

CHAPTER 1 World Politics: Analysis, Choice, and Constraint

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following did NOT lead to the rapid deterioration of the American-Russian alliance during World War II?
 - a. The advancement of French troops into Germany
 - b. The growing disagreements over the rebuilding and occupation of Eastern Europe
 - c. The possession of the nuclear bomb by the United States
 - d. The death of President Franklin Roosevelt

ANS: A REF: 4–5

2. Why was there so little discussion about whether the bomb should be used in World War II?
 - a. Moral and legal restrictions of warfare were few.
 - b. Soviet-American alliance was deteriorating.
 - c. The bomb would help limit potential Russian intrusions into portions of East Asia.
 - d. All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 5

3. In the early 1980s, many East Asian countries were characterized as “emerging markets” for their policies of
 - a. education reform.
 - b. trade protection.
 - c. financial deregulation.
 - d. labor security.

ANS: C REF: 5

4. What are the two main explanations for the Asian financial crisis?
 - a. Manipulative foreign direct investment; World Bank loans
 - b. Structural adjustment requirements of loans; weak banking system
 - c. Authoritarian political practices; financial deregulation
 - d. Currency devaluation; massive corporate bailouts

ANS: C REF: 6–7

5. The Asian financial crisis resulted from
 - a. poor regulation.
 - b. high corporate debt.
 - c. exodus of foreign capital.
 - d. all of the above.

ANS: D REF: 6–7

6. Some believe that the 9/11 attacks ushered in a period in world politics defined by
 - a. unchecked American power and sustained U.S.-led “war on terrorism”.
 - b. American neo-isolationist policies and global retreat.
 - c. a new period of global market capitalism and economic growth.
 - d. unwavering coalition building between the world’s most powerful states.

ANS: A REF: 10

7. al Qaeda’s attack on the World Trade Center was an example of
 - a. asymmetric warfare.
 - b. civil war.
 - c. guerrilla insurgency.
 - d. military incursion.

ANS: A REF: 10

8. What was the new element in the Bush administration's war on terror?
- It holds nation-states accountable for harboring terrorist groups.
 - It rests only those decisions passed through the United Nation's Security Council.
 - It seizes assets of nation-states who harbor terrorist groups.
 - It calls for strict sanctions of nation-states who harbor terrorist groups.

ANS: A REF: 10

9. In a well-known article, J. David Singer introduced the idea of levels of analysis and discussed two broad perspectives:
- governments and society.
 - international system and nation-state.
 - individuals and roles decision-makers' play.
 - governments and nation-states.

ANS: B REF: 11

10. Which level of analysis provides a better view of patterns and generalizations in world politics?
- International system
 - Nation-state
 - Individual actor
 - None of the above

ANS: A REF: 11

11. Which level of analysis provides a better view of depth and intensity in world politics?
- International system
 - Nation-state
 - Individual actor
 - None of the above

ANS: B REF: 12

12. Of the levels of analysis given below, the most micro level approach to understanding international relations is the
- individual decisionmaker.
 - economic policy.
 - domestic society.
 - global society.

ANS: A REF: 12

13. The level of analysis focusing on individual decisionmakers attempts to
- understand the effect of their roles in the societal or political system on their decisions.
 - understand the effect of their education and socialization, personality traits, or physical health on their decisions.
 - inform decisionmakers about world events so as to enable them to make better decisions.
 - understand the society in which they live because this allows us to better understand their decisions.

ANS: B REF: 13

14. Factors such as education and socialization of decisionmakers are
- relatively unimportant for determining outcomes in world politics.
 - part of the individual level of analysis.
 - the strongest determinants of foreign policy outcomes.
 - part of the role level of analysis.

ANS: B REF: 13

15. The level of analysis stressing on the governmental structure attempts to

- a. transform authoritarian governmental structures into democratic structures.
- b. understand how governmental structures are formed.
- c. understand the opportunities and constraints placed on the decisionmaker due to the structure of the government.
- d. why dictatorships fall.

ANS: C REF: 14

16. The level of analysis that is appropriate for understanding Gorbachev's inability to maintain political control after the reforms is
- a. decisionmakers level.
 - b. political level.
 - c. domestic society level.
 - d. global society level.

ANS: C REF: 14

17. Which level of analysis suggests that a democratic system of government plays a crucial role in explaining world politics?
- a. Decisionmakers level
 - b. Domestic society level
 - c. Political ideology level
 - d. Global society level

ANS: B REF: 14–15

18. Examining a country's material resources is an important component of which level of analysis?
- a. Decisionmakers level
 - b. Geological level
 - c. Domestic society level
 - d. Global society level

ANS: C REF: 14–15

19. The level of analysis that focuses on the characteristics of the domestic society attempts to
- a. discover which societies are most susceptible to authoritarian regimes.
 - b. understand the characteristics that make some societies poor and others rich.
 - c. understand the characteristics that make some societies authoritarian and others democratic.
 - d. understand the opportunities and constraints placed on the decisionmaker due to resources, capabilities, expectations, and economic and political organization of the society in which the decisionmaker lives.

ANS: D REF: 14–15

20. The level of analysis most appropriate for understanding public support for the U.S. war against the Taliban in Afghanistan is the
- a. decisionmakers level.
 - b. domestic society level.
 - c. global society level.
 - d. public-opinion level.

ANS: B REF: 15

21. Cultural support for equal rights between men and women led to U.S. support for the war
- a. against al Qaeda in Iraq.
 - b. against the Taliban in Afghanistan.
 - c. against the Contras in Nicaragua.
 - d. against FARC in Colombia.

ANS: B REF: 15

22. The level of analysis focusing on the world system attempts to
- a. understand the ongoing relations and patterns of interactions among states.
 - b. explain the popularity of democracies over authoritarian regimes.
 - c. understand world politics in the context of global leaders.

d. describe the activities of states with respect to one another.

ANS: A REF: 15

23. Of the levels of analysis given below, the most macro level approach to understanding international relations is the

- a. individual decisionmaker.
- b. domestic society.
- c. global society.
- d. universal system.

ANS: C REF: 15–16

24. The level of analysis that focuses on the distribution of capabilities, state resources, and status in international relations is

- a. international relations.
- b. the global society.
- c. the decisionmakers.
- d. the domestic society.

ANS: B REF: 15–16

25. In addition to acting on behalf of nation-states, decisionmakers in world politics act on behalf of

- a. transnational organizations.
- b. private organizations.
- c. parts of government.
- d. all of the above.

ANS: D REF: 16

26. An example of an international nongovernmental organization is

- a. Amnesty International.
- b. the Department of Defense.
- c. the United Nations.
- d. the Democratic Party.

ANS: A REF: 16

27. Which of the following is the most significant single type of actor in international relations?

- a. Terrorist
- b. Nation-state
- c. Multinational corporation
- d. None of the above

ANS: B REF: 16

28. An example of a subgroup in a nation-state is

- a. the Kurds.
- b. Yugoslavia.
- c. the International Court of Justice.
- d. Merrill-Lynch.

ANS: A REF: 17

29. A world in which non-state actors coexist and interact with state actors is known as a

- a. global institution.
- b. terrorist cell.
- c. multinational corporation.
- d. multicentric model.

ANS: D REF: 17

30. Opportunity depends on

- a. constraints, resources, and choices.
- b. environment, resources, and awareness.
- c. intelligence, ability, and information.
- d. resources, constraints, and willingness.

ANS: B REF: 18

31. Willingness depends on

- a. opportunity and capability.
- b. opportunity and perception.
- c. choice and perception.
- d. capability and choice.

ANS: C

REF: 19

32. Skilled diplomats understand that
- war is inevitable.
 - economic competition drives foreign policy.
 - external and internal constraints exist and change.
 - two factors determine an actor's choice from the menu.

ANS: C

REF: 20

ESSAY

1. What strategic considerations contributed to President Harry Truman's decision to use the atomic bomb on Japan in World War II?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

2. Explain the current international conditions that aided the hijackers in the 9/11 attacks.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

3. How did both domestic and international factors contribute to the Asian financial crisis?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

4. What are the three levels of analyses? Is one more significant for explaining outcomes in world politics?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

5. Why is "world politics" a more appropriate term to explain the international climate we live in today?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.