Introduction to Global Politics 2nd edition Mansbach Test Bank

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1 What country thought of itself as the "balancer" in eighteenth-century Europe's balance of power?

(A) France.

(B) Sweden.

(C) Prussia.

(D) England.

Answer: (D) England.

2 Historically, what group became the greatest rival to Sunni Islam?

(A) Shias.

(B) Druse.

(C) Kurds.

(D) Fatimids.

Answer: (A) Shias.

3 What great city was seized by the Ottomans in 1453?

(A) Rome.

(B) Constantinople.

(C) Athens.

(D) Vienna.

Answer: (B) Constantinople.

4 Which battle brought a halt to the Muslim advance into Europe in the eighth century?

(A) Trafalgar.

(B) Lepanto.

(C) Waterloo.

(D) Poitiers.

Answer: (D) Poitiers.

5 What do we call "the existence of order and authoritative decision-making in the absence of formal government" in global politics?

Answer:

Feedback: Global governance.

6 What is meant by the "internal face of sovereignty"?

Answer:

Feedback: Authority over subjects within a state's boundaries.

7 What European leader stirred up and then became captive of French nationalism and was instrumental in securing the unification of Italy?

Answer:

Feedback: Louis Napoléon or Napoléon III.

8 Who was China's greatest philosopher and political thinker?

Answer:

Feedback: Confucius.

9 What do we call the anti-foreigner violence that erupted in China in 1900?

Answer:

Feedback: The Boxer Rebellion.

10 What was the early Islamic empire called?

Answer:

Feedback: The Caliphate.

11 What is Islam's holy book called?

Answer:

Feedback: The Koran.

12 What do we call the efforts of Europeans to recapture the Holy Land from Islam for Christianity?

Answer:

Feedback: The Crusades.

13 What informal organization of Europe's great powers required the summoning of ad hoc international conferences when it appeared that Europe's stability was menaced either by aggression of one of their number or by domestic revolution?

Answer:

Feedback: The Concert of Europe.

14 What European statesman declared, "The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions but by iron and blood"?

Answer:

Feedback: Otto von Bismarck.

15 What was the Hegira?

Answer:

Feedback: Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina.

16 What Muslim Kurd regained Jerusalem for Islam in Europe's Second Crusade?

Answer:

Feedback: Saladin.

17 Who argued that, "A firm Union will be of the utmost moment to the peace and liberty of the States, as a barrier against domestic faction and insurrection"?

Answer:

Feedback: Alexander Hamilton.

18 What do we call a system of government by religious leaders and based on religious dogma?

Answer:

Feedback: Theocracy.

19 Under which caliph did the Islamic Empire reach its zenith?

(A) Harun al-Rashid.

(B) Ali ibn Abi Talib.

(C) Ibn Khaldun.

(D) Abu Bakr.

Answer: (A) Harun al-Rashid.

20 Which country was governed for many years by Lee Kwan Yew?

(A) China.

(B) Singapore.

(C) South Korea.

(D) Taiwan.

Answer: (B) Singapore.

21 Why did British Foreign Secretary George Canning support the Monroe Doctrine?

(A) To prevent a French invasion of Canada.

(B) To balance France by preventing France's Spanish ally from regaining its American colonies.

(C) To assist the United States in expanding into the Caribbean.

(D) To balance Spain in Europe.

Answer: (B) To balance France by preventing France's Spanish ally from regaining its American colonies.

22 Which of the following is not a reason why balance of power is less relevant to the modern world?

(A) There has been a marked decline in the number of interstate wars.

(B) There is no longer a relatively equal distribution of power among a sufficient number of major actors to permit any of them to be stopped.

(C) It is difficult to measure precisely the distribution of military power.

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(D) Flexible alliances are prevented by deep ideological differences.

Answer: (A) There has been a marked decline in the number of interstate wars.

23 What was the most important single event in the onset of "popular sovereignty"?

(A) The Glorious Revolution.

(B) The French Revolution.

(C) The American Revolution.

(D) The Russian Revolution.

Answer: (B) The French Revolution.

24 What was the most important impact of the French Revolution on global politics?

(A) The spread of nationalism.

(B) The growth of conservatism.

(C) Inspiring the American Revolution.

(D) The birth of communism.

Answer: (A) The spread of nationalism.

25 What was the levee en masse?

(A) A new French artillery piece.

(B) Universal conscription.

(C) The new French national anthem.

(D) The mobilization of French industry for war.

Answer: (B) Universal conscription.

26 Who conquered all of Europe except Great Britain and Russia in the early nineteenth century?

(A) Louis XIV.

(B) Napoleon Bonaparte.

(C) Gustavus Adolphus.

(D) The Duke of Wellington.

Answer: (B) Napoleon Bonaparte.

27 What political thinker inspired both the American and French Revolutions?

(A) Edmund Burke.

(B) Alexander Hamilton.

(C) John Locke.

(D) Thomas Paine.

Answer: (D) Thomas Paine.

28 Where did Napoleon fight the Battle of Borodino?

(A) Russia.

(B) Spain.

(C) Austria.

(D) Prussia.

Answer: (A) Russia.

29 What international meeting in 1814–15 redrew the map of Europe?

(A) The Versailles Conference.

(B) The Concert of Europe.

(C) The Congress of Vienna.

(D) The Council of Trent.

Answer: (C) The Congress of Vienna.

30 What European country was unified in 1861?

(A) Germany.

(B) Switzerland.

(C) France.

(D) Italy.

Answer: (D) Italy.

31 Following the 1848 revolutions, what was the greatest threat to European stability?

(A) The determination of German nationalists to unite their country.

(B) The determination of French leaders to expand eastward.

(C) The determination of British leaders to extend their empire.

(D) The threat to the independence of Western Europe posed by Russia.

Answer: (A) The determination of German nationalists to unite their country.

32 Who accomplished the unification of Germany?

(A) Wilhelm II.

(B) Otto von Bismarck.

(C) Klemens von Metternich.

(D) Frederick the Great.

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Answer: (B) Otto von Bismarck.

33 What did the Chinese Empire call itself?

(A) The Kingdom of Heaven.

(B) The Righteous Empire.

(C) The Middle Kingdom.

(D) The Empire of the Sun.

Answer: (C) The Middle Kingdom.

34 For much of its history, what type of political system existed in China?

(A) Imperial.

(B) Democratic.

(C) Theocratic.

(D) Tribal.

Answer: (A) Imperial.

35 What was Great Britain's most important export to China in the 1830s and 1840s?

(A) Textiles.

(B) Tea.

(C) Armaments.

(D) Opium.

Answer: (D) Opium.

36 In 1895, what country defeated China in a war?

(A) Great Britain.

(B) Russia.

(C) The United States.

(D) Japan.

Answer: (D) Japan.

37 Which of the following is not an Asian value?

(A) Equality of outcome.

(B) Respect for authority.

(C) Government interference in the economic system.

(D) Individualism.

Answer: (D) Individualism.

38 What do we call the claim that no legal superior exists above states?

Answer:

Feedback: Internal face of sovereignty.

39 Who describes sovereignty as "organized hypocrisy"?

Answer:

Feedback: Stephen Krasner.

40 To what was British Foreign Minister George Canning alluding when he declared, "I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the old"?

Answer:

Feedback: The Monroe Doctrine.

41 What event took place in England in 1688 that weakened monarchical absolutism in that country?

Answer:

Feedback: The Glorious Revolution.

42 For what is Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle remembered?

Answer:

Feedback: He composed La marseillaise.

43 What leader sought to spread the ideals of the French Revolution across Europe and abolished the Hold Roman Empire?

Answer:

Feedback: Napoleon Bonaparte.

44 Who wrote Common Sense and Rights of Man?

Answer:

Feedback: Thomas Paine.

45 Where was Napoleon's Grand Armée annihilated?

Answer:

Feedback: Russia.

46 What battle ended in Napoleon's final defeat?

Answer:

Feedback: The Battle of Waterloo.

47 What 1814–15 conference led to the redraw of the map of Europe?

Answer:

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Feedback: The Congress of Vienna.

48 What did Europe's nationalists believe would accompany the eruption of nationalism in 1848?

Answer:

Feedback: Democracy.

49 What European country was united in 1861?

Answer:

Feedback: Italy.

50 What empire came to an end in 1911?

Answer:

Feedback: China's.

51 What was believed to legitimate China's imperial dynasties?

Answer:

Feedback: Heaven's Mandate or the Mandate of Heaven.

52 What did the Chinese Empire call itself that reflects its belief that it was the center of the world?

Answer:

Feedback: The Middle Kingdom.

53 What kind of theory was emphasized by China's Confucian tradition?

Answer:

Feedback: Normative theory.

54 What issue created tension between China and Great Britain and led to a series of wars between the two?

Answer:

Feedback: British exports of opium from India to China.

55 What do we call norms that emphasize communitarian rather than individualistic behavior, that emphasize respect of authority and hierarchy, and state intervention in economic life?

Answer:

Feedback: Asian values.

56 What enduring Islamic schools of thought emerged from a division over who should rule the early Islamic Caliphate?

Answer:

Feedback: Shia-Sunni.

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57 How did British statesmen in the eighteenth century describe their country's role in Europe?

Answer:

Feedback: The "balancer."

58 What European state was partitioned three times in the eighteenth century?

Answer:

Feedback: Poland.

59 What do we call global centers linked to one another through a financial "chain of production" but largely disconnected from their own hinterlands?

Answer:

Feedback: Global cities.

60 What is the prerequisite for a state to come into existence?

Answer:

Feedback: Recognition by other states.

61 What political entity in Europe emerged from the empire of the Franks?

Answer:

Feedback: The Holy Roman Empire.

62 What do we call the legal, political, and social system of medieval Europe, in which vassals held land from lords in exchange for military service?

Answer:

Feedback: The feudal system.

63 What was Europe's largest city in 1050 AD?

Answer:

Feedback: Cordoba, Spain.

64 What political philosopher is most closely associated with the Italian city-states?

Answer:

Feedback: Niccolò Machiavelli.

65 What was Machiavelli's most famous book?

Answer:

Feedback: The Prince.

66 What fifteenth-century theorist argued that interests rather than conventional morality were at the heart of statecraft?

Answer:

Feedback: Niccolò Machiavelli.

67 To what event was Francesco Guicciardini referring when he wrote of "changes in dominions, subversion of kingdoms, desolation of countries, destruction of cities and the cruelest massacres, but also new fashions, new customs, new and bloody ways of waging warfare, and diseases which had been unknown up to that time"?

Answer:

Feedback: The French invasion of Italy in 1494.

68 What treaty constituted the first legal effort to establish a peaceful coexistence between Catholics and Protestants (in this case, Lutherans) in Europe?

Answer:

Feedback: The Treaty of Augsburg.

69 What theorist defined sovereignty as the "power to make the laws" and argued that a sovereign state should enjoy "supreme power over citizens and subjects unrestrained by laws"?

Answer:

Feedback: Jean Bodin.

70 What theorist argued that absolutist government, whether monarchical or not, was necessary to maintain peace and security in a world in which everyone was constantly at or on the verge of war with everyone else?

Answer:

Feedback: Thomas Hobbes.

71 What European war centered on religious animosity unleashed by the Protestant Reformation?

Answer:

Feedback: The Thirty Years' War.

72 Where was the Thirty Years' War mainly fought?

Answer:

Feedback: The territories of the Holy Roman Empire or Germany.

73 What treaty is generally regarded as having legitimated state sovereignty?

Answer:

Feedback: The Treaty or Peace of Westphalia.

74 What was the model state of dynastic sovereignty?

Answer:

Feedback: France.

75 Who wrote of eighteenth-century wars that "armies were arrayed according to pattern, almost as regularly as chessmen at the beginning of a game"?

Answer:

Feedback: Frederick the Great.

76 What battle halted Islam's advance into Europe in 732 AD?

Answer:

Feedback: The Battle of Poitiers.

77 What were the great powers in Europe in the eighteenth century?

(A) England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

(B) England, France, Russia, the United States, and Austria.

(C) England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Poland.

(D) England, France, Spain, Prussia, and Austria.

Answer: (A) England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

78 It was Al Qaeda's rejection of and contempt for the basic norms on which international politics – or interstate relations – is based that explains the willingness of most states to align themselves against the threat of non-territorial terrorists.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

79 British Foreign Secretary George Canning encouraged America's President Monroe to issue the Monroe Doctrine as a way to limit Spanish power and, by indirection, French efforts to expand.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

80 The utility of the balance of power increased as the idea of monarchical absolutism yielded to popular control of states.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

81 One result of nationalism was to inject warfare with new energy in which eager volunteers sought to defend their fatherland and export its ideals regardless of personal risk.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

82 France's revolutionary wars spread domestic ideological strife into global politics as Europe's other great powers fought to prevent revolution from infecting their populations.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

83 In 1792, Edmund Burke came to the defense of the French Revolution in his treatise Rights of Man, which was a reply to Thomas Paine's denunciation of the revolution.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

84 After a bloody victory at Borodino and occupation of Moscow, Napoleon's army succumbed to a combination of Russia's scorched earth policy and the Russian winter.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

85 The Concert of Europe was an informal organization of Europe's great powers, and it required the summoning of ad hoc international conferences when it appeared that Europe's stability was menaced either by aggression of one of their number or by domestic revolution.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

86 Following the defeat of Napoleon nationalism ebbed, and the nineteenth century saw a return to the pre-nationalist era.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

87 During the nineteenth century, democracy initially gained favor in Austria and Prussia, and then moved eastward.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

88 The events that culminated in Italy's unification marked the demise of the Concert of Europe system.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

89 By the nineteenth century, Europeans had penetrated and weakened China, and the Chinese Empire ended in 1911.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

90 Like states, empires have fixed territorial boundaries and usually contain several national groups ruled from a single center.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

91 China's imperial tradition was built on the conviction that the Middle Kingdom was the center of the world and that the Son of Heaven was ruler of the universe.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

92 Imperial China's view of world affairs clearly distinguished, at least in theory, between foreign and domestic politics and had a clear conception of a world of independent states.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

93 According to Confucius, the quality of rulership depended on adherence to traditional moral principles.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

94 The 1842 Treaty of Nanking ceded Hong Kong to Great Britain and opened China to British trade, causing a dramatic increase in opium imports.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

95 The beginning of the end for China's last imperial dynasty began with China's defeat in the Sino–Japanese War (1895), which marked a giant step in Japan's effort to build an Asian empire.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

96 The balance of power reinforced the norm of sovereign equality.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

97 Widespread acceptance of the balance of power in eighteenth-century Europe reflected the belief of English School theorists that there exists a society of states.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

98 The external face of sovereignty means that no legal superior exists above states.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

99 Since each sovereign is the absolute authority within its boundaries, all sovereigns are legally equal and may not intervene in one another's domestic or internal affairs.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

100 According to realists, people are interacting and organizing across state boundaries and are forming complex transnational linkages, and there has been a proliferation of international and nongovernmental groups (ranging from terrorists to global corporations and banks) that have an immense impact on states and on global outcomes.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

101 Europe's feudal system was based on a hierarchy of relationships with the pope and the Holy Roman Emperor at the top, and legally equal territorial states below them.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

102 European feudalism first eroded in France and Spain and thereafter in Italy.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

103 In 1050, ten of Europe's largest cities were in England.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

104 Europeans invented gunpowder during the ninth century and the astrolabe in the early twelfth century.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

105 In The Prince, Machiavelli introduced the idea that in order to ensure the survival of the state and its citizens, rulers must follow a political morality different than that of private persons.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

106 The principle of cuius regio, eius religio ("he who governs the territory decides its religion") provided local rulers with greater independence and influence.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

107 The Peace of Augsburg brought an end to religious controversy in Europe begun by the Protestant Reformation.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

108 In Leviathan, Thomas Hobbes argued that absolutist government, whether monarchical or not, was necessary to maintain peace and security in a world in which everyone was constantly at or on the verge of war with everyone else.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

109 The Thirty Years' War was waged largely among the city-states of northern and central Italy.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

110 Catholic France and Catholic Spain were allies during the Thirty Years' War.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

111 The Treaty of Westphalia gave princes the right to govern their own territory and make independent decisions about war and peace.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

112 Louis XIV reinforced the internal side of French sovereignty by centralizing authority at his court in Versailles and forcing French nobles to reside there.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

113 Eighteenth-century wars reflected more intense and involved broader objectives than those fought in the previous century.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

114 The central norm in eighteenth-century global politics was the balance of power.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

115 Western leaders in the 1980s and 1990s insisted that social welfare had been eroded in previous decades owing to shrinking government bureaucracies and budgetary cuts.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

116 For many Asians, Western emphasis on individual liberty and the free market is alien.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

117 What political entity was founded by Charlemagne?

(A) The city-state of Sparta.

(B) France.

(C) The Holy Roman Empire.

(D) The Hanseatic League.

Answer: (C) The Holy Roman Empire.

118 Prior to the territorial state, what political entity dominated northern Europe?

(A) The city-state of Florence.

(B) The Holy Roman Empire.

(C) The Hanseatic League.

(D) The monastic state of the Teutonic Knights.

Answer: (B) The Holy Roman Empire.

119 What do we call the legal, political, and social system of medieval Europe?

(A) Capitalism.

(B) Feudalism.

(C) Socialism.

(D) Tribalism.

Answer: (B) Feudalism.

120 What was the basis of the common identity of Europeans prior to the emergence of the territorial state?

(A) Aristocratic origins.

(B) Roman heritage.

(C) Christianity.

(D) Class consciousness.

Answer: (C) Christianity.

121 What is needed for a state to come into existence?

(A) A capital city.

(B) Recognition by other states.

(C) A national army.

(D) Dispatch of ambassadors overseas.

Answer: (B) Recognition by other states.

122 To where did economic activity in Europe shift between 1050 and 1500?

(A) Italy and Flanders.

(B) Russia and Poland.

(C) England and France.

(D) Spain and Portugal.

Answer: (A) Italy and Flanders.

123 During the Renaissance, what types of political units existed in Italy?

(A) Territorial states.

(B) Empires.

(C) Trading leagues.

(D) City-states.

Answer: (D) City-states.

124 Who was the great Florentine political realist of the Italian Renaissance?

(A) Thomas Hobbes.

(B) Francesco Guicciardini.

(C) Niccolo Machiavelli.

(D) Francesco da Rimini.

Answer: (C) Niccolo Machiavelli.

125 What treaty is recognized as the most important step in achieving state autonomy and sovereignty in Europe?

(A) Treaty of Utrecht.

(B) Treaty of Paris.

(C) Treaty of Westphalia.

(D) Treaty of Ghent.

Answer: (C) Treaty of Westphalia.

126 What treaty granted princes new powers under the principle of cuius regio, eius religio ("he who governs the territory decides its religion")?

(A) Treaty of Westphalia.

(B) Treaty of Augsburg.

(C) Treaty of Paris.

(D) Treaty of Utrecht.

Answer: (B) Treaty of Augsburg.

127 What sixteenth-century French political thinker contributed to the development of the concept of sovereignty?

(A) Jean Bodin.

(B) Thomas Hobbes.

(C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

(D) Immanuel Kant.

Answer: (A) Jean Bodin.

128 What war was brought to an end by the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia?

(A) The Hundred Years' War.

(B) The Seven Years' War.

(C) The Thirty Years' War.

(D) The War of the Spanish Succession.

Answer: (C) The Thirty Years' War.

129 Which of the following is not a characteristic of a state as defined by the 1933 Montevideo Convention?

(A) Permanent population.

(B) A defined territory.

(C) A government.

(D) An army.

Answer: (D) An army.

130 What religion was officially recognized by the Treaty of Westphalia?

(A) Calvinism.

(B) Lutheranism.

(C) Catholicism.

(D) Methodism.

Answer: (A) Calvinism.

131 What was "dynastic sovereignty"?

(A) Rule by the people.

(B) Rule by the Church.

(C) Rule by kings.

(D) Rule by guilds and banks.

Answer: (C) Rule by kings.

132 What was the model European state during the era of dynastic sovereignty?

(A) France.

(B) England.

(C) Austria.

(D) Spain.

Answer: (A) France.

133 Who was the "Sun King"?

(A) Charles II.

(B) Louis XIV.

(C) Frederick the Great.

(D) Charlemagne.

Answer: (B) Louis XIV.

134 What does Stephen Krasner mean when he refers to sovereignty as "organized hypocrisy"?

(A) State sovereignty violates the rights of individuals.

(B) State sovereignty is an immoral doctrine.

(C) State sovereignty does not really exist.

(D) State sovereignty has always been violated by major powers.

Answer: (D) State sovereignty has always been violated by major powers.

135 Which group of theorists is most likely to see the state as an obstacle to peace?

(A) Liberals.

(B) Realists.

(C) Constructivists.

(D) Postmodernists.

Answer: (A) Liberals.

136 Islam's spread between the eighth and fourteenth centuries occurred by war and conquest.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

137 Muslims believe Muhammad is the third and final prophet of God, or Allah (the Arabic name for God), after Moses and Jesus, and that he was visited by the Archangel Gabriel, who revealed Allah's word to him and instructed him to preach what came to be known as Islam.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

138 In 750, the Ummayad Caliphate was established in Cairo.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

139 By the fifteenth century, the division of Islam into Sunni and Shia was finally bridged.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

140 European knights conquered Jerusalem during the First Crusade and established a Christian military presence that lasted for about 200 years in what was called the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

141 The most successful of the crusades was the Third Crusade, which was jointly commanded by the greatest princes in Christendom: Richard I, "the Lion Hearted" of England, Philip II Augustus of France, and Frederick Barbarossa, the Holy Roman Emperor.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

142 The Seljuks, a Turkish people, settled in the Caliphate and were employed as mercenary warriors, especially against other Turkish groups, and finally, seized power from the Arab rulers of Baghdad.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

143 The expansion of the Ottoman Empire climaxed with the conquest of Constantinople, the capital of Byzantium, in 1453.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

144 The Ottoman Turks succeeded in occupying Vienna, the Hapsburg capital, in 1541.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

145 That part of the Ottoman Empire located in the Middle East was divided up among the victors of World War I.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

146 Militant Muslims like Osama bin Laden seek to establish a powerful territorial state in the Middle East.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

147 What does the "ulema" refer to?

(A) A body of Islamic religious scholars.

(B) Schools for teaching Muslim theology.

(C) The collection of Islamic laws.

(D) The Islamic practice of prayer.

Answer: (A) A body of Islamic religious scholars.

148 Which of the following was not involved in Europe's Third Crusade against Islam?

(A) Richard I, "the Lion Hearted" of England.

(B) Ivan the Terrible of Russia.

(C) Philip II Augustus of France.

(D) Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor.

Answer: (B) Ivan the Terrible of Russia.

149 What was the core region of the Ottoman Empire?

(A) Syria.

(B) Turkey.

(C) Iraq.

(D) Iran.

Answer: (B) Turkey.

150 What European city was twice unsuccessfully besieged by the Ottomans?

(A) Paris.

(B) Warsaw.

(C) Rome.

(D) Vienna.

Answer: (D) Vienna.

151 What country was the Ottoman's major foe in much of the nineteenth century?

(A) Russia.

(B) Great Britain.

(C) Spain.

(D) France.

Answer: (A) Russia.

152 When did the Ottoman Empire come to an end?

(A) After the Crimean War.

(B) After World War I.

(C) After World War II.

(D) After the French Revolution.

Answer: (B) After World War I.

153 Which of the following was characteristic of eighteenth-century wars?

(A) The religious fervor of leaders.

(B) Mass armies that lived off the land.

(C) Limited aims of combatants.

(D) Passionate nationalism of soldiers.

Answer: (C) Limited aims of combatants.