

## Chapter 1: Introduction: Problems and Questions in International Politics

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The author argues that international politics should be considered as a
  - a. set of puzzles
  - b. world stage for political intrigue
  - c. level of analysis game
  - d. rational self-interest set.
2. The two main themes of this book are
  - a. war and peace
  - b. justice and injustice
  - c. power and purpose
  - d. morality and immorality
3. The concept that implies the goals of political action is
  - a. purpose
  - b. power
  - c. statecraft
  - d. cooperation
4. In order to achieve their purposes, actors must have
  - a. power
  - b. moral guidance
  - c. conflict
  - d. competing goals
5. According to the author, international politics has been defined by all except for ONE of the following
  - a. ambiguity
  - b. clarity
  - c. predictability
  - d. debate
6. The “science” of international politics refers to the discovery of
  - a. truth found in laboratory experiments
  - b. patterns of politics
  - c. new inventions for national politicians
  - d. biologically determined outcomes
7. In political science, theories are
  - a. general explanations of how politics works
  - b. hypothetical assumptions
  - c. so abstract that they have little connection to the real world
  - d. not particularly useful in understanding international politics
8. Theories have three purposes. Which one of the following is not a purpose of theory?
  - a. explanation
  - b. experiments
  - c. prescription
  - d. prediction
9. In terms of explaining the causes of war, Walzer proposes system level of analysis that focuses on
  - a. how individuals come together to start a conflict
  - b. the distribution of power in the international system
  - c. the nature of states themselves
  - d. the interaction of state bureaucracies

## ESSAY

1. Why does the author think that international politics is especially interesting? Why do you think this topic is of interest to you?
2. Power and purpose are the main themes in this textbook. What does the author mean by those two terms? In what way are they connected to each other?
3. One could assume that “political science” is a science in the same way as physics or chemistry. Obviously, it is not, but there are some ways in which we can examine international politics from a “scientific” perspective. What are some of these ways?
4. What is a theory in international politics? How does a theory help us to understand the realities of international politics?
5. What are the levels of analysis in the study of international politics? In what way can they be helpful in understanding issues in international politics?