreign direct investment

CHAPTER 10 - International Development: Relations Between the Haves and Have-Nots

e. import substitution

75. Which of the following is an example of debt forgiveness?

- a. The IMF requires that Algeria reform its economy before receiving a loan.
- b. Nigeria accuses the United States of erecting trade barriers.
- c. China uses its economic leverage to secure territory from Japan.
- d. Russia cuts off gas flowing in pipelines to Ukraine.
- e. The World Bank tells Cameroon that it does not have to pay back money it borrowed.

76. After World War I, the losing nation (Germany) had to pay one of the winning nations (France) a large sum of money. This is an example of:

- a. subsidies
- b. war reparations
- c. direct foreign investment
- d. balance-of-payment
- e. debt forgiveness

77. The Jubilee 2000 movement was aimed at securing what?

- a. reformed voting in the IMF
- b. foreign aid for Asia
- c. floating exchange rates
- d. debt forgiveness
- e. currency devaluation

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

1. Despite an abundance of natural resources and a diversified economic base, Africa's most populous country, _____, has suffered from corruption and ethnic violence and has not grown in the way many would have expected.

- a. Egypt
- b. Ethiopia
- c. Nigeria
- d. South Africa
- e. Sudan

2. The _____, signed in 1215, noted that freemen could not be imprisoned without legal justification or a judgment by one's peers.

- a. Constitution
- b. Declaration of Independence
- c. Magna Carta
- d. Mayflower Compact
- e. Rights of Man

3. The Magna Carta, Declaration of Independence, and US Constitution espoused which type of rights?

- a. Fifth-generation rights
- b. First-generation rights
- c. Fourth-generation rights
- d. Second-generation rights
- e. Third-generation rights

4. Rights that individuals have by virtue of existing and which governments may not violate are known as

- a. fifth-generation rights.
- b. first-generation rights.
- c. fourth-generation rights.
- d. second-generation rights.
- e. third-generation rights.

5. While slavery is outlawed virtually everywhere, many still remain in slavery-like conditions in the

- a. diamond trade.
- b. oil industry.
- c. sex trade.
- d. technology industry.
- e. textiles field.

6. Women generally did not receive full political rights in most developed countries until which century?

- a. Eighteenth
- b. Nineteenth
- c. Seventeenth
- d. Twentieth
- e. Twenty-first

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

7. Karl Marx was a proponent of which generation of rights?
 - a. Fifth-generation rights
 - b. First-generation rights
 - c. Fourth-generation rights
 - d. Second-generation rights
 - e. Third-generation rights

8. Rights to education and healthcare are examples of which generation of rights?
 - a. Fifth-generation rights
 - b. First-generation rights
 - c. Fourth-generation rights
 - d. Second-generation rights
 - e. Third-generation rights

9. A 1917 revolution in which European country promised a “worker’s paradise” that would have provided second-generation rights to every person?
 - a. England
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Italy
 - e. Russia

10. The most expensive “generation” of human rights for states to provide for society is
 - a. fifth-generation rights.
 - b. first-generation rights.
 - c. fourth-generation rights.
 - d. second-generation rights.
 - e. third-generation rights.

11. Rights needed to protect unpopular or minority groups from majority oppression are known as
 - a. fifth-generation rights.
 - b. first-generation rights.
 - c. fourth-generation rights.
 - d. second-generation rights.
 - e. third-generation rights.

12. Which generation of human rights emerged in response to the Holocaust?
 - a. Fifth-generation rights
 - b. First-generation rights
 - c. Fourth-generation rights
 - d. Second-generation rights
 - e. Third-generation rights

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

13. In 2011 a new law went into place in which country, outlawing the wearing of any scarves or veils that cover the face—a direct response to the Islamic practice of women wearing veils?
- England
 - France
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Russia
14. What is the name of the brutal practice of murdering women or girls that stray from societal sexually-based roles and norms?
- Crimes against humanity
 - Female genital mutilation
 - Genocide
 - Honor-killing
 - War crimes
15. ____ is a form of child abuse that involves cutting away part of the external genitalia of women.
- Crimes against humanity
 - Female genital mutilation
 - Genocide
 - Honor killing
 - War crimes
16. During civil wars and insurgencies which group faces disproportionately large dangers of violations of their human rights?
- Laborers
 - Men
 - The educated
 - The upper class
 - Women
17. Some countries argue that “universal” human rights are really Western values and that as such the idea of them being universal is culturally biased. This is best captured by the concept of
- cultural relativism.
 - fairness.
 - human security.
 - restorative justice.
 - universal jurisdiction.
18. Leaders of countries of which continent in particular have argued that societal harmony and order are more important to their cultures than individual rights?
- Africa
 - Asia
 - Europe

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

- d. North America
 - e. South America
19. Genocide is most clearly a violation of which generation of human rights?
- a. Fifth-generation rights
 - b. First-generation rights
 - c. Fourth-generation rights
 - d. Second-generation rights
 - e. Third-generation rights
20. The Holocaust, the Khmer Rouge killings in Cambodia of ethnic minorities and ethnic cleansing in Rwanda are all examples of
- a. crimes against humanity.
 - b. female genital mutilation.
 - c. genocide.
 - d. honor killing.
 - e. war crimes.
21. _____ is the international norm that states must safeguard their people from harm; and that if they cannot, the international community must step in to ensure safety.
- a. Humanitarian intervention
 - b. International civil society
 - c. Populist revolution
 - d. Responsibility to protect
 - e. Restorative justice
22. The international organization that took the lead in safeguarding human rights after World War II was the
- a. League of Nations.
 - b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - c. United Nations.
 - d. World Bank.
 - e. World Trade Organization.
23. The international treaty that made “acts committed with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group” a crime is known as the
- a. Convention on Genocide.
 - b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
 - c. UN Women.
 - d. UNICEF.
 - e. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
24. The first global agreement on the first-generation of human rights, approved by the United Nations in 1948, was the
- a. Convention on Genocide.
 - b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

- c. UN Women.
 - d. UNICEF.
 - e. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
25. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights focused most on
- a. fifth-generation rights.
 - b. first-generation rights.
 - c. fourth-generation rights.
 - d. second-generation rights.
 - e. third-generation rights.
26. _____ states were most in favor of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- a. The Arab
 - b. Communist
 - c. Economically developing
 - d. Periphery
 - e. Western
27. The strongest of the regional efforts on human rights, including the creation of a regional Commission on Human Rights is the
- a. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
 - b. American Convention on Human Rights.
 - c. Asian Treaty on Peoples' Rights.
 - d. European Convention on Human Rights.
 - e. Oceanic Agreement on the Rights of Peoples.
28. The concept that we should place a priority on the economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political well-being of people is known as
- a. cultural relativism.
 - b. fairness.
 - c. human security.
 - d. restorative justice.
 - e. universal jurisdiction.
29. Families, local communities, and religious groups are examples of
- a. civil society groups.
 - b. intergovernmental organizations.
 - c. multinational corporations.
 - d. states.
 - e. transnational advocacy networks.
30. Which feature of international relations makes it difficult to implement human rights protections because of lack of enforcement powers?
- a. Anarchy

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

- b. Animosity
- c. Complexity
- d. Diversity
- e. Reciprocity

31. One major concern among U. S. policymakers when it comes to signing international treaties such as the UN's Convention on Genocide is that

- a. it compromises U. S. sovereignty.
- b. it costs too much for taxpayers.
- c. it endangers our allies in NATO.
- d. the population does not support it.
- e. the U. S. military is ill-prepared to enforce it.

32. Acts of war against a civilian population are known as

- a. crimes against humanity.
- b. female genital mutilation.
- c. genocide.
- d. honor killing.
- e. war crimes.

33. Enslaving portions of a civilian population would be considered a(n)

- a. crime against humanity.
- b. female genital mutilation.
- c. genocide.
- d. honor killing.
- e. war crime.

34. Violating international treaties and agreements about the proper conduct of war can lead to a person or persons being charged with

- a. crimes against humanity.
- b. female genital mutilation.
- c. genocide.
- d. honor killing.
- e. war crimes.

35. Attempts to repair damage done to victims of human rights violations, often by allowing victims a voice in the resolution of their grievances is known as

- a. cultural relativism.
- b. fairness.
- c. human security.
- d. restorative justice.
- e. universal jurisdiction.

36. Canada's creation of a new province, Nunavut, where native peoples could govern themselves is an example of

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

- a. cultural relativism.
- b. fairness.
- c. human security.
- d. restorative justice.
- e. universal jurisdiction.

37. What was the name of the entity created by the South African government as part of a post-apartheid effort of healing from the history of racial injustice in the country?

- a. Absolution of Guilt Conference
- b. Convention on the Restoration of Equality
- c. Fact-Finding Commission
- d. Human Rights Commission
- e. Truth and Reconciliation Committee

38. Grassroots rebellions against repressive governments are known as

- a. humanitarian interventions.
- b. international civil societies.
- c. populist revolutions.
- d. responsibilities to protect.
- e. restorative justices.

39. The 1979 rebellion in Iran in which the people overthrew the repressive government of the Shah is an example of a(n)

- a. humanitarian intervention.
- b. international civil society.
- c. populist revolution.
- d. responsibility to protect.
- e. restorative justice.

40. Both the European Union and member states tie some foreign aid to a target state's ability to democratize and protect human rights. This is an example of what sort of enforcement mechanism for human rights?

- a. Hard power
- b. Incentives
- c. Penalties
- d. Reconciliation
- e. Soft power

41. Naming states that violate human rights norms and then publicly shaming them on the international stage is an example of what sort of enforcement mechanism for human rights?

- a. Hard power
- b. Incentives
- c. Punishments
- d. Reconciliation
- e. Soft power

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

42. Targeting specific individuals thought to be responsible for a regime's human rights abuses and then trying to cut off economic benefits to them is known as
- humanitarian intervention.
 - international civil society.
 - populist revolution.
 - responsibility to protect.
 - smart sanctions.
43. Spanish courts allowing arrest warrants for former Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet, even though the President's crimes occurred in Chile and not Spain, is an example of
- cultural relativism.
 - fairness.
 - human security.
 - restorative justice.
 - universal jurisdiction.
44. Universal jurisdiction is what empowers which international organization?
- International Criminal Court
 - Political Court of Justice
 - Supreme Court
 - United Nations Tribunal
 - World Trade Organization
45. People who are accused of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity can be tried in the
- International Criminal Court.
 - Political Court of Justice.
 - Supreme Court.
 - United Nations Tribunal.
 - World Trade Organization.
46. Omar al-Bashir, the President of Sudan, had a warrant issued for his arrest for crimes against humanity. al-Bashir maintained that whatever happened within his country's borders fell under its jurisdiction. al-Bashir was appealing to which notion of sovereignty?
- Communitarian
 - Liberal
 - Neo-Westphalian
 - Realistic
 - Westphalian
47. Which theory would be most opposed to the creation of the International Criminal Court?
- Absolutism
 - Conservatism
 - Liberalism
 - Realism

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

e. World Systems Theory

48. Which theory has a difficult time explaining the creation of the International Criminal Court because many of the economically developed (or core) states supported its creation despite the fact that this gave periphery states the ability to prosecute their citizens?

- a. Absolutism
- b. Conservativism
- c. Liberalism
- d. Realism
- e. World Systems Theory

49. Which part of the United Nations, created in 1946 and made permanent in 1953, is responsible for the human security needs of children?

- a. Convention on Genocide
- b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- c. UN Women
- d. UNICEF
- e. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

50. In 1979, the UN General Assembly adopted which agreement that attempted to end systematic bias against women in political, economic, and social situations?

- a. Convention on Genocide
- b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- c. UN Women
- d. UNICEF
- e. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

51. A 2006 report submitted by which country as part of its obligations under the CEDAW included observations about the difficulty the country was having in overcoming its patriarchal system where “the man is expected to be the breadwinner”?

- a. Guatemala
- b. Libya
- c. Mexico
- d. Nigeria
- e. Syria

52. In 2010 the UN created a new organization, known as _____, to work towards gender equality and the protection of women.

- a. Convention on Genocide
- b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- c. UN Women
- d. UNICEF
- e. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

53. The Human Rights Commission was replaced in 2006 by which new UN organization?

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

- a. Committee on Human Rights
 - b. Human Rights Council
 - c. UN Women
 - d. UNICEF
 - e. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
54. Humanitarian interventions are examples of what types of approaches to human security?
- a. Hard power
 - b. Incentives
 - c. Penalties
 - d. Reconciliation
 - e. Soft power
55. UN-authorized intrusions into Bosnia, Somalia, Rwanda, and other countries to protect endangered civilians are examples of
- a. humanitarian interventions.
 - b. international civil societies.
 - c. populist revolutions.
 - d. responsibilities to protect.
 - e. restorative justices.
56. The United Nations first imposed sanctions, and then imposed a no-fly zone on what nation after its leader, Colonel Gaddafi, turned the military against his own civilian population?
- a. Guatemala
 - b. Libya
 - c. Mexico
 - d. Nigeria
 - e. Syria
57. We refer to the emerging international system based on the norms of democracy and human rights as
- a. humanitarian intervention.
 - b. international civil society.
 - c. populist revolution.
 - d. responsibility to protect.
 - e. restorative justice.
58. What non-governmental organization started during the Cold War to monitor human rights violations by the Soviets in Eastern Europe but has since become one of the world's foremost groups in naming and shaming violators of human rights?
- a. Amnesty International
 - b. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
 - c. Doctors without Borders
 - d. Greenpeace
 - e. Human Rights Watch

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

59. What are the differences between first, second, and third-generation human rights? Which cultural heritages do each come from?
60. If you were asked to defend one generation of human rights as most important to guarantee, which would you choose and why?
61. What are the sources of human rights? What are the arguments for and against them being universal. Which do you find more persuasive? Why?
62. What do you believe to be the most important international agreement in the area of human rights? Why would you choose this one and not others?
63. What would liberals say about human rights at the international level? How would that differ from what a realist would say?
64. A state is violating the human rights of its citizens. What options do others in the world have to enforce human rights? Which do you believe to be most useful?
65. What is cultural relativism? Do you find it a persuasive argument or do you believe universal rights to be more persuasive?
66. How can the United Nations compel states to follow its conventions about human rights given anarchy in the international system?
67. Why would a rational leader choose to violate the human rights of his or her subjects? What options are most useful to international society in such situations?
68. What role do civil society groups and non-governmental organizations play in human rights enforcement? Where and when can they be most useful?
69. Are human rights universal or do you believe they are culturally-based? How does your answer affect your view on world politics?
70. What is a crime against humanity? What is the appropriate response from the international system when one is alleged to be happening? How would a realist answer that question versus how a liberal would answer it?
71. Which groups in society are most vulnerable to human rights violations and why? Do you believe international society has a special obligation to protect such groups? Why or why not?
72. Individual rights are most closely associated with which generation of rights?
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fourth
 - Fifth
73. Societal rights are most closely associated with which generation of rights?
- First

CHAPTER 11 - Human Rights: Protecting the Most Basic Security

- b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Fourth
 - e. Fifth
74. Group rights are most closely associated with which generation of rights?
- a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Fourth
 - e. Fifth
75. If the United States attempted to punish Vladimir Putin for Russia's incursions into Ukraine by freezing the bank accounts of Russia's leaders, this would be an example of:
- a. humanitarian intervention.
 - b. international civil society.
 - c. populist revolution.
 - d. responsibility to protect.
 - e. smart sanctions.
76. The United Nations Security Council approves of armed intervention in a failing state that is unable to ensure that its citizens stay safe from harm. This is an example of what?
- a. Crimes against humanity
 - b. International civil society
 - c. Populist revolution
 - d. Responsibility to protect
 - e. Restorative justice
77. Which part of the UN is responsible for the empowerment of women and for promoting gender equality?
- a. Convention on Genocide
 - b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
 - c. UN Women
 - d. UNICEF
 - e. UNIDO
78. Which of the following is most closely associated with the norm of democracy?
- a. humanitarian intervention.
 - b. international civil society.
 - c. populist revolution.
 - d. restorative justice.
 - e. smart sanctions.

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

1. A leak at a Union Carbide plant in which country in 1984 exposed over half a million people to deadly gases?
 - a. China
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. India
 - e. United States

2. According to the notion of Westphalian sovereignty, who has responsibility for the effects of an environmental disaster within the boundaries of a state?
 - a. No one
 - b. Non-governmental organizations
 - c. The state
 - d. The United Nations
 - e. The world's superpower

3. Collective goods are at the heart of the _____.
 - a. Malthusian Dilemma
 - b. Prisoner's Dilemma
 - c. Resource curse
 - d. Time horizon problem
 - e. Tragedy of the commons

4. A village has a common pasture that everyone is allowed to use for their livestock. Because no one owns the pasture, each person has an incentive to let their livestock eat as much as they can. Because of this the pasture is barren within a year. This is an example of
 - a. a Malthusian Dilemma.
 - b. a Prisoner's Dilemma.
 - c. a resource curse.
 - d. the time horizon problem.
 - e. the tragedy of the commons.

5. A good that benefits everyone regardless of whether they pay for their cost or maintenance is known as a(n)
 - a. collective good.
 - b. non-consumable good.
 - c. private good.
 - d. recursive good.
 - e. replaceable good.

6. One of the more environmentally dangerous agricultural approaches to creating new land for farming is
 - a. clearance.
 - b. desertification.
 - c. rechurn.
 - d. slash-and-burn.
 - e. sustainability.

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

7. Pollution, deforestation, and desertification are examples of the
- Malthusian Dilemma.
 - Prisoner's Dilemma.
 - resource curse.
 - time horizon problem.
 - tragedy of the commons.
8. Coal-based industrial plants in the American Midwest led to acid rain falling in
- Canada.
 - China.
 - Japan.
 - Mexico.
 - Russia.
9. For years, which country secretly dumped nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan as the quickest and easiest method of disposal?
- China
 - Japan
 - Mexico
 - The Soviet Union
 - The United States
10. The giant floating garbage dumps in the Pacific Ocean are unlikely to be cleaned up or properly disposed. This best illustrates what concept?
- The Malthusian Dilemma
 - The Prisoner's Dilemma.
 - The resource curse
 - The time horizon problem
 - the tragedy of the commons
11. Haiti's woodlands are almost completely gone now because they were destroyed for use as fuel and heat faster than they could be replaced. This is an example of
- deforestation.
 - desertification.
 - global climate change.
 - pollution.
 - slash-and-burn.
12. Deforestation in Brazil has destroyed the _____, one of Earth's most important sources of biodiversity and generators of oxygen.
- desert
 - rain forest
 - subtropics

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- d. taiga
- e. tundra

13. The rate of deforestation in Brazil has been ____ since 2004.

- a. decreasing
- b. increasing
- c. staying the same
- d. unmeasured
- e. varying rapidly

14. As we lose ____, the risk of floods and mudslides increases.

- a. arable land
- b. desert
- c. forests
- d. glaciers
- e. seas

15. The creation of new, or enlargement of existing, arid, dry regions is known as

- a. deforestation.
- b. desertification.
- c. global climate change.
- d. pollution.
- e. slash-and-burn.

16. Nearly a quarter of China is made up of desert and that amount increases by 1,300 square miles each year. This is an example of

- a. deforestation.
- b. desertification.
- c. global climate change.
- d. pollution.
- e. slash-and-burn.

17. The United Nations has determined that by 2025, nearly two-thirds of the ____ in Africa, also known as the land suitable for agricultural cultivation, will be turned to desert.

- a. arable land
- b. available plots
- c. fields of gold
- d. rain forest
- e. slash-and-burn fields

18. The Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine is a think tank involved in which environmental issue?

- a. Deforestation
- b. Desertification
- c. Global climate change

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- d. Pollution
- e. Slash-and-burn

19. Methane, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and water vapor are examples of _____ that trap the sun's heat and hold it close to the earth's surface.

- a. deadly gases
- b. greenhouse gases
- c. heavy gases
- d. massive gases
- e. noxious gases

20. Global temperatures overall have been _____ over the past 150 years.

- a. decreasing
- b. increasing
- c. staying the same
- d. unmeasured
- e. varying

21. The change in global temperatures over the past 150 years is referred to as

- a. deforestation.
- b. desertification.
- c. global climate change.
- d. pollution.
- e. slash-and-burn.

22. Recently the majority of scientists have concluded that _____ has/have been responsible for the extremity in the current global climate cycle.

- a. cosmic energies
- b. human actions
- c. measurement error
- d. natural forces
- e. random chance

23. Which United Nations body is responsible for monitoring and studying global warming?

- a. Global Environmental Facility
- b. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- c. Kyoto Protocol
- d. UN Framework on Global Climate Change
- e. World Health Organization

24. The melting of the polar ice caps is one example of complications brought on by

- a. deforestation.
- b. desertification.
- c. global climate change.

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- d. pollution.
 - e. slash-and-burn.
25. The rise in the number of named storms in the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico in recent years may be tied to
- a. deforestation.
 - b. desertification.
 - c. global climate change.
 - d. pollution.
 - e. slash-and-burn.
26. Losing biodiversity is particularly damaging to
- a. developing nations.
 - b. farmers.
 - c. medical researchers.
 - d. students.
 - e. textile manufacturers.
27. Monsanto's new cotton product that proved resistant to their Roundup herbicide, which would allow farmers to increase their cotton yields, is an example of a(n)
- a. artificially created life form.
 - b. DNA splice.
 - c. genetic mutation.
 - d. genetically modified organism.
 - e. newly crafted gene.
28. Air pollution is particularly dangerous in which country, despite the nation's attempts at cleaning up smog before the 2008 Olympics in Beijing?
- a. China
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. India
 - e. The United States
29. Despite state attempts to slow down deforestation, many find it difficult because
- a. developed nations do not support such activities.
 - b. lumber is economically valuable.
 - c. no one is to blame.
 - d. social pressures push towards deforestation.
 - e. terrorists continue to start forest fires.
30. Which country attempted to plant a "Great Green Wall" of trees to slow down desertification, though with mixed success so far?
- a. China
 - b. France

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- c. Germany
 - d. India
 - e. United States
31. The interaction of living things and the material world around them is known as a(n)
- a. arable condition.
 - b. circle of life.
 - c. ecosystem.
 - d. natural biome.
 - e. resource curse.
32. Countries in ____ have had the most success in cleaning up air pollution.
- a. Africa
 - b. Asia
 - c. Europe
 - d. Middle East
 - e. South America
33. The modern environmental movement is often dated to the release of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* in which decade?
- a. The 1920s
 - b. The 1940s
 - c. The 1960s
 - d. The 1980s
 - e. The 2000s
34. Groups like Friends of the Earth, Worldwatch, and the Sierra Club are examples of
- a. intergovernmental organizations.
 - b. multinational corporations.
 - c. non-governmental organizations.
 - d. states.
 - e. transnational advocacy networks.
35. Which group, whose activities have been captured by the Animal Planet show *Whale Wars*, actively engages in risky situations to prevent the hunting of whales?
- a. Friends of the Earth
 - b. Greenpeace
 - c. Monsanto
 - d. Sea Shepherd Conservation Society
 - e. Sierra Club
36. A 1972 UN conference in Stockholm created which body responsible for environmental monitoring?
- a. Global Environmental Facility
 - b. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 - c. Kyoto Protocol

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- d. UN Environmental Programme
 - e. UN Framework on Global Climate Change
37. The UN entity created to distribute the financial resources necessary to meet emissions goals was the
- a. Global Environmental Facility.
 - b. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
 - c. Kyoto Protocol.
 - d. UN Environmental Programme.
 - e. UN Framework on Global Climate Change.
38. Measures to make fossil fuel emissions mandatory were led by
- a. developed countries.
 - b. developing countries.
 - c. small island states.
 - d. the European Union.
 - e. the G-20.
39. What did the Kyoto Protocol say about developing countries?
- a. Developing countries must double their reduced emissions from the levels recorded in 1990.
 - b. Developing countries must reduce emissions by half the amount of the levels recorded in 1990.
 - c. Developing countries should return to 1990-level emissions.
 - d. Developing countries were encouraged, but not required, to reduce emissions.
 - e. Developing countries were not mentioned at all
40. Which major world power never ratified the Kyoto Protocol?
- a. China
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. India
 - e. The United States
41. Lack of a central authority has hampered attempts to reduce fossil fuel emissions worldwide. This is best an example of which principle of international relations?
- a. Anarchy
 - b. Complexity
 - c. Diversity
 - d. Liberality
 - e. Reality
42. The result of a 2009 meeting in Copenhagen on climate change was
- a. global consensus on the importance of climate change.
 - b. limits only for developed nations.
 - c. mandatory limits on future emissions.
 - d. the creation of the IPCC.

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- e. voluntary call to limit future temperature changes.
43. Which theories think that global climate change is solvable?
- a. Constructivism, Marxism, and world systems theory
 - b. Feminism, constructivism, and Marxism
 - c. Liberalism and realism
 - d. Liberalism and constructivism
 - e. Realism, Marxism and world systems theory
44. Which theory is most optimistic about the ability of agreements like the Kyoto Protocol to solve global climate change?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Malthusianism
 - e. Realism
45. By reducing the number of miles we drive every day and increasing the number of miles we walk, we reduce the carbon dioxide we generate. This is an example of lowering our
- a. carbon emissions.
 - b. carbon footprint.
 - c. daily recommended allowance.
 - d. energy output.
 - e. pollution factor.
46. Russia continues highly inefficient and environmentally unfriendly oil and gas exploration because sales of such are a major economic boost to the nation. This is best an example of which theory's pessimism about global climate change being solvable?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Malthusianism
 - e. Realism
47. Which of the following is NOT one of the UNEP's six priority areas?
- a. Disasters and conflicts
 - b. Ecosystem management
 - c. Environmental governance
 - d. Narcotics and illicit substances
 - e. Resource efficiency
48. Actions in Africa's Congo River Basin to preserve the fragile environmental conditions there is best an example of which of UNEP's six priority areas?
- a. Disasters and conflicts
 - b. Ecosystem management

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- c. Environmental governance
 - d. Narcotics and illicit substances
 - e. Resource efficiency
49. Attempts to promote economic growth that minimizes damage to the environment is known as
- a. arable land.
 - b. carbon footprinting.
 - c. slash-and-burn agriculture.
 - d. smart growth.
 - e. sustainable development.
50. The disappearance of the Aral Sea due to human decisions is an example of the need to protect our
- a. biodiversity.
 - b. deserts.
 - c. rain forests.
 - d. sea levels.
 - e. water supplies.
51. Attempts to build a dam on what river in Egypt caused untold damage to the environment and health?
- a. Amazon
 - b. Mississippi
 - c. Nile
 - d. Thames
 - e. Yellow
52. In the past few years, food prices have been ____ worldwide.
- a. decreasing
 - b. increasing
 - c. staying the same
 - d. unmeasured
 - e. varying rapidly
53. The notion that population growth will outstrip the food supply is known as the
- a. Malthusian Dilemma.
 - b. Prisoner's Dilemma.
 - c. resource curse.
 - d. time horizon problem.
 - e. tragedy of the commons.
54. One reason for the reason changes in food prices is
- a. demand has lessened as developing countries become wealthier.
 - b. disease-resistant crops have led to more food being produced.
 - c. more food products are being turned into fuel, thereby lessening supplies.
 - d. new innovations in production have increased supplies.

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- e. the nuclear disaster in Japan damaged crops around the world.
55. Which region of the world has had the most innovation and use of alternative energy sources?
- a. Africa
 - b. Asia
 - c. Europe
 - d. Middle East
 - e. South America
56. The worst effects of environmental change will not be seen for decades, but to successfully combat these effects, changes must be made now. This illustrates the
- a. Malthusian Dilemma.
 - b. Prisoner's Dilemma.
 - c. resource curse.
 - d. time horizon problem.
 - e. tragedy of the commons.
57. What is the tragedy of the commons? Why is it so prevalent in international relations? How can we overcome it?
58. What would a liberal say about the tragedy of the commons? How would that differ from a realist or constructivist? How would proponents of each of these three theories suggest overcoming the difficulties that the tragedy of the commons presents?
59. Why are collective goods so difficult to provide? How is the environment an example of these problems?
60. What is sustainable development? How are states, groups, and international organizations attempting to further sustainable development? Do you expect them to be successful?
61. What international organizations exist to help research and combat climate change? Have they been successful so far?
62. What are the challenges the world faces in trying to combat global climate change? How might we overcome those challenges?
63. What would a liberal say about the challenges of global climate change and how they can be overcome? How would that differ from the opinion of a realist or constructivist?
64. Why do deforestation and desertification occur if their effects are so harmful?
65. How do international organizations enforce agreements about the environment in a world of anarchy? What would the major international relations theories say about enforcement under such conditions?
66. In what ways has the United States been pro-environment and in what ways has it damaged the global commons? On balance would you say the United States is a friend of the environment or a foe?
67. Should economically developed countries have more of an obligation to combat global climate change than less developed countries? Why or why not?

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

68. What is the time horizon problem? How is it related to the tragedy of the commons? What can be done to overcome the time horizon problem?
69. Give an example of an area where the global community has been successful in managing the environment. What can be learned from this example that can be applied to other global environmental challenges?
70. What event, reported in studies in 2014, is likely to lead to ocean levels rising by four to twelve feet over the next two centuries?
- The Fukushima nuclear disaster
 - The destabilization of the West Antarctica ice shelf
 - The passage of the Kyoto Protocol
 - Fracking for natural gas deposits in North Dakota
 - The launching of a nuclear weapons defense system in space
71. According to a 2013 UN report, by 2050 seventy percent of the world's population will live in:
- deserts
 - poverty
 - China
 - urban areas
 - Europe
72. Clean air and clean water are examples of:
- collective goods
 - non-consumable goods
 - private goods
 - recursive goods
 - replaceable goods
73. In the Central African Republic they might clear existing forests and burn the plants there to create more farm land. This is an example of what kind of agriculture?
- clearance.
 - desertification.
 - rechurn.
 - slash-and-burn.
 - sustainable.
74. What is the term given to grounds capable of sustaining agriculture?
- arable land
 - available plots
 - fields of gold
 - rain forest
 - slash-and-burn fields
75. The Kyoto Protocol was created to directly combat what?
- deforestation.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER 12 - Managing the Environment: Sharing the World or Dividing the World?

- b. desertification.
- c. global climate change.
- d. pollution.
- e. slash-and-burn.

76. When we genetically alter something to create some advantage for society, we refer to the product of that process as a(n):

- a. artificially created life form.
- b. DNA splice.
- c. genetic mutation.
- d. genetically modified organism.
- e. newly crafted gene.

77. Ordinary citizens come together in _____ to help solve environmental issues.

- a. intergovernmental organizations.
- b. multinational corporations.
- c. non-governmental organizations.
- d. states.
- e. transnational advocacy networks.

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

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.

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

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

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

- a. contextualized norm.
 - b. creating new norms.
 - c. norm internalization.
 - d. norms cascade.
 - e. regularized norm.
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.

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

19. Some criticize transnational advocacy networks for having which bias?
- Empowering supranational organizations
 - Exploiting developing countries
 - Lacking democracy
 - Providing collective goods
 - Representing Western values
20. The most frequent target of transnational advocacy networks is/are
- civil society groups.
 - international organizations.
 - multinational corporations.
 - non-governmental organizations.
 - 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)
- boomerang model.
 - democratic peace theory.
 - liberal approach.
 - naming and shaming tactic.
 - 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)
- boomerang model
 - democratic peace theory
 - liberal approach
 - naming and shaming tactic
 - norms life cycle
23. The process of calling out violators of an international norm in some public arena is known as
- boomeranging.
 - enhancing cooperation.
 - naming and shaming.
 - norm cascading.
 - popularizing ideas.
24. The United States government has played the largest role in which of the following transnational advocacy networks?
- Democracy promotion
 - Environment
 - Human rights
 - Landmine prevention
 - The Mafia

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

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. 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

27. 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.

28. _____ 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

29. 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.

30. 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.

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

- d. organized crime TAN.
 - e. terrorist TAN.
31. 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.
32. 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
33. 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
34. 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
35. 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.
36. The major international concern over terrorism in the 1970s and 1980s focused on
- a. financial-based attacks.

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

- b. preventing land-based bombs.
 - c. securing nuclear weapons.
 - d. stopping attacks on embassies.
 - e. stopping plane hijackings.
37. 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.
38. The Arabic term for holy war is
- a. al Jazeera.
 - b. jayed.
 - c. jihad.
 - d. ramadan.
 - e. salam.
39. Al-Qaeda's founder and former first in command was
- a. Anwar al-Awlaki.
 - b. Ayatollah Khomeini.
 - c. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.
 - d. Osama bin Laden.
 - e. Saddam Hussein.
40. 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
41. 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
42. Transnational advocacy networks that primarily benefit others are known as
- a. advocacy TANs.

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

- b. illicit TANS.
 - c. norm-supporting TANS.
 - d. other-oriented TANS.
 - e. self-oriented TANS.
43. 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.
44. ____ 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
45. 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
46. 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
47. 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
48. Solar, hydroelectric, and wind are examples of what type of energy?
- a. Biodegradable
 - b. Carbon-based

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

- c. Organic
 - d. Peak
 - e. Renewable
49. 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
50. 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
51. 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
52. 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
53. 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
54. 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?

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

- a. Constructivism
- b. Feminism
- c. Liberalism
- d. Marxism
- e. Realism

55. What is a transnational advocacy network? How does it differ from a non-governmental organization?
56. 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?
57. What is the difference between a self-oriented and other-oriented transnational advocacy network? Who belongs to each type?
58. How do transnational advocacy networks affect security in the international system? What kinds of activities do they engage in?
59. 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.
60. What are civil society organizations? Give some examples.
61. 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.
62. 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?
63. What is the boomerang model? Explain how it works and give an example of how it might function in the real world.
64. 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?
65. Are transnational advocacy networks good or bad for international society? Give an example to support your position.
66. Boko Haram is a militant group working in which country?
- a. China
 - b. Iran
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Nigeria
 - e. United States
67. The "Bring Back Our Girls" movement in Nigeria demonstrates:
- a. how groups can more readily achieve goals in science-related TANs
 - b. how TANs can affect domestic politics
 - c. the way that transnational crime networks can thrive
 - d. the role of international organizations in handling TANs

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER 13 - Transnational Advocacy Networks: Changing the World?

e. the importance of environmental-security TANs

68. Do you believe that TANs will replace states as the dominant actor in the global system in the future? Why or why not?

69. Zionism is most directly related to which recent international relations armed conflict?

- a. The conflict between Shiite and Sunni Islamic followers in Iraq.
- b. The conflict between Ukraine and Russia.
- c. The conflict between Hamas and Israel in Gaza.
- d. The conflict between Christians and Muslims in the Central African Republic.
- e. The conflict between North and South Korea.

70. In the 1700's and 1800's more people around the world began to adopt the view that slavery was immoral. This forced governments to address the issue. This is an example of a(n):

- a. norms cascade
- b. policy entrepreneur
- c. norm internalization
- d. boomerang
- e. jihad

CHAPTER 14 - International, Economic, and Human Security in the Balance: Future Directions and Challenges

1. In 2007, Russia claimed which previously undeclared piece of territory?
 - a. Antarctica
 - b. The Arctic Ocean
 - c. The Bering Strait
 - d. Siberia
 - e. The South Atlantic

2. When we say the international system lacks a central government, we are referring to which fundamental feature of international relations?
 - a. Anarchy
 - b. Complexity
 - c. Diversity
 - d. Reciprocity
 - e. Sanctity

3. There are many different actors in the international system, with different perspectives and values. This best illuminates which central feature of world politics?
 - a. Anarchy
 - b. Complexity
 - c. Diversity
 - d. Reciprocity
 - e. Sanctity

4. Country X, a large and powerful state, can threaten and cajole its much smaller neighboring state, Country Y, because there is no global superpower to stop them. This is an example of which feature of world politics?
 - a. Anarchy
 - b. Complexity
 - c. Diversity
 - d. Reciprocity
 - e. Sanctity

5. Which nation positioned between a wealthier Europe on one end and a growing China on the other is in a precarious geographic position?
 - a. India
 - b. Libya
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. Russia
 - e. Syria

6. Which theoretical approach is most likely to believe that “anarchy is what international actors make of it”?
 - a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism

CHAPTER 14 - International, Economic, and Human Security in the Balance: Future Directions and Challenges

- d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
7. Under the Westphalian System, which concept was the most important?
- a. Cooperation
 - b. Globalization
 - c. International norms
 - d. Reciprocity
 - e. State sovereignty
8. The “self-help” system, where international actors achieve their goals through their own efforts without relying on others, is most clearly a reaction to which central feature of world politics?
- a. Anarchy
 - b. Complexity
 - c. Diversity
 - d. Reciprocity
 - e. Sanctity
9. Military intervention is an example of
- a. anarchy.
 - b. complexity.
 - c. hard power.
 - d. reciprocity.
 - e. soft power.
10. In 2011, NATO responded with air strikes against which nation to protect citizens being repressed by their own regime?
- a. Iraq
 - b. Libya
 - c. Russia
 - d. Syria
 - e. United States
11. What factor about Russia likely prevented NATO from responding in any real way to human rights violations in that nation?
- a. Chechen rebels are considered terrorists.
 - b. Russia is a member of NATO.
 - c. Russia supplies much of Europe’s natural gas.
 - d. The United Nations would not support NATO.
 - e. There was no convincing evidence of violations.
12. Anarchy has been mitigated somewhat by what development in the past half century?
- a. Economic sanctions being used more sparingly

CHAPTER 14 - International, Economic, and Human Security in the Balance: Future Directions and Challenges

- b. Terrorism and international criminal networks working together
 - c. The development of realist theory
 - d. The emergence of IOs, NGOs, and TANs
 - e. The increasing complexity of issues
13. Investment from which export-heavy country helped spur U. S. government borrowing and helped lead to the housing bubble of the mid-2000s in the United States?
- a. China
 - b. France
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea
 - e. Taiwan
14. The International Monetary Fund, UNICEF, the World Health Organization and the World Court are all examples of
- a. international organizations.
 - b. multinational corporations.
 - c. non-governmental organizations.
 - d. states.
 - e. transnational advocacy networks.
15. Complexity has actually helped make some issues more solvable by
- a. adding to anarchy and providing structure.
 - b. hindering the formation of transnational advocacy networks.
 - c. increasing the number of issues states can bargain over.
 - d. making international organizations more relevant.
 - e. multiplying the costs of cooperation.
16. Despite a variety of medical, cultural, and economic problems, the United Nations, under one of its Millennium Development Goals, has had some success in combating the spread of which disease?
- a. HIV/AIDS
 - b. Bird flu
 - c. Measles
 - d. Mumps
 - e. Smallpox
17. Corruption in Nigeria led to a lack of economic growth, poor education, and a low life expectancy. This is a good example of the intersection of which two types of security?
- a. Economic and human
 - b. Economic and religious
 - c. Human and international
 - d. International and economic
 - e. Religious and human

CHAPTER 14 - International, Economic, and Human Security in the Balance: Future Directions and Challenges

18. NATO intervention in the former Yugoslavia to help prevent human rights abuses is a good example of the intersection of which two types of security?

- a. Economic and human
- b. Economic and religious
- c. Human and international
- d. International and economic
- e. Religious and human

19. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the dominant economic approach was

- a. capitalism.
- b. communism.
- c. mercantilism.
- d. particularism.
- e. world systems theory.

20. During much of the twentieth century, an economic ideological confrontation raged between

- a. capitalism and communism.
- b. capitalism and mercantilism.
- c. communism and mercantilism.
- d. export-led growth and communism.
- e. export-led growth and mercantilism.

21. Which of the areas of security has gone from being relatively unimportant and unnoticed one-hundred years ago to an important part of the global agenda today?

- a. Economic
- b. Human
- c. International
- d. Military
- e. Religious

22. Major international global conferences have shifted in what way in the past 100 years?

- a. They do not occur as frequently.
- b. They involve less human security and more international and economic security.
- c. They involve less economic security and more international and human security.
- d. They involve less international security and more human and economic security.
- e. They place a greater emphasis on the views of great powers.

23. Which groups in society have received increased recognition and attention from the global community in the past century?

- a. The educated and children
- b. The educated and the elderly
- c. The wealthy and the educated
- d. Women and children

CHAPTER 14 - International, Economic, and Human Security in the Balance: Future Directions and Challenges

- e. Women and the wealthy
24. Businesses that have subsidiaries in multiple countries are known as
- a. international organizations.
 - b. multinational corporations.
 - c. portable businesses.
 - d. states.
 - e. transnational advocacy networks.
25. All of the following are major emerging trends identified by the textbook EXCEPT
- a. less frequent great wars.
 - b. less nuclear attacks.
 - c. more competition for wealth.
 - d. more frequent small, interstate conflicts.
 - e. more terrorism.
26. Which theory sees the world as competitive, if not conflictual?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
27. Which theory would promote cooperation through international organizations and would pay less attention to security?
- a. Bimetallism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
28. Which theory would be most likely to call for more attention to the needs and concerns of women?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Marxism
 - e. Realism
29. The idea that we have tapped all of the big oil reserves and that our supply is going to be dwindling is known as
- a. futures market.
 - b. peak oil.
 - c. pessimistic forecasting.
 - d. realism.

CHAPTER 14 - International, Economic, and Human Security in the Balance: Future Directions and Challenges

- e. tipping point.
30. Which country currently has the largest economy in the world?
- China
 - Germany
 - Japan
 - Russia
 - The United States
31. What does it mean to say that the international system is anarchic? Which issues in international relations do you think will be most affected by anarchy in the future and why?
32. What does it mean to say that the international system is complex? Which issues in international relations do you think will be the most affected by complexity in the future and why?
33. What does it mean to say that the international system is diverse? Which issues in international relations do you think will be the most affected by this diversity in the future and why?
34. In what ways is the world less anarchic than 100 years ago? In what ways is it more anarchic? How do you think anarchy will change in the future?
35. How do anarchy and diversity make it more difficult to combat an issue like terrorism? What can be done in light of those constraints to fight international terrorist networks?
36. Pick an international issue of your choosing. Explain how anarchy, complexity and diversity make it more difficult to solve. Then explain how actors might overcome those challenges in the future.
37. Which type of security - economic, human or international - do you believe is more important for states to consider and why? How would a realist, a liberal and a constructivist answer that question?
38. How has the notion of human security changed in the past century? How have economic and international security changed?
39. How has complexity made it more difficult to solve international issues? How has it made it easier?
40. What types of issues does the international system seem most capable of dealing with? Where does cooperation seem to breakdown and why?
41. Which of the major international relations theories do you find most compelling? Why? If you were advising someone who was running for president, which theory would you most recommend as the foundation of their foreign policy worldview?
42. How has military security changed in the past century? How do you believe it is likely to change in the future? On what grounds do you believe that?
43. In 1989, Francis Fukuyama said that we had reached the “end of history” by which he meant that capitalism and democracy had won. Shortly thereafter we had 9/11 and the Great Recession. Does that disprove what Fukuyama said? Do you believe that democracy and capitalism are the best forms of government and economic interaction?

CHAPTER 14 - International, Economic, and Human Security in the Balance: Future Directions and Challenges

44. How has the world changed in the Neo-Westphalian system? Do international organizations and non-governmental organizations make a difference or are they just a sideshow? What would liberals and realists say?
45. Why is an issue like climate change so difficult for the world to deal with? How do anarchy, complexity, and diversity help explain your answer? What would liberals, realists, and/or constructivists say about the chance of the world solving climate change?
46. Using what you have learned from the text, how can countries most effectively deal with the problems they face in the 21st century? How would each of the major theories advise leaders of those nations to act?
47. Russia can support Ukrainian rebels and usurp formerly Ukrainian territory because there is no global "supercop" to prevent Russia from doing so. This is best an example of which feature of international relations?
- Anarchy
 - Complexity
 - Diversity
 - Reciprocity
 - Sanctity
48. When considering the Israeli-Palestinian conflict one must take account of the views of not only Israel and Palestine, but also other nations, NGO's, IOs, and powerful individuals. This best illustrates which feature of international relations?
- Anarchy
 - Complexity
 - Diversity
 - Reciprocity
 - Sanctity
49. By pointing out that there are many issues, problems, actors, abilities, and goals all increasingly linked together in the international system we are referring to which feature?
- Anarchy
 - Complexity
 - Diversity
 - Reciprocity
 - Sanctity
50. One way the textbook authors argue we might overcome oil shortages is:
- socialist revolutions
 - technological developments
 - government control of oil refineries
 - increased climate change
 - anarchy being overcome by diversity