

Globalization: Prospects and Problems Test Bank Chapter Two

Multiple Choice

1. According to Beck, the non-democratic effects of globalization include
 - a. More countries are becoming autocracies than democracies
 - b. Many decisions that affect people's lives are never voted on
 - c. People refusing to vote in countries where they have the opportunity
 - d. Wars that plague many nationsB

2. To be reflexive about modernity, according to Beck, means to be more
 - a. questioning of our ideas of progress
 - b. contemplative about the meaning of life
 - c. accepting of rationality
 - d. accepting of what science has to offerA

3. The second rationalization means
 - a. to pursue science more vigorously
 - b. to be skeptical about science and pursuit of progress
 - c. to use rationality as our only guide
 - d. that science can solve all of our problemsB

4. The key to cosmopolitanism, according to Beck, is recognizing
 - a. that city life offers the best opportunities
 - b. that there is a global public with common interests
 - c. that sophisticated tastes in art and music set one above the crowd
 - d. local cultures are outdatedB

5. In Beck's version of cosmopolitanism, local cultures
 - a. have no role
 - b. are relegated to second class
 - c. make important contributions to global culture
 - d. limit people's global visionC

6. Anthony Giddens' conception of "runaway world" means that
 - a. globalization is proceeding in a haphazard fashion
 - b. the institutions of the globe are increasingly interconnected
 - c. people's needs can be met through national institutions
 - d. the world is increasingly complexA

7. In Giddens' view of the world
 - a. only the elite have control over their lives
 - b. the world is so complex and changing so quickly that no one has control

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- c. the hazards posed by nature outweigh the hazards created by humankind
 - d. only national economic policies can be effective in managing national economies
- B
8. The risks that face us in the contemporary world, according to Giddens,
- a. are fundamentally unknowable and thus incalculable
 - b. are manufactured by humankind
 - c. so far escape the capacity of national and international institutions to deal with them
 - d. all of the above
- D
9. According to Kellner, the spread of technology has helped to spread
- a. global capitalism
 - b. global socialism
 - c. global communism
 - d. all of the above
- A
10. One of the contradictions among political, economic and cultural factors in the modern world, according to Kellner is
- a. people recognize that their democratic rights are stifled by global capitalism
 - b. terrorist acts force governments to act more democratically
 - c. globalization does nothing to circulate democratic values
 - d. all of the above
- A
11. Deeper economic integration is unlikely, according to Rodrik, because
- a. societies have successfully resisted global capitalism
 - b. economic institutions within societies are linked to other institutions and this limits their capacity to change
 - c. politicians change policies to beat the competition from other societies
 - d. domestic policies will always win over foreign policies
- B
12. Rodrik used the concept of a “golden straightjacket” to illustrate how
- a. countries limit their options by creating policies they think will attract the most business
 - b. countries fail to fulfill their debt obligations
 - c. democracy can be enhanced as countries pursue foreign investment
 - d. governments can pursue austerity measures despite people’s protests
- A
13. World systems theory maintains that
- a. economic relations determine others
 - b. a society’s values are paramount in its political system
 - c. states do not play an important role in the global system

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- d. the dominant feature of the global system is global socialism
A
14. According to World Systems theorists, the world system is driven by
- conflict among stronger and weaker nations
 - cooperative economics
 - democratic relations among countries through international groups
 - international agencies and organizations
- A
15. In world systems theory, the weakest societies are referred to as the
- Core
 - Periphery
 - Semi-periphery
 - Marginal
- B
16. Peripheral societies supply
- Raw materials and low level processing
 - High level services and high level manufacturing
 - Mid-level manufacturing and some services
 - The highest level on the value chain
- A
17. Maintaining hegemonic dominance can be unstable because it is
- Unfair
 - Expensive
 - Unchallenged
 - Exploitative
- B
18. Wallerstein claims that the current world economic system may be near its end because of
- Diminishing profits from the capitalist enterprise
 - Challenges from the semi-periphery
 - Internal and external forces of alienation
 - Each of the above is a possibility
- D
19. Profit, in a capitalist system, comes from
- reducing the costs of production
 - Increasing price and sales
 - Weak environmental laws
 - All of the above
- D
20. Capitalism, according to World Systems Theory, is becoming less attractive as

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- a. Wage laws are forcing higher wages
- b. Environmental and tax laws are becoming less favorable
- c. Countries and indigenous groups are claiming control over their resources
- d. All of the above

D

21. Global systems theory differs from World systems theory

- a. States are the dominant actors
- b. States are only one set of actors among many
- c. The economic system is made up of states
- d. Systems extend across states

B

22. Global systems theory and world systems theory are alike in that they both

- a. Put cultural production ahead of economic
- b. Emphasize global capitalism
- c. Say that globalization started hundreds of years ago
- d. Locate the source of power in a global hegemon

B

23. The dominant force in the global system according to Global Systems theorists, is

- a. The transnational capitalist class
- b. The dominant core nations
- c. The United Nations
- d. The World Economic Forum

A

24. According to Global Systems theory, mass media were essential in spreading _____ around the world.

- a. production
- b. the division of labor
- c. democratic values
- d. consumerist culture

D

25. Each of us is linked to the global system

- a. as consumers
- b. by media
- c. in our transnational class
- d. all of the above

D

26. Global systems theory predicts that major threats to the capitalist global system are

- a. advancing human rights ideology
- b. polarization of economic classes
- c. environmental unsustainability

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- d. all of the above
D
27. World society theory focuses on the development of a global society
- that exists apart from states
 - that consists of states
 - that emerged from the global economy
 - that has a dominant hegemon
- A
28. Global models of what a government or an educational system should look like are part of
- the global polity
 - the global economy
 - the global culture
 - the global social system
- C
29. Cultural ideas that shape the world society began in
- the enlightenment
 - the 1960s cultural revolutions
 - the 1770s with democratization
 - English common law
- A
30. Awareness of shared problems causes actors in world society
- To form communities of interest around global topics
 - To bring issues to the world polity in international structures such as the UN
 - To seek global rules and regulations concerning these topics
 - All of the above
- D
31. Appadurai uses the term “scapes” to signify that
- Globalization is constantly changing the world
 - The globe can be viewed as a landscape
 - Scape captures the static quality of globalization
 - We need to escape processes of globalization
- A
32. Mediascapes refer to processes of
- Producing, distributing, and consuming information
 - Technological changes brought by flows of machines
 - Flows of capital such as in trade or foreign investment
 - Images and information that flow from governments and social movements
- A
33. Technoscapes refer to

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- a. Producing, distributing, and consuming information
- b. Technological changes brought by flows of machines
- c. Flows of capital such as in trade or foreign investment
- d. Images and information that flow from governments and social movements

B

34. Financescapes refer to

- a. Producing, distributing, and consuming information
- b. Technological changes brought by flows of machines
- c. Flows of capital such as in trade or foreign investment
- d. Images and information that flow from governments and social movements

C

35. Ideoscapes refer to

- a. Producing, distributing, and consuming information
- b. Technological changes brought by flows of machines
- c. Flows of capital such as in trade or foreign investment
- d. Images and information that flow from governments and social movements

D

36. Ethnoscapes refer to

- a. Movements of people and the images they develop of other people and places
- b. Technological changes brought by flows of machines
- c. Flows of capital such as in trade or foreign investment
- d. Images and information that flow from governments and social movements

A

37. The process through which societies become more alike or homogenous is

- a. Globalization
- b. coercion
- c. Convergence
- d. Familiarization

C

38. Societies can be forced to change when

- a. Their environmental conditions change
- b. They are coerced by another country or international body
- c. They experience an economic shock
- d. All of the above

D

39. The presence of a model may be dysfunctional when societies are trying to learn about processes and policies because

- a. The model might not be suitable for them
- b. The most prominent models may not be the most successful
- c. Less well known models may have important information

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- d. All of the above
D
40. When changing global cultural norms instigate change in a society, it might backfire because
- new norms redefine a society's responsibilities to its members
 - the country might not have the resources to make the change successfully
 - it saves the country from sanctions from other countries
 - it will necessarily conflict with other societal values
- B
41. For Robertson and Chirico, the crux of globalization is the
- spread of the world capitalist system
 - transnational capitalist class dominance
 - growing consciousness of people of their common humanity
 - founding of international bodies such as the UN
- C
42. Robertson and Chirico distinguish between
- communist and socialist sources of globalization
 - economic and political sources of globalization
 - objective and subjective sources of globalization
 - democratic and communist sources of globalization
- C
43. From the global field perspective, globalization can be seen as a set of contests
- over economic domination
 - over scarce resources
 - over how we will live our lives and allow others to live theirs
 - over political control of international organizations
- C

True False

- New lead industries create a lot of wealth and gives nations that develop an advantage that lasts forever.
 - True
 - False

B
- New industries lose their advantage when other societies catch up.
 - True
 - False

A
- Once a society has attained world dominance it never loses it.
 - true

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- b. false
B
4. A hegemon can arise from the semi-periphery when that society improves its economy.
a. True
b. False
A
5. A global hegemon, according to the World Systems Theory makes the world more stable.
a. True
b. False
A
6. World Society or world culture theory maintains that there is no central authority in the global society.
a. True
b. False
A
7. Appadurai imagines globalization as flows.
a. True
b. False
A
8. Appadurai's scapes change and are changed by the people and places over which they flow.
a. True
b. False
A
9. Societies may become more similar to one another without any consultation or coordination among them.
a. True
b. False
B
10. Sometimes countries are forced to adopt similar policies because of external coercion.
a. True
b. False
A
11. The idea of human rights is an important element of global culture. This means that all countries agree on exactly what human rights are.
a. True
b. False
B

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12. Rodrik argues for the importance of all countries adopting the same economic policies
- true
 - false
- B
13. Global federalism is not feasible for the foreseeable future, according to Rodrik, because national cultures are still too distinct
- true
 - false
- A
14. According to world systems theories, relations among countries determine their economies more than internal dynamics.
- True
 - False
- A
15. The capitalist world economy spread as more territories were incorporated into larger commodity chains of production.
- True
 - False
- A
16. Theorists agree that ultimately, globalization will bring world peace
- True
 - False
- B
17. Globalization means that countries will be alike
- True
 - False
- B
18. Hegemons provide stability to the world system by establishing rules of trade and the financial system.
- True
 - False
- A

Essay

1. What are the four fractions of the transnational capitalist class? Explain their interdependence.
2. Compare and contrast the statist and non statist models of globalization.
3. Explain Beck's concept of risk and where it comes from?

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4. Why does Rodrick maintain that political democratization is globalizing but globalization also has non democratic effects?
5. What are the four elements of the global field and how are they related?
6. How can the rise of fundamentalism in the latter part of the 20th century be seen both as a rejection of globalization and a form of globalization?
7. Choose three of the sets of theories and discuss how each would address the problem of global poverty or another social issue.