

Chapter 7: International Insecurity and the Causes of War and Peace

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Given the realist view of anarchy in the international system, the self-help motive permits war because
 - there is nothing to prevent it.
 - war is in everyone's interest.
 - the United Nations refuses to stop war.
 - there aren't enough democracies in the world to stop wars.
- Although anarchy is thought to be the most direct cause of war, even realists allow for less important reasons such as
 - indirect causes
 - imperialist causes
 - expansionist causes
 - proximate causes
- Economic structuralists assert that capitalism is a likely cause of war because
 - capitalism creates international anarchy
 - workers unite against the capitalist class
 - capitalism produces the need for states to expand
 - the absence of free trade creates conflict
- Liberals emphasize the connection between economics and war by asserting that
 - individual capitalists will eventually conflict each other.
 - free trade reduces the likelihood of war
 - the probability of conflict increases with the rise of global capitalism
 - global capitalism highlights the economic differences between states
- According to liberal economic theory, interdependence tends to
 - make war more expensive since your "enemy" may be your economic partner.
 - raise the possibility of war due to proximity to your enemy
 - increase the likelihood of conflict since economic competition raises tensions
 - makes little difference on whether a country enters into a conflict with another country
- In terms of whether free trade leads to peace, World War I demonstrates which point of view?
 - World War I occurred at a time of restricted trade
 - World War I had nothing to do with the level of international trade among European powers.
 - European countries were trading more extensively at that time with the US
 - International trade among European countries was at an all-time high in 1914.
- The empirical evidence for "economic interdependence" approach finds
 - free trade works best on a regional basis
 - capitalist nations obtain most inputs internally

- c. little support for this hypothesis
 - d. states will go to war when expected benefits of going to war exceed expected costs
8. According to a revised perspective on democratic peace, new democracies are likely to be
- a. more peaceful as they establish democratic practices
 - b. more willing to compromise in order to avoid conflict
 - c. more prone to wage war since they do not have institutions or values based on compromise
 - d. institutionalized with built in mechanisms leading to negotiations
9. Research has shown that states that have initiated conflict have gone on to
- a. win in most cases
 - b. win in all cases
 - c. lose occasionally
 - d. lose most of the time
10. Since many states start a war in which they are likely to lose, expected utility theory suggests that states do not choose a successful strategy but instead choose a strategy that
- a. has the highest probability of winning
 - b. has the highest expected utility
 - c. is simply based on misperception
 - d. is initiated by irrational leaders
11. One lesson to avoid war from the expected utility theory perspective is to
- a. ensure your opponent has a better alternative than war
 - b. allow no concessions concerning the issue at hand
 - c. circumvent an irrational leader by negotiating with the opposition
 - d. convince allies to mobilize to your side
12. One explanation of war is called the power transition theory. This theory suggests that states initiate conflict when
- a. a weaker state is losing power and needs to save face
 - b. a stronger state initiates war when it views it has a clear advantage
 - c. a state has gained power over time and seeks recognition of its power
 - d. a stronger state is losing power and starts a war to regain its position
13. The colonial conquests of the 16th to 19th centuries are examples of which economic theory of war?
- a. Economic imperialism
 - b. Expected utility theory
 - c. Hegemonic theory
 - d. Collective security
14. The military-industrial complex is a phrase that emphasizes the
- a. the positive outcome of interest group politics among defense businesses
 - b. the buildings in Washington, D.C. that houses the military contractors and the Department of Defense
 - c. understanding that defense contractors and the military work together in the national interest
 - d. the link between military contractors and the armed forces to increase defense spending

15. Which term represents the phrase: the nation is the primary unit of political allegiance?
- Statehood
 - Nationalism
 - Nation-state
 - Imperialism
16. National self-determination is a concept that traditionally is based in
- xenophobic ideology
 - democratic theory
 - fascist ideology
 - realist theory
17. National self-determination also can lead to a struggle over
- ideas
 - markets
 - territory
 - people
18. Those who argue for the diversionary theory of war consider all but one of the following conflicts as initiated primarily to distract the public
- 1904-5 Russo-Japanese War
 - 1941 attack on Pearl harbor by Japan
 - 1982 invasion of the Falklands by Argentina
 - 1998 US bombing of suspected terrorist bases in Sudan
19. When a state starts a war in order to distract the public from other crucial issues, this concept is referred to as
- diversionary theory of war
 - power transition theory
 - proximate cause of war
 - misperception of conflict
20. According to the view that aggression is “hard wired” into human beings, conflict
- can be regulated like other human actions
 - can be countered by religious belief
 - can be avoided through education
 - is an inevitable outcome of human aggression
21. The argument against the innate aggression hypothesis fails to explain
- the tendency for conflict to occur between neighboring states
 - the drive for national self-determination between groups
 - the psychology of irrational leaders
 - the variation in the amount of conflict over time
22. The explanation behind the outbreak of World War II based on Hitler’s will to power is set at the
- state level of analysis
 - international level of analysis
 - individual level of analysis
 - substate level of analysis
23. While expected utility theory concludes that war is a result of rational calculations, which approach emphasizes the irrational calculations of war?
- Misperception
 - natural selection
 - individual level of analysis
 - nationalism

24. When leaders are under heightened psychological stress, research shows that the problems with misperception are
- a. reduced
 - b. mitigated
 - c. weakest
 - d. strongest
25. Which term has been used to characterize the difficulties in controlling war once it starts?
- a. Misperception
 - b. Fog of War
 - c. Human aggression
 - d. National identity
26. Wars are different from each other in many ways, but especially in the use of
- a. information
 - b. perceptions
 - c. technology
 - d. strategy
27. Given technology, combatants and military objectives, the outcome of wars is
- a. unpredictable
 - b. anticipated
 - c. manageable
 - d. consistent
28. In searching for a scientific explanation of war, the author concludes that
- a. we are closer than ever to identify the fundamental causes of war
 - b. scholars still are unable to definitively determine the causes of war
 - c. wars can now be predicted accurately
 - d. certain explanations have been determined to be more scientific than others
29. Three of the following categories can be considered as causes of war. Which one is not?
- a. Permissive conditions
 - b. Underlying causes
 - c. International law
 - d. Decisions as causes
30. According to the author, the actual decision to initiate a conflict usually is preceded by
- a. random decisions
 - b. territorial disputes
 - c. underlying causes
 - d. economic tensions
31. Most wars are caused by
- a. a single factor
 - b. irrational behavior
 - c. a series of random events
 - d. multiple factors
32. When examining the various theories on the causes of war, which of the following approaches argues that war is not inevitable?
- a. Economic structuralism
 - b. Economic liberalism
 - c. Realism
 - d. Human aggression
33. In dealing with the security dilemma, most states apparently try to do all but one of the following:
- a. manage it
 - c. win it

- b. ignore it
 - d. escape from it
34. The objectives of arms control treaties include all but one of the following:
- a. provide arms to the other side
 - b. make war less likely
 - c. make war less destructive
 - d. decrease uncertainty of about weapons possession
35. A noted scholar on arms control wrote that “he thinks we think he thinks we think...he thinks we think we’ll attack; so he thinks we shall; so he will; so we must.” This statement refers to the logic of
- a. obscure thinking
 - b. deep seated denial
 - c. heightened anxiety
 - d. self-fulfilling prophecy
36. The 1972 ABM and SALT I treaties controlled the arms race between the US and the USSR in all of the following ways except for one.
- a. Limited the number of anti-missile systems on both sides
 - b. Allowed for mutual surveillance and spy satellites
 - c. Increased the options to act defensively against a nuclear attack
 - d. Limited the number of offensive weapons
37. Allowing mutual surveillance by both countries was important in terms of
- a. building a long-term foundation of cooperation
 - b. satisfying each other that the agreements were being observed
 - c. maintaining effective espionage on each country
 - d. placating domestic intelligence services who wanted continued surveillance
38. Which arms control treaty led to the restriction on states without nuclear weapons from obtaining them?
- a. Salt II Treaty
 - b. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - c. START I Treaty
 - d. Anti-Ballistic Missiles Treaty
39. The campaign to ban landmines has been pushed forward mainly by which international actor?
- a. United States
 - b. European Union
 - c. Non-governmental organizations
 - d. United Nations
40. Landmines are especially dangerous since, even after the conclusion of a war, they are likely to kill or injure
- a. soldiers
 - b. foreigners
 - c. local leaders
 - d. civilians
41. The doctrine that calls on other states to join together to counter an act of aggression committed by another state is called
- a. Balance of power
 - b. Hegemonic stability
 - c. Multipolar system
 - d. Collective security

42. Collective security is likely to fail when
- The aggressor state is militarily strong
 - countries refuse to come to the assistance of another country
 - large and small countries are engaged in fighting
 - the victim is rich in natural resources
43. In order for peacekeeping troops to enter a zone of conflict, those troops
- must receive the consent of both warring parties
 - must obtain approval from the most powerful country on that continent
 - must receive the consent of only one warring party
 - do not to require consent from anyone but the United Nations
44. One important feature of a peacekeeping force is that they are
- typically heavily armed
 - given the authority to attack one or both of the warring parties
 - usually lightly armed
 - permitted to take sides in the conflict
45. Placing a military force physically in territory between the two warring sides is a feature of
- preemptive invasion
 - preventive use of force
 - collective security
 - peacekeeping
46. Ultimately, the long-term objective of a peacekeeping mission is to
- maintain a permanent buffer zone between the warring parties
 - provide stability in order to facilitate peaceful negotiations
 - offer a short term ceasefire which, most likely, will break down into conflict
 - create a zone of collective security
47. According to the table included in the chapter, the majority of UN peacekeeping missions since 1990 have been located on which continent?
- Africa
 - Middle East
 - Asia
 - Europe
48. Peacemaking is different from peacekeeping in that peacemaking
- allows only members of the UN Security Council to contribute troops
 - permits only states from the region of conflict to send soldiers
 - does not require the consent of the conflicting parties
 - prohibits the troops from being heavily armed
49. In addition to monitoring mission, second generation peacekeeping may carry out all of the following but
- provide humanitarian assistance
 - carry out elections
 - arrest and try violators of either party
 - protect civilians

ESSAY

1. Liberals claim that free trade reduces the probability of conflict. Why would an increase in free trade lessen the likelihood of conflict? What evidence can you discuss that supports this claim?
2. This chapter puts forth the levels of analysis in order to understand conflict. Provide examples from each level of analysis that explains international conflict. Which level of analysis do you find most convincing?
3. Misperception is considered to be a significant cause of war. What are some ways in which individuals and leaders could avoid misperception which, in turn, should help to avoid conflict?
4. What are the primary objectives of arms control? What are some examples of arms control treaties? What is the argument held by skeptics of arms control? Which viewpoint do you accept?