

Chapter 02

1. In the sixteenth century, which country founded a colony called Macao in China?
 - a. Portugal
 - b. England
 - c. France
 - d. Russia
2. During which declining Chinese dynasty did Western powers begin to exploit China?
 - a. Ming
 - b. Qing
 - c. Zhou
 - d. Shang
3. Which Greek scholar wrote the great study of international politics, the *History of the Peloponnesian War*?
 - a. Sparta.
 - b. Pericles
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Thucydides
4. Which two Greek city-states fought in the Peloponnesian War?
 - a. Sparta and Athens
 - b. Baghdad and Sparta
 - c. Athens and Istanbul
 - d. Constantinople and Thebes
5. What did Thucydides posit in his theory of international politics?
 - a. That morality drives the ambitions of states
 - b. That great men determine the shape of history through their personal charisma or genius
 - c. That states are the key actors in international politics and the distribution of power among them is a key factor
 - d. That a balance of power among states provides the least stable system of politics
6. According to Thucydides, which key factor, that is still relevant today, helps explain the Peloponnesian War?
 - a. Money
 - b. Power
 - c. Territory
 - d. Population
7. In what ways was the feudal system in Europe different from the Roman Empire?
 - a. While there were many overlapping political authorities under feudalism, there was only a single government under the Roman Empire.
 - b. While the political authorities during the feudal period were not Christian, those during the Roman Empire were.
 - c. The feudal system was capitalist, while the Roman Empire was socialist.

Chapter 02

- d. During the Roman Empire citizenship was limited to Romans, while all people in the given territory were able to vote under feudalism.
8. In 1648, European countries signed the Treaty of Westphalia. What did the Treaty of Westphalia accomplish?
- The treaty united Christian and Muslim countries.
 - The treaty ended the Thirty Years' War.
 - The treaty created a free trade alliance.
 - The treaty reestablished the Roman Empire.
9. Which conflict over religion sprang from the Protestant Reformation?
- The Peloponnesian War
 - The European Civil War
 - Battle of Waterloo
 - The Thirty Years' War
10. In which of the following ways was the Treaty of Westphalia important?
- It established territorial boundaries that indirectly laid the foundation for the Cold War.
 - It united Eastern and Western Europe.
 - It recognized the existence of sovereign states.
 - It was the first treaty to promote human rights.
11. What is the best definition of sovereignty?
- Each state has complete authority over its own territory.
 - Each state can interfere in the internal workings of another state if certain conditions are met.
 - All states are different in terms of power.
 - The presence of a number of competing actors or ideas in a state makes it stronger.
12. Following the Treaty of Westphalia, what/who were the main actors in the international system?
- Religious organizations
 - States
 - International organizations
 - European kings and queens
13. Which of the following is true about international politics?
- When sovereign states are recognized by other sovereign states, they have a greater chance of surviving.
 - When sovereign states are recognized by other sovereign states, they have a greater chance of having elections.
 - When sovereign states are recognized by other sovereign states, they have a greater chance of being democratic.
 - When sovereign states are recognized by other sovereign states, they have a greater chance of going to war.
14. In political science, which of the following best defines anarchy?

Chapter 02

- a. Chaos in the world
 - b. The acceptance by the international community of a state's sovereignty over its territory
 - c. A situation in which there is no central government
 - d. A situation in which democratic rule is expanded
15. What is the best definition of a balance of power?
- a. A situation in which no more than two countries are equal in power
 - b. A situation in which more than six countries have equal power
 - c. A situation in which one state has more power than all the others
 - d. A situation in which no one state is sufficiently powerful to defeat the others
16. The Treaty of Westphalia established a system in which the main actors were states and there was no higher authority than the state. This is known as which of the following?
- a. The unipolar system
 - b. The balance of power system
 - c. The sovereign state system
 - d. The bipolar system
17. Why did anarchy result from the Westphalian system?
- a. Sovereignty meant that no higher power could tell states what to do, so there was no one to prevent states from attacking one another.
 - b. The Westphalian system destroyed the concept of states and left the world in chaos.
 - c. The Westphalian system should have created an international organization to promote international peace.
 - d. The Westphalian system created the League of Nations, which had the power to dictate state behavior.
18. What form did most states take from the end of the Thirty Years' War until the early 1800s?
- a. Most states were democracies.
 - b. Most states were undemocratic monarchies.
 - c. Most states had parliamentary systems of rule.
 - d. Most states were communist dictatorships.
19. Which of the following best describes China during the first millennium BCE?
- a. China's system varied between an empire, with a single dominant leader, and a pluralistic system.
 - b. China was controlled by a monarchy.
 - c. China was divided into a pluralistic system similar to the Westphalian system.
 - d. China was always controlled by outsiders.
20. When did the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan conquer China?
- a. The fourteenth century CE
 - b. The fifteenth century CE
 - c. The thirteenth century CE

Chapter 02

- d. The sixteenth century CE
21. Which of the following social scientists attributed Europe's economic success to its Protestant Christian values?
- a. Huldrych Zwingli
 - b. Martin Luther
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Jared Diamond
22. European countries were successful in dominating the rest of the world for all the following factors EXCEPT:
- a. The development of superior technology
 - b. Capitalism providing the means for expansion
 - c. Christianity offering an ideology that justified expansion
 - d. English emerging as the dominant language
23. Which of the following best describes nationalism?
- a. Nationalism is the doctrine by which large groups of people perceive themselves to be fundamentally similar to each other and distinct from other groups.
 - b. Nationalism is an intense dislike or fear of foreign people and their customs.
 - c. Nationalism is choosing to go to war for one's country.
 - d. Nationalism is an acceptance of different world views.
24. National self-determination is a concept closely related to which of the following?
- a. Fascism
 - b. Socialism
 - c. Nationalism
 - d. Authoritarianism
25. Which two developments in European politics made possible Napoleon's rise in the late eighteenth century possible?
- a. Republicanism and rationalism
 - b. Enlightenment and education
 - c. Democracy and emancipation
 - d. Nationalism and democracy
26. What was one of the most significant changes that Napoleon initiated in warfare?
- a. He mobilized the entire population behind his war effort.
 - b. He developed a small professional army.
 - c. He conscripted citizens of defeated states into his army.
 - d. He separated political and military power in government.
27. When was the Concert of Europe established?
- a. Following World War I
 - b. Following the European Civil War

Chapter 02

- c. At the Congress of Paris
 - d. At the Congress of Vienna
28. Which of the following helped cause Napoleon's defeat?
- a. Russia's huge army and the frigid winters in Russia
 - b. Russia's effective use of the draft
 - c. Napoleon's effective use of new weapons of war
 - d. Napoleon's use of trench warfare
29. Which of the following is true about the Concert of Europe period?
- a. Wars occurred often
 - b. Wars were considered illegal
 - c. Only a few limited wars occurred
 - d. Wars were global in scope
30. What is it called when one country controls another country or its territory?
- a. Imperialism
 - b. Satrapy
 - c. Tutelage
 - d. Domination
31. The nineteenth century is known for the rise of what two related phenomena?
- a. War and capitalism
 - b. Nationalism and imperialism
 - c. Nationalism and capitalism
 - d. Imperialism and isolationism
32. Which of the following was an example of a multinational empire in Europe?
- a. The Russian Empire
 - b. The Armenian Empire
 - c. The German Empire
 - d. The Kurdish Empire
33. Which of the following was true of multinational empires in the nineteenth century?
- a. Nationalism resulted in a dominant language.
 - b. Nationalism evolved into a xenophobic ideology.
 - c. Nationalism increased the industrial capacity of the state.
 - d. Nationalism created pressure to break larger states into smaller ones.
34. What was one major goal of colonialism?
- a. To embrace local culture and customs

Chapter 02

- b. To establish world dominance
 - c. To exploit the local economy to benefit the colonizers
 - d. To eradicate all trace of local culture and customs
35. The intense competition among European powers at the beginning of the twentieth century manifested in part in which of the following?
- a. The colonization of the southern hemisphere
 - b. The establishment of a European-wide currency
 - c. The reestablishment of the slave trade
 - d. The development of a nuclear weapons program
36. The Triple Alliance was a pact among three countries, pledging to help the other in case of attack. Which countries were members of the Triple Alliance?
- a. Britain, France, and Russia
 - b. The U.S., Canada, and Britain
 - c. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
 - d. Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia
37. At the start of World War I, Britain, France, and Russia belonged to the which of the following groups?
- a. The Triple Entente
 - b. The United Nations
 - c. The World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - d. The Triple Alliance
38. What was the spark that ignited World War I?
- a. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo
 - b. Germany's invasion of Poland
 - c. Britain's naval blockade in the Atlantic
 - d. The storming of the Bastille in Paris
39. Prior to the First World War, which declining empire controlled the Balkans?
- a. The Austro-Hungarian empire
 - b. The Ottoman empire
 - c. The Russian empire
 - d. The French empire
40. Which of the following countries stood to gain the most from the disintegration of the Ottoman empire prior to World War I?
- a. Russia
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. Austria-Hungary
 - d. Germany

Chapter 02

41. Britain's willingness to go to war in 1914 was based on logic similar to that of the Spartans in 421 BCE. Thucydides justified their logic, which most closely resembled which of the following?
- a. If war is likely, it is better to fight it before the enemy became even stronger.
 - b. If war is likely, it is better to spend enough money on arms to win.
 - c. If war is likely, it is better to have strong allies.
 - d. If war is likely, money does not matter as much as a draft.
42. At the beginning of the twentieth century, which great power was most threatened by the rapid rise of Germany?
- a. Russia
 - b. Italy
 - c. France
 - d. Great Britain
43. When did the United States enter World War I?
- a. At the beginning of the conflict
 - b. In the middle of the conflict
 - c. Near the end of the conflict
 - d. At the request of Kaiser Wilhelm
44. What was the name of the treaty that ended World War I?
- a. Treaty of Westphalia
 - b. Treaty of Versailles
 - c. Treaty of Maastricht
 - d. Treaty of Paris
45. The result of World War I was a shift in global power toward which of the following countries?
- a. England
 - b. France
 - c. China
 - d. The United States
46. Which of the following types of weapons were NOT developed in the run up to World War I?
- a. Nuclear weapons
 - b. Barbed wire
 - c. Poison gas
 - d. Machine guns
47. Provisions in the Treaty of Versailles called for all of the following EXCEPT
- a. The creation of the League of Nations
 - b. The establishment of a plan for Germany to pay reparations
 - c. The specification of limits on Germany's ability to rearm

Chapter 02

d. The creation of the International Court of Justice

48. Avoiding punishing either Japan for invading Manchuria or Italy's invasion of Ethiopia demonstrated the weakness of which policy?

- a. Collective security
- b. Socialism
- c. Nuclear deterrence
- d. Peacekeeping

49. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain advocated a strategy of avoiding war by acceding to the demands of Germany. What is this strategy called?

- a. Deliberation
- b. Isolationism
- c. Appeasement
- d. Collective security

50. During World War II, which of the following countries joined the Allied Powers?

- a. France, Britain, Soviet Union, and the United States
- b. Germany, Italy, and Japan
- c. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile
- d. The European Union and the United States

51. After, World War I, leaders sought to prevent future wars through the use of which strategy?

- a. Collective security
- b. Nation-building
- c. Liberal use of foreign aid
- d. Apartheid

52. What were the major reasons why the idea of collective security failed?

- a. Because of Europe's fatigue with war following World War I and the U.S.'s return to a policy of isolationism
- b. Because of the disintegration of the British Empire and the rise of Russia's power
- c. Because of Germany's inability to pay reparations and the rise of Russia's power
- d. Because of the U.S.'s return to a policy of isolationism and the disintegration of the British Empire

53. Which of the following does fascism seek to accomplish?

- a. The subservience of the individual to the state
- b. The establishment of a liberal civil society
- c. The creation of commitments to international organizations
- d. The development of democratic institutions

54. With which countries is fascist political ideology most closely associated?

- a. Russia and China

Chapter 02

- b. The United States and France
 - c. Italy and Germany
 - d. Hungary and Poland
55. Under what circumstances did Adolf Hitler come to power in Germany?
- a. After democratic elections confirmed him as Chancellor
 - b. As a result of a coup d'état launched in Munich
 - c. As a result of a Nazi revolution
 - d. After the assassination of the German President, von Hindenburg
56. What did the great powers do in response to Germany's demand that it be allowed to occupy the Sudetenland, a part of Czechoslovakia?
- a. Britain advocated a policy of appeasement.
 - b. Poland launched a military assault to help its Czechoslovakian allies.
 - c. The United States threatened to drop a nuclear bomb on Munich, hence this became known as the Munich Crisis of 1938.
 - d. Russia signed an alliance pact with Germany to split Czechoslovakia.
57. The United States dropped nuclear weapons on which cities?
- a. Berlin and Stuttgart
 - b. Rome and Naples
 - c. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - d. Moscow and Khabarovsk
58. The Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union lasted between what years?
- a. 1941–1945
 - b. 1946–1991
 - c. 1955–1965
 - d. 1981–1991
59. Which Cold War event posed the greatest threat to the United States?
- a. Berlin airlift
 - b. Great Depression
 - c. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - d. Vietnam War
60. Mutual assured destruction (MAD) refers to which situation?
- a. Suicide terrorists with means to destroy others
 - b. The inability of either side to win a nuclear war, even if one side wages a successful surprise attack
 - c. The possibility of conflict between smaller countries in the developing world
 - d. The use of proxy wars to avoid WWII

Chapter 02

61. Which two countries were considered superpowers during the Cold War?
- France and England
 - China and the Soviet Union
 - The United States and the Soviet Union
 - The United States and Germany
62. The first major arms control agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union followed which event?
- The Battle of Potemkin
 - The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - The Bay of Pigs Incident
 - The creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency
63. A new system of post-World War II international economic stability and coordination came from which agreement?
- Bretton Woods agreement
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - European Union treaty
 - Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
64. Which of the following was the central goal of the Bretton Woods system?
- The Bretton Woods system sought to end the Cold War.
 - The Bretton Woods system sought to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons.
 - The Bretton Woods system sought to expand international trade.
 - The Bretton Woods system sought to establish mutual assured destruction pacts between the U.S.US and the USSR.
65. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was the precursor to which of the following?
- The World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - The European Union (EU)
 - The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
66. Why was the Vietnam War waged?
- In part, the Vietnam War was waged because the United States thought that Japan would intercede on behalf of the Vietnamese.
 - In part, the Vietnam War was waged because the United States feared that Vietnam would join China in the communist camp.
 - In part, the Vietnam War was waged because the United States assumed that Vietnam would soon have access to nuclear weapons.
 - In part, the Vietnam War was waged because the United States suffered an attack on its embassy that was orchestrated by the Vietnamese.
67. What were “proxies” during the Cold War?
- Government officials who acted on behalf of their countries

Chapter 02

- b. Countries in the developing world that were used by the superpowers to wage war indirectly through their allies
 - c. Colonies that provided a lot of raw materials to their colonizers
 - d. Important diplomats who negotiated arms treaties
68. What are the Vietnam War, the Korean War, and the Ogaden War all an example of?
- a. Genocide
 - b. Nationalistic movements
 - c. Proxy wars
 - d. Ethnic cleansing
69. In 1955, many African and Asian nations met to create an agenda that was to avoid taking sides in the Cold War. What was this group called?
- a. The World Trade Organization
 - b. The Non-Aligned Movement
 - c. The North Atlantic Organization
 - d. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
70. After World War II, from which country did Vietnam seek independence?
- a. France
 - b. China
 - c. Japan
 - d. The United States
71. What major problem do most third world countries share?
- a. Poverty
 - b. Homogenous populations
 - c. Limited population growth
 - d. Large amounts of arable land
72. Which of the following is a company with business operations in more than one country?
- a. A nongovernmental organization
 - b. An international organization
 - c. A multinational corporation
 - d. A global entity
73. The World Bank is considered which type of nonstate actor?
- a. A multinational corporation
 - b. A European Union member
 - c. An international organization
 - d. An international advocacy group

Chapter 02

74. How many members does the European Union consist of?
- 15
 - 27
 - 6
 - 45
75. What did the poor, oil-producing countries do in the 1970s in order to stimulate their economic development?
- They banded together into the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in order to force global oil prices higher.
 - They banded together and created the Middle Eastern Alliance in order to establish gold as the international medium of exchange.
 - They froze all oil exports in an effort to increase their own domestic supplies.
 - They used the international oil trade to distribute power equally among themselves.
76. Which of the following is an example of a nonstate actor?
- The Soviet Union
 - The European Union
 - The United States
 - The People's Republic of China
77. When did the fall of the Berlin Wall, which ushered in the end of the Cold War, occur?
- 1989
 - 1961
 - 1991
 - 1995
78. What did the collapse of communism lead to?
- A new wave of democratization that was characterized by many successful transitions to democracy and very few failures
 - A new wave of democratization that led to some successful transitions to democracy and other less than successful transitions that ended in authoritarian regimes
 - The end of systematic world conflict, as many had anticipated
 - Increased terrorism around the world
79. After the Cold War, nationalism led to the fragmentation of which of the following three states in Europe?
- The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia
 - Ukraine, Romania, and Poland
 - Russia, Romania, and Germany
 - Spain, Russia, and France
80. The 2014 Ebola outbreak reportedly originated in which part of the world?
- The South Pacific

Chapter 02

- b. The Middle East
- c. Western Africa
- d. A South American rainforest

81. Describe the Westphalian system and explain its importance in terms of modern international politics.
82. In what way did World War II cause a fundamental shift in global power? What was the effect of the war on the rise of U.S. power?
83. Discuss and explain the evolution of the Cold War. How did the Cold War affect international politics?
84. Poverty was viewed as the major problem in parts of the world labeled as “underdeveloped” or “Third World”. Describe what steps different states took to prosper and evaluate which approaches were successful. Cite at least two examples.
85. How has sovereignty changed since the end of the Cold War? What is the impact of this change on nonstate actors?
86. Why is Thucydides’ study of the Peloponnesian War so important for the study of international politics. Do his theories still hold true today? Apply his core belief about the cause of the war between Sparta and Athens to one modern conflict.
87. What were the various factors that led to decolonization? What was the U.S. position on decolonization?
88. Trace the history of state interaction from city-states to nation-states. Which type of system do you think is the most peaceful? Support your answer with examples.
89. What were the major underlying and proximate causes of the outbreak of war in Europe in the early twentieth century?
90. What adverse effects for China resulted from Western contact in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? What were the primary reasons for the rise of China in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries?