**Chapter 18: Social Identity and Today’s Foreign Policy Challenges**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. The Islamic State (IS) was formed in 2014 as an offshoot of this international terrorist organization.

@ See page 538.

a. Al Qaeda

b. Boko Haram

c. Hezbollah

d. Lord’s Resistance Army

e. Palestinian Liberation Organization

2. This unique factor sets apart constructivist or social approaches to international relations from the more traditional realist and international institutionalist approaches.

@ See page 540.

a. Symbolic politics

b. Social identity

c. Shared organizational membership

d. Power

e. International law

3. Which of the following would be an example of “soft power”?

@ See page 543.

a. The size of a country’s nuclear arsenal

b. A country’s signatory status on a traditional trading regime

c. A country’s exemplary record of democracy and respect for human rights

d. A country’s supreme economic status

e. The legal capabilities of a country’s president

4. Order the paradigms of realism, international institutionalism, and social identity from LEAST to GREATEST, in terms of their concern with fostering active cooperation at the international level.

@ See page 546.

a. International institutionalism, realism, social identity

b. Realism, international institutionalism, social identity

c. Social identity, realism, international institutionalism

d. Realism, social identity, international institutionalism

e. Realism, international institutionalism, social identity

5. Which of the following would NOT be the result of climate change?

@ See page 548.

a. Rising water levels in the Pacific

b. Changing drought patterns in North America

c. Record-high temperatures at the North Pole

d. Unprecedentedly powerful tropical storms

e. Earthquakes from hydraulic fracturing

6. At the crux of the Paris climate change conference of December 2015 were this group of countries who believe that climate change policy reform will place an undue burden on them.

@ See page 551.

a. North American

b. European

c. Developing

d. Eastern

e. Least developed

7. Which of the following does NOT negatively contribute to the resource crisis witnessed in developing countries?

@ See page 556.

a. Climate change

b. Civil war

c. Political corruption and graft

d. Foundation and NGO programming

e. Aging infrastructure

8. The religious basis for Islamic terrorism is traditionally centered around the Salafi or Shaf’i teachings, derived from the practice of this country’s Muslim population.

@ See page 558.

a. Jordan

b. Iraq

c. Iran

d. Syria

e. Saudi Arabia

9. One reason for China’s pronounced technological development in recent years is its strategic usage of a monopoly over \_\_\_ as a means of relocating technological business to the country.

@ See page 562.

a. its large workforce

b. rare earth elements

c. cheap exports

d. a strong currency

e. an easygoing political administration

10. This Iranian leader oversaw a political retreat from Western values, as well as a chilling of diplomacy with Europe and North America.

@ See page 566.

a. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

b. Mohammad Mosaddegh

c. Mohammed Khatami

d. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

e. Hassan Rouhani

**True/False Questions**

11. Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and his family are members of the regionally dominant Sunni branch of Islam.

@ See page 537.

a. True

b. False

12. In détente, two powers ratchet up the threat of armed conflict between themselves.

@ See page 543.

a. True

b. False

13. Although dangerous for other reasons, nuclear power does not release carbon pollution into the atmosphere.

@ See page 549.

a. True

b. False

14. Most of the largest bilateral aid packages between countries are created for humanitarian, rather than political, reasons.

@ See page 555.

a. True

b. False

15. Protest against austerity measures in European national budgets has exacerbated latent Euroskepticism and lingering concerns about immigration in Western Europe.

@ See page 564.

a. True

b. False

**Essay Questions**

Type: E

16. Is constructivism a distinct theory of international relations or does it simply fill in gaps to support the original, dominant paradigms?

Type: E

17. Discuss Reinhold Niebuhr’s contributions to the social study of international relations. How did his work influence economic thought?

Type: E

18. Describe the two classic approaches to dealing with climate change. How have these conventional approaches adapted over time? What major developments have emerged recently to change these approaches?

Type: E

19. Why has Islamic terrorism become a topic for study in international relations? What about this brand of terror is so “international”?

Type: E

20. Of the four international policy challenges discussed by this chapter, which do you view as the most important for the global community to resolve in the near future? What developments might foreseeably take place in this arena in your own lifetime?

Answers:

1. a

2. b

3. c

4. d

5. e

6. c

7. d

8. e

9. b

10. d

11. False

12. False

13. True

14. False

15. True