

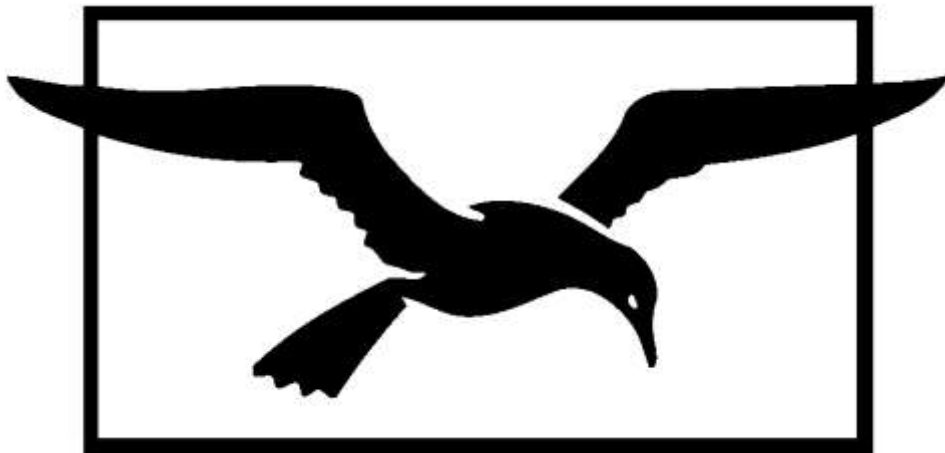
TEST BANK

Essentials of International Relations

EIGHTH EDITION

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CHAPTER 1 Approaches to International Relations

TRUE/FALSE

1. All of the following actors affect international relations in important ways: heads of state, central governments, nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, and individuals.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 4
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

2. Understanding behavior between states is the sole focus of the study of international relations.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Page 4
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

3. Realist and liberal theories argue that the key structures in the international system are material, while constructivists argue that they are social and dependent on ideas.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

4. Today's key issues can be easily understood without any reference to history.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 6
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

5. The goals of the United States in the Vietnam War and the 2003 Iraq War were the same, making the analogy between them an accurate one.

ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: Page 7
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

6. Philosophy has made both substantive and methodological contributions to the study of international relations.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 8
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

7. The behavioral approach to the study of international relations draws on the scientific method.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 11
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Applying

8. The Correlates of War project in the behavioral tradition has proven all of its hypotheses on the causes of war.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 12
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

9. The postmodern approach to international relations calls for the inclusion of traditionally “voiceless” actors such as the women of the Greenham Common Peace Camp.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 15
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

10. Important questions of international relations today can be answered with exclusive reliance on the behavioral approach.

ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: Page 16
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Applying

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. International relations
- is not an interdisciplinary field.
 - is the study of the behavior and interaction of actors.
 - only uses concepts from political science.
 - does not use concepts from history or philosophy.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 4
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

2. One reason political scientists develop theories is to
- understand the causes of events.
 - give direct advice to the government on policies to follow.
 - justify specific government policies.
 - influence citizens to support government policies.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Understanding

3. The three most prominent theoretical approaches used to study international relations are
- statism, liberalism, and environmentalism.
 - realism, constructivism, and environmentalism.
 - constructivism, realism, and statism.
 - liberalism, realism, and constructivism.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

4. The realist perspective posits that
- structures of the international system are social and dependent on ideas.
 - states generally cooperate.
 - human nature is basically good.
 - states exist in an anarchic international system.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

5. _____ posits that states define their interests in terms of power, while _____ argues that states' interests are malleable and ever-changing.

- realism; constructivism
- liberalism; realism
- constructivism; liberalism
- realism; liberalism

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Understanding

6. Realism posits that _____ determines the structure of the international system.
- the distribution of power among states
 - the distribution of interdependence among states
 - the distribution of identities among states
 - the concept of sovereignty

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

7. The theoretical perspective most focused on the idea that human nature is basically good is
- realism.
 - liberalism.
 - constructivism.
 - behavioralism.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

8. Which theoretical perspective posits that states generally cooperate?
- a. realism
 - b. liberalism
 - c. constructivism
 - d. behavioralism

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Understanding

9. Constructivism argues that the key structures of the international system are dependent on
- a. history.
 - b. political parties.
 - c. ideas.
 - d. power.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 5
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

10. Theories are developed to help us
- a. describe interactions only.
 - b. explain interactions only.
 - c. predict interactions only.
 - d. describe, explain, and predict interactions.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 6
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Remembering

11. Why is competition between theories important?
- a. It helps us identify their strengths and weaknesses.
 - b. It helps us prove which theory is right.
 - c. It prevents us from drawing incorrect historical analogies.
 - d. It helps us prove the importance of conventional wisdom.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 6
TOP: CH01 – Thinking Theoretically MSC: Understanding

12. As an approach to the study of international relations, historical analysis
- a. is an outdated approach.
 - b. focuses primarily on the interactions of multinational corporations.
 - c. provides useful background to many contemporary issues.
 - d. is very similar to behavioralism.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 6
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

13. Which of the following is true of the relationship between international relations and history?
- a. The subfield of international relations far preceded the study of history.
 - b. They are so intertwined that there was no separate international relations subfield until the early twentieth century.
 - c. Drawing on history prevents international relations scholars from being able to draw generalizations because each case is so specific.
 - d. There is no connection between international relations and history. The study of international relations has a basis only in philosophy.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 7
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

14. The ancient Greek historian Thucydides used diplomatic history to
- a. launch the behavioral revolution.
 - b. examine the causes of war.
 - c. formulate a new philosophy of international relations.
 - d. describe the “state of nature.”

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 7
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

15. Thucydides concluded that the underlying cause of the Peloponnesian War was
- the clash between Athens's democratic society and Sparta's authoritarian government.
 - that Sparta was a sea power seeking new ports.
 - the changing distribution of power between Athens and Sparta.
 - that Spartan culture led to constant war against more civilized city-states.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 7
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

16. What was different between the Vietnam War and the war in Iraq that made a comparison between the two NOT a perfect application of history?
- Unlike in Vietnam, the United States engaged in state building to support the central government in Iraq.
 - Unlike Vietnam, American domestic support never waned in the Iraq War.
 - Unlike Vietnam, Iraq was a state with different ethnic and religious groups seeking different objectives.
 - Unlike Vietnam, the Iraq War was not considered a quagmire.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 7
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

17. What is a problem that stems from using history to study contemporary state interactions?
- It does not allow us to test generalizations.
 - It does not provide detailed knowledge of specific events.
 - One's theoretical orientation may determine one's interpretation of history.
 - It does not help highlight patterns.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 7
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

18. Which theoretical perspective might draw the lesson that had the United States used all its military might in Vietnam the outcome may have been different?
- realism
 - liberalism
 - constructivism
 - behavioralism

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 7
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

19. Which of the following is true of the relationship between philosophy and the study of international relations?
- Philosophy provides substantive contributions to the study of international relations, but not methodological ones.
 - Philosophy provides methodological contributions to the study of international relations, but not substantive ones.
 - Philosophy provides both substantive and methodological contributions to the study of international relations.
 - Philosophy does not provide ideas that are seminal to the international relations discipline.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 9
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

20. The comparative method of analysis
- involves looking at similarities, but not differences, between states.
 - involves looking at both similarities and differences between states.
 - is not used in the study of contemporary international relations, though it is important in the study of philosophy.
 - is not used in the study of contemporary international relations, though it is important in the study of history.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 9

TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

21. Using the comparative method, Aristotle concluded that states rise and fall because of
- a. anarchy.
 - b. the “state of nature.”
 - c. natural law.
 - d. internal factors.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 9
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

22. Philosopher Thomas Hobbes described what he calls the “state of nature.” What does this concept illustrate?
- a. anarchy
 - b. natural law
 - c. perpetual peace
 - d. environmentalism

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 9
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

23. Saying that the international system is characterized by “anarchy” means
- a. it is impossible for states to cooperate.
 - b. there is chaos in the system.
 - c. there is no international authority.
 - d. it is not states that govern the system.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 9
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

24. What does Rousseau’s story of the stag and the hare illustrate?
- a. that the “general will” governs states’ behavior
 - b. that anarchy does not govern the international system
 - c. that states act based on their long-term interests
 - d. that states follow their short-term self-interests

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Page 9
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

25. Philosophers help us understand international relations by
- a. helping us make and implement policy.
 - b. not focusing on the relationships between individuals, but instead focusing on the relationship between societies.
 - c. highlighting relationships between individuals and society as well as between societies.
 - d. setting aside the need to think about the normative elements in political life.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 11
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

26. Posing foundational questions and seeking normative answers are characteristic of a _____ approach to the study of international relations.
- a. behavioral
 - b. philosophical
 - c. Empirical
 - d. Constructivist

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 11
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

27. The theory that addresses the ethical content of international affairs and explores what “should be” is known as _____ theory.
- a. behavioral
 - b. diplomatic
 - c. normative
 - d. historical

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 11
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

28. The behavioral revolution in American social sciences was spawned primarily by scholars’
- a. belief that there are no underlying patterns in international relations.

- b. desire to philosophically support their views of human nature.
- c. rejection of the scientific method as a tool for the study of international relations.
- d. belief that more scientific study of international relations would find underlying patterns of behavior.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 11
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

29. Which of the following is true of behavioralism?
- a. It proposes that individuals, but not groups, act in patterned ways.
 - b. It proposes that groups, but not individuals, act in patterned ways.
 - c. It proposes that neither groups nor individuals act in patterned ways.
 - d. It proposes that both individuals and groups act in patterned ways.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 11
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

30. Which approach to the study of international relations involves suggesting hypotheses about patterned interactions and empirically testing them?
- a. historical
 - b. behavioralism
 - c. philosophical
 - d. normative theory

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 11
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

31. Which of the following methods are used in the behavioral approach to international relations?
- a. the study of individual cases
 - b. the analysis of core texts
 - c. the use of empirical methods
 - d. discourse analysis

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 11
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

32. Which of the following studies is an example of the behavioral approach to the study of international relations?
- a. the Correlates of War project
 - b. the *Republic*
 - c. *History of the Peloponnesian War*
 - d. the *Communist Manifesto*

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 12
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

33. The objective of the Correlates of War project was to
- a. focus on one “big” war that changed the tide of history.
 - b. find patterns among a number of different wars.
 - c. prove that peace could never arise in the international system.
 - d. prove what factors cause war.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 12
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

34. Pinker and Dempsey drew different conclusions on whether contemporary international relations is more peaceful than it was in the past because
- a. one drew on the philosophical tradition while the other used a historical approach.
 - b. one was a realist while the other was a constructivist.
 - c. neither used the behavioral approach, which would have led them to reach the same conclusions because of its focus on empirical data.
 - d. they were examining different data.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Page 13
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

35. Critiques of the behavioral approach argue that
- a. behavioralism focuses too much on the foundational questions of international relations.
 - b. behavioralism focuses too much on data, and different data may lead to different conclusions.

- c. behavioralism focuses too much attention on the nature of humanity and society.
- d. human and state behavior are completely unpredictable.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 14
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

36. Which of the following is true regarding the approaches to the study of international relations?
- a. Works in the historical and philosophical tradition come up with the same results as the behavioral approach in the study of human rights.
 - b. Using a multi-method approach can help us answer key questions in international relations.
 - c. The key concepts in the study of international relations are all easy to measure.
 - d. All studies now focus on behavioralism.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 14
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

37. Which of the following is true of constructivists?
- a. They use discourse analysis to answer foundational questions in the study of international relations.
 - b. They argue that identities are fixed and can be studied as such.
 - c. They do not focus on cultural or social factors to explain international phenomenon.
 - d. They do not think ideas shape identities.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 14
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

38. When studying international relations, constructivists
- a. criticize the use of discourse analysis and multiple sets of data.
 - b. trace the impact of ideas and cultural factors on shaping identities.
 - c. exclude the influence of social and cultural factors.
 - d. use computer models and simulations.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Pages 14–15
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

39. Which theoretical perspective focuses on how social and cultural factors shape policy?
- a. realism
 - b. liberalism
 - c. constructivism
 - d. behavioralism

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 15
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

40. Theorists who use alternative methods to study international relations contend that
- a. it is important to study social and cultural factors.
 - b. properly conducted research can produce a single unified theory of international relations.
 - c. social forces with clearly fixed meanings inform all political processes.
 - d. state behavior can be measured if one uses the right statistical methods.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 15
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

41. The idea that basic concepts need to be deconstructed to find the hidden meanings underneath the surface in order to understand international relations is a characteristic of _____.
- a. behavioralism
 - b. postmodernism
 - c. liberalism
 - d. realism

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 15
 TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

42. Which of the following arguments might a postmodern theorist make about sovereignty?
- a. Sovereignty has multiple meanings conditioned by time, place, and historical circumstance.
 - b. Only strong states are truly sovereign.

- c. Sovereignty is a powerful force in behavioral studies of international relations.
- d. We can easily measure the concept of sovereignty.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 15
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Remembering

43. Postmodernists seek to find the voices of “the others” in international relations. Which of the following is an example of such voices?
- a. the voices of political leaders
 - b. the voices of corporate executives
 - c. the voices of international organizations
 - d. the voices of the disenfranchised and marginalized

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 15
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

44. In the twenty-first century, what accurately describes the methods used by scholars of international relations?
- a. Scholars focus only on a combination of historical and philosophical approaches.
 - b. Postmodernism has been rejected as a method for studying international relations.
 - c. All scholars agree that the postmodern approach is most useful.
 - d. Scholars use a mixed-methods approach.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 15
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

45. Which approach dominates the study of international relations today?
- a. historical
 - b. philosophical
 - c. behavioralism
 - d. postmodernism

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 16
TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Understanding

ESSAY

1. Choose a contemporary international event and show how understanding history might be used to help us better understand this event. You do not have to provide *all* the historical details, but draw at least three important connections between your contemporary and historical events of choice, and show how we can learn about the contemporary one from the other.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Applying | Analyzing

2. Understanding history can help us better understand contemporary international events. Yet a perfect comparison can sometimes lead us astray. Choose a contemporary international event and connect it to a historical (it could be a recent historical) event. Discuss: (1) how the historical event could help us better understand the contemporary event, as well as (2) why doing so might lead to problems in understanding and dealing with the new event.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Applying | Analyzing

3. Which of the methodological approaches (historical, philosophical, behavioralism, alternative approaches) discussed in the text do you find can help us best understand contemporary international relations, and why? What makes the other approaches less appealing?

ANS:
Answers will vary.

TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Analyzing

4. Given the difficulties with measurement and the problem that using different data can lead to different conclusions, how valuable do you think the behavioral approach is to the study of international relations? Explain your answer.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Evaluating

5. Discuss the pros and cons of using historical, philosophical, and behavioral approaches to the study of international relations, illustrating your points with specific examples from your own original insights. Argue what you think is the best approach, then explain the reasoning of your assertion—both by highlighting the benefits of the one you have chosen and the limitations of the others.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

TOP: CH01 – Developing the Answers MSC: Evaluating

CHAPTER 2 The Historical Context of

Contemporary International Relations

TRUE/FALSE

1. The 1648 Treaties of Westphalia are important because they marked the rise of religious authority uniting Europe.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 20
TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Remembering
2. The peacefulness witnessed during the Concert of Europe was surprising given that there were major economic, technological, and political changes in Europe during this period.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 26
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Understanding
3. By the end of the nineteenth century, China was the only Asian country that was not under direct European or U.S. influence.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Pages 29–30
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering
4. Unlike European states, the United States was not an imperial power and had no colonies.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 30
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering
5. In the early 1900s, Britain joined an alliance with Japan (a non-European power) against Russia (a European power).
ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Pages 33–34
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering
6. Despite the fact that U.S. President Woodrow Wilson had been the principal architect of the League of Nations, the United States refused to join.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 37
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Remembering
7. In addition to Germany, Japan and Italy also played a major role in the breakdown of interstate order in the 1930s.
ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Pages 37–38
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Remembering
8. The Korean War in the 1950s was conducted by the United States without UN authorization because of the Soviet veto.
ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Page 49 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Remembering
9. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union supported opposing groups in wars in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Pages 53–54 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War

MSC: Remembering

10. In a popular referendum in 2016, Great Britain voted in favor of leaving the European Union.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 63
TOP: CH02 – The New Millennium: The First Two Decades MSC: Remembering

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is one reason that students of international relations should study history?
- Historically, the world was a more peaceful place than today; therefore, the past offers clues as to how to achieve peace today.
 - Core concepts in the field, such as sovereignty, were developed and shaped by historical events.
 - Since the international system has remained unchanged over time, there are many parallel situations in the past that are relevant today.
 - Contemporary international relations mirror patterns often seen in the Chinese and Indian civilizations of the past.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 19 TOP: CH02 - Introduction
MSC: Understanding

2. Why is 1648, marked by the creation of the Treaties of Westphalia, a seminal year for scholars of international relations?
- It marked a decrease of religious authority in Europe and the rise of secular authority in the form of sovereign states.
 - The Treaty of Westphalia failed and the Thirty Years' War began, ushering in the era of modern warfare.
 - It marked the rise of religious authority in the form of the Pope and the Catholic Church.
 - The Roman Empire fell that year, and Charlemagne rose to power.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 20
TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Remembering

3. Being sovereign entities means that states
- are committed to becoming democracies.
 - are subservient to the most powerful states in the system.
 - are subject to the rule of religious authorities.
 - are legally equal participants in the international system, regardless of size.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Pages 20–21
TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Understanding

4. Which of the following is true of the Treaties of Westphalia?
- They sought to break up permanent national militaries, giving rise to the Thirty Years' War.
 - They made sure that no state or states could dominate the system after the Thirty Years' War.
 - They created formal international institutions to maintain the balance of power after the Thirty Years' War.
 - They codified the rights of states to determine their own domestic policies after the Thirty Years' War.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 21
TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Understanding

5. The authority of a state to govern matters within its own borders free from external interference is known as
- nationalism.
 - sovereignty.
 - hegemony.
 - realism.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 21
TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Remembering

6. Following the Treaties of Westphalia,

- a. the idea of sovereignty embodied in the treaties made sure all states were equal in power.
- b. the Holy Roman Empire rose in power.
- c. leaders in Europe began to establish permanent militaries.
- d. secular rule in states was abandoned.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Pages 21–22
 TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Remembering

7. In Europe following the 1648 Treaties of Westphalia, in states in the west, such as England and France, _____, while in states in the east, such as Prussia and Russia, _____.
- a. serfs remained on the land; infrastructure was improved to facilitate commerce
 - b. private enterprise was encouraged; great trading companies arose
 - c. serfs remained on the land; private enterprise was encouraged
 - d. private enterprise was encouraged; serfs remained on the land

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 22
 TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Remembering

8. Scottish economist Adam Smith posits that the wealth of states and of the international system is increased when
- a. military conquests help increase a state’s level of industrial development.
 - b. governments strengthen their control of economic processes.
 - c. each state’s market remains confined within its national borders.
 - d. individuals are allowed to pursue their rational self-interests, unfettered by state regulation.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 23
 TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Understanding

9. Two principles that rose out of the American and French Revolutions and provided the foundation for politics in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are
- a. democracy and behavioralism.
 - b. legitimacy from the consent of the governed and nationalism.
 - c. sovereignty and capitalism.
 - d. legitimacy from divine right and feudalism.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Page 24
 TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering

10. The concept of *legitimacy*, which emerged in the aftermath of the American and French revolutions, implies that political power ultimately rests with
- a. the military.
 - b. the monarch.
 - c. the church.
 - d. the people.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 24
 TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Understanding

11. _____ is a group’s identification with their common history, language, customs, and practices.
- a. Legitimacy
 - b. Sovereignty
 - c. Nationalism
 - d. Liberalism

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 24
 TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering

12. Which factor contributed to Napoleonic France’s military victories?
- a. The French army used guerrilla tactics.
 - b. The French had already conquered Russia and used supplies from there to fuel their victories elsewhere.
 - c. France had alliances with Austria, Britain, and Prussia.
 - d. The French army was united by passionate nationalism.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 24
 TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering

13. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, Europe's five major powers
- ushered in a period of relative peace in the international political system.
 - included Ireland, France, Germany, Hungary, and Austria.
 - split into seven smaller countries and continued fighting.
 - descended into a major war on the continent.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 26

TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century

MSC: Remembering

14. What political consequences did industrialization have?
- It ended the age of colonialization, as colonies were no longer needed for resources.
 - It gave new wealth to the rural landowners.
 - It gave new power to the European middle classes.
 - It led all European countries to adopt democracy.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 26

TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century

MSC: Understanding

15. Which of the following political changes occurred in the years following the Napoleonic Wars?
- Austria and Prussia fought the Crimean War.
 - Greece, Moldavia, and Wallachia (Romania) unified to form the Ottoman Empire.
 - Germany was formed out of fragments.
 - Italy broke up into multiple autonomous political principalities.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 27

TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century

MSC: Remembering

16. Which factor contributed to the absence of major war on the continent under the Concert of Europe?
- Italy disintegrated into multiple fragments, leading to a balance of power between the other European states.
 - Colonialism allowed rivalries to be played out in distant places.
 - The United States rose significantly in power, balancing against the countries of Europe.
 - The masses overthrew their rulers and brought about democracy on the continent.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Pages 27–28

TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century

MSC: Understanding

17. _____ refers to annexing distant territory and its inhabitants to an empire, and _____ refers to the settling of people from a home country among indigenous peoples of a distant territory.
- imperialism; colonialism
 - colonialism; imperialism
 - imperialism; nationalization
 - nationalization; colonialism

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 28

TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century

MSC: Remembering

18. One major motive for colonialism was
- to prevent regional conflict in Africa.
 - the goal of spreading democracy to all regions.
 - to gain industrial technology from the colonies.
 - a desire for economic gains.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 29

TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century

MSC: Remembering

19. In order to keep the balance of power in Europe following German unification, the European great powers
- divided up Africa, giving Germany a sphere of influence on the continent to appease its great power aspirations.
 - forced Germany to disintegrate back into small autonomous political principalities.
 - formed an alliance with the United States.
 - allowed Germany to conquer and colonize Ethiopia without interfering.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 29
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering

20. By the end of the nineteenth century, _____ and _____ were the only Asian countries not under direct European or U.S. influence.
- a. China; Japan
 - b. China; Philippines
 - c. China; Siam (Thailand)
 - d. Japan; Siam (Thailand)

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Pages 29–30
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering

21. As part of the nineteenth-century balance-of-power system in Europe,
- a. independent states balanced colonies of relatively equal power.
 - b. treaties were designed to create the emergence of a hegemon.
 - c. alliances were formed to counteract potentially more powerful factions.
 - d. agricultural elites balanced against urban factory owners.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 32
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Understanding

22. The idea that states will hesitate to start a war with an adversary whose power to fight and win wars is similar to their own underpins the concept of
- a. balance of power.
 - b. imperialism.
 - c. hegemony.
 - d. détente.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 32
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Understanding

23. In the balance of power in Europe following the Napoleonic Wars, Russia played the role of _____ while Britain played the role of _____.
- a. hegemon; balancer
 - b. balancer; hegemon
 - c. builder of alliances; balancer
 - d. balancer; builder of alliances

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Pages 32–33
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering

24. Why did the advent of the railroad begin to upset the balance of power in Europe?
- a. It was used widely by Russia to move military personnel across its wide geographic space, allowing it to fight wars effectively on both fronts.
 - b. It gave continental countries like Germany an enhanced level of strategic mobility equal to that of maritime powers such as Britain.
 - c. It led Britain to abandon its maritime military capabilities.
 - d. The development of the railroad had little effect on the balance of power in Europe.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 33
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Understanding

25. Among the factors leading to an end to Europe's balance-of-power system under the Concert of Europe was
- a. that Germany was a weak state at the center of Europe.
 - b. that Russia was becoming the leading industrial power.
 - c. the solidification of previously flexible alliances between the European powers.
 - d. the growth of fascism in Germany and Italy.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Pages 33–34
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering

26. Which country exerted control over Palestine post–World War I?
- a. Israel
 - b. United States
 - c. France
 - d. Britain

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 36
TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century MSC: Remembering

27. One of the significant outcomes of World War I was the
- increased nationalism and new states following the demise of three major European empires.
 - creation of the United Nations as an arbiter of future international conflicts.
 - establishment of three new European empires to replace those that collapsed.
 - development of nuclear weapons technology that launched the Cold War.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 36
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Understanding

28. The Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I
- destroyed the League of Nations, the international organization designed to prevent war.
 - signaled the demise of self-determination as a major factor in international conflict.
 - fueled German dissatisfaction by making the country pay the economic cost of the war.
 - marked the beginning of an era characterized by open diplomacy and cooperation.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 37
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Remembering

29. The League of Nations was an international organization that was
- established after World War II to prevent future wars.
 - successful in enforcing peace.
 - not joined by the United States and Russia.
 - founded by Germany to assist in the payment of reparations after World War I.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Page 37
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Remembering

30. The ultimate failure of the League of Nations to accomplish its mandate can be attributed to which of the following factors?
- The United States joined the League but refused to support the most important issues.
 - President Wilson, the architect of the League, disagreed with the mandate's wording.
 - The League lacked the needed political weight, legal instruments, and legitimacy.
 - Tensions between Russia and the United States blocked all major votes.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 37
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Understanding

31. Which international relations perspective rose to dominance around the time of World War II?
- realism
 - liberalism
 - neoliberal institutionalism
 - constructivism

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 38
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Remembering

32. How did the League of Nations respond to Italy's invasion of Ethiopia?
- It led a military mission to remove Italy from Ethiopia.
 - It imposed sanctions, which served to cripple the Italian economy.
 - It imposed sanctions, but those sanctions were not enforced.
 - The League of Nations did not respond to Italy's invasion of Ethiopia.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 38
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Remembering

33. When Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany,
- Germany was the center of international trade in Europe.
 - Germany had no military.
 - Germany was the most economically powerful state in Europe.
 - Germany's economy was in crisis.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 39
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Understanding

34. The most important outcome of World War II was
- the creation of the United Nations and the strengthening of the U.S.–Soviet alliance.
 - the emergence of two superpowers and the decline of Europe as the epicenter of world politics.
 - the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the rise of nationalism.
 - lasting peace in Asia.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 42
TOP: CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II MSC: Understanding

35. Why, following World War II, did the Soviet Union use its newfound superpower status to solidify control over Eastern European states like Poland and Czechoslovakia?
- It wanted to support the independence movements of what President Truman called the “free peoples.”
 - It wanted to increase its chances of joining the European Union.
 - It feared another invasion from the West and wanted a buffer zone of friendly nations to protect it.
 - It wanted to punish countries that had supported Germany.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 43 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Understanding

36. During the Cold War, _____ was the strategic idea to push the Soviet Union out of Eastern Europe and back to its own borders, and _____ was the strategic idea to protect the status quo from further Soviet expansion.
- détente; containment
 - détente; rollback
 - containment; rollback
 - rollback; containment

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 43 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Understanding

37. Which of the following strategic policies did the United States adopt vis-à-vis the Soviet Union during the Cold War?
- rollback
 - colonialism
 - containment
 - transnationalism

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 43 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Remembering

38. Which of the following was the alliance between the Soviet Union and several East European states in the post-World War II era?
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - Warsaw Pact
 - League of Nations
 - Nonaligned Movement

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 44 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Remembering

39. Although the Cold War did not involve direct military conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, it can be characterized as a period during which
- each of the two superpowers extended their colonial holdings in Latin America.
 - interstate wars raged throughout Western Europe despite the example set by the superpowers.
 - the domino effect played out often, increasing tensions between the two countries.
 - differences between the two were played out indirectly using proxies on third-party stages.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Pages 45–47, 49–53
TOP: CH02 – The Cold War MSC: Understanding

40. Which of the following is true of the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis?
- It ended with an agreement that the Soviets would remove its missiles from Cuba and the United States would remove similarly capable missiles from Turkey.
 - It ended when the United States invaded Cuba and removed the missiles.
 - It ended when the United States used air strikes on missile sites, destroying the missiles.

- d. It ended with a land war fought in Cuba between U.S. and Soviet troops in which the United States arose victorious.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 50 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Understanding

41. How did the United States respond when the Soviet Union invaded Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968?
- It sent a military counterforce to both countries to push the Soviet Union out of these sovereign countries.
 - It sent a military counterforce to Hungary, but not to Czechoslovakia.
 - It sent a military counterforce to Czechoslovakia, but not to Hungary.
 - It took no aggressive actions in response.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 52 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Remembering

42. Which of the following statements is true of U.S. and Soviet involvement in the Middle East during the Cold War?
- While both superpowers were involved in many areas of the world, they did not involve themselves in the Middle East.
 - The region was a scene of proxy confrontations between U.S.-supported Israel and Soviet-backed Arab states.
 - The United States was heavily involved in Middle East politics, but the Soviet Union was not.
 - The Soviet Union was heavily involved in Middle East politics, but the United States was not.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Pages 52–53 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Remembering

43. The lessening of tensions between the United States and Soviet Union beginning in the late 1960s is called
- appeasement.
 - accommodation.
 - détente.
 - easement.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 54 TOP: CH02 – The Cold War
MSC: Remembering

44. Which of the following domestic policies were initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet reformers beginning in the mid-1980s, contributing to the eventual dissolution of the Soviet Union?
- policies of both political openness and economic restructuring
 - policies of political openness but not economic restructuring
 - policies of economic restructuring but not political openness
 - Neither political openness nor economic restructuring policies were adopted; the dissolution of the Soviet Union was purely in response to U.S. actions.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 54 MSC: Understanding
TOP: CH02 – The Immediate Post–Cold War Era

45. Which of the following is true of UN actions in the late 1980s?
- Supported by all permanent members of the UN Security Council including both the United States and Soviet Union, it placed economic sanctions on Afghanistan to end the government’s actions in the Soviet war.
 - Supported by the United States, but opposed by the Soviet Union, it sent troops to Afghanistan to help end the Soviet war in the country.
 - Supported by all permanent members of the UN Security Council including both the United States and Soviet Union, it sent a group of monitors to oversee the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
 - The UN did not take actions regarding the Soviet war in Afghanistan because of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 55 MSC: Remembering
TOP: CH02 – The Immediate Post–Cold War Era

46. Following the attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, in which state did the United States launch a war to oust the Taliban regime?
- a. Iraq
 - b. Iran
 - c. Syria
 - d. Afghanistan

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 59
TOP: CH02 – The New Millennium: The First Two Decades MSC: Remembering

47. The “Arab Spring” refers to
- a. a series of popular protests in 2011 against corrupt and brutal Arab leaders in states such as Egypt, Libya, and Syria.
 - b. the rise of Iran and Iraq as the center of democracy in the Middle East in the early 2010s.
 - c. the resurgence of the Taliban in Afghanistan after most American troops left the country in 2014.
 - d. the sectarian conflict in Iraq that arose after the United States overthrew Saddam Hussein in 2003.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 61
TOP: CH02 – The New Millennium: The First Two Decades MSC: Understanding

48. At the pinnacle of its power in 2016, the Islamic State controlled large swaths of territory in
- a. Libya and Iraq.
 - b. Libya and Syria.
 - c. Iraq and Iran.
 - d. Syria and Iraq.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 62
TOP: CH02 – The New Millennium: The First Two Decades MSC: Remembering

49. In 2014, the Russian Federation
- a. invaded the Baltic states and threatened to annex some of their provinces.
 - b. invaded Ukraine and annexed a Ukrainian province.
 - c. formed an alliance with China to stand against NATO.
 - d. began to support the Islamic state in their actions in the Middle East.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 62
TOP: CH02 – The New Millennium: The First Two Decades MSC: Remembering

50. The rise of populism that began in 2016
- a. was triggered by the election of populist parties in the Netherlands and France.
 - b. is a reaction to the economic and political globalization that began at the end of the Cold War.
 - c. was triggered by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and annexation of Crimea.
 - d. is a reaction to the rise of the Islamic State.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Page 63
TOP: CH02 – The New Millennium: The First Two Decades MSC: Understanding

ESSAY

1. Explain the importance of the Treaty of Westphalia for international relations. What significant concepts and principles informed this treaty? What notable changes in international relations did the treaty signal or set in motion? Discuss how contemporary international relations might be different (or not) without the Treaty of Westphalia, and provide support for your answer.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

TOP: CH02 – The Emergence of the Westphalian System MSC: Evaluating

2. What are the most important reasons for the relative peace that characterized nineteenth-century Europe? Why do you consider these particular reasons to be most important? In light of your answer, do you think any of the principles of nineteenth-century European politics are applicable to contemporary international relations? Why or why not?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century

MSC: Evaluating

3. Imperialism and colonialism are an important part of history in international relations. Two questions thus arise. First, why did states engage in imperialism and colonialism in the first place? Second, what do you think are the lasting effects of colonialism that we see in international relations today? Explain your answer to these two questions, making sure to cite specific examples to back up your argument.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

TOP: CH02 – Europe in the Nineteenth Century | CH02 – The Interwar Years and World War II

MSC: Analyzing

4. Why do you think populism has arisen in the mid-2010s, and what do you think are the most important effects of its rise? Do you think these effects will be a long-lasting feature of international relations or are they likely to subside quickly? Why?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

TOP: CH02 – The New Millennium: The First Two Decades

MSC: Evaluating

5. Several issues have risen to prominence in international relations in the twenty-first century. What do you think are the most important issues states face today? Why do you think these issues are so important? Be sure to draw on specific examples in your discussion.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

TOP: CH02 – The New Millennium: The First Two Decades

MSC: Evaluating