**Chapter 17: International Politics and Its Classic Models**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. This branch of Islam requires strict application of Sharia law based upon a literal reading of the Koran.

@ See page 505.

a. Sufism

b. Shia

c. Sunni

d. Zaidi

e. Salafism

2. International institutionalism addresses cooperation between states as a product of shared \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.

@ See page 507.

a. capabilities . . . preferences

b. ideas . . . goals

c. power . . . weaponry

d. procedures . . . values

e. history . . . ethics

3. Which of the following was NOT a central, founding goal of the United Nations?

@ See page 512.

a. To provide a political framework for conflict resolution

b. To improve global quality of life

c. To enhance respect for human rights

d. To defend members from encroachment

e. To augment America’s role on the international stage

4. The largest decision-making body of the UN, this organ allows one vote per country and contains representatives from all member states.

@ See page 512.

a. Security Council

b. Economic and Social Council

c. Secretariat

d. General Assembly

e. Civil Service Tribunal

5. Support services for a country’s nationals abroad (such as visa processing and emergency passport provision) are typically located at that country’s \_\_\_ .

@ See page 511.

a. embassy

b. consulate

c. cultural attaché

d. ministry of foreign affairs

e. secretariat

6. The creation of the \_\_\_ was originally meant to oversee currency exchange rate management in the post-war West, but has since come to be used as a creditor organization for debt relief.

@ See page 515.

a. World Bank

b. European Bank for Regional Development

c. World Trade Organization

d. International Monetary Fund

e. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

7. This seventeenth-century philosopher advocated for a strong and central power, meant to constrain people from seeking to protect themselves on an individual basis, and is one of the founding thinkers of international realism.

@ See page 521.

a. John Locke

b. Voltaire

c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

d. Karl Marx

e. Thomas Hobbes

8. Wallerstein’s discussion of the \_\_\_ and the \_\_\_ highlights structural economic differences between industrialized Northern countries and developing countries from the South that remain indebted to them.

@ See page 522.

a. core . . . periphery

b. elite . . . proleteriat

c. rich . . . poor

d. East . . . West

e. here . . . there

9. Which of the following is NOT a realist theoretician of international relations?

@ See pages 520 to 529.

a. John Mearsheimer

b. Kenneth Waltz

c. Hans Morgenthau

d. Thucydides

e. Susan Milner

10. This historic Malian city was once the main center for trade and Islamic culture in the region.

@ See page 532.

a. Lagos

b. Ouagadougou

c. Bamako

d. Timbuktu

e. Dakar

**True/False Questions**

11. Civil war in Yemen was the result of both domestic as well as international forces.

@ See page 505.

a. True

b. False

12. The international institutionalist model of international relations is also sometimes referred to as a “conservative” theory.

@ See page 510.

a. True

b. False

13. Historically, the United States government has been a global leader in human rights protections through the UN and affiliated organs.

@ See page 514.

a. True

b. False

14. One of the reasons that international institutionalism fails to explain cooperation is that institutional agreements oftentimes lack the enforcement mechanisms necessary to overcome national interest.

@ See page 518.

a. True

b. False

15. Under the rule of Tito, post-war Yugoslavia was able to maintain relative peace between its diverse and contested ethnic groups.

@ See page 530.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. Discuss major differences in the assumptions made by international institutionalism and realism. Which do you agree with more closely and why?

Type: E

17. How does the international institutionalist model deal with intrastate (subnational) preferences? Do these have any effect on the behavior of states abroad?

Type: E

18. Discuss three international organizations within the historical context in which they were developed. What were the principle causes behind their respective creations?

Type: E

19. Compare and contrast two of the different approaches to realism discussed in this chapter. Which do you find more convincing?

Type: E

20. Identify three flaws or counter arguments to realism. How do the other theories of international relations discussed in this chapter and the next improve upon these issues?

Answers:

1. e

2. d

3. e

4. d

5. b

6. d

7. e

8. a

9. e

10. d

11. True

12. False

13. False

14. True

15. True