

CHAPTER 2 Thinking about World Politics: Theory and Reality

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. It is argued that peace in Europe between the Napoleonic Wars and World War I was kept by
- President Wilson placing U.S. troops on alert in Europe.
 - a systemic balance of power.
 - the League of Nations conference.
 - the UN Security Council resolutions.

ANS: B REF: 21

2. One of the major conclusions reached by liberals after World War I was that
- idealism was not a strong basis for maintaining peace.
 - the League of Nations system was fatally flawed.
 - the balance-of-power system was fatally flawed.
 - the nation-state system was fatally flawed.

ANS: C REF: 21

3. After World War I, President Woodrow Wilson advocated the establishment of the
- Organization of American States and a balance-of-power system.
 - United Nations with a veto power for major powers.
 - League of Nations and other institutions of international law.
 - International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

ANS: C REF: 22

4. After World War II, liberal reformers emphasized the creation of a new
- balance of power system.
 - society of states.
 - realpolitik*.
 - self-help system.

ANS: B REF: 22

5. Which of the following was never a member of the League of Nations?
- United Kingdom
 - France
 - Russia
 - United States

ANS: D REF: 22

6. After World War II, the liberals advocated the establishment of
- the UN and a balance-of-power system.
 - NATO and a balance-of-power system.
 - the UN and the spread of democracy.
 - the Warsaw Pact to promote socialism and defeat capitalist imperialism.

ANS: C REF: 22

7. Nation-states are by far the most important organizations in world politics, according to
- liberals.
 - radicals.
 - realists.
 - transnationalists.

ANS: C REF: 22

8. Realists argue that international organizations like the UN are

- a. important organizations that promote and maintain world peace.
- b. important organizations because they promote justice and equality among all powers.
- c. only as important as their most powerful members wish them to be.
- d. fronts for communist and socialist expansion.

ANS: C REF: 22

9. Liberalism is good at explaining
- a. realpolitik.
 - b. the competitive self-interest of states.
 - c. fights and threats among actors in the system.
 - d. international environmental cooperation.

ANS: D REF: 22

10. Which of the following schools assumes that most nation-states are rational, unitary actors pursuing goals of national interest, irrespective of their form of government or type of economic organization?
- a. Liberalism
 - b. Radicalism
 - c. Realist
 - d. Transnationalism

ANS: C REF: 22

11. Which of the following schools stress the apparent rise in economic cooperation in the international?
- a. Liberalism
 - b. Radicalism
 - c. Realism
 - d. Transnationalism

ANS: A REF: 22

12. Realists insisted that nation-state behavior can be best explained by
- a. the advancement of international organizations.
 - b. the anarchic nature of the international system.
 - c. the good-will of leaders.
 - d. democratic values.

ANS: B REF: 23

13. According to realists, people are
- a. naïve.
 - b. inclined toward cooperation.
 - c. self-interested.
 - d. inclined toward violence.

ANS: C REF: 23

14. Which of the following schools argues that governments pursue not abstract national interest but the interest of dominant class or classes?
- a. Liberalism
 - b. Radicalism
 - c. Realist
 - d. Transnationalism

ANS: B REF: 23

15. Which of the following two schools share the conviction that people are rational and are motivated largely by self-interest?
- a. Realist and liberal
 - b. Realist and radical
 - c. Constructivist and radical
 - d. Liberal and neorealist

ANS: B REF: 23

16. The realist notion of self-help refers to
- the desire of nation-states to appeal to a higher authority for protection.
 - the tendency of nation-states to band together in times of crisis.
 - the consequences of an liberal view of the world.
 - the reality that states must look out for their own interests.

ANS: D REF: 23

17. Which of the following schools argues that imperialism and wars are caused by capitalists' attempts to maintain their power and exploit other classes?
- Realism
 - Constructivism
 - Radicalism
 - Rationalist

ANS: C REF: 24

18. Which schools of thought emphasize the importance of non-state actors?
- Liberalism and radicalism
 - Radicalism and realism
 - Realism and liberalism
 - Liberalism and socialism

ANS: A REF: 25

19. Which of the following schools believe that the present world system is unsatisfactory and should be transformed into a system of international laws and economic integration?
- Realism
 - Liberalism
 - Radicalism
 - Transnationalism

ANS: B REF: 25

20. Which school of international relations treats all actors as agents, with interests and capabilities?
- Realist
 - Constructivist
 - Radical
 - Rationalist

ANS: D REF: 25

21. Which approach to the study of world politics disputes the notion that behavior is dictated by the "realities" or logic of anarchy?
- Rationalist
 - Reflectivist
 - Constructivist
 - Liberal

ANS: C REF: 26–27

22. Which of school of thought assumes that actors' perceptions of threats are the result of ongoing social processes?
- Realist
 - Constructivist
 - Radical
 - Rationalist

ANS: B REF: 26–27

23. The "power of ideas" is a central scholarly focus of
- reflectivists.
 - constructivists.
 - radicals.
 - rationalists.

ANS: C REF: 27

24. Which group of scholars believes that scientific objectivity is NOT achievable in social science?
- Reflectivists
 - Radicals

- a. it is more difficult to uncover the process of causation underlying correlation in the social sciences.
- b. physical science studies make greater contributions to cumulative knowledge building.
- c. everything can be held constant in the physical sciences and nothing can be held constant in social sciences.
- d. social sciences create better knowledge for humanity.

ANS: A REF: 33

33. Assumptions are
- a. statements that simplify the task of theory building.
 - b. statements that make the greatest difference in bringing about an outcome.
 - c. statements that connects an explanation to possible real-world observations.
 - d. statements that suggest states' interests are socially constructed.

ANS: C REF: 33

34. The difference between an independent and a dependent variables is
- a. dependent variables explain observed outcomes.
 - b. an independent variable explains observed outcomes.
 - c. a dependent variable is an outcome we attempt to explain.
 - d. an independent variable is an outcome we attempt to explain.

ANS: C REF: 37

35. Empirical theory building includes
- a. finding the causal connection between forces and outcomes.
 - b. determining the rightness and wrongness of state actions.
 - c. constructing models of what international actors do, how they do it, and why.
 - d. rejecting a series of inaccurate hypotheses.

ANS: C REF: 38

36. The scientific method
- a. provides us with a lens to understand how states ought to behave.
 - b. is a systematic way of obtaining information and making generalizations.
 - c. is the only value-free method for building theory.
 - d. is the only correct method for understanding all the nuances of world politics.

ANS: B REF: 38

37. According to some realist scholars, the ethics of world politics is best described as
- a. justice will always prevail.
 - b. might makes right.
 - c. capitalists that exploit the poor.
 - d. no bad deed goes unpunished.

ANS: B REF: 40

ESSAY

1. Describe how the world works according to realists, liberals, and radicals. Provide examples.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

2. Describe how the world works according to rationalists, constructivists, and reflectivists. Provide examples.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

3. What are the differences between realist and liberal theories on explaining the nature of the system, the important actors, and the nature of their interaction? Explain.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

4. How does the social scientific approach to the study of international relations differ from the study of international history and international law? Explain.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

5. What are the core assumptions for realism, liberalism and radicalism? Which group of assumptions most accurately depicts world politics? Explain.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

6. What is the role of morality and ethics in world politics? Explain.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.