

Chapter 1 The Strategic Context: Foreign Policy Strategy and the Essence of Choice

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In what way did the end of the Cold War leave the world more secure?
 - a. Civil and ethnic conflict were also brought to an end.
 - b. The threat of an all-out nuclear war was diminished.
 - c. Democracy and human rights faced no setbacks directly after the end of the Cold War.
 - d. The United States would no longer engage in warfare.

ANS: B OBJ: Conceptual KEY: Cold War

2. Which of the following statements about the “globalization” agenda is true?
 - a. Globalization was completely and easily reversible.
 - b. The antiglobalization movement was the most extensive and violent foreign policy protest since the anti-Vietnam movement.
 - c. Globalization encountered little resistance and was considered very successful and progressive.
 - d. Globalization was completely separate from issues concerning the global environment, such as the global AIDS crisis.

ANS: B OBJ: Factual KEY: Globalization

3. How did security threats against the United States change after the Cold War?
 - a. External security threats were greatly diminished, allowing the government to focus its energy on other foreign policy issues.
 - b. The U.S. economy became a more prominent concern than foreign security threats against the United States.
 - c. The nature of security threats changed, presenting newer threats like diseases of mass destruction.
 - d. The United States was no longer concerned with threats from abroad.

ANS: C OBJ: Conceptual KEY: Cold War, Change

4. What is one of the most fundamental differences between the international system and domestic political systems?
 - a. The international system lacks a recognized central governing authority and is considered anarchic.
 - b. Domestic politics are considerably more important than international politics.
 - c. The domestic political system is easier to manage and navigate than the international system.
 - d. The two spheres are completely separate.

ANS: A OBJ: Applied KEY: Theory

5. Which of the following is an example of a multipolar system?
 - a. the United States and the USSR during the Cold War
 - b. the European powers during the nineteenth century
 - c. the United States in the post–Cold War international system
 - d. Sparta and Athens in ancient Greece

ANS: B OBJ: Conceptual KEY: Theory

6. What is deterrence?
- the prevention of war by fear of retaliation
 - forcing one's enemy to negotiate
 - launching a full-scale war against another state
 - the fear of international isolation

ANS: A OBJ: Factual KEY: Deterrence, Cold War

7. The metaphor of comparing international politics to a game of billiards best illustrates which concept?
- the importance of anarchy in the international system
 - the influence of the number of poles in a system on state behavior
 - the trade-off between war and peace in foreign policy
 - the way in which a state's position in the international system affects what it can do in its foreign policy

ANS: D OBJ: Applied KEY: Theory, Realism

8. Which of the following is NOT one of the core goals that help define the U.S. national interest?
- power
 - peace
 - prudence
 - principles

ANS: C OBJ: Factual KEY: National Interest

9. What principle does the school of realism emphasize most?
- the importance of power to states
 - the conditions that lead to peace
 - the role of institutions in the international system
 - the influence of domestic actors on foreign policy

ANS: A OBJ: Applied KEY: Theory, Realism

10. Which school of thought views world politics as a "cultivable garden"?
- realism
 - international institutionalism
 - imperialism
 - constructivism

ANS: B OBJ: Factual KEY: Theory, International Institutionalism

11. Which of the following is an example of a policy-focused international institution?
- United Nations
 - Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe
 - International Atomic Energy Agency
 - International Criminal Court

ANS: C OBJ: Applied KEY: Institutions

12. The foreign policy goal of prosperity focuses mainly on:
- economics
 - militarization
 - human rights
 - national defense

ANS: A OBJ: Factual KEY: National Interest, Prosperity

13. Which idea is most closely associated with Democratic Idealism?
- Speak softly and carry a big stick.
 - American exceptionalism
 - the United States as a “peace broker”
 - Might makes right.

ANS: B OBJ: Applied KEY: Theory

14. Who coined the term “soft power”?
- Hobbes
 - Waltz
 - Nye
 - Jefferson

ANS: C OBJ: Factual KEY: Theory

15. Which theory of international relations focuses on diplomacy?
- realism
 - imperialism
 - neoconservatism
 - international institutionalism

ANS: D OBJ: Applied KEY: Theory, International Institutionalism

16. Which concept of the international system do Democratic Idealists promote?
- the global spread of democracy
 - global capitalism
 - competition for power
 - hegemonic stability

ANS: A OBJ: Factual KEY: Theory

17. Which American foreign policy decision demonstrates that core U.S. foreign policy goals can be complementary?
- the Marshall Plan
 - the 2003 Iraq War
 - China policy in 1989
 - Guatemala policy in 1954

ANS: A OBJ: Applied KEY: National Interest

18. Why did the George H. W. Bush administration refuse to revoke China’s most-favored-nation (MFN) status?
- China did not have a record of human rights violations.

- b. The U.S. administration chose to focus on power and prosperity over principles.
- c. The Chinese administration preferred to pursue peace and principles over power.
- d. China was not considered a foreign policy priority.

ANS: B OBJ: Conceptual KEY: China, National Interest

19. Why did the Marshall Plan receive strong support?
- a. It was based on previous and successful U.S. foreign aid programs.
 - b. Americans preferred to stay out of European affairs after World War II.
 - c. It was perceived as serving the full range of U.S. foreign policy goals.
 - d. It reduced American power abroad.

ANS: C OBJ: Factual KEY: National Interest, Cold War

20. The 2003 Iraq War exemplifies the type of situation in which:
- a. there is a deep dissensus over the nature of the national interest
 - b. the core goals of American foreign policy complement each other
 - c. economic priorities are more prevalent than military ones
 - d. the public, the media, and the government are in consensus

ANS: A OBJ: Applied KEY: National Interest

21. The key questions of foreign policy strategy are:
- a. Which institutions and actors within the American political system play what roles? How much influence do they have?
 - b. What role should the president play in American foreign policy? Which decisions will he or she make?
 - c. What is the national interest and how is it best achieved?
 - d. What role should interest groups play in international relations?

ANS: C OBJ: Factual KEY: National Interest

22. The issues of global warming and biodiversity demonstrate that:
- a. security threats were affected by the events of September 11, 2001
 - b. domestic issues have been internationalized
 - c. security threats must be the United States' top priority
 - d. the foreign policy agenda fails to evolve to address new concerns

ANS: B OBJ: Applied KEY: National Interest

23. Thomas Hobbes' *Leviathan* describes the world as:
- a. peaceful and cooperative
 - b. stagnant and unchanging
 - c. dynamic and hopeful
 - d. nasty and brutish

ANS: D OBJ: Factual KEY: Theory, Realism

24. What does the term *poles* refer to in international politics?
- a. the number of major powers in the international system
 - b. the heads of state of major power states
 - c. the number of wars that occur in a given century
 - d. the foreign policy priorities of the United States

ANS: A OBJ: Factual KEY: Theory, Realism

25. Which statement about a unipolar international system is most accurate?
- a. There is more than one major power in the system.
 - b. Several states are vying for hegemony at the same time.
 - c. Peace and stability depend on the primacy of a major power.
 - d. Wars do not occur in a unipolar international system.

ANS: C OBJ: Factual KEY: Theory

26. Realist theory advocates foreign policies that are:
- a. coercive
 - b. diplomatic
 - c. economic
 - d. cooperative

ANS: A OBJ: Applied KEY: Theory, Realism

27. Which of the following is an example of *coercive statecraft*?
- a. offering military assistance
 - b. suspending diplomatic relations
 - c. secretly arranging the overthrow of a foreign ruler
 - d. peaceful civilian protests

ANS: B OBJ: Applied KEY: Theory

28. Which of the following is an example of a wartime alliance?
- a. the United States and France in 1778
 - b. NATO
 - c. SEATO
 - d. the Lend-Lease agreement with Great Britain in 1940–41

ANS: A OBJ: Factual KEY: Alliances

29. Who is Henry Kissinger?
- a. former U.S. secretary of state
 - b. current U.S. secretary of state
 - c. former U.S. vice president
 - d. current U.S. secretary of defense

ANS: A OBJ: Factual KEY: Cold War, Policy Makers

30. How are international institutions able to foster cooperation among states?
- a. They provide states with information.
 - b. They increase transaction costs between states.
 - c. They help states improve their national security programs.
 - d. They help with environmental cleanup near borders.

ANS: A OBJ: Applied KEY: Theory, International Institutionalism

ESSAY

1. Why is foreign policy important? How has foreign policy changed in recent years? What, in your opinion, is the most significant reason one should not underestimate the importance of foreign policy?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

2. How should the national interest be defined? What is the best way to achieve these goals?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

3. This chapter discussed several theories of international relations. Which theory do you believe most accurately describes the current state of international politics? Why? How does this theory compare to other theories of international politics?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

4. What is the essence of choice? How does this affect foreign policy?

ANS:

Answer will vary.