

Chapter 2: The Historical Evolution of International Politics

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The feudal system in Europe was different from the Roman Empire because
 - a. there were many political authorities under feudalism and only a single government under the Roman Empire
 - b. the political authorities during the feudal period were not Christian
 - c. the feudal system was capitalist while the Roman Empire was socialist.
 - d. Citizenship was limited to Romans

2. In 1648, European countries signed the Treaty of Westphalia which
 - a. united Christian and Muslim countries
 - b. ended the Thirty Years War
 - c. created a free trade alliance
 - d. brought back the Roman Empire

3. The Treaty of Westphalia is important because it
 - a. was the basis of the Cold War
 - b. united Eastern and Western Europe
 - c. recognized the existence of sovereign states
 - d. promoted human rights

4. Sovereignty means that
 - a. each state has complete authority over its territory.
 - b. the Roman Empire had control over Europe
 - c. all states are different in terms of power
 - d. a single empire has potential control over several states.

5. Following the Treaty of Westphalia the main actors in the international system are
 - a. religious organizations
 - b. states
 - c. international organizations
 - d. kings and queens of Europe

6. In international politics, when sovereign states are recognized by other sovereign states, they have a greater chance of
 - a. surviving
 - b. being powerful
 - c. being democratic
 - d. going to war

7. Anarchy is central to understand international politics. It refers to
 - a. chaos in the world
 - b. the creation of order in Europe
 - c. a situation in which there is no central government
 - d. the expansion of democratic rule

8. A balance of power means that
 - a. no more than two countries are equal in power
 - b. more than six countries have equal power

- c. one state has more power than all the others
 - d. no one state is sufficiently powerful to defeat the others.
9. European countries were successful in dominating the rest of the world for all but one of the following factors.
- a. Europeans developed superior technology
 - b. Capitalism provided the means for expansion
 - c. Christianity offered an ideology that justified successful expansion
 - d. English was the dominant language which led to expansion
10. Nationalism is the doctrine that means
- a. large groups of people perceive themselves to be fundamentally similar to each other and distinct from other groups
 - b. intense dislike or fear of foreign people and their customs
 - c. a feeling of pride of being a country
 - d. acceptance of different views
11. The sovereign state system created by the Treaty of Westphalia established all of the following except
- a. the main actors in the system are states
 - b. governments have complete authority within their territories
 - c. there is no higher authority than the state
 - d. Catholicism was established as the one true religion in Europe
12. National self-determination is a concept closely related to
- a. Fascism
 - b. Socialism
 - c. Nationalism
 - d. Authoritarianism
13. One of the significant changes Napoleon initiated in warfare was
- a. mobilizing the entire population behind his war effort
 - b. developing a small professional army
 - c. conscripting citizens of defeated states into his army
 - d. separating political and military power in government
14. Napoleon was a leader of which European country?
- a. Spain
 - b. England
 - c. Belgium
 - d. France
15. The Concert of Europe was established following
- a. World War I
 - b. The Civil War
 - c. American Revolutionary War
 - d. The Congress of Vienna
16. During the Concert of Europe (1815-1914), which statement is true according to the author?
- a. Wars occurred often in this period.
 - b. Wars were considered illegal by the Concert of Europe.

- c. Only a few major wars occurred at this time.
 - d. World War I was the only major war during this time.
17. The rise to power of Napoleon Bonaparte altered the nature of international politics by
- a. removing the authority of religion in politics.
 - b. Consolidating the power of monarchies
 - c. Eliminating the limitations of war characterized by the balance of power era
 - d. Establishing the system of sovereign states and subservient colonies
18. The 19th century is known for the rise of two related phenomena:
- a. wars and capitalism
 - b. nationalism and imperialism
 - c. nationalism and capitalism
 - d. imperialism and World War I
19. What is one example of a multi-national empire in Europe?
- a. Russian Empire
 - b. American Empire
 - c. German Empire
 - d. Japanese Empire
20. In multi-national empires in the 19th century, nationalism
- a. resulted in a dominant language
 - b. evolved into a xenophobic ideology
 - c. increased the industrial capacity of the state
 - d. created pressure to break larger states into smaller ones
21. The Triple Alliance was a pact among three countries pledging they each would help the other in case of attack. These countries were:
- a. Britain, France, and Russia
 - b. US, Canada, and Britain
 - c. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
 - d. Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia
22. At the start of WWI, Britain, France, and Russia belonged to the
- a. Triple Entente
 - b. United Nations
 - c. World Trade Organization
 - d. Triple Alliance
23. The United States entered World War I at the
- a. beginning of the conflict
 - b. middle of the conflict
 - c. end of the conflict
 - d. request of Kaiser Wilhelm
24. The spark that ignited WWI was the
- a. assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo
 - b. Germany's invasion of Poland
 - c. British naval blockade in the Atlantic
 - d. storming of the French Bastille
25. 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

26. The result of WWI was a shift in global power towards
- a. England
 - b. France
 - c. International organizations
 - d. The U.S.
27. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain advocated a strategy of avoiding war by acceding to the demands of Germany. This strategy is called
- a. Deliberation
 - b. Isolationism
 - c. Appeasement
 - d. Collective Security
28. In World War II, the Allied Powers included
- a. France, Britain, Soviet Union, and the US
 - b. Germany, Italy, and Japan
 - c. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile
 - d. European Union and the US
29. Leaders after WWI sought to prevent future wars through
- a. collective security
 - b. national building
 - c. financial reparations
 - d. appeasement
30. The Cold War between the US and the USSR lasted between what years?
- a. 1945-1991
 - b. 1941-1945
 - c. 1955-1965
 - d. 1981-1991
31. According to the author, which event during the Cold War created the greatest danger for the US?
- a. Berlin air lift
 - b. Great Depression
 - c. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - d. Vietnam War
32. 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 Iraq War.
33. One factor contributing to the rise of Hitler was
- a. the Russian Revolution in 1917
 - b. the economic impact of wartime reparations
 - c. the resentment and growing industrial might of the US
 - d. Germany's lack of success in colonizing Africa
34. A new system of post-World War II international economic stability and coordination came from which agreement?
- a. Bretton Woods agreement
 - b. Treaty of Versailles
 - c. European Union treaty
 - d. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

35. One of the central goals of the Bretton Woods Agreements was to
- end the Cold War
 - stabilize the proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - provide for expanded international trade.
 - establish Mutual Assured Destruction.
36. Which two countries were considered superpowers during the Cold War?
- France and England
 - China and the Soviet Union
 - US and the Soviet Union
 - US and Germany
37. Most Third World countries share one major problem.
- poverty
 - homogenous populations
 - limited population growth
 - large amounts of arable land
38. Which of the following is not a non-state actor?
- Multi-national corporation
 - European Union
 - non-government organization
 - liberation movements
39. A multi-national corporation (MNC) is what kind of an international actor?
- non-state actor
 - state actor
 - international organization affiliated with governments
 - a form of world government
40. The European Union, as of today, consists of how many members?
- 15
 - 27
 - 6
 - 45
41. The fall of the Berlin Wall ushered in the end of the Cold War. This occurred in
- 1989
 - 1961
 - 1991
 - 1995

ESSAY

- Describe the Westphalian system and explain its importance in terms of modern international politics.
- 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 US power?

3. Discuss and explain the evolution of the Cold War. How did the Cold War impact on international politics?
4. Third World countries consist of many kinds of nations. What are some similarities and differences among these countries?
5. How has sovereignty changed since the end of the Cold War? What is the impact of this change on non-state actors?