



International Relations Quiz #3

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1. **What is the International Political Economy?:** The interaction between the state (politics) and the market (economics). The interrelationship between public sectors (government) and private (economic) sectors over allocation of scarce resources.
2. **The International Political Economy, or IPE, is a kind of continuing interaction between which two things?:** The state and the market
3. **Who was a prominent thinker of International Political Economy (IPE)?:** - Harold Lasswell
4. **What did Harold Lasswell say International Political Economy was?:** "Who gets what, when, and how?"
5. **What are the three theoretical models of International Political Economy?:** - Liberalism, marxism, and mercantilism (aka economic nationalism)
6. **What century was economic liberalism of International Political Economy/IPE established during? Where was it a dominant paradigm?:** 18-19th century; UK and US
7. **Who was the most prominent economic liberal thinker of IPE?:** Adam Smith
8. **What did Adam Smith believe in?:** Human rationality, maximizing self-interest, market efficiency, separation of economics and politics. Humans are selfish and interested in maximizing their own self-interest. Market efficiency improves individual welfare and the free market is the best system since market competitions optimize economic efficiency. Separation of economics and politics--politics must not interfere in the market.
9. **What did Adam Smith believe the government should look like?:** Small, role limited to maintaining basic order and security. Shouldn't interfere with the market.
10. **Economic Liberalism IPE believes in what leading to peace and prosperity?:** Greater economic interdependence among states, trade through comparative advantage.
11. **What does the Marxism IPE believe about capitalism:** That it's an efficient way to production but creates inequality (polarization of economic wealth) and imperialism (the most developed capitalism will ultimately. become imperialism as it occupies foreign territories for economic gains)
12. **What does Marxism IPE believe is the solution to the problems posed by capitalism?:** A Proletariat Revolution that creates a classless, stateless, and equal society. Industrial workers should rise and conduct a revolution to create this
13. **What is country dependency?:** A situation in which a country's economy is conditioned by another country's economic conditions
14. **Where did dependency theory originate:** In the 1950s from Marxist IPE theory
15. **Dependency theory centers itself in an international economy between what two types of countries?:** Center (high value-added goods such as industrial



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products/developed nations) and periphery (raw materials and food, undeveloped nations, will always remain poor).

16. What is dependency theory?: Unequal economic exchange between center/developed/rich countries and periphery/undeveloped/poor countries that make the center richer and make the periphery remain poor.

17. What is the development of underdevelopment, according to dependency theory?: The kind of unequal exchange between the center and the periphery that puts periphery states at a disadvantage since they're structured to remain underdeveloped and continue only supplying raw goods. Periphery states lose the opportunity to develop their economies

18. What are the main ideas of mercantilism IPE/economic nationalism IPE?: - Capitalist markets are optimal, but not neutral. The purpose of inter-state economic relations is to maximize national wealth and power. Economics are shaped by politics. Active government intervention in markets is necessary.

19. What does mercantilism IPE believe about capitalist markets?: That they're optimal, but not neutral. Capitalist markets distribute economic gains through competition---there are winners and losers.

20. What does mercantilism IPE believe about inter-state economic relations?: - : That their purpose is to maximize national wealth and power. Economic interactions will serve for a country's national wealth and power, so politics always has the priority.

21. What does Mercantilism IPE believe about the role of politics in markets?: - Economics are shaped by politics, and the economy is a tool for international power struggle. Trade wars, for example.

22. What does Mercantilism IPE believe that the role of the government should be?: Active government intervention in markets. Government makes industrial policies. Sometimes, in interstate trade relations, protectionism is sometimes good.

23. What does the Hecksher-Ohlin model propose?: Each nation has abundant and scarce factors. Inter-state trade relations occur when the economy exports abundant factors and imports scarce factors. Trade shifts the distribution of income within an economy. The owners of a country's abundant factors will gain from trade, but owners of the country's scarce. factor lose from trade.

24. What is an example of a demonstration of the Hecksher-Ohlin model of inter-state trade?: The United States and China. US is abundant with highly educated, highly skilled workers. Salaries of skilled workers increase and salaries of unskilled workers decline. China is abundant in unskilled and manual labor jobs. Salaries of unskilled labor increase and salaries of skilled labor decline.

25. What are the political implications of the Hecksher-Ohlin model of inter-state trade?: Owners of a country's abundant factors will gain from trade, but owners of a country's scarce factors will lose from trade.



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Owners of abundant factors will favor globalization. Owners of scarce factors will oppose globalization

26. How does free trade impact abundant and scarce factor owners, according to the Hecksher-Ohlin model?: Benefits abundant factors, harms scarce factors

27. How does inter-state trade impact abundant and scarce factor owners, according to the Hecksher-Ohlin model?: Export abundant factors, import scarce factors

28. How does protectionism impact abundant and scarce factor owners, according to the Hecksher-Ohlin model?: Benefits scarce factors, harms abundant factors

29. What are the three levels of analysis in International Relations?: Individual level (political leaders), state level (domestic politics), and international system

30. What is the individual level/political leader level of analysis in International Relations?: Analyzes individual political leaders. Focuses on human nature, perceptions, and psychologies. Examines political leaders' policy making process

31. What is the state level/domestic politics level of analysis in International Relations?: Analyzes regime types, ideologies, and economic systems. Focuses on whether a country has a democratic or autocratic regime, what kind of ideology the country has, whether the state has a liberal or totalitarian ideology, if the economic system is liberal or state-run, and internal domestic dynamics.

32. What is the international system level of analysis in International Relations?: Analyzes international anarchy and the relative power of states. Looks at how much power a country has against other nations, the distribution of relative power among states, and general patterns of interstate relations.

33. What are Graham Allison's three foreign policy models?: The Rational Actor Model, the Organization Process Model, and the Bureaucratic Politics Model.

34. What are the goals and objectives of Graham Allison's Rational Actor Model of foreign policy?: Identify foreign policy problems, identify all possible sets of policy options. Policy makers will identify the foreign policy problems then list all the possible sets of options and rank those options from best to worst through cost-benefit analysis. These policy makers, as rational actors, will choose the best options from this set of alternatives.

35. What assumption does Graham Allison's Rational Actor Model of foreign policy operate on?: That political leaders are rational and their ultimate policy goal is to maximize the country's strategic interests. Also assumes that policy makers are unified national actors, and pursue the same policy goals of maximizing national interest.



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- 36. How does Graham Allison's Rational Actor model view foreign policy-making?:** As actions chosen by the government to maximize strategic goals and objectives.
- 37. How is Graham Allison's Rational Actor Model similar to the realist idea?:** States are unitary, rational actors. Anarchic international system. Dominant goals are security and power.
- 38. Who are the actors in Graham Allison's Organizational Process Model?:** A vast conglomerate of loosely allied organizations. Government leaders sit at the top of this conglomerate. Within a government there are different organizations engaged in the foreign policy process. Government leaders sit at the top of those organizations.
- 39. How does the government perceive problems through Graham Allison's Organizational Process Model?:** Through organizational sensors.
- 40. What is foreign policy, according to the Graham Allison's Organizational Process Model?:** An output of large organizations functioning according to standard patterns of behavior. Different government organizations acquire different limited information, may lead to an incomplete information problem with organizations.
- 41. What does the Graham Allison Organizational Process Model believe about unified actors?:** No unified actor--policy making actors are not monolithic, but a constellation of loosely allied governmental organizations.
- 42. What are the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) or Graham Allison's Organizational Process Model?:** The Rules of Thumb for the loosely allied governmental organizations to make policies through. Ultimate policy making pattern is copying their predecessors. Ultimate goal is to avoid uncertainty--they do so by following procedures from the past, makes it the safest and most certain. Limit to the flexibility and incremental change in policy making as a result. Organizational culture, priorities, and perceptions are stable.
- 43. What does Graham Allison's Bureaucratic Politics model believe about decision makers in foreign policy?:** That they are not monolith, but individual players in a competitive game. Foreign policy process is a bargaining process. Politics is all about competition and bargaining.
- 44. What does Graham Allison's Bureaucratic Politics Model believe about how foreign policy decisions are created?:** Foreign policy decisions are outcomes of bargaining games among bureaucratic organizations. Most individual players represent a department or agency and pursue organizational interests. "Tug-of-war" among multiple bureaucrats.
- 45. What does Graham Allison's Bureaucratic Politics Model believe about organizations in relation to bureaucracy?:** Organizations are not unitary or rational, but are hierarchical, with a bureaucratic leader at the head of each department.



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Bureaucratic interests are not always identical with national interests. Sometimes, bureaucrats sacrifice national interest to maximize bureaucratic interests.

46. What does "where you stand depends on where you sit" mean, in relation to the Bureaucratic Politics Model?: Where you stand = your foreign policy stance/position/priorities

depends on

where you sit = your position in the government, your department that you're a part of, your organizational interests

47. What were American foreign policy relations like when Bill Clinton became president?: American Preponderance.

In the 1990s, the US was the only superpower left. Our economy, defense spending, and soft power were the largest, and leadership capabilities were predominant. US Total freedom of action, no serious enemies, and no Soviet Threat.

Paradox: no enemy!

48. What did Clinton focus on for foreign policy in response to American unipolar preponderance?: Free market expansion, since military and security weren't salient issues and there was no more soviet threat.

49. What did Clinton's foreign policy signal to the American public?: That he was ill-prepared and didn't have a grand strategy.

50. What were the three main ideas of The Clinton Doctrine of foreign policy?: : No more containment, En-En strategy, and globalization of America

51. What was "En-En" Strategy under the Clinton Doctrine?: Economic EN-gagement and Democratic ENlargement

52. What were the four points of Clinton's "Democratic Enlargement" part of his "En-En" strategy?: - Strengthen the community of market democracies/strengthen cooperation among established democracies

- Foster and consolidate new democracies and market economies where possible/Help new democracies towards consolidation

- Counter the aggression and support the liberalization of states hostile to democracy/expand democracy to non-democratic states

- Help democracy and market economies take root in regions of greatest humanitarian concern



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53. What was Clinton's Economic Engagement part of his "En-En" strategy?: He shifted the focus from geo-politics to geo-economics. Believes that good economic policy = good foreign policy. Expansion of economic engagement was the foreign policy. There was already a collapse of communist command economy, wanted to expand this.

Example: NATO's expansion into Eastern Europe that were previously Pro-Soviet, Communist regimes

54. What were the four basic elements of G. W. Bush's foreign policy strategy?: - States' political regime type shapes foreign policy/There are good regimes (democracies) and bad regimes (autocracies)

- External threats can be defeated by new and vigorous policies/Preventive war, offensive capabilities

- Willingness to act unilaterally when necessary

- World peace and stability/Can be achieved by predominant US power, preponderant American military capabilities

55. What did Bush believe about democracy in his foreign policy?: That it's a universal value and could be exported. Islamic culture is compatible with Democracy.

56. What was the background of Bush's foreign policy?: 9/11. He saw it as an opportunity to restructure world politics, especially in the Middle East.

57. What was Bush's goal in going to war in Iraq?: Wanted to use them as a model case of free democracy in the middle east. Wanted to spread democracy there and to other middle eastern countries.

58. What did the Bush Doctrine of foreign policy believe about preventive war? How was it different from his predecessors?: That we must pre-emptively attack the enemy, against terrorist groups, any state that develops a Weapon of Mass Destruction, or any state that might become an enemy.

His predecessors had a strategy based on defensive policy and psychological deterrence. Bush believed this wasn't a good policy anymore.

59. What did the Bush Doctrine of foreign policy believe about Unilateralism?: As a Hegemon, the United States has the right to behave on its own will. Doesn't need world agreement or world opinion for its foreign policy. When you defend your country against a possible enemy, you have to act unilaterally.

60. What did the Bush Doctrine do to defense spending?: Massively increased defense spending, believed it was necessary for US supremacy.



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61. **What were Bush's unilateral policies?:** The Kyoto Treaty (A treaty about climate change and reducing air pollution, he took the US out of it)

The Iraq War--went to war with UN's disapproval

62. **According to the Hecksher-Ohlin Model, trade does what?:** Trade shifts the distribution of income within an economy