

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The text asserts that how we _____ is linked to how we react to events that define an era.
 - A) identify ourselves
 - B) talk to authority figures
 - C) learn about the world
 - D) see the proper role of the state

2. According to the text, the term “global politics”
 - A) undervalues models of decision-makers at the national level
 - B) is conceptually more inclusive of all kinds of actors than other terms, such as “international politics”
 - C) is the only term that captures the moment of time that is not epiphenomenal
 - D) forces a person to have an overly narrow definition of politics

3. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 established the idea of “sovereignty” in European international politics, a term that means
 - A) the system of a hereditary monarch
 - B) the right of subjects to petition a monarch
 - C) the principle of the inviolability of the borders of a state and the activities within
 - D) the principle of the permeability of the borders of a state and the activities within

4. A “theory” is:
 - A) a formal model with hypotheses and assumptions
 - B) a simplifying device that helps the analyst decide which facts matter and which facts do not
 - C) a deception to get citizens to reach an unpopular decision
 - D) both a and b

5. A/n _____ theory is a set of generalizations about political and other realities that seeks to explain causal connections.
 - A) intuitive
 - B) empirical
 - C) normative
 - D) predictive

6. A/n _____ theory is a standard of the correct moral and ethical behavior about how the world should be.
- A) intuitive
 - B) empirical
 - C) normative
 - D) predictive
7. A _____ theorist believes that state is the result of class forces.
- A) Liberal
 - B) Marxist
 - C) Realist
 - D) Constructivist
8. A _____ theorist believes that ideas about the world are not fixed, but change over time.
- A) Liberal
 - B) Marxist
 - C) Realist
 - D) Constructivist
9. A state's history, traditions, and political structures are examples of the _____ level of analysis.
- A) individual
 - B) national attributes
 - C) systemic
 - D) global
10. A scholar asserts that movement of capital and environmental problems explain an outcome. This is an example of the _____ level of analysis.
- A) individual
 - B) national attributes
 - C) systemic
 - D) global
11. Respecting the sovereignty of states and following the rule of international law are examples of the _____ level of analysis.
- A) individual
 - B) national attributes
 - C) systemic
 - D) global

12. Globalization might pull power away from the state, but it is also a possibility that globalization has what additional ability?
- A) To limit the abilities of IGOs such as the UN and EU
 - B) To promote a global minimum wage
 - C) To empower local groups who want to defend their position in this global society
 - D) To homogenize global society
13. Some writers believe that the greatest problem with global governance is that:
- A) people will gain with global governance
 - B) the nonstate institutions are not accountable for their actions
 - C) capital flows are often retrograde
 - D) the nonstate institutions are often no more than what Chairman Mao once called "paper tigers."
14. For many social scientists who study international relations, there are four kinds of independent variables. These are:
- A) individual, personal, war, peace
 - B) individual, national attributes, systemic, global
 - C) domestic, national attributes, economics, human rights
 - D) systemic, global, international, world
15. Constructivist scholars tend to assert that:
- A) all wars are the result of rapid system changing
 - B) gender-based identity politics explains policy outcomes
 - C) there is no single historical narrative; therefore, no single perspective holds the truth
 - D) peace is possible if domestic transformation happens first
16. The _____ ended the Thirty Years' War.
- A) Peace of Westphalia
 - B) Peace of Preswick
 - C) Peace of Weserplatte
 - D) Peace of Mihârte
17. Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles:
- A) created the system of French and British mandates over former German colonies in Africa
 - B) placed the blame for the First World War only on Germany
 - C) placed the blame for the First World War only on Serbia and Austria-Hungary
 - D) banned Germany from having submarines and an air force

18. What is the core value of the post-1648 international society that Europeans created?
- A) Political independence
 - B) Self-determination
 - C) Sovereign equality
 - D) Freedom
19. What term best describes the dominance of a particular state in relation to all other states in the international system?
- A) Empire
 - B) Hegemony
 - C) Sovereign
 - D) Suzerain State
20. According to the text, many historians contend that _____, also called the _____, helped to cause the Second World War.
- A) rampant nationalism . . . scourge of nations
 - B) Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty . . . War Guilt Clause
 - C) unchecked sovereignty . . . Alsace-Lorraine
 - D) militarism . . . traditional European politics
21. The NATO alliance *initially* represented an important United States commitment:
- A) to the defense of Western Europe after 1949
 - B) to the defense of North America after the First World War
 - C) to work with the League of Nations in 1919
 - D) to fight the Taliban in Afghanistan
22. European decolonization after the Second World War began with:
- A) France leaving Indochina
 - B) Portugal leaving Mozambique
 - C) the Netherlands leaving Indonesia
 - D) Britain leaving India and Pakistan
23. In which region did the Cold War have its origins?
- A) USSR
 - B) China
 - C) Europe
 - D) US

24. What war began the era of modern total war?
- A) British colonial wars in Africa
 - B) The Cold War
 - C) The First World War
 - D) The Second World War
25. The Warsaw Pact was created in:
- A) 1946
 - B) 1922
 - C) 1965
 - D) 1955
26. When Vladimir Putin took office, what became more prominent and troublesome for a Russia–West strategic partnership?
- A) Market capitalism
 - B) Crony capitalism
 - C) Authoritarianism and nationalism
 - D) Militarism and Marxism
27. According to the text, what term best describes the new class of economic actors of post-communist Russia?
- A) NKVD-niks
 - B) Oligarchs
 - C) Globalizers
 - D) Second World economists
28. Which is NOT a hypothesis for why the US went to war with Iraq?
- A) Iraq represented a serious and potentially rising threat to a critically important region.
 - B) The US was determined to secure direct control of Iraq's massive reserves of oil.
 - C) The war was the product of social pressures arising from within the United States itself.
 - D) The Iraqi dictator, Saddam Hussein, was violating the humanitarian rights of the Kurds.
29. Constructivism studies _____ forces such as ideas, norms, and rules.
- A) material
 - B) ideational
 - C) concrete
 - D) discrete

30. Most writers who call themselves constructivists argue that _____ make society—and society, in turn, shapes our actions and words.
- A) our actions and words
 - B) Marx and socialism
 - C) capitalism and material items
 - D) technology and production
31. For postcolonial feminists, imperialism and other forms of power really operate at the intersection of
- A) gender, race, and class
 - B) globalization and capitalism
 - C) health care and what Marx called “a nation of shopkeepers”
 - D) war and capitalism
32. “Breadwinner” is a traditionally _____ role of working in the _____ for wages and providing for the economic needs of the family.
- A) masculine . . . public sphere
 - B) feminine . . . private sphere
 - C) nongendered . . . nongovernmental sector
 - D) capitalist . . . social realm
33. A realist scholar might criticize the feminist theories as:
- A) being overly rational
 - B) being objectively capitalist
 - C) lacking social scientific rationalism
 - D) insufficiently misogynous
34. According to the text, globalization _____ undermine/s the global state order and state sovereignty.
- A) never
 - B) may
 - C) always
 - D) must
35. The process by which a state interacts with the global system of states is called:
- A) the Delphic process
 - B) the foreign policy process
 - C) the goal-sorting process
 - D) the rational-actor model

36. What state disintegrated along national lines after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, causing refugees to flee for safety in other states?
- A) Luxembourg
 - B) Yugoslavia
 - C) Lithuania
 - D) Poland
37. Nationalism has served as an important component of state-building and for the formation of _____ within societies.
- A) cultural interest groups
 - B) a common identity and consciousness
 - C) recognized ethnic minorities
 - D) a shared identity and historical purpose
38. _____ is/are usually related to what citizens expect from their governments.
- A) National interests
 - B) Ethnic, or state-supporting nationalism
 - C) Primal interests
 - D) Civic, or state-supporting nationalism
39. The process by which the leaders of state set the international goals of that state is called
- A) diplomacy
 - B) national security
 - C) foreign policy making
 - D) prisoner's dilemma
40. Foreign policy actors will often pursue different goals simultaneously because foreign policy connects domestic politics and international relations. For example, leaders:
- A) advocate both nationalism and nihilism to ensure vital resources necessary for irredentist medications to trade relations
 - B) might advocate environmental protections to satisfy domestic groups but maintain a strong commitment to the Kyoto Protocol
 - C) might advocate both parliamentarianism and federalism to placate ardent nationalists
 - D) might advocate human rights policy to satisfy domestic interest groups but maintain trade relations with an authoritarian state because of the need for natural resources
41. Prior to the twentieth century, _____ as a legal category did not exist.
- A) refugee
 - B) national self-censorship
 - C) national interest
 - D) ideational interest

42. During the Cold War US presidents used the containment of communism around the world as justification for financing a/n _____ foreign policy.
- A) arcane
 - B) premodern
 - C) expansionary
 - D) postmodern
43. In brief, the phases of the foreign policy process are:
- A) examine; explain; exculpate; extract
 - B) signify; situational; strengthen
 - C) evaluate; extract; develop; act
 - D) define, develop; act; evaluate
44. The four main levels of analysis are:
- A) general, specific, state, international
 - B) individual, national, international systemic, global
 - C) world, political, personal, state
 - D) economics, human rights, war, peace
45. According to the text, factors such as pollution, pandemics like HIV/AIDS, SARS, and the swine flu, and weather patterns that can affect foreign policy are examples of the _____ level of analysis.
- A) human rights
 - B) national
 - C) global
 - D) individual
46. Using the attractiveness of a state's culture as an inducement to gain international cooperation is an example of:
- A) hard power
 - B) soft power
 - C) zero-sum power
 - D) positive-sum power
47. States that have the political, economic, and military resources to shape the world beyond their borders are often called:
- A) intransigent states
 - B) middle powers
 - C) great powers
 - D) adaptive states

48. A foreign policy tradition is an example of a/n _____ level of analysis.
- A) individual
 - B) national
 - C) international systemic
 - D) global
49. The concept of “sovereignty” is an example of a/n _____ institution.
- A) constitutional
 - B) fundamental
 - C) issue-specific
 - D) generic
50. _____ are becoming increasingly important in the development and codification of international legal norms.
- A) States
 - B) TNCs
 - C) Nongovernmental actors
 - D) Multinational corporations
51. The Ottawa Convention on Landmines (1997) is a good example of a/n _____ institution.
- A) constitutional
 - B) issue-specific
 - C) fundamental
 - D) international
52. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the product of a deliberate and systematic process of _____ dialogue.
- A) imperialist
 - B) intercultural
 - C) exclusion
 - D) modernist
53. The organ of the UN charged with maintaining international security and order is the _____.
- A) ECOSOC
 - B) Trusteeship Council
 - C) Security Council
 - D) Human Rights Commission

54. At the International Court of Justice:
- A) states may sue states
 - B) individuals may sue states
 - C) all decisions are binding on parties to a case
 - D) states must take part in a process called *fiat lux* before the ICJ will accept the case
55. Which nation is not a member of the permanent five who hold a veto on the Security Council?
- A) US
 - B) China
 - C) Germany
 - D) France
56. The International Committee of the Red Cross drafted which of the following documents?
- A) 1864 Geneva Convention
 - B) Convention to Ban Landmines
 - C) UNFCCC
 - D) Bamako Convention
57. Amnesty International is an example of what type of organization?
- A) Intergovernmental organization
 - B) International regime
 - C) Nongovernmental organization
 - D) Bilateral agreement
58. Human security refers to:
- A) physical security from war and violence
 - B) economic security from extreme poverty
 - C) a right to human dignity
 - D) all of the above
59. Collective security is an arrangement in which:
- A) each state agrees to a joint response to aggression
 - B) each state agrees to share crucial intelligence in the face of threats
 - C) each state agrees not to attack another member of the alliance
 - D) each state agrees to provide resources to a third-party group that promises to give protection

60. The European Union grew out of:
- A) a regional economic organization
 - B) a regional human rights organization
 - C) the SEATO Pact
 - D) the Montevideo Conference
61. The Maastricht Treaty created:
- A) European Coal and Steel Community
 - B) International Criminal Court
 - C) European Union
 - D) International Civil Court
62. The Security Council members that hold the veto power are often referred to as:
- A) impartial third parties to a disagreement
 - B) the MC-5
 - C) the P-5
 - D) the P-3
63. Troops from several countries fought in the name of the UN in which of the following conflicts?
- A) Vietnam War
 - B) Ogaden War
 - C) Chaco War
 - D) Korean War
64. What phrase best describes the global economic trend of the post-Cold War era?
- A) The globalization of capital
 - B) The liberalization of labor
 - C) The nationalization of production
 - D) The commercialization of information
65. When former President Bill Clinton said “compete not retreat” he was referring to:
- A) Limiting the abilities of IGOs such as the UN and EU to interfere in US domestic politics
 - B) The U.S.S. Cole attack and the need to “Get tough” (as he put it) on global terror
 - C) Economic globalization
 - D) Secularization of global politics

66. The academic realism that emerged after the end of the First World War was based on an interpretation of the works of which writers?
- A) Marx, Hobbes, Lenin
 - B) Machiavelli, Hobbes
 - C) Smith, Hawken, Rousseau
 - D) Engels, Locke, Plato
67. According to the book a theory is:
- A) the same as a hypothesis
 - B) never the result of analysis
 - C) unlikely to satisfy the criteria for rigor
 - D) a proposed explanation for an event or behavior
68. The arena with no overarching central authority above the individual collection of sovereign states within which international politics takes place is known as:
- A) anarchy
 - B) political community
 - C) international system
 - D) sovereignty
69. The Gulf War 1990–91 has been used as an example of:
- A) liberal institutionalism
 - B) collective security
 - C) advocacy networks
 - D) Wilsonian positivism
70. Which of the following is *not* considered a *key* liberal value?
- A) Tolerance
 - B) Freedom
 - C) Order
 - D) Constitutionalism
71. What concept supposes that liberal states will not go to war with one another?
- A) Sovereign equality of states
 - B) Balance of power
 - C) Democratic peace thesis
 - D) Republican constitutionalism

72. Marxism argues that _____ is an _____ way of thinking about the world.
- A) capitalism . . . irrelevant
 - B) capitalism . . . essential
 - C) socialism . . . irrelevant
 - D) political realism . . . essential
73. A key element of Marxist thought is the _____ conception of history.
- A) gendered
 - B) immaterial
 - C) materialist
 - D) militaristic
74. Marx and Engels famously argued that history is the story of:
- A) war and peace
 - B) class struggle
 - C) survival
 - D) ideas
75. According to Marx, the central dynamic to be understood is the tension between the means of production and relations of production that together form:
- A) the economic base of a given society
 - B) capitalism
 - C) the mode of production
 - D) the political system of a given society

