Introduction to Global Politics 5th edition Lamy Test Bank

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CHAPTER 2: THE EVOLUTION OF GLOBAL POLITICS

What Students Should Learn from This Chapter

Define the major developments in international relations during the "long peace" of the nineteenth century and identify the major powers of that period.

Compare and contrast the contending explanations for First World War and Second World War.

Describe the reasoning behind, and the impact of, US development and use of the atomic bomb.

Outline the major changes wrought on world politics by the end of European colonization of Africa and Asia.

Outline the effects of the end of the Cold War on regional politics.

Describe the possible effects that the death of Osama bin Laden might have upon globalized terrorist events

Outline

1) Introduction
    a) "Current" events listed here stem from a deeper world history
    b) Knowing about these histories takes us a step closer to understanding global politics—the past, present, and future
2) World Wars: Modern and Total
    a) Changes in military technology shaped the ways in which the combatants fought
    b) Both wars also featured controversies over the treatment of civilians, indiscriminate bombing of cities
    c) Academic disagreements about causation of First World War
        i) Political, military, or systemic factors

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ii) Fisher, *Germany's Aims in the First World War* (1967), argued that German aggression, motivated by the internal political needs of an autocratic elite, was responsible for the war

d) Features of "Total War" 1914–1918

i) Defensive technologies defeated offensives

(1) Machine guns, rapid-fire cannon

(2) Trench warfare systems

ii) Fighting a global event: war fought in South Atlantic, Africa, Asia, Europe

iii) United States entered the war in 1917

(1) Wilson's Fourteen Points: vision for peaceful international society

(a) "Peace without Victors"

(b) Respect for national self-determination

(c) Freedom of the seas

(d) League of Nations: collective security apparatus

e) Treaty of Versailles (1919): created conditions that led to Second World War

i) Germany had signed Armistice in 1918 on basis of Fourteen Points, instead blamed for starting the war: Article 231

ii) Germany must pay reparations to Britain and France for war damage

iii) Contested borders in Eastern Europe based on national self-determination fueled Hitler's version of aggressive German nationalism

f) Second World War

i) German new style of offensive warfare: *Blitzkrieg*

(1) Defeated Poland, France, others quickly

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(2) Bogged down after June 1941 attack on USSR

ii) Holocaust: Nazi Germany's attempted genocide of Jewish people and other groups

iii) United States was drawn into war with December 1941 Japanese attack on military bases on Oahu

iv) Controversy continues about US decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan

3) Legacies and Consequences of European Colonialism

a) Effects of Second World War

i) Defeat of European powers undermined legitimacy of their colonial rule

ii) UN Charter promised respect for sovereign equality of states

b) Factors influencing the process of decolonization

i) The attitude of the colonial power

ii) The ideology and strategy of the anti-imperialist forces

iii) The role of external powers

c) Decolonization in Asia

i) Marxism a potent ideological force

ii) Vietnam War (1946–1975)

(1) US involved to stop spread of Communism to other countries: "domino theory"

(2) Cold War context: USSR and Chinese support for North Vietnam against US-backed South Vietnamese government

4) Cold War: US–USSR Confrontation from 1945 to 1991

a) Overview

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i) In the West, historians have debated which country was responsible for the collapse of the wartime alliance

ii) Relations between Moscow and its Eastern European "allies," with the People's Republic of China (PRC), and with revolutionary forces in the Third World created conditions for post–Cold War global relations

iii) East–West dispute resulted from opposing views of the best way of organizing society: the Western system of market capitalism or the Eastern bloc's centrally-planned economies

iv) The US–USSR relationship was a managed conflict, with both countries recognizing limits of behavior: a framework of informal rules

(1) After Cuban missile crisis, no direct confrontation between the two

(2) "Brushfire wars" in developing world in which millions died in proxy conflicts

(3) Caution regarding nuclear weapons threats: need to prevent nuclear war

b) Onset of the Cold War

i) Resulted from failure to implement the principles agreed at the wartime conferences of Yalta and Potsdam

(1) Futures of Germany and Central and Eastern European countries

(2) Reconciling principles of national self-determination with national security was a formidable task

ii) In the West, there was growing feeling that Soviet policy towards Eastern Europe was guided not by concern with security, but by ideological expansion

iii) US reaction to perceived Soviet expansion

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(1) Truman Doctrine: March 1947 aid to Turkey and Greece and a declaration that America would support those threatened by Soviet subversion

(2) Containment policy expressed the self-image of the United States as inherently defensive

(3) Marshall Plan (June 1947) for European economic recovery, which was essential to the economic rebuilding of Western Europe

iv) USSR installed political regimes friendly to its interests in Eastern Europe

(1) Democratic socialist and other anticommunist forces were undermined and eliminated

(2) Exception: Yugoslavia

(a) Marxist leader, Marshal Tito (Josep Broz), consolidated his personal power position while maintaining independence from Moscow

(b) Yugoslavia later played an important role in the Third World Nonaligned Movement

v) First confrontation was over Berlin (June 1948–May 1949)

(1) Dispute over US and UK unifying their zones of occupation in Germany

(2) USSR's Stalin objected, severed road and rail communications

(3) US and UK began airlift of supplies to Berlin

(4) Results

(a) USSR ends blockade

(b) US deployed nuclear-capable bombers to Britain as a threat

(c) NATO Alliance of Western European countries was created in April 1949

vi) Victory of Chinese Communists (October 1949) important to Cold War confrontation

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(1) US ally lost war against Communists

(2) Alters US perception of threats to US interests and Asian political affairs

c) Conflict, confrontation, and compromise

i) Korean War (1950–1953)

(1) Soviet-allied North attacks US-allied South

(2) US gets UN General Assembly to pass Uniting for Peace Resolution

(3) War ends in armistice, stalemate continues today

ii) Key events in Europe

(1) USSR creates Warsaw Pact 1955

(a) Response to West German rearmament and entry into NATO

(b) US deploys nuclear weapons to Europe, seeking to deter perceived threat of Soviet aggression

(2) Khrushchev's policy of reform and de-Stalinization (1953–1956)

(a) Khrushchev seeking to modernize Soviet society, decrease role of internal terror policy

(b) Political reforms lead to upheaval in East Germany, Poland, Hungary

(3) Khrushchev's policy toward West

(a) Political coexistence and ideological confrontation

(b) Soviet support for national liberation movements in developing world

iii) Effects of Cold War confrontation

(1) US

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(a) Commitment to liberal democracy and national self-determination often subordinated to Cold War perspectives, as well as US economic and political interests

(b) Cold War saw the growth of large, permanent intelligence organizations

(2) Crises over Berlin in 1961 and Cuba in 1962

(a) Risk of direct military confrontation

(b) In October 1962, the possibility of nuclear war

(3) Coexistence developed after Cuban missile crisis

(a) Arms race continued

(b) US deployed "theater" or "tactical" nuclear weapons to NATO allies

(c) International pressure for Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, 1968

(i) Nuclear powers agree to transfer nonmilitary nuclear technology to signatories

(ii) Created nuclear safeguards to limit proliferation of weapon technology

(iii) Does not include all countries, especially Israel, India, and Pakistan

d) The rise and fall of *détente*

i) *Détente*: lessening of tensions between US and USSR, developed out of West German policy of *Ostpolitik*

ii) Motivations

(1) USSR

(a) Relations with PRC deteriorating

(b) Sought recognition of parity with US

(2) US

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(a) Sought limits to potential military conflict, arms race

(b) Exploited USSR–PRC situation for *rapprochement* with PRC

(3) Did not end US–USSR political conflict

(a) Each continued to pursue own often-incompatible goals

(b) War scare of October 1973 during Arab–Israeli War as US and USSR supported and resupplied regional allies

(c) US objected to USSR support for revolutionary movements in the Third World

(i) Ethiopia

(ii) Angola

(d) Nuclear arms race continued as USSR gained first parity and then, some analysts argued, superiority to the US in nuclear weapons

(4) End of *détente*: 1979–1980

(a) NATO voted to deploy American Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles

(b) Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan to support allied government

(c) US presidential politics: Reagan won on get-tough-with-USSR policy and perception of Carter's failures

e) The Second Cold War

i) Reagan inherited breakdown of coexistence policy

(1) Seemed ill-informed about nuclear weapons issues

(2) Did not want arms control pacts that froze existing numbers of weapons

(3) Sought Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") anti-ballistic missile program

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(a) Reagan believed that defense was moral, offensive weapons immoral

(b) USSR response

(i) Contended program would violate ABM Treaty of 1972

(ii) Believed US wanted to regain nuclear monopoly of 1950s

ii) US policy and public statements created fear of nuclear war in Western Europe

(1) US military invasion of Grenada

(2) Support for antidemocratic and anticommunist guerrillas in Central America

iii) Soviet side limited by series of aging political leaders; this changed with Gorbachev

(1) New era of reform

(a) "New Thinking" in foreign policy

(b) Domestic reforms

(i) *Glasnost*: openness of government

(ii) *Perestoika*: restructuring the economy

(2) Domestic policies encouraged nationalism, which would eventually destroy the USSR

(3) New Thinking in foreign policy created change

(a) Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (1987) eliminating the weapons in Europe

(b) Strategic Arms Reductions Treaty (START) reduced long-range forces to early-1980s levels

5) From the Cold War to the War on Terror

a) Iraq invasion of Kuwait 1990

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i) Helped to create US President G. H. W. Bush's New World Order, or revived collective security arrangement of UN Charter, and "rule-based system"

ii) US built consensus within UN structure, included USSR in deliberations

iii) US obtained US sanctions and mandate against Iraq

b) Effects of end of the Cold War

i) Political freedom for former Soviet satellites

ii) Devising new tasks for NATO, United Nations, European Union

6) Globalization: A New International Order?

a) The post–Cold War order was one in which many states played by a single set of rules within an increasingly competitive world economy.

b) Globalization meant different things to different theorists

i) Undermining borders and states, literally abolishing the Westphalian system

ii) Different context within which international relations was now being played out

(1) Globalization did not do away with the state or destroy the underlying logic of anarchy

(2) Some writers skeptical of whether there was anything especially novel about globalization

c) Impact of post–Cold War globalization

i) Massive wealth creation for some people

ii) New technologies meant new methods of product design, development, and production

d) From superpower to hyperpower—US primacy

i) Resurgent, confident US: it had "won" the Cold War

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ii) Europeans called US a “hyperpower”

iii) Despite dominance, US still faced threats

(1) “Rogue states”

(2) Nuclear proliferation

(3) Growing radical form of Islam

(4) Failure in Somalia, 1993

e) Europe in the new world system

i) Key question: how to manage new political landscape

ii) Cases

(1) United Germany

(2) Self-determination for former Soviet satellite states

(3) What should the role of the European Union be?

(4) No longer any need for NATO as the defender of Western Europe

(5) No clear policy on what to do about Turkey’s membership in the European Union

f) Russia: from Yeltsin to Putin

i) Newly democratic and capitalist Russia sought alterations in relations with Western Europe

ii) Russian government “economic shock therapy” policy caused economic collapse in mid-1990s

iii) President Putin’s policy changes

(1) Greater authoritarianism and nationalism at home

(2) Clearer recognition that the interests of Russia and the West would not always be the same

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(3) Persistent drive to bring the Russian economy back under state control

(4) United States could no longer regard Russia as a perpetual strategic partner

g) East Asia: primed for rivalry?

i) Unlike in Europe, no unifying community of interests in Asia

ii) Reasons why regional disputes may not expand

(1) Economic success experienced by the region

(2) Though many states in East Asia have memories of past conflicts, these were beginning to be overridden in the 1990s by a growth in regional trade and investment

(3) Japan

(a) Despite an inability to apologize for past atrocities, its policies could hardly be characterized as disturbing

(b) Strong post-1950s tradition of anti-militarism

(c) No interest at all in upsetting its suspicious neighbors

(d) By spreading foreign aid and large-scale investment, Japan fostered better international relations in the region

(4) China: cause for guarded optimism

(a) Adopted less aggressive policies

(b) Supporting regional integration, exporting capital to other countries in East Asia, and working as a responsible state in regional multilateral institutions

7) The War on Terror: from 9/11 to Iraq

a) Effects of September 11, 2001 attacks

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i) The new threat environment provided the US with a focus for its international relations

ii) Bush administration officials felt compelled to act in a far more assertive fashion abroad

iii) Bush policymakers seemed to abandon the defense of the status quo in the Middle East

b) 2003 Iraq invasion conundrum

i) Iraqi government not involved in the September 11 attacks

(1) Secular regime that Islamists opposed

(2) Shared US goal of containing Iran

ii) Possible reasons for US invasion of Iraq

(1) Effects of neoconservative ideology on President Bush

(2) Desire to defend Israel from possible Iraqi attack

(3) Desire to control Iraqi oil wealth

(4) US leaders believed they could win easily and then get out

iii) Results of Iraqi invasion

(1) Increased radical Islamist support

(2) Decreased credibility for US

(3) Distraction from war in Afghanistan

8) Conclusion

How the Chapter Relates to the Central Themes of the Text

This chapter provides a brief summary of the key world historical events that helped to globalize the industrial culture of Western Europe and the United States. These events are often the focus of theories

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that international relations scholars use to describe, explain, and predict the past, present, and future of global politics. The events in this survey provide a minimum of what a student should know.

Suggested Lecture Topics and Class Activities

Compare the conduct of international relations in the eighteenth century with international politics in the nineteenth.

Use the partition and reestablishment of Poland (eighteenth century), the Greek war of independence (nineteenth century), and the Bosnian civil war (twentieth century) to show how *Realpolitik* shapes the Great Powers' policies toward nationalist conflicts.

Describe how the Industrial Revolution made trade more lucrative and warfare more destructive. Compare the "tools of the trade" of preindustrial- and industrial-era merchants, sailors, and soldiers (horse-drawn wagons vs. railroads, the telegraph vs. the Pony Express, the sailing ship vs. the steam-powered ironclad, and the muzzle-loading musket vs. the repeating cartridge rifle) to show how economic cooperation among states became more profitable, and the security dilemma more acute, in the industrial age.

Examine the interests and risks involved in the July 1914 crisis from the vantage points of Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, and London.

Compare and contrast the role of nationalism in July 1914 Europe and 2014 Ukraine.

Divide students into groups to play the role of "defense attorney" and "state prosecutor" for the League of Nations in the interwar period regarding German, Italian, and Japanese aggression. Have the student research the success of the League.

Discuss the effect of ideas in bringing change to the international system. Compare and contrast the thinking behind the Peace of Westphalia, the Concert of Europe, and the US-led "Coalition of the Willing" in 2003.

Present contending explanations for the start of the Cold War.

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European colonization of Africa and Asia activity: Divide students into groups. Get them to connect the effects of the 1885 Berlin Conference to the modern situations in Darfur, Sri Lanka, Punjab, and elsewhere.

Discussion Questions

Why has an originally European society of states become the general norm around the world?

Was nineteenth-century European international society merely a means of legitimizing imperialism?

How did the methods by which European colonies in Africa and Asia gained their independence determine their post-independence internal politics?

Why did the United States become involved in wars in Asia after 1950? Illustrate your answer by reference to either the Korean or Vietnam war.

How have scholars of international relations attempted to explain the end of the Cold War?

Why did liberal theorists assume the world would become a more stable place after the end of the Cold War, and why did realists disagree with them? Was either side correct?

If the United States won the Cold War, why did it have such problems defining a grand strategy for itself after 1989 and before 9/11?

Has globalization since 1991 changed the basic character of world politics?

How successfully has Europe adapted to the challenges facing it since the end of the Cold War?

How has the war on terror changed international politics?

Has the rise of aggressive Russian nationalism challenged the notion of the US as the global hegemon?

Video Suggestions

Command and Control (PBS, 2017)

Crucial Turning Points of World War II (Reader's Digest, 1997)

Paths of Glory, Stanley Kubrick (MGM Home Entertainment, 1999)

Race for the Superbomb (PBS, 2002)

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The French Revolution (History Channel, 2005)

The Target for Tonight (Classic Pictures Entertainment, 2004)

War and Peace in the Nuclear Age (Boston: WGBH-TV, 1988)

White Light/Black Rain: The Destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (HBO, 2007)

Witness: Voices from the Holocaust (Stories to Remember, 1999)

Woodrow Wilson: American Idealist (History Channel, 2007)

Internet Resources

Cold War International History Project: the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, https://www.wilsoncenter.org/program/cold-war-international-history-project
An extensive collection of primary source documents on the period.

Intelligence Resource Program, http://fas.org/irp/
This site provides information on the often-untold story of data collection and analysis on foreign policy.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, https://www.ushmm.org/

Resources page for website of Professor Vincent Ferraro, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA, http://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/feros-pg.htm#documents
This is probably the best "one-stop shopping site" for information on international relations. The site has links to primary source documents for US foreign policy since 1789 as well as links to academic institutes, nongovernmental organizations, foreign governments, and news sources.

Test Questions

Multiple-Choice Questions

Question type: applied
Page number: 30
1) According to the text, the history of international relations
a. did not begin in 1648.
b. demonstrates that kingdoms, empires, city-states, and nation-states have for centuries interacted in the same kinds of patterns that continued after the end of the Thirty Years War.
c. shows that China, Africa, India, and ancient Greece, and political units of various sizes had engaged in economic relations, exchanged ambassadors, and fought wars.
*d. all of the above

Question type: applied
Page number: 31

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2) The Peace of _____ ended the Thirty Years' War.
*a Westphalia
b. Preswick
c. Weserplatte
d. Mihårte

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 31
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 Cibolla, 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.

Question type: factual
Page number: 34
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 the First World War only on Germany.
c. placed the blame for the First World War only on Serbia and Austria-Hungary.
d. banned Germany from having submarines and an air force.

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 32–33
5) The term "state system" means
a. the sharing of principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures by subaltern political units.
b. the ways states resolve violent disputes.
c. the specific rules that the former members of the Holy Roman Empire created following the War of Three Emperors.
*d. the regular patterns of interaction between states, but without implying any shared values between them.

Question type: factual
Page number: 38
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

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 35
7) In July 1914 most people of each of the belligerent states:
a. feared the coming of war, because schools had taught anti-militarism
b. expected that modern technology would make the coming war long and brutal
c. wanted peace and therefore rioted against the mobilization orders
*d. had nationalist beliefs and patriotic values and as a result wanted war to prove that their nation was best

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 32
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

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 35
9) In the case of the First World War "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.
d. after the war the victors placed the blame for the conflict on only one state.

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 42
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

Question type: factual
Page number: 37
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

Question type: applied
Page number: 34
12) According to the text, many historians contend that _____, also called the _____, helped to cause the Second World War.
a. rampant nationalism . . . scourge of nations
*b. Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty . . . War Guilt Clause
c. unchecked sovereignty . . . Alsace-Lorraine
d. militarism . . . traditional European politics

Question type: factual
Page number: 36
13) Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points included which of the following?
a. a call for open diplomacy
b. a call for national self-determination
c. a call for a supranational assembly of states
*d. all of the above

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Question type: factual
Page number: 37
14) The term “appeasement” is usually connect 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
*c. Hitler and Czechoslovakia
d. Cavour and Trieste

Question type: factual
Page number: 37
15) At which international summit meeting 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

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 44
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 the First World War.
c. work with the League of Nations in 1919.
d. fight the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Question type: factual
Page number: 49
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

Question type: factual
Page number: 39–40
18) European decolonization after the Second World War began with
a. France leaving Indochina.
b. Portugal leaving Mozambique.
c. the Netherlands leaving Indonesia.
*d. Britain leaving India and Pakistan.

Question type: applied
Page number: 42
19) In which region did the Cold War have its origins?
a. USSR
b. China
*c. Europe
d. United States

Question type: conceptual

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Page number: 34
20) What war began the era of modern total war?
a. British colonial wars in Africa
b. Cold War
*c. First World War
d. Second World War

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 39
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

Question type: applied
Page number: 43
22) What key policy was associated with the Truman Doctrine?
a. rapprochement
b. apartheid
*c. containment
d. decolonization

Question type: factual
Page number: 44
23) What year was the NATO treaty signed?
a. 1945
*b. 1949
c. 1952
d. 1960

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 46
24) Khrushchev's policy towards the West was a mixture of seeking coexistence and sometimes pursuing
a. nuclear arms superiority.
b. economic reforms.
c. hegemony.
*d. ideological confrontation.

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 46
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

Question type: factual
Page number: 46

26) In what year did the Cuban Missile Crisis take place?
a. 1960
b. 1961
*c. 1962
d. 1968

Question type: applied
Page number: 34–35
27) The First World War
a. was characterized by trench warfare and attrition.
b. began to end in November 1918 with allied advances.
c. mobilized whole European societies.
*d. all of the above

Question type: factual
Page number: 46
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

Question type: applied
Page number: 41
29) Marxism was an important ideology for revolutionary movements in which countries?
*a. Malaya and Vietnam
b. Vietnam and Palestine
c. Kenya and Ghana
d. Kiribati and North Yemen

Question type: applied
Page number: 40
30) Scholars of the end of European decolonization contend that
*a. there is no one 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.

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 51
31) Many international relations experts believed that _____ during the Cold War more or less produced a stable international system.
a. multipolarity
*b. bipolarity
c. the United States' conventional military arsenal
d. the strength of democracy in West Germany

Question type: factual
Page number: 51

32) Many realists seemed to celebrate the superpower relationship of the Cold War on the grounds that a world in which there were two balancing powers
a. would make for a more efficient use of the United Nations peacekeeping forces.
*b. was likely to be a far more stable world than one in which there were several competing states.
c. could repress upstart regional organizations such as ASEAN, ANZUS, and SEATO.
d. was more likely to produce Pareto-optimal distribution of chi-square functionality.

Question type: applied
Page number: 39
33) The book asserts that the effects of _____ helped to end the era of European colonialism
*a. the Second World War
b. long-term wage-price instability
c. the Korean War
d. Russo-Japanese War

Question type: applied
Page number: 50
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

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 61
35) What term best describes the balance of power in the years immediately after the Cold War?
*a. unipolar
b. bipolar
c. multipolar
d. semipolar

Question type: factual
Page number: 45
36) The Warsaw Pact was created in
a. 1946.
b. 1922.
c. 1965.
*d. 1955.

Question type: applied
Page number: 59
37) What phrase best describes the global economic trend of the post–Cold War era?
*a. the globalization of capital
b. the liberalization of labor
c. the nationalization of production
d. the commercialization of information

Question type: applied
Page number: 42
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.

Question type: applied
Page number: 57
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

Question type: factual
Page number: 52
40) Who termed the United States a “hyperpower"?
a. Boris Yeltsin
*b. Hubert Vedrine
c. Josef Joffe
d. Jacques Chirac

Question type: applied
Page number: 53
41) September 11, 2001, was foreshadowed by
a. the attempted destruction of the World Trade Center (1993).
b. the bombing of US embassies in Africa (1998).
c. the bombing of the USS *Cole* (2000).
*d. all of the above

Question type: applied
Page number: 64
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.

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 60
43) According to the text, what two words best articulate different strategies offered in dealing with a rising China?
*a. Containment versus engagement
b. Negotiation versus containment
c. Engagement versus diplomacy
d. Alliance versus marginalization

Question type: factual
Page number: 46
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

Question type: applied
Page number: 64
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

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 65
46) The leaders of which country saw a threat to their country's national security when Montenegro joined NATO?
a. Greece
*b. Russia
c. Kirghizia
d. United States

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 64
47) Which is NOT a hypothesis for why the United States went to war with Iraq?
a. Iraq represented a serious and potentially rising threat to a critically important region.
b. The US was determined to secure direct control of Iraq's massive reserves of oil.
c. The war was the product of social pressures arising from within the United States itself.
*d. The Iraqi dictator, Saddam Hussein, was violating the humanitarian rights of the Kurds.

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 52
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 *U.S.S. Cole* attack and the need to "get tough" (as he put it) on global terror.
*c. economic globalization.
d. secularization of global politics.

Question type: applied
Page number: 52
49) In what country was the collapse of communism in the 1980s NOT bloodless?
*a. Yugoslavia
b. Sweden
c. Belgium
d. Denmark

Question type: conceptual
Page number: 56
50) What problem did NATO have until 9/11?
a. enlargement
*b. "out of area"

c. irrelevance
d. diversified command structure

Question type: applied
Page number: 57
51) Why were many ordinary Russians unhappy with Yeltsin while Russia transitioned to a market democracy?
*a. Yeltsin seemed to be conceding everything and getting very little in return.
b. The transition was going slower than many Russians desired.
c. Yeltsin was straining relations with the United States because he would not concede on any of his positions.
d. Yeltsin was too close to his communist compatriots.

Question type: applied
Page number: 57
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

Question type: factual
Page number: 60
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)
d. Organization for the Development of East Asia (ODEA)

Question type: factual
Page number: 46
54) Which of the following states ended its nuclear-weapons program?
a. France
b. Germany
c. Pakistan
*d. South Africa

Question type: factual
Page number: 43
55) Which three 1940s-era US foreign policy initiatives were design 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

Question type: factual
Page number: 50

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)

Question type: factual
Page number: 36
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

Question type: factual
Page number: 36
58) According to the book, which treaty failed to address the central problem of European security after 1870: a united and frustrated Germany?
a. Peace of Westphalia
b. Peace of Preswick
c. Treaty of Ghent
*d. Treaty of Versailles

Question type: factual
Page number: 45
59) Some analysts assert that in 1956 the leaders of the Soviet Union used the _____ crisis as an excuse to crackdown on dissidents in _____.
a. Cuban missile . . . Poland
*b. Suez . . . Hungary
c. Kashmir . . . Czechoslovakia
d. Sudetenland . . . Chechnya

Short-Answer Questions

1) What are the two key principles of international society?
2) List three key events that led to the emergence of modern international society.
3) What is meant by the term “sovereign equality”?
4) What three institutions regulate international society?
5) List three contemporary challenges to international society posed by globalization.
6) Was the First World War more “ total” than the Second World War?
7) Define appeasement in 40 words or less.
8) What four empires dissolved after the First World War?
9) Did nationalism cause the First World War?
10) What are two explanations for the First World War, and which authors proposed them?
11) What effect did the Treaty of Versailles have on European security? In Asia?
12) Define self-determination in 40 words or less.
13) What was apartheid?
14) Name three nuclear crises and the years in which they occurred.

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15) What was the Truman Doctrine?
16) Explain the differences between détente, rapprochement, and Ostpolitik.
17) Define glasnost and perestroika.
18) What were the differences and similarities between the Brezhnev doctrine and the Carter doctrine?
19) What was the "Second Cold War"?
20) What was the Cold War?
21) What are two defining features of the post–Cold War world?
22) What three early crises of the Cold War led to a stable East–West relationship?
23) Name three issues facing post–Cold War Europe.
24) Give three reasons for optimism about the prospects for future conflict or cooperation in East Asia.
25) Name three challenges posed by global economic inequality.
26) Briefly, why did the United States go to war in Iraq in 2003?
27) How did the Munich crisis of the 1930s influence US and British leaders during the 1990–1991 Iraq crisis?
28) Identify key differences between Russia under Yeltsin and under Putin.
29) Explain Fukuyama's "End of History" argument.
30) What international relations discipline rose in prominence around the time of the end of the Cold War?

Essay Questions

1) What is the most important challenge posed by globalization to international society?
2) How is globalization likely to change the principles of international society? the institutions?
3) Could the Second World War have been prevented?
4) What brought about the Cold War?
5) What were the differences between the reasons the United States became involved in Korea and the reasons for its involvement in Vietnam?
6) What prompted different patterns of decolonization?
7) Did the US policy of containment work?
8) Does the civil unrest in Ukraine count as a "clash of civilizations"? Why or why not?
9) Will the rise of China cause cooperation or conflict? Why?
10) Are we facing a "clash of civilizations"?

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