Test Bank for Perspectives on International Relations Power Institutions and Ideas 5th Nau

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Chapter 02: World War I: World on Fire

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In what city was Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, assassinated in 1914?
   a. Berlin, Germany
   b. Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria
   c. Moscow, Russia
   d. Podgorica, Montenegro

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 88
   OBJ: 2-1 COG: Knowledge

2. What were the "Willy-Nicky" telegrams?
   a. An exchange between diplomats during World War I
   b. An exchange between spies during World War I
   c. An exchange between the German kaiser and Russian czar prior to World War I
   d. An exchange between the British king and the German kaiser prior to World War I

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 88
   OBJ: 2-1 COG: Knowledge

3. World War I began with whose declaration of war?
   a. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
   b. Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary.
   c. Germany declared war on Poland.
   d. France declared war on Germany.

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 88
   OBJ: 2-1 COG: Knowledge

4. In which country did Russia have vital interests at stake and thus pledge to aid in the event of war?
   a. Austria-Hungary
   b. Italy
   c. Germany
   d. Serbia

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 88
   OBJ: 2-1 COG: Knowledge

5. According to the realist perspective, which of the following developments most contributed to the insecurity of European states before World War I?
   a. The weakening of domestic institutions in the Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and Ottoman Empires
   b. The clumsy diplomacy of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany
   c. The unification of Germany in 1871
   d. The spread of militant nationalism

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 89
   OBJ: 2-3 COG: Comprehension

6. The argument that German unification significantly altered the balance of power in Europe operates at which level of analysis?

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a. The individual level of analysis
b. The domestic level of analysis
c. The foreign policy level of analysis
d. The systemic level of analysis

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 92
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Analysis

7. To argue that Germany was insecure because it was located in the vulnerable northern plains of Europe is to argue for the importance of which of the following?
a. Power balancing
b. Offensive realism
c. Global governance
d. Geopolitics

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 92
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Comprehension

8. What customs union created by Prussia in the 1830s contributed to the rise of German power through the lowering trade barriers that sparked rapid industrial development?
a. Zollverein
b. Blitzkrieg
c. Schlieffen Plan
d. Entente Cordiale

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 92
OBJ: 2-3 COG: Comprehension

9. According to the realist perspective, why was Germany more threatening to Great Britain than the United States when both Germany and the United States were gaining wealth and expanding their navies?
a. Great Britain shared a common culture with the United States but not with Germany.
b. Great Britain had close diplomatic ties with the United States but not with Germany.
c. Germany, compared to the United States, was geographically closer to Great Britain.
d. Germany had aggressive intentions toward Great Britain while the United States did not.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 95
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Analysis

10. Why would the realist perspective stress the growth of Germany's economy in the late 1800s?
a. It made war less likely because of trade interdependence.
b. It contributed to the spread of Social Darwinism in Germany.
c. It allowed Germany to convert its wealth into military capabilities.
d. It gave Germany room to conclude many mutually beneficial alliances.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 92
OBJ: 2-3 COG: Comprehension

11. The term *splendid isolation* refers to what aspect of British foreign relations during most of the nineteenth century?
a. Great Britain avoided specific commitments on the European continent.
b. Great Britain expanded trade and diplomatic ties with other states.
c. Great Britain developed several alliances with other states.
d. Great Britain opened to immigration from its colonies.

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ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 95
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Comprehension

12. The alliance between which two countries in 1894 resulted in Germany having potential adversaries in both the east and the west?
    a. France and Poland
    b. Great Britain and Russia
    c. France and Russia
    d. Italy and Poland

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 94
    OBJ: 2-3 COG: Knowledge

13. In 1907, the Entente Cordiale became the Triple Entente when Great Britain and France included what third country?
    a. Germany
    b. Russia
    c. Turkey
    d. Greece

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 95
    OBJ: 2-3 COG: Knowledge

14. What were the two alliances that formed before World War I?
    a. The Iron-Rye Coalition and the Second International
    b. The Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance
    c. The Axis and the Allies
    d. The Concert of Europe and the Entente Cordiale

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: pp. 95–96
    OBJ: 2-3 COG: Knowledge

15. According to the realist perspective, the encirclement of Germany led Germany to consider what type of war?
    a. Preventive war
    b. Preemptive war
    c. Nuclear war
    d. Defensive war

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 96
    OBJ: 2-4 COG: Analysis

16. What term refers to Germany's mobilization plan that called for an attack on France first by way of Belgium followed by an attack on Russia?
    a. Cult of the Offensive
    b. Zollverein
    c. Schlieffen Plan
    d. Blitzkrieg

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 96
    OBJ: 2-4 COG: Comprehension

17. Which type of war might a country consider if it fears that the growth of power in another country may enable that country to attack it in the future?
    a. Preventive war

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b. Cold war
c. Preemptive war
d. War of attrition

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 98
OBJ: 2-4 COG: Comprehension

18. According to historians, German power peaked in 1905, yet it did not launch a war until 1914. What may explain this delay?
a. Germany did not secure alliances to help in the war effort before 1914.
b. Germany did not complete its naval program until 1914, which was needed to deter Great Britain.
c. Germany was in intense diplomatic relations with the United States, which urged it not to go to war.
d. Germany did not believe that Russia was a great enough threat until its production of military equipment ramped up in the early 1910s.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 98
OBJ: 2-4 COG: Knowledge

19. According to one argument from the realist perspective, Germany feared that which country would surpass it in military and industrial power by 1916–1917?
a. France
b. Russia
c. Serbia
d. Japan

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 97
OBJ: 2-4 COG: Knowledge

20. The argument that power politics among German landowners, industrialists, and the military drove German aggression operates at which level of analysis?
a. The individual level of analysis
b. The domestic level of analysis
c. The foreign policy level of analysis
d. The systemic level of analysis

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: pp. 100–101
OBJ: 2 COG: Analysis

21. An argument from the power transition school of realist theory may stress the decline of what hegemon in the early twentieth century as making World War I possible?
a. Bulgaria
b. Great Britain
c. Turkey
d. Germany

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 96
OBJ: 2-4 COG: Knowledge

22. Arguing that German aggression was caused by "logrolling" coalitions among various elite groups, each of which had an independent interest in war or expansion, is an example of an argument from which level of analysis?
a. The individual level of analysis
b. The domestic level of analysis

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c. The foreign policy level of analysis
d. The systemic level of analysis

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 101
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Analysis

23. According to an argument from the liberal perspective, what caused both the naval competition between Germany and Great Britain and the military provocation of France and Russia?
a. Czar Nicholas II's secret diplomacy
b. Kaiser Wilhelm II's clumsy diplomacy
c. The declining hegemony of Great Britain
d. Shared values between Germany and Serbia

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 104
OBJ: 2-5 COG: Analysis

24. Which two great powers confronted each other (although without going to war) during the Bosnian Crisis of 1908 and the two Balkan Wars in 1912–1913 and 1913?
a. Great Britain and France
b. Germany and Russia
c. Austria-Hungary and Russia
d. Russia and Serbia

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 104
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Knowledge

25. What is the "blank check" that Germany gave to Austria-Hungary in early July 1914?
a. Germany committed to backing Austria-Hungary's moves against Serbia, whatever they may be.
b. Germany committed to giving Austria-Hungary colonial territories in Asia and Africa.
c. Germany committed to giving Austria-Hungary territory conquered from Russia and Turkey.
d. Germany committed to staying out of a war among great powers.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 105
OBJ: 2-5 COG: Comprehension

26. According to the liberal perspective, the argument that the iron-rye coalition in the German government that excluded the growing working class and its socialist leaders who held the majority in the Reichstag is an argument from which level of analysis?
a. The individual level of analysis
b. The domestic level of analysis
c. The foreign policy level of analysis
d. The structural level of analysis

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 107
OBJ: 2-5 COG: Analysis

27. Why did the United States enter World War I?
a. The United States pledged to aid its ally Great Britain should it enter any war.
b. Germany's policy of unlimited submarine warfare contributed to the sinking of the American ship *Lusitania*.
c. The United States perceived Germany as a threat to its naval superiority.
d. The United States was bound by treaties to protect France in case of attack.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 108

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OBJ: 2-5 COG: Knowledge

28. During World War I, which U.S. president championed worldviews that emphasized open markets, the rule of law, and collective (rather than national) security?
    a. Theodore Roosevelt
    b. William Howard Taft
    c. Warren G. Harding
    d. Woodrow Wilson

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 109
    OBJ: 2-2 COG: Knowledge

29. Why did Norman Angell, in a famous book written before World War I, argue that war is a "great illusion"?
    a. All people share the same core values, and therefore, they should not fight.
    b. A conspiracy of world leaders is responsible for creating wars for their own profit.
    c. The costs of war include cutting off lucrative commercial and financial ties, making the costs of war higher than any benefits that might be gained.
    d. War is a product of imperial competition, which is the "last stage of capitalism."

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 108
    OBJ: 2-5 COG: Comprehension

30. Which of the following varieties of nationalism focuses on cultural and racial differences and advocates an aggressive, heroic approach to international relations?
    a. Hypernationalism
    b. Militant nationalism
    c. Liberal nationalism
    d. Socialist nationalism

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 110
    OBJ: 2-5 COG: Comprehension

31. According to the identity perspective, which of the following developments led to increased military competition before World War I?
    a. The unification of Germany
    b. The decline of British hegemony
    c. The spread of Social Darwinism
    d. The decline of the Concert of Europe

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 110
    OBJ: 2-7 COG: Analysis

32. Liberal nationalism developed primarily in what two states?
    a. The United States and Great Britain
    b. Great Britain and France
    c. Germany and Turkey
    d. Russia and Serbia

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 112
    OBJ: 2-7 COG: Knowledge

33. Socialist nationalism primarily stresses which of the following ideas?
    a. International cooperation
    b. Social and economic equality

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c. The dominance of one race over another
d. Military dominance

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 110
OBJ: 2-7 COG: Comprehension

34. Who believed that World War I was a product of the struggle for markets among capitalist countries?
a. Kaiser Wilhelm II
b. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin
c. Karl Marx
d. Woodrow Wilson

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 112
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Knowledge

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

35. Which of the following was a consequence of German unification? (Choose all that apply.)
a. A change in the balance of power because Germany was a strong new great power
b. A change in the security dilemma because Germany was geographically vulnerable
c. A link between the rivalries of France and Great Britain in the west and Prussia, Austria-Hungary, and Russia in the east
d. The decline of France as a hegemon on the European continent

ANS: A, B, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 92
OBJ: 2-3 COG: Comprehension

36. Which of the following realist perspectives explains the breakdown of the balance of power between the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance, leading to the start of war in 1914? (Choose all that apply.)
a. Some realists argue that Germany launched a preventive war against Russia to maintain its position of power.
b. Some realists argue that the cartelized domestic politics in Germany resulted in overexpansion, which alienated the country's immediate neighbors.
c. Some realists argue that war was a result of the decline of Great Britain as a hegemon, leading to a multipolar scramble to decide which country would be the next hegemon.
d. Some realists argue that the collapse of the Concert of Europe conference system led states to develop a rigid unipolar system to compensate for the lack of institutional direction.

ANS: A, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 96
OBJ: 2-3 COG: Analysis

37. Which of the following are factors that are typically stressed by the liberal or identity perspectives but are sometimes added to realist arguments to explain outcomes? (Choose all that apply.)
a. Cognitive factors
b. Material factors
c. Economic factors
d. Bureaucratic factors

ANS: A, D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 97
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Comprehension

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38. According to the liberal perspective, which of the following factors made diplomacy less likely to prevent World War I? (Choose all that apply.)
    a. Germany expected that Great Britain would remain neutral in the conflict.
    b. Military mobilization plans called for an automatic escalation to war.
    c. Civilian institutions in various states broke down.
    d. Germany sought to ease the security dilemma by arming itself against invasion.

    ANS: A, B, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 105
    OBJ: 2-5 COG: Analysis

39. According to the liberal perspective, which of the following factors at the systemic process level of analysis caused World War I? (Choose all that apply.)
    a. Emotionally unstable leaders
    b. Automatic mobilization plans
    c. Growing but insufficient trade, social, and legal interdependence
    d. The spread of militarism

    ANS: B, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 109
    OBJ: 2-5 COG: Analysis

40. According to the identity perspective, what factors at the domestic level of analysis caused World War I? (Choose all that apply.)
    a. The rise of hypernationalism in Germany that stressed racial superiority and militarism
    b. The alliance of democracies precipitated by the development of liberal nationalism in the United States and Great Britain
    c. Divisions between Congress and the presidency in the United States, which delayed the country's entry into the war
    d. Cartelized German domestic interests that made Germany act aggressively

    ANS: A, B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 114
    OBJ: 2-7 COG: Analysis

TRUE/FALSE

41. The identity perspective views the French Revolution as a key event in the timeline leading to World War I, as it influenced the rise of nationalism.

    ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 90
    OBJ: 2-7 COG: Comprehension

42. The Zollverein was a military alliance system led by Germany.

    ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 92
    OBJ: 2-3 COG: Comprehension

43. Otto von Bismarck's skillful diplomacy prevented other great powers from aligning against Germany until after he left office.

    ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 102
    OBJ: 2-5 COG: Comprehension

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44. The Entente Cordiale between Great Britain and France became the Triple Entente with the addition of the United States as an ally.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 95
OBJ: 2-3 COG: Knowledge

45. The realist perspective would not argue that the United States and Great Britain became allies because they shared similar cultural and political systems.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 95
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Analysis

46. According to some realists, the multipolar balance of power in Europe transitioned into a rigid bipolar balance, which eventually precipitated a preemptive war.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 96
OBJ: 2-3 COG: Analysis

47. Preemptive war is an attack against a state that is preparing to attack you.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 96
OBJ: 2-4 COG: Comprehension

48. The realist perspective argues that bureaucratic and cognitive factors influence perceptions of the value of offensive and defensive technology and strategy.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 97
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Comprehension

49. According to the power balance school of realism, the emergence of hegemony threatens stability because the rising power is seeking to challenge the status quo.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 100
OBJ: 2-4 COG: Analysis

50. According to the liberal perspective, diplomacy failed to prevent war in 1914 in part because Germany mistakenly expected Great Britain to remain neutral.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 105
OBJ: 2-5 COG: Analysis

51. The belief that war was “almost bound to come eventually” illustrates the concept of the last move in the prisoner’s dilemma, during which players come to believe they are playing the game for the last time.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 106
OBJ: 2-5 COG: Analysis

52. The identity perspective emphasizes the weakness of common institutions initiated by the Hague Conferences and the collapse of the Concert of Europe conference system as causes of World War I.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 109
OBJ: 2-2 COG: Comprehension

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53. Militant nationalism focused on political ideologies and called for wider participation and the rule of law in both domestic and international politics.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 110
OBJ: 2-7 COG: Comprehension

54. The militarist mentality in Europe created the cult of the offensive, which led to the development of rapid mobilization plans and their interaction at the end of July 1914.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 111
OBJ: 2-7 COG: Comprehension

COMPLETION

55. According to the realist perspective, the balance of power was disrupted by _____ in 1871.

ANS: German unification

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 89 OBJ: 2-3
COG: Knowledge

56. German unification was preceded by the formation of _____, which lowered barriers to trade and promoted rapid industrial development.

ANS: the Zollverein

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 92 OBJ: 2-3
COG: Comprehension

57. According to the realist perspective, _____ tend to develop in a checkerboard pattern. An example is relations between France and Russia, Germany's two neighbors.

ANS: alliances

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 95 OBJ: 2-3
COG: Comprehension

58. _____ called for a German attack on France first, by way of Belgium (bringing Great Britain into the war), followed by an attack on Russia.

ANS: The Schlieffen Plan

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 96 OBJ: 2-3
COG: Comprehension

59. According to the _____ school of realism, the loss of hegemony threatens stability because the country in decline seeks to preserve the status quo and remain the hegemon.

ANS: power transition

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: pp. 99–100 OBJ: 2-4
COG: Comprehension

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60. According to a realist argument at the domestic level of analysis, German politics was _____, or united among various elite groups, which supported German aggression.

ANS: cartelized

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 101 OBJ: 2-6
COG: Analysis

61. The _____ preserved peace among the great powers throughout the nineteenth century by creating a more multilateral and open system for settling disputes.

ANS: Concert of Europe

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 101 OBJ: 2-6
COG: Comprehension

62. According to the liberal perspective, each diplomatic blunder narrowed the options for the next decision, which eventually led to the _____ of the prisoner's dilemma, in which war seemed to be inevitable.

ANS: last move

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 102 OBJ: 2-5
COG: Comprehension

63. Held in 1899 and 1907, _____ brought large and small states into the diplomatic process and reformed the rules and methods of diplomacy.

ANS: the Hague Conferences

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 102 OBJ: 2-5
COG: Knowledge

64. According to the identity perspective, _____ focused on cultural and racial differences and advocated an aggressive, heroic approach to international relations.

ANS: militant nationalism

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 110 OBJ: 2-7
COG: Comprehension

65. The _____ contributed to the rise of hypernationalism in Germany because it created a whole new arms industry that promoted and thrived on accelerating arms races.

ANS: Industrial Revolution

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 110 OBJ: 2-7
COG: Knowledge

66. The widespread belief among the European military establishment that offensive strategies would hold the advantage in the next war was called _____.

ANS: the cult of the offensive

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PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 111 OBJ: 2-7
COG: Comprehension

67. The conferences of socialist parties held in 1907, 1910, and 1912 were part of an international socialist movement called _____.

ANS: the Second International

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 112 OBJ: 2-7
COG: Knowledge

68. _____ was a worldview that applied the concept of "survival of the fittest" to competition among people, societies, nations, and races.

ANS: Social Darwinism

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 113 OBJ: 2-7
COG: Comprehension

SHORT ANSWER

69. According to the realist perspective, how did German unification in 1871 disrupt the balance of power?

ANS:
Varies. German unification brought together a number of smaller states that had existed in the center of Europe for centuries. Those small states had functioned as a buffer zone between two sets of great power rivals—Great Britain and France in the west and Russia, Austria, and Prussia in the east. As a result, the interests of eastern and western great powers remained separate. With German unification, it became more likely that a conflict in one part of Europe would spread and involve all of the great powers. In addition, Germany—being surrounded—was insecure, and when it built up its power to become more secure, it provoked a security dilemma, leading other states to build up their own power.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 89 OBJ: 2-3
COG: Application

70. According to the liberal perspective, why did diplomacy fail to prevent war in 1914?

ANS:
Varies. First, Germany expected Great Britain to remain neutral in 1914 as it had in previous crises. However, Great Britain signaled its support for Russia, a key ally under the Triple Entente, should war break out. Second, rapid mobilization plans, such as Germany's Schlieffen Plan, called for automatic escalation to war. These policies, which relied on precise timetables and complex movements of troops, overrode any diplomatic efforts. Third, civilian institutions in various countries broke down, which contributed to a last-move situation in which the only choice remaining was to go to war.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 105 OBJ: 2-5
COG: Application

71. According to Norman Angell, why was war a "great illusion"?

ANS:

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Varies. Norman Angell argues that the benefits of war were much lower than the costs since war involved cutting lucrative commercial and financial ties with other states. Merchants and bankers benefitted from international interdependence and called for peaceful resolutions to disputes. Angell argued that war was obsolete, and diplomacy was a better way to resolve disputes.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 108 OBJ: 2-5
COG: Application

72. What is Social Darwinism?

ANS:
Varies. Social Darwinism is a shared identity (or worldview) that developed at the end of the nineteenth century. It applied the concept of "the survival of the fittest" to politics among individuals, groups, and states. States and state leaders began to view themselves and others in terms of ethnicity or race, which were both considered "biological" concepts, and they glorified struggle against other groups.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 113 OBJ: 2-7
COG: Comprehension

73. According to the realist perspective, how did concerns over the balance of power lead to the start of World War I?

ANS:
Varies. The unification of Germany in 1871 upset the balance of power in Europe; the territory of Germany had once been a buffer zone between Great Britain and France in the west and Russia, Austria, and Prussia in the east. As Germany increased its power so that it could be more secure, it provoked a security dilemma, and its neighbors, in turn, increased their own power to become more secure. One realist interpretation argues that Germany's power and location made encirclement and confrontation inevitable; the security dilemma drove Germany and its neighbors to conclude alliances that became rigid and to plan for military mobilization. Eventually, Germany started a preemptive war. A second realist interpretation argues that Germany was afraid that Russia would surpass it in power around 1916–1917, and therefore; Germany launched a preventive war to prevent future Russian domination. A third realist interpretation argues that the decline of British hegemony allowed other states, like Germany, to challenge the existing order.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 92 OBJ: 2-4
COG: Application

74. According to the identity perspective, how did aggressive ideas influence international relations on the eve of World War I?

ANS:
Varies. While various forms of nationalism established the relative identities of states, the shared identity of Social Darwinism encouraged struggle among ethnicities and races. Three types of nationalism prevailed before World War I: militant and racist nationalism, which focused on cultural and racial differences and endorsed an aggressive approach to politics; liberal nationalism, which emphasized individual rights, fundamental human rights, and the rule of law; and socialist nationalism, which focused on the economic and social equality of individuals and advocated that state institutions restrict economic freedoms and redistribute wealth. Each of these established a different identity for each state. In addition, the worldview of Social Darwinism applied the concept of "the survival of the fittest" to politics among ethnicities and races, leading to the glorification of struggle among states. Two of the effects of these ideologies are the cult of the offensive (or the idealization of offensive military doctrine) and hypernationalism (or the combination of culture and race in an effort to bolster national cohesion).

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PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 110 OBJ: 2-7
COG: Application

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