

Test Bank for Strategy in the Contemporary World 7th Baylis

Chapter 2

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 01

01) The Ancient Greek word '*strategia*' or '*strategike*', from which our modern word 'strategy' is derived, has what meaning?

a. The art of the soldier

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.1 Introduction: Definitions of Strategy

b. The art of war

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.1 Introduction: Definitions of Strategy

c. The art of employing force

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.1 Introduction: Definitions of Strategy

***d.** The art of generalship; ruse

Feedback: Correct. See 2.1 Introduction: Definitions of Strategy

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 02

02) During the Peloponnesian War, both Spartans and Athenians resorted to strategies of attrition because their favoured forms of power were asymmetrical, therefore preventing them from directly confronting each other.

***a.** True

Feedback: Correct. See 2.2.1 Ancient Greece

b. False

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.2.1 Ancient Greece

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 03

03) How did the Byzantines handle their enemies?

a. They employed their limited and overstretched forces effectively.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.2.3 The Second Rome: Constantinople

b. They relied upon the soft power of their culture.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.2.3 The Second Rome: Constantinople

c. They spread Christianity to their neighbours.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.2.3 The Second Rome: Constantinople

***d.** All of the above

Feedback: Correct. See 2.2.3 The Second Rome: Constantinople

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 04

04) According to chapter 2 in *Strategy in the Contemporary World*, each of the following was a key aspect of the 'grand strategy' of Philip II of Spain, **except**

***a.** he focused on ideological objectives, and did not attempt to use technological inventions like sea power to advance his goals.

Feedback: Correct. See 2.4.1 The Anglo-Spanish War

b. he sought to preserve his inheritance, which was threatened by the insurgence of the Protestant Dutch in search of independence.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4.1 The Anglo-Spanish War

c. he tried to keep what he had acquired during his lifetime, namely the English crown through his marriage with Mary Tudor (lost when she died before having children) and the crown of Portugal.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4.1 The Anglo-Spanish War

d. he championed Catholicism globally with the ultimate goal of re-establishing a universal monarchy.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4.1 The Anglo-Spanish War

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 05

05) How did medieval strategies generally differ from those of later times?

a. They sought out decisive battles.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.3 The West European Middle Ages

*b. Refuge was sought behind fortifications.

Feedback: Correct. See 2.3 The West European Middle Ages

c. Raids were preferred.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.3 The West European Middle Ages

d. All of the options given are correct.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.3 The West European Middle Ages

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 06

06) Which of these developments preceded the increasing complexity of strategic thinking in the late sixteenth century?

a. A growing state apparatus

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4 Early Modern Europe and 2.4.1 The Anglo-Spanish War

b. Technological innovation

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4 Early Modern Europe and 2.4.1 The Anglo-Spanish War

c. Advances in navigation and shipping

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4 Early Modern Europe and 2.4.1 The Anglo-Spanish War

*d. All of the options given are correct.

Feedback: Correct. See 2.4 Early Modern Europe and 2.4.1 The Anglo-Spanish War

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 07

07) Why did Louis XIV and Frederick II not fail even when facing most of Europe in war, although Napoleon later did?

a. Their strategies were superior in both conception and execution.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4.2 Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Wars

*b. They did not seek regime change but rather territorial enlargement.

Feedback: Correct. See 2.4.2 Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Wars

c. Important great powers stayed out of the wars of Louis XIV and Frederick II.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4.2 Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Wars

d. Louis XIV and Frederick II always had superior manpower, unlike Napoleon.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.4.2 Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Wars

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 08

08) How was the American Revolutionary War a crucial precedent for the French Revolutionary Wars?

a. It pitted France against Britain for the first time.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.5.1 Rebels and Insurgents

b. It indicated that waging wars in a theatre an ocean away was foolhardy.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.5.1 Rebels and Insurgents

c. German mercenaries were an important source of manpower.

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.5.1 Rebels and Insurgents

*d. Militia and other irregulars were extensively used.

Feedback: Correct. See 2.5.1 Rebels and Insurgents

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 09

9) Napoleon's favoured strategy was to deal with other states one at a time, signing bilateral treaties to be broken when the time was right, and attacking the next victim during the lull with the previous foe.

*a. True

Feedback: Correct. See 2.5.2 The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars

b. False

Feedback: Incorrect. See 2.5.2 The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 10

10) The Napoleonic Paradigm has been the norm for most of Europe's history.

a. True

Feedback: Incorrect. See Box 2.3 Definitions

*b. False

Feedback: Correct . See Box 2.3 Definitions