Test Bank for Introduction to Global Politics 7th Lamy

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Test Bank

to accompany

***Introduction to Global Politics*, Seventh Edition**

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Chapter 2: The Evolution of Global Politics

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Sovereignty promised
a. formal equality for all states, which it also guaranteed through institutions.
b. the domination of all states by only a few or the most powerful.
c. the abolition of the state as an institution
d. formal equality for all states, but inherently favored some states anyway.
Answer: d
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia
Question Type: Applied

2. The Peace of _____ ended the Thirty Years' War.
a. Westphalia
b. Preswick
c. Westerplatte
d. Mihårte
Answer: a
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia
Question Type: Applied

3. The year 1648 represents a dividing line in European history because
a. it was the year that Vasco da Gama landed at the Seven Cities of Cibola, bringing large amounts of silver and gold into the Portuguese economy, but also wage and price inflation.
b. the Sino-French war ended that year.
c. the Congress of Europe phase of diplomacy began, signaling a desire to end ethno-nationalism.
d. the Thirty Years' War ended that year, bringing with it a new template for relations in the international system.
Answer: d
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia
Question Type: Conceptual

4. Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles
a. created the system of French and British mandates over former German colonies in Africa.
b. placed the blame for World War I only on Germany.
c. placed the blame for World War I only on Serbia and Austria-Hungary.
d. banned Germany from having submarines and an air force.

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Answer: b
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Factual

5. The Congress of Vienna and the European concert system were examples of
a. gatherings of intellectuals and artists whose aim was to advise sovereigns on how to rule.
b. legislative precursors to the European Congress.
c. early democratic movements.
d. attempts to create a permanent balance of power in Europe.
Answer: d
Section Reference: Revolutionary Wars
Question Type: Conceptual

6. Prior to the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, why did German military forces attack in the Balkans and North Africa?
a. To support their ally, Italy
b. To support their ally, Russia
c. To demand their treaty rights as documented in the Congress of Vienna
d. In support of their ally, Serbia
Answer: a
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Factual

7. Which of the following was not a result of the Treaty of Versailles?
a. An end to World War I
b. Satisfaction with regards to German territorial aspirations
c. Establishing the League of Nations
d. Imposing reparations on Germany
Answer: b
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Applied

8. What is the core value of the post-1648 international society that Europeans created?
a. Political independence
b. Self-determination
c. Sovereign equality
d. Freedom
Answer: c
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia
Question Type: Conceptual

9. In the case of World War I, “total war” meant
a. the people and resources of entire societies were mobilized for the common purpose.
b. the effects of the war toppled democratic governments in France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, replacing them with dictatorial systems.
c. the sum of campaigns around the world added to a globalized conflagration of violence.

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d. after the war the victors placed the blame for the conflict on only one state.
Answer: a
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Conceptual

10. What term best describes the dominance of a particular state in relation to all other states in the international system?
a. Empire
b. Hegemony
c. Sovereign
d. Suzerain state
Answer: b
Section Reference: Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism
Question Type: Conceptual

11. The theorist _____ called the period between the two world wars the twenty-year crisis.
a. Grotius
b. Francisco de Vitoria
c. Vittel
d. Carr
Answer: d
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Factual

12. Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty, which assigned _____ to Germany for causing World War I, was used to justify reparations.
a. guilt for the Second World War
b. guilt for World War I
c. permanent occupation
d. permanent dismemberment
Answer: b
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Applied

13. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points included a call for which of the following?
a. An end to diplomacy
b. A return to isolationist thinking
c. National self-determination
d. The permanent partition of Germany
Answer: c
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Factual

14. The term "appeasement" is usually connected with which person and which event or place?
a. Laval and the occupation of the Saarland
b. The Kellogg-Briand Pact and Washington Naval Treaty

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c. Hitler and Czechoslovakia
d. Cavour and Trieste
Answer: c
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Factual

15. At which international summit did the leaders of France and the United Kingdom acquiesce to Germany's demands for territorial concessions from Czechoslovakia?
a. Memel
b. Munich
c. Danzig
d. London
Answer: b
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Factual

16. The NATO alliance initially represented an important United States commitment to
a. the defense of Western Europe after 1949.
b. the defense of North America after World War I.
c. work with the League of Nations in 1919.
d. directly confront Soviet expansion into Western Europe.
Answer: a
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Conceptual

17. Glasnost means _____ and is most commonly associated with _____.
a. "resistance"; anti-Nazi forces in Poland and Russia
b. "openness"; Gorbachev
c. "capitalism"; Yeltsin
d. "openness"; Putin
Answer: b
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

18. The United States and the Soviet Union viewed decolonization as a means to
a. encourage referenda on self-determination.
b. improve the standard of living in newly independent states.
c. bridge divisions in the societies of new states.
d. spread their influence.
Answer: d
Section Reference: Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism
Question Type: Applied

19. The Cold War began as a result of ideological competition over which region?
a. Korean Peninsula
b. China

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c. Europe
d. South Pacific
Answer: c
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Applied

20. When did the concept of modern total war take shape?
a. European colonial wars in Africa
b. The Cold War
c. World War I
d. World War II
Answer: c
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Conceptual

21. What is the term used to describe the retreat from empire throughout most of Asia and Africa after 1945?
a. Decolonization
b. Wind of change
c. Retro-imperialism
d. Détente
Answer: a
Section Reference: Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism
Question Type: Conceptual

22. What key defensive policy was associated with the Truman Doctrine?
a. Rapprochement
b. Apartheid
c. Containment
d. Decolonization
Answer: c
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Applied

23. What year was the NATO treaty signed?
a. 1945
b. 1949
c. 1952
d. 1960
Answer: b
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

24. Khrushchev’s policy towards the West was a mixture of seeking coexistence and sometimes pursuing
a. perestroika and glasnost.

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b. economic reforms.
c. hegemony.
d. ideological confrontation.
Answer: d
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Conceptual

25. What was the term used to describe the reestablishment of friendlier relations between China and the United States?
a. Containment
b. Rapprochement
c. Détente
d. Wind of change
Answer: b
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Conceptual

26. In what year did the Cuban Missile Crisis take place?
a. 1960
b. 1961
c. 1962
d. 1968
Answer: c
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

27. World War I
a. was characterized by trench warfare, evolving military technology, and attrition.
b. ended in 1945 following the use of atomic weapons.
c. ended war with Germany, but saw the start of the Cold War.
d. officially ended the British Empire.
Answer: a
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Applied

28. The British exit from the European Union (Brexit) can be seen as a victory for which of the following groups or ideas?
a. The so-called Nanny State
b. Economic nationalists
c. Arms control and disarmament
d. NATO
Answer: b
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Factual

29. Marxism was an important ideology for revolutionary movements in which countries?

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a. Malaya and Vietnam
b. Vietnam and Palestine
c. Kenya and Ghana
d. Kiribati and North Yemen
Answer: a
Section Reference: Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism
Question Type: Applied

30. Scholars of the end of European decolonization contend that
a. there was no singular pattern of decolonization during that period.
b. there was more violence in British decolonization.
c. there was little to no violence associated with French decolonization.
d. imbedded liberal institutions in Spanish colonies caused a reaction from the United States.
Answer: a
Section Reference: Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism
Question Type: Applied

31. Many international relations experts believed that _____ during the Cold War produced a mostly stable international system.
a. multipolarity
b. bipolarity
c. the United States' conventional military arsenal
d. the division of Germany
Answer: b
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Conceptual

32. The Warsaw Pact was
a. the Allied plan for the division of Europe after World War II.
b. a mutual defense agreement between communist states in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.
c. an alliance of resistance units to both Nazi and Soviet occupation.
d. the name given to Eastern European members of NATO who joined after the Cold War.
Answer: b
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

33. The text asserts that the effects of _____ helped to end the era of European colonialism.
a. World War II
b. long-term wage-price instability
c. the Korean War
d. Russo-Japanese War
Answer: a
Section Reference: Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism
Question Type: Applied

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34. What phrase was used by President George H. W. Bush to describe the post-Cold War world?
a. Interlude to globalism
b. Interregnum
c. Truce without appeasement
d. New world order
Answer: d
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Applied

35. Which term best describes the balance of power in the years immediately after the end of the Cold War?
a. Unipolar
b. Bipolar
c. Multipolar
d. Nonpolar
Answer: a
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Conceptual

36. The Warsaw Pact was created in
a. 1922.
b. 1946.
c. 1955.
d. 1965.
Answer: c
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

37. According to the text, which Wilsonian ideals are said to have flourished in the years immediately after the end of the Cold War?
a. The spread of democratic ideas
b. The preference for using military force to resolve disputes
c. The interconnectedness associated with capitalism
d. Unipolarity
Answer: a
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Applied

38. The text argues that the Cold War
a. for all the threats of global destruction was a period of peace and stability everywhere.
b. was a time when both the US and USSR ruled their blocs with sets of inflexible rules.
c. was a time of multipolarity that caused unparalleled prosperity around the world.
d. was not “cold” at all for the millions of people who died around the world.
Answer: d
Section Reference: Cold War

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Question Type: Applied

39. According to the text, what term best describes the new class of economic actors of post-communist Russia?
a. NKVD-niks
b. Oligarchs
c. Globalizers
d. Second World economists
Answer: b
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Applied

40. Who termed the United States a “hyperpower"?
a. Boris Yeltsin
b. Hubert Vedrine
c. Josef Joffe
d. Jacques Chirac
Answer: b
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Factual

41. Anarchy is a system in which by
a. there is a revolt against global political authority.
b. there is total chaos in the international system.
c. the international system deconstructs its central government.
d. there is no central government in the international system above the state.
Answer: d
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Conceptual

42. According to the text, what is ironic about the US-led 2003 invasion of Iraq?
a. Iraq had moved its WMD to Kuwait.
b. Multilateralism backfired for the Bush administration.
c. It was the first time that the US had attacked a state with a democratically elected government.
d. Iraq was not involved in the September 11, 2001 attacks.
Answer: d
Section Reference: The War on Terrorism: From 9/11 to Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria
Question Type: Applied

43. Classical realists contend that a rising China
a. will disturb the balance of power once it is strong enough to challenge the United States.
b. seeks to economically integrate with the global economy.
c. is committed to a peaceful rise.
d. cannot surpass the United States in military strength
Answer: a
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

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Question Type: Conceptual

44. The relaxation of tensions between the USSR and the United States during the 1960s and 1970s was called
a. realpolitik.
b. rapprochement.
c. Ostpolitik.
d. détente.
Answer: d
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

45. Prior to the US-led invasion of Iraq, what goal did the United States and Iraq have in common?
a. Weakening Saudi Arabia's hold on Middle Eastern oil supplies
b. Containment of the geopolitical ambitions of Iran
c. Cooperation with Turkey to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kurds
d. Promotion of a stable Syria
Answer: b
Section Reference: The War on Terrorism: From 9/11 to Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria
Question Type: Applied

46. The leaders of which country saw a threat to their own country's national security when Montenegro joined NATO?
a. Greece
b. Russia
c. Kirghizia
d. United States
Answer: b
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Conceptual

47. Which is NOT a hypothesis for why the United States went to war with Iraq?
a. Iraq posed a serious and potentially rising threat to a critically important region.
b. The US sought to control Iraq's massive reserves of oil.
c. Interest groups and social pressure from within the United States.
d. Saddam Hussein was a repressive dictator who committed genocide against Kurds and Shiites.
Answer: d
Section Reference: The War on Terrorism: From 9/11 to Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria
Question Type: Conceptual

48. When former President Bill Clinton said "compete not retreat" he was referring to
a. limiting the abilities of IGOs such as the UN and EU to interfere in US domestic politics.
b. the USS *Cole* attack and the need to "get tough"—as he put it—on global terror.
c. economic globalization.
d. secularization of global politics.

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Answer: c
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Conceptual

49. In what country was the collapse of communism in the 1980s NOT bloodless?
a. Yugoslavia
b. Sweden
c. Belgium
d. Denmark
Answer: a
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Applied

50. What problem did NATO have until 9/11?
a. enlargement
b. “out of area”
c. irrelevance
d. diversified command structure
Answer: b
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Conceptual

51. Which leader displeased Russians with a foreign policy that was regarded as too conciliatory toward their capitalist former adversaries?
a. Vladimir Putin
b. Mikhail Gorbachev
c. Boris Yeltsin
d. Dmitry Medvedev
Answer: c
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Factual

52. When Vladimir Putin took office, what became more prominent and troublesome for a Russia–West strategic partnership?
a. Market capitalism
b. Crony capitalism
c. Authoritarianism and nationalism
d. Militarism and Marxism
Answer: c
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Applied

53. Closer East Asian integration began in 1967 with the formation of what organization?
a. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
b. Economic Community of East Asia (ECEA)
c. Asian Integration Organization (AIO)

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d. Organization for the Development of East Asia (ODEA)
Answer: a
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Factual

54. Which of the following states ended their nuclear-weapons program?
a. France and Germany
b. South Africa and Israel
c. India and Pakistan
d. South Africa and Libya
Answer: d
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

55. Which three 1940s-era US foreign policy initiatives were designed to stop the spread of Soviet influence in Western Europe?
a. Containment, Truman Doctrine, and Marshall Plan
b. Kennan Doctrine, Truman Plan, and Marshall Plan
c. Great Society, New World Order, and Truman Doctrine
d. Thatcher Doctrine, Truman Plan, and containment
Answer: a
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

56. What treaty was signed between George H. W. Bush and Gorbachev that reduced long-range nuclear missiles?
a. Ballistic Missile Reduction Treaty (BMRT)
b. Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF)
c. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)
d. Treaty for the Reduction of Long-Range Nuclear Missiles (TRLRNM)
Answer: c
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Factual

57. There were two revolutions in Russia in 1917. The first led to the creation of the _____, and the second brought the _____ to power.
a. Revolutionary Command Agency; Mensheviks
b. Liberal Democrats; Luddites
c. provisional government; Bolsheviks
d. Cadets; Molodets
Answer: c
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total
Question Type: Factual

58. The “New World Order” is best characterized by
a. global domination by the USSR.

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b. a resurgence of communist ideas in Western Europe.
c. a period of economic divestment in the developing world.
d. a preference for the use of systems of regional and global governance.
Answer: d
Section Reference: Cold War
Question Type: Applied

59. An arms race is thought to _____ the security dilemma.
a. prevent the occurrence of
b. create the conditions for
c. be the final stage of
d. be identical to
Answer: b
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?
Question Type: Factual

60. Samuel Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations" refers to a perceived innate hostility between
a. the United States and Nazi Germany.
b. peoples with different cultural attributes.
c. Cold War rivals.
d. historical Greek wars over the Peloponnesus.
Answer: b
Section Reference: The War on Terrorism: From 9/11 to Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria
Question Type: Conceptual

Short-Answer Questions

61. How have diplomacy and international law shaped international society?
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia

62. List three key events that led to the emergence of modern international society.
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia

63. What is meant by the term "sovereign equality"?
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia

64. What three institutions regulate international society?
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia

65. List three contemporary challenges to international society posed by globalization.
Section Reference: N/A

66. Was World War I more "total" than World War II?
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total

67. Define appeasement in 40 words or less.

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Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total

68. What four empires dissolved after World War I?
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total

69. Why was there no single process of decolonization?
Section Reference: Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism

70. What are two explanations for World War I, and which authors proposed them?
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total

71. How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to the causes of World War II?
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total

72. Define self-determination in 40 words or less.
Section Reference: World Wars: Modern and Total

73. Why did détente come to an end?
Section Reference: Cold War

74. Name three nuclear crises and the years in which they occurred.
Section Reference: Cold War

75. What were the key components of the Truman Doctrine?
Section Reference: Cold War

76. Explain the differences between détente, rapprochement, and Ostpolitik.
Section Reference: Cold War

77. Define glasnost and perestroika.
Section Reference: Cold War

78. What were the differences and similarities between the Brezhnev Doctrine and the Carter Doctrine?
Section Reference: Cold War

79. What was the “Second Cold War”?
Section Reference: Cold War

80. What was the Cold War?
Section Reference: Cold War

81. Why does Mandelbaum believe the post-Cold War peace ended?
Section Reference: Conclusion

82. What three early crises of the Cold War led to a stable East–West relationship?

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Section Reference: Cold War

83. Name three issues facing post–Cold War Europe.
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

84. Give three reasons for optimism about the prospects for future conflict or cooperation in East Asia.
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

85. Name three challenges facing the Global South.
Section Reference: Cold War

86. Briefly, what are the main arguments for why the United States went to war in Iraq in 2003?
Section Reference: Cold War

87. What is a proxy war and why are they fought?
Section Reference: Cold War

88. Identify key differences between the leadership of Russia under Yeltsin and under Putin.
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

89. Why was transitioning to a market economy difficult for Russia?
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

90. What is the name of one scholar who says the relatively peaceful period of post-Cold War peace is coming to an end and what does that scholar say is the cause?
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

Essay Questions

91. What is the most important challenge posed by globalization to international society?
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

92. How is globalization likely to change the principles of international society? The institutions?
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

93. What does the rise of aggressive nationalism mean for globalization?
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

94. What brought about the Cold War?
Section Reference: Cold War

95. What were the differences between the reasons the United States became involved in Korea and the reasons for its involvement in Vietnam?
Section Reference: Cold War

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96. What prompted different patterns of decolonization?
Section Reference: Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism

97. Why did the Cold War end?
Section Reference: Cold War

98. Does the civil unrest in Ukraine count as a “clash of civilizations”? Why or why not?
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

99. Will the rise of China cause cooperation or conflict? Why?
Section Reference: Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

100. Historically, where has religion fit into international politics? Where does it fit now?
Section Reference: The Significance of the Peace of Westphalia; The War on Terrorism: From 9/11 to Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria; Globalization: Challenging the International Order?

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