

# Chapter 1

*Student:* \_\_\_\_\_

1. The main actors on the international stage are
  - A. only powerful individuals.
  - B. mainly states and other organizations
  - C. mainly corporations
  - D. only states
  
2. Which of the type of actor on the international stage possesses sovereignty?
  - A. Nongovernmental organizations
  - B. Intergovernmental organizations
  - C. Multinational corporations
  - D. States (countries)
  
3. Approximately what percentage of Americans follow foreign news?
  - A. 20 percent
  - B. 40 percent
  - C. 60 percent
  - D. 80 percent

4. In addition to their human toll, the 9/11 attacks cost the United States roughly how much in destroyed property, lost business earnings, lost wages, and other expenses?
- A. \$1 billion
  - B. \$30 billion
  - C. \$80 billion
  - D. \$150 billion
5. The impact of international economics on domestic societies
- A. continues to increase.
  - B. continues to decrease.
  - C. is beginning to decrease after decades of growth.
  - D. is beginning to increase after decades of contraction.
6. The term "intermestic" is used to emphasize the close relationship between
- A. domestic and local issues.
  - B. national and ethnic issues.
  - C. national and international issues.
  - D. international and ethnic issues.
7. Which country is the world's largest exporter?
- A. India
  - B. China
  - C. Great Britain
  - D. United States

8. Trade employs roughly how many Americans?
- A. 4 million
  - B. 16 million
  - C. 100 million
  - D. none
9. The exportation of large amounts of goods and services from the United States to other countries creates:
- A. a large number of jobs in the United States.
  - B. an increased amount of tension between the United States and countries receiving U.S. exports.
  - C. balanced trade internationally.
  - D. substantial debt for poorer countries.
10. Foreign goods imported by the United States have
- A. made the cost of living more expensive.
  - B. had no impact on U.S. production of similar goods.
  - C. made many common items less expensive.
  - D. had almost no impact on the U.S. economy.

11. In 2006, how much did foreigners own in U.S. investments?

- A. \$6.7 billion
- B. \$12.7 billion
- C. \$12.7 trillion
- D. \$18.7 trillion

12. If foreign investment were not available to finance the U.S. national debt then

- A. interest rates on loans would increase.
- B. there would be no impact on the U.S. economy.
- C. the debt would not be as large.
- D. policy makers would not be as worried about over spending

13. Defense spending makes up what portion of the U.S. government budget?

- A. 5 percent
- B. 10 percent
- C. 20 percent
- D. 40 percent

14. Critics of American defense spending argue that

- A. America should spend more to defend the nation against hostile threats.
- B. America should focus more on terrorist threats.
- C. America spends too much money on defense relative to other societal needs.
- D. there are not enough B-2 bombers to protect the U.S. against attack.

15. In the textbook, the authors make a comparison between defense spending and higher education spending to demonstrate

- A. the one-to-one relationship between reduced defense spending and increased higher education spending.
- B. that the reduction of uniformed personnel, due to cuts in defense spending, has been compensated for by more college student enrolling in ROTC programs to fund their education.
- C. how the elimination of one B-2 bomber might enable thousands of college students to attend college at reduced costs.
- D. that higher education spending could reduce defense spending if more money was put into universities to educate and produce more highly skilled college students.

16. Which statement about military spending and the economy is *not* true?

- A. The proportion of economic resources spent on the military has decreased since the 1980s
- B. Many states and communities see military bases as having economic benefits.
- C. Military spending creates jobs for communities
- D. Policy makers view military spending only as an issue of national security.

17. The rising global population is

- A. putting pressure on global resources.
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18. Which gas is commonly associated with the theoretical concept known as "global warming?"

- A. nitrogen
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19. The sharp increase in the number of new melanoma cases is a result of

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21. According to UN figures, civilians accounted for what percentage of war deaths during the 1990s?

- A. 15 percent
- B. 35 percent
- C. 55 percent
- D. 85 percent

22. Which statement is *not* true about how the U.S. military is staffed?

- A. Today the U.S. military is staffed through volunteers.
- B. A large portion of the military is made up of college-age individuals.
- C. Women are increasingly serving in combat situations.
- D. If the draft were reinstated women would not be drafted because of opposition in the U.S. population to the idea.

23. Of the American troops killed during the war in Vietnam, what percentage was of college-age?

- A. 54 percent
- B. 64 percent
- C. 74 percent
- D. 84 percent

24. One way that average individuals can directly influence policies at home and abroad is through

- A. consumer boycotts.
- B. political apathy.
- C. the development of international treaties.
- D. war.

25. Consumer boycotts have brought about change in all of the following areas *except* which area?

- A. global warming
- B. clothing manufacturing
- C. footwear manufacturing
- D. tuna fishing

26. Which of these international issues was decided through direct voting (referendum)?

- A. ratification of the EU constitution by its member-states
- B. Montenegro's declaration of independence from Serbia
- C. Panama's decision to upgrade its canal
- D. all of the above

27. The authors are quite clear that

- A. individuals cannot make an impact in international politics.
- B. there are many small ways individuals can impact international politics.
- C. only dramatic actions really influence policy makers on international politics.
- D. becoming a policy maker is the only guaranteed way to make a difference in international politics.

28. Realism and liberalism can best be described as

- A. methods of description.
- B. theories used by political scientists to understand world events.
- C. means to predict realistic and liberal outcomes of events.
- D. the ideologies of Democrats and Republicans.

29. In international relations, liberal theory

- A. neatly matches with the Democratic Party.
- B. neatly matches with the Republican Party.
- C. could be described as an optimistic theory.
- D. could be described as an "unrealistic" theory.



30. According to the book, most people could be classified as

- A. realists.
- B. liberals.
- C. a mixture of realists and liberals.
- D. issue specific in their theoretical approach.

31. Which trait would be readily associated with realists?

- A. belief that humans have an inherent dark side
- B. optimistic
- C. a great deal of political trust.
- D. belief that international relations is ruthless but can change

32. Which theorists maintain that human conflict is inevitable?

- A. realists
- B. liberals
- C. feminists
- D. constructivists

33. Realists trace their intellectual lineage to which philosopher?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. Aristotle
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

34. The core of the disagreement between the two main theoretical schools of international politics—liberalism and realism—consists of

- A. a divergence over the application of ideas, not necessarily the ideas themselves.
- B. the fact that liberals never favor war and realists always favor war.
- C. a disagreement over the very nature of political humankind.
- D. a divergence that is mainly reflective of that between political conservatives and political liberals.

35. Which philosopher made this statement: "[I]f any two men desire the same thing, which nevertheless they cannot both enjoy, they become enemies and ...endeavor to destroy or subdue one another."

- A. Rousseau
- B. Hobbes
- C. Marx
- D. Hegel

36. The main difference between neorealists and classical realists is that

- A. classical realists focus on human nature and neorealists focus on anarchy.
- B. classical realists study historical cases and neorealists study current events.
- C. unlike classical realists, neorealists take technology into account in their theories.
- D. unlike classical realists, neorealists focus on policy rather than theory.

37. Which theory emphasizes a cooperative approach to international relations?

- A. liberalism
- B. realism
- C. economic structuralism
- D. neorealism

38. Liberals often trace their intellectual heritage back to which philosopher?

- A. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Hans Morgenthau
- D. Thomas Hobbes

39. Which of the following best characterizes the beliefs of neoliberals?

- A. They believe that political struggle among humans is inevitable.
- B. The international system is not dominated by sovereign states.
- C. The best path for cooperation is an emphasis on international organizations.
- D. They are skeptical about the ability of international organizations to promote cooperation.

40. Which of the following is *not* associated with realism?

- A. might makes right
- B. globalism
- C. self-interest
- D. pessimism about human nature

41. What is the realist perspective on war?

- A. War is an effective tool for even minor policy goals.
- B. War is not usually as effective as cooperation through international institutions.
- C. A country should carefully consider going to war, weighing both the importance of its goals and its military capacity to achieve those goals.
- D. A country should only consider its policy objectives in making the decision to wage war.

42. Realists are most interested in:

- A. gender issues.
- B. the environment.
- C. power and self-preservation.
- D. building a better world.

43. Morality from a realist perspective would involve

- A. securing a basic standard of living for people everywhere.
- B. securing the safety and prosperity of a nation's own citizens.
- C. engaging in international cooperation.
- D. imposing a state's view of what is morally right on weaker states.

44. Which of the following issues is *most* likely to concern realists?

- A. sustainable human development.
- B. human rights
- C. national security
- D. creating cooperative international organizations

45. It is *true* that liberals

- A. believe that an ethical policy works against the national interest.
- B. believe that foreign policy should be based on cooperative and ethical standards.
- C. are usually out of touch with reality.
- D. believe that the tenets of realism have no place in foreign policy.

46. Most people would agree that President Woodrow Wilson was a

- A. realist.
- B. nationalist.
- C. liberal.
- D. pessimist.

47. Though willing to use military force in Iraq without UN approval, President Bush's rhetoric on the spread of democracy most closely resembles that of which theoretical perspective?

- A. liberalism
- B. realism
- C. feminism
- D. nationalism

48. Which U.S. president invoked liberal arguments to justify foreign policy choices?

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. Bill Clinton
- C. George W. Bush
- D. all of the above

49. According to the authors, when it comes to the "national interest," liberals tend to

- A. ignore the concept completely.
- B. focus only on policies that advance the national interest.
- C. to take a larger view that recognizes that the future of one's country is linked to the future of the world as a whole.
- D. view the concept as unimportant for powerful states.

50. According to realpolitik,

- A. human nature is basically good.
- B. progress in international relations is an achievable goal.
- C. power is the most important consideration in international relations.
- D. pragmatism is a foolish approach to politics.

51. Ronald Regan's policy of "peace through strength" is an example of

- A. liberalism.
- B. realpolitik.
- C. war mongering.
- D. globalization.

52. Some theories have a zero-sum perspective of political stakes, while others believe stakes are non-zero-sum. Which of the following two theories agree with respect to the nature of political stakes in the world?

- A. realism and constructivism
- B. realism and liberalism
- C. liberalism and constructivism
- D. realism and feminism

53. Liberals believe that all of the following are leading toward a more cooperative future *except*

- A. spread of nuclear weapons.
- B. increased economic interdependency among countries.
- C. mounting damage to the global ecosystem
- D. the rise of international terrorism.

54. The European Union is most likely to be favored by

- A. neoliberals.
- B. neorealists.
- C. realists.
- D. none of the major theories.

55. In joining the European Union, member-states did all of the following *except*

- A. give up some political sovereignty.
- B. adopt uniform laws.
- C. give up some economic authority.
- D. become more interdependent.

56. The belief that states, just like individuals, can learn to form cooperative societies without giving up their individuality is known as

- A. neoliberalism.
- B. neorealism.
- C. rational actor model.
- D. traditional liberalism.

57. Liberals view the use of force as

- A. an antiquated realist tool that should never be used.
- B. acceptable to stop grave human rights violations.
- C. especially important in a nuclear age.
- D. historically a successful feature of international politics.

58. Liberals consider the application of "power" to be

- A. the best means available given the present political situation.
- B. the only available option in light of the new war on terror.
- C. an inevitable part of international politics.
- D. the perpetuation of a cycle of violence and misery.



59. The approach to international politics that remains *most* dominant in the United States is

- A. liberalism.
- B. political economy.
- C. globalism.
- D. realism.

60. The most common traits of relations between states have been

- A. suspicion, rivalry, and tension.
- B. self-sacrifice and cooperation.
- C. liberal and altruistic.
- D. motivated by self-interest.

61. In comparison to other countries, Americans are among the most educated about foreign affairs.

True   False

62. After the September 11 attacks, it is almost certain that Americans will show a greater desire to gain knowledge about world affairs.

True   False

63. The United States is the world's largest exporter.

True   False

64. Changes in international financial markets affect only wealthy Americans.

True   False

65. In FY 2009, military spending accounted for about 5% of the U.S. government budget.

True False

66. Today, the United States spends a greater percent of its economy on the military than at any point in U.S. history.

True False

67. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) predicts that the world population will actually decrease in the next 50 years.

True False

68. One unfortunate element of modern war has been the increased number of civilian casualties.

True False

69. Direct action attracts attention but seldom changes policy.

True False

70. There is little individuals can do to make a difference in world politics.

True False

71. Realists believe that conflict is generally inevitable.

True False

72. Realists and liberals are similar in that they are both suspicious of international cooperation.

True False

73. In no instance would a liberal advocate the use of military force.

True False

74. Everyone is either a realist or liberal.

True False

75. It is fairly clear that liberalism will play little role in the future of international politics.

True False

76. List three different types of actors on the "world stage."

77. List three ways in which world politics affects personal economic conditions.

78. How might foreign imports affect the U.S. economy?

79. How does international trade benefit the U.S. economy?

80. Why are levels of defense spending connected to a society more generally?

81. Why should Americans be concerned about the world's population?

82. How has the nature of transnational disease changed from historical patterns?

83. What are the causes and consequences of global warming?

84. How can average Americans make a difference in world politics?

85. Name the two major theoretical orientations or paths described in the book.

86. What are some of the basic assumptions of realism?

87. What are some of the basic assumptions of liberalism?

88. How do realists and neorealists differ in their views of the source of conflict?

89. How do liberals and neoliberals differ in their views of what is needed for cooperation to take place?
90. What are some recent trends in world politics that support liberal beliefs?
91. The authors describe a number of different types of actors on the international stage. Select three types of actors and explain their role on the international stage.



92. How are the actors in global politics interconnected? What are some examples of events and conditions in one country that affect persons living elsewhere?
93. What are some of the effects that the reduction of defense spending would have on the domestic economy?
94. Discuss some of the ways in which your quality of life might be affected by global environmental problems.

95. Discuss two ways in which voting can influence international policy. Provide an example for each.
96. How have U.S. presidents differed in their theoretical approaches to international politics. Identify three U.S. presidents and argue how their policies could be characterized as either realist, liberal, or a mix.
97. Theories help shape how observers perceive political events. How might a realist interpret a particular event differently than a liberal or constructivist?

98. Compare realist and liberal attitudes on the various actors on the international stage, including individuals, states, and international organizations. How are these attitudes similar? How are they different?
99. Identify what you consider to be the most critical issue in world politics today. Suggest how a realist and a liberal might approach this issue differently
100. Compare and contrast realist and idealist conceptions of human nature.

101. What is your own perspective on world politics? Do you agree more with realism, liberalism, postmodernism, feminism, or one of the economic theories? (In crafting your answer, be sure to compare your choice against at least two other theories.)

# Chapter 1 Key

1. The main actors on the international stage are

(p. 1)

- A. only powerful individuals.
- B.** mainly states and other organizations
- C. mainly corporations
- D. only states

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #1*

2. Which of the type of actor on the international stage possesses sovereignty?

(p. 1-2)

- A. Nongovernmental organizations
- B.** Intergovernmental organizations
- C. Multinational corporations
- D. States (countries)

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #2*

3. Approximately what percentage of Americans follow foreign news?

(p. 5)

- A. 20 percent
- B.** 40 percent
- C. 60 percent
- D. 80 percent

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #3*

4. In addition to their human toll, the 9/11 attacks cost the United States roughly how much in destroyed property, lost business earnings, lost wages, and other expenses?  
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- A. \$1 billion
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*Boyer - Chapter 01 #4*

5. The impact of international economics on domestic societies  
(p. 6)

- A. continues to increase.
- B. continues to decrease.
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*Boyer - Chapter 01 #5*

6. The term "intermestic" is used to emphasize the close relationship between  
(p. 5-6)

- A. domestic and local issues.
- B. national and ethnic issues.
- C. national and international issues.
- D. international and ethnic issues.

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #6*

7. Which country is the world's largest exporter?

(p. 6)

- A. India
- B. China
- C. Great Britain
- D. United States

Boyer - Chapter 01 #7

8. Trade employs roughly how many Americans?

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- C. 100 million
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Boyer - Chapter 01 #8

9. The exportation of large amounts of goods and services from the United States to other countries creates:

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- A. a large number of jobs in the United States.
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Boyer - Chapter 01 #9

10. Foreign goods imported by the United States have

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #10

11. In 2006, how much did foreigners own in U.S. investments?

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #11

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #12



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*Boyer - Chapter 01 #13*

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*Boyer - Chapter 01 #14*

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #16

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #18

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #21

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #22

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- D. war.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #24

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #25

26. Which of these international issues was decided through direct voting (referendum)?

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #26

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #27

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #28

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #29

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #30

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- B. optimistic
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- D. belief that international relations is ruthless but can change

Boyer - Chapter 01 #31

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- A. realists
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- C. feminists
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Boyer - Chapter 01 #32

33. Realists trace their intellectual lineage to which philosopher?

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- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. Aristotle
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Boyer - Chapter 01 #33

34. The core of the disagreement between the two main theoretical schools of international politics—liberalism and realism—consists of

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #34



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B. Hobbes

C. Marx

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #35

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #36

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B. realism

C. economic structuralism

D. neorealism

Boyer - Chapter 01 #37

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Boyer - Chapter 01 #38

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- D. They are skeptical about the ability of international organizations to promote cooperation.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #39

40. Which of the following is *not* associated with realism?

(p. 18-19)

- A. might makes right
- B. globalism
- C. self-interest
- D. pessimism about human nature

Boyer - Chapter 01 #40

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- A. War is an effective tool for even minor policy goals.
- B. War is not usually as effective as cooperation through international institutions.
- C. A country should carefully consider going to war, weighing both the importance of its goals and its military capacity to achieve those goals.
- D. A country should only consider its policy objectives in making the decision to wage war.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #41

42. Realists are most interested in:

(p. 18)

- A. gender issues.
- B. the environment.
- C. power and self-preservation.
- D. building a better world.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #42

43. Morality from a realist perspective would involve

(p. 18)

- A. securing a basic standard of living for people everywhere.
- B. securing the safety and prosperity of a nation's own citizens.
- C. engaging in international cooperation.
- D. imposing a state's view of what is morally right on weaker states.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #43

44. Which of the following issues is *most* likely to concern realists?

(p. 18-19)

- A. sustainable human development.
- B. human rights
- C. national security
- D. creating cooperative international organizations

Boyer - Chapter 01 #44

45. It is *true* that liberals

(p. 19-20)

- A. believe that an ethical policy works against the national interest.
- B. believe that foreign policy should be based on cooperative and ethical standards.
- C. are usually out of touch with reality.
- D. believe that the tenets of realism have no place in foreign policy.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #45

46. Most people would agree that President Woodrow Wilson was a

(p. 20)

- A. realist.
- B. nationalist.
- C. liberal.
- D. pessimist.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #46

47. Though willing to use military force in Iraq without UN approval, President Bush's rhetoric on the spread of democracy most closely resembles that of which theoretical perspective?

(p. 20)

- A. liberalism
- B. realism
- C. feminism
- D. nationalism

Boyer - Chapter 01 #47

48. Which U.S. president invoked liberal arguments to justify foreign policy choices?

(p. 20)

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. Bill Clinton
- C. George W. Bush
- D. all of the above

Boyer - Chapter 01 #48

49. According to the authors, when it comes to the "national interest," liberals tend to

(p. 20)

- A. ignore the concept completely.
- B. focus only on policies that advance the national interest.
- C. to take a larger view that recognizes that the future of one's country is linked to the future of the world as a whole.
- D. view the concept as unimportant for powerful states.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #49

50. According to realpolitik,

(p. 18)

- A. human nature is basically good.
- B. progress in international relations is an achievable goal.
- C. power is the most important consideration in international relations.
- D. pragmatism is a foolish approach to politics.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #50

51. Ronald Regan's policy of "peace through strength" is an example of

(p. 18)

- A. liberalism.
- B. realpolitik.
- C. war mongering.
- D. globalization.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #51

52. Some theories have a zero-sum perspective of political stakes, while others believe stakes are non-zero-sum. Which of the following two theories agree with respect to the nature of political stakes in the world?

(p. 16)

- A. realism and constructivism
- B. realism and liberalism
- C. liberalism and constructivism
- D. realism and feminism

Boyer - Chapter 01 #52

53. Liberals believe that all of the following are leading toward a more cooperative future *except*  
(p. 21)

- A. spread of nuclear weapons.
- B. increased economic interdependency among countries.
- C. mounting damage to the global ecosystem
- D. the rise of international terrorism.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #53

54. The European Union is most likely to be favored by  
(p. 22)

- A. neoliberals.
- B. neorealists.
- C. realists.
- D. none of the major theories.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #54

55. In joining the European Union, member-states did all of the following *except*  
(p. 22)

- A. give up some political sovereignty.
- B. adopt uniform laws.
- C. give up some economic authority.
- D. become more interdependent.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #55

56. The belief that states, just like individuals, can learn to form cooperative societies without giving up their individuality is known as

(p. 22)

- A. neoliberalism.
- B. neorealism.
- C. rational actor model.
- D. traditional liberalism.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #56

57. Liberals view the use of force as

(p. 22)

- A. an antiquated realist tool that should never be used.
- B. acceptable to stop grave human rights violations.
- C. especially important in a nuclear age.
- D. historically a successful feature of international politics.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #57

58. Liberals consider the application of "power" to be

(p. 22)

- A. the best means available given the present political situation.
- B. the only available option in light of the new war on terror.
- C. an inevitable part of international politics.
- D. the perpetuation of a cycle of violence and misery.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #58



59. The approach to international politics that remains *most* dominant in the United States is

(p. 22-23)

- A. liberalism.
- B. political economy.
- C. globalism.
- D. realism.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #59

60. The most common traits of relations between states have been

(p. 23)

- A. suspicion, rivalry, and tension.
- B. self-sacrifice and cooperation.
- C. liberal and altruistic.
- D. motivated by self-interest.

Boyer - Chapter 01 #60

61. In comparison to other countries, Americans are among the most educated about foreign affairs.

(p. 5)

FALSE

Boyer - Chapter 01 #61

62. After the September 11 attacks, it is almost certain that Americans will show a greater desire to gain knowledge about world affairs.

(p. 5)

FALSE

Boyer - Chapter 01 #62

63. The United States is the world's largest exporter.

(p. 6)

**TRUE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #63*

64. Changes in international financial markets affect only wealthy Americans.

(p. 6-7)

**FALSE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #64*

65. In FY 2009, military spending accounted for about 5% of the U.S. government budget.

(p. 7)

**FALSE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #65*

66. Today, the United States spends a greater percent of its economy on the military than at any point in U.S. history.

(p. 7)

**FALSE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #66*

67. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) predicts that the world population will actually decrease in the next 50 years.

(p. 9)

**FALSE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #67*

68. One unfortunate element of modern war has been the increased number of civilian casualties.  
(p. 11)

**TRUE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #68*

69. Direct action attracts attention but seldom changes policy.  
(p. 12)

**FALSE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #69*

70. There is little individuals can do to make a difference in world politics.  
(p. 12)

**FALSE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #70*

71. Realists believe that conflict is generally inevitable.  
(p. 17)

**TRUE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #71*

72. Realists and liberals are similar in that they are both suspicious of international cooperation.  
(p. 18)

**FALSE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #72*

73. In no instance would a liberal advocate the use of military force.  
(p. 22)

**FALSE**

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #73*

74. Everyone is either a realist or liberal.

(p. 17)

**FALSE**

Boyer - Chapter 01 #74

75. It is fairly clear that liberalism will play little role in the future of international politics.

(p. 23)

**FALSE**

Boyer - Chapter 01 #75

76. List three different types of actors on the "world stage."

*States, IGOs, NGOs, multinational corporations, or individuals*

Boyer - Chapter 01 #76

77. List three ways in which world politics affects personal economic conditions.

*Number of jobs available, interest rates, domestic allocation of resources, dependent on foreign sources for vital resources*

Boyer - Chapter 01 #77

78. How might foreign imports affect the U.S. economy?

*They may cost jobs, lower prices of many goods, raise the standard of living*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #78*

79. How does international trade benefit the U.S. economy?

*Exports create jobs domestically, low price imports can raise the standard of living*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #79*

80. Why are levels of defense spending connected to a society more generally?

*More spent on defense means less for private use and other government spending; many jobs depend upon the defense industry; 16.1 percent of the U.S. budget was spent on defense in 2001*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #80*

81. Why should Americans be concerned about the world's population?

*The rapid rate of population growth threatens to change the quality of life as we know it because of pressures on limited resources.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #81*

82. How has the nature of transnational disease changed from historical patterns?

*The increase in transportation has made the spread of disease a much more rapid process. Also, international organizations and national health infrastructure can help to better manage disease.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #82*

83. What are the causes and consequences of global warming?

*Burning fossil fuels increases carbon dioxide, which warms the atmosphere. This melts ice caps, raises sea levels, heats the oceans, and causes dramatic windstorms.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #83*

84. How can average Americans make a difference in world politics?

*Direct action, voting for candidates, direct voting, protesting, joining issue-oriented groups, donating money, participating in political polls, letter writing campaigns, and so on*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #84*

85. Name the two major theoretical orientations or paths described in the book.

*(Neo)realism, (neo)liberalism*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #85*

86. What are some of the basic assumptions of realism?

*Emphasis on power, international system characterized by anarchy and conflict; human nature is characterized as darkly pessimistic and fearful about survival; time is static.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #86*

87. What are some of the basic assumptions of liberalism?

*Optimism about human nature, belief in the possibility of greater cooperation, concern with human betterment, emphasis on justice/morality; time (history) is evolutionary.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #87*

88. How do realists and neorealists differ in their views of the source of conflict?

*Realists emphasize human nature, neorealists emphasize the anarchy in the international system.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #88*

89. How do liberals and neoliberals differ in their views of what is needed for cooperation to take place?

*Liberals believe states can overcome obstacles and cooperate the way the international system currently is. Neoliberals believe that given the anarchic nature of the system strong and effective international institutions are necessary for cooperation.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #89*

90. What are some recent trends in world politics that support liberal beliefs?

*Growth of interdependence, countries surrendering some of their sovereignty to international bodies, greater powers of the European Union*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #90*

91. The authors describe a number of different types of actors on the international stage. Select three types of actors and explain their role on the international stage.

*States—main actors, have sovereignty; promote interests; some powerful and some weak. IGOs—coordinate the actions of states. Some global, some regional. NGOs—groups organized that act on the international stage, but are not states. MNCs—corporations that move capital throughout the international system.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #91*



92. How are the actors in global politics interconnected? What are some examples of events and conditions in one country that affect persons living elsewhere?

*Economic interconnectedness is the most obvious component of a good answer, but specific issues related to the environment, global conflict, resources, and monetary factors should also be discussed.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #92*

93. What are some of the effects that the reduction of defense spending would have on the domestic economy?

*Such cuts might allow governments to channel more resources to domestic problems or sectors, like higher education. If the country has a large defense sector, as does the United States, cuts in defense spending may lead to many layoffs, and so on.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #93*

94. Discuss some of the ways in which your quality of life might be affected by global environmental problems.

*World population growth puts intense pressure on natural, personal, and governmental resources; increased pollution causes continued and increased environmental decay, extinction of many species of plants and animals, increase in pollution-related health problems, global warming and its consequences, leading to a widespread decline of the quality of life.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #94*

95. Discuss two ways in which voting can influence international policy. Provide an example for each.

*Voting for candidates (for example, Israeli, Russian, U.S. elections), voting for independence (for example, East Timor, Croatia, Ukraine, Quebec, Puerto Rico), direct voting on joining or leaving international organizations (for example, Hungary, and NATO; Sweden and IMF, World Bank; Austria, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland and EU).*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #95*

96. How have U.S. presidents differed in their theoretical approaches to international politics. Identify three U.S. presidents and argue how their policies could be characterized as either realist, liberal, or a mix.

*Barack Obama—mix of realism (negotiating with Iran) and liberalism (closing Guantanamo Bay). George W. Bush—promote democracy (liberalism) and ousting Saddam Hussein without UN approval (realist). Bill Clinton—Kosovo and Bosnia campaigns to stop human rights abuses (liberalism). George Bush Sr.—1991 Gulf War practicalism in not ousting Hussein (realism) and humanitarian effort in Somalia (liberalism). Reagan—Peace through strength.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #96*

97. Theories help shape how observers perceive political events. How might a realist interpret a particular event differently than a liberal or constructivist?

*Realism—main focus is on power and national security. Liberalism—main focus is on cooperation, norms, and interconnectedness.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #97*

98. Compare realist and liberal attitudes on the various actors on the international stage, including individuals, states, and international organizations. How are these attitudes similar? How are they different?

*Realism is primarily state-centric and emphasizes the security of states. Liberalism looks at states as well as international organization and how states are able to achieve greater cooperation both on their own and through facilitation by international organizations. (Note: students may use this question as an opportunity to compare realism and liberalism more broadly.)*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #98*

99. Identify what you consider to be the most critical issue in world politics today. Suggest how a realist and a liberal might approach this issue differently

*Problems listed will vary but may include such issues as nuclear war, global warming, pollution, and economic crises. Suggestions should make clear the distinctions between the different levels of analysis.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #99*

100. Compare and contrast realist and idealist conceptions of human nature.

*Realism—follows Hobbes, pessimistic view of humankind, humans as self-interested actors, believes that conflict is inevitable; Idealism—follows Rousseau, optimistic about human nature, humans can be altruistic, cooperation possible.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #100*

101. What is your own perspective on world politics? Do you agree more with realism, liberalism, postmodernism, feminism, or one of the economic theories? (In crafting your answer, be sure to compare your choice against at least two other theories.)

*Students should demonstrate knowledge of at least three theories, and how they are different from one another. Their perspectives, of course, will vary, but any answer should be fine as long as it is appropriately substantiated.*

*Boyer - Chapter 01 #101*

# Chapter 1 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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