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Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 01
01) This chapter defines 'international order' as the merging of distinct political communities into one.
a. True
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 41)
***b.** False
Feedback: Correct (p. 41)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 02
02) The emergence of intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations is a main consequence of the global transformation.
***a.** True
Feedback: Correct (p. 47)
b. False
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 47)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 03
03) The contemporary international order features a number of key actors, including nation-states, transnational corporations, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
***a.** True
Feedback: Correct (p. 40)
b. False
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 40)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 04
04) The racial categorizations of the ‘standard of civilization’ formed the basis for the Western rules of war, which distinguished between ‘privileged belligerents’ and ‘unprivileged belligerents’.
***a.** True
Feedback: Correct (p. 50)
b. False
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 50)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 05
05) Interdependence refers to a global intensification in the circulation of people, ideas, and resources.
***a.** True
Feedback: Correct (p. 45)
b. False
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 45)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 06
06) What caused China’s decline during the nineteenth century?
a. Its economic crippling under British imperialism.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 51)
b. Domestic political instability.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 51)
c. A series of unequal treaties following its losses in wars with Western powers.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 51)
***d.** All of the options given are correct.
Feedback: Correct (p. 51)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 07
07) What is ‘sovereign territoriality’?
a. The control by kings or queens of their castles and surrounding land.

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Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)
***b.** A claim to political authority over a particular geographical space.
Feedback: Correct (p. 42)
c. A claim to political authority that can only be exercised in a monarchy.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)
d. None of the options given are correct.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 08
08) Which of the following is a form of 'regularized practices of exchange'?
a. Economic interactions.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)
b. Systems of transport.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)
c. Systems of communication.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)
***d.** All of the options given are correct.
Feedback: Correct (p. 42)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 09
09) Which two infrastructural gains underpinned the division of labour between an industrial 'core' and a commodity-producing 'periphery' that first emerged in the nineteenth century?
***a.** Railways and steamships.
Feedback: Correct (p. 48)
b. Railways and the telegraph.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 48)
c. Steamships and the telegraph.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 48)
d. Steamships and the construction of national road systems.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 48)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 10
10) All of the following are critiques of the dominant Westphalian narrative, *except*…
a. It was a local affair, not a European-wide agreement.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)
b. The gains of Westphalia were actually relatively slight.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)
***c.** Westphalia allowed polities to choose their own religion at any point in the future.
Feedback: Correct (p. 42)
d. Westphalia actually set limits to the principle of sovereignty established at the 1555 Peace of Augsburg.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 42)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 11
11) How did industrialization contribute to the 'great divergence'?
a. It helped to produce a dramatic expansion of the world market, which brought new opportunities for accumulating power.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 45)
b. Industrialization in the West was accompanied by deindustrialization elsewhere.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 45)
c. It encouraged the British to adopt tariffs and other protectionist trade policies that promoted British goods while discriminating against those produced in India.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 45)
***d.** All of the options given are correct.
Feedback: Correct (p. 45)

Type: multiple choice question

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Title: Chapter 02 - Question 12
12) Which term refers to the belief that it is possible and desirable to establish a political hierarchy based on biological markers?
a. 'Cultural' racism.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 49)
b. Settler colonialism.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 49)
c. 'Social' racism.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 49)
***d.** 'Scientific' racism.
Feedback: Correct (p. 49)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 13
13) 'Rational state' refers to…
***a.** The ways in which states become organized less through interpersonal relations and family ties, and more by abstract bureaucracies such as a civil service and a nationally organized military.
Feedback: Correct (p. 46)
b. The assumption that states are self-interested actors.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 46)
c. The adoption of a democratic form of governance.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 46)
d. All of the options given are correct.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 46)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 – Question 14
14) What was the 'great divergence'?
a. The split between parts of the world that promoted regional order and parts of the world that sought more truly international order.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 44)
***b.** The global power disparity that emerged between East and West during the nineteenth century.
Feedback: Correct (p. 44)
c. The stark difference in the speed of communications between the pre-industrial and industrial eras.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 44)
d. None of the options given are correct.
Feedback: Incorrect (p. 44)

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 15
15) When did international order originate?
a. 13,000–14,000 years ago, in Sumer.
Feedback: Incorrect (pp. 40–3)
b. In 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia.
Feedback: Incorrect (pp. 40–3)
c. Over the last two centuries, when various regional systems were forged into a deeply interdependent, global international order.
Feedback: Incorrect (pp. 40–3)
***d.** All of the options given are correct; scholars have argued for each of these positions.
Feedback: Correct (pp. 40–3)

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Chapter 2: The rise of modern international order

Short answer questions

1. Define ‘international order’ (40 words or less).
2. Briefly explain the ‘standard of civilization’.
3. List three answers given by scholars to the question of when international order first emerged.
4. List three types of ‘regularized exchange’.
5. Briefly explain the significance of the Peace of Westphalia, according to the conventional view.
6. Define the ‘global transformation’.
7. List five explanations for the ‘great divergence’.
8. Briefly explain the significance of steamships for enabling the ‘shrinking’ of the planet.
9. Briefly explain the link between imperialism and the ‘great divergence’.
10. Briefly explain the link between industrialization and the ‘great divergence’.

Essay questions

1. What, in your view, is useful about the concept of international order?
2. To what extent is the ‘standard of civilization’ still evident in contemporary international order? Discuss with reference to specific empirical cases.
3. Evaluate three answers given by scholars to the question of when international order first emerged. Which answer do you find most compelling? Why?
4. How does the contemporary international order differ from those in the past? Discuss with reference to at least two historical examples.
5. Is ‘international order’ just a cover for power politics? Why or why not?
6. ‘The rise of the West did *not* emerge from its own strengths’. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer using historical examples of imperialism, global economic exploitation, and the period of industrialization.

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7. What are ‘settler states’, and why are they important for understanding contemporary international order?

8. Is economic exploitation an inevitable feature of the contemporary international order? Why or why not?

9. Evaluate each of the three main dynamics that led to the ‘great divergence’. To what extent do the legacies of each of these three dynamics still impact the current international order?

10. Compare and contrast China’s experience with Western imperialism with that of another country of your choice. Then evaluate the implications these two experiences have had for each country in the contemporary era. How are these cases similar? How are they different?

11. How has the conventional emphasis on the Peace of Westphalia as the origin of the contemporary international order impacted the field of International Relations? What have been its conceptual contributions? In what ways has it limited our understanding of global politics?

12. To what extent is the contemporary international order impacted by globalization?

13. Identify three types of ‘regularized exchange’ and evaluate the relative importance of each for creating interdependence.

14. What is the difference between regional order and international order? Discuss with reference to specific examples.

15. In this chapter, international orders are defined as ‘regularized practices of exchanges among discrete political units that recognize each other to be independent’. To what extent does an attempt to define ‘international order’ maintain state-centric (or, literally, ‘nation’-centric) assumptions? Does the emergence of non-state actors such as international non-governmental organizations and transnational corporations challenge this approach? Why or why not?

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