Chapter 1  APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. All of the following actors affect international relations in important ways: heads of state, central governments, nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, and individuals.

   TRUE/FALSE

2. Understanding behavior between states is the sole focus of the study of international relations.

   TRUE/FALSE

3. Realist and liberal theories argue that the key structures in the international system are material, while constructivists argue that they are social and dependent on ideas.

   TRUE/FALSE

4. Today’s key issues can be easily understood without any reference to history.

   TRUE/FALSE

5. The goals of the United States in the Vietnam War and the 2003 Iraq War were the same, making the analogy between them an accurate one.

   TRUE/FALSE

6. Philosophy has made both substantive and methodological contributions to the study of international relations.

   TRUE/FALSE
7. The behavioral approach to the study of international relations draws on the scientific method.

TRUE/FALSE

8. The Correlates of War project in the behavioral tradition has proven all of its hypotheses on the causes of war.

TRUE/FALSE

9. The postmodern approach to international relations calls for the inclusion of traditionally “voiceless” actors such as the women of the Greenham Common Peace Camp.

TRUE/FALSE

10. Important questions of international relations today can be answered with exclusive reliance on the behavioral approach.

TRUE/FALSE

Essay:

A. Discuss the pros and cons of using historical, philosophical, and behavioral approaches to the study of international relations, illustrating your points with specific examples from your own original insights. Argue what you think is the best approach, then explain the reasoning of your assertion—both by highlighting the benefits of the one you have chosen and the limitations of the others.

B. Which of the methodological approaches (historical, philosophical, behavioralism, alternative approaches) discussed in the text do you find can help us best understand contemporary international relations, and why? What makes the other approaches less appealing?
11. The 1648 Treaties of Westphalia are important because they marked the rise of religious authority uniting Europe.

TRUE/FALSE

12. The peacefulness witnessed during the Concert of Europe was surprising given that there were major economic, technological, and political changes in Europe during this period.

TRUE/FALSE

13. By the end of the nineteenth century, China was the only Asian country that was not under direct European or U.S. influence.

TRUE/FALSE

14. Unlike European states, the United States was not an imperial power and had no colonies.

TRUE/FALSE

15. In the early 1900s, Britain joined an alliance with Japan (a non-European power) against Russia (a European power).

TRUE/FALSE

16. Despite the fact that U.S. President Woodrow Wilson had been the principal architect of the League of Nations, the United States refused to join.

TRUE/FALSE

17. In addition to Germany, Japan and Italy also played a major role in the breakdown of interstate order in the 1930s.

TRUE/FALSE

18. The Korean War in the 1950s was conducted by the United States without UN authorization because of the Soviet veto.

TRUE/FALSE
19. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union supported opposing groups in wars in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

**TRUE/FALSE**

20. In a popular referendum in 2016, Great Britain voted in favor of leaving the European Union.

**TRUE/FALSE**

**Essay**

A. Explain the importance of the Treaty of Westphalia for international relations. What significant concepts and principles informed this treaty? What notable changes in international relations did the treaty signal or set in motion? Discuss how contemporary international relations might be different (or not) without the Treaty of Westphalia and provide support for your answer.

B. What are the most important reasons for the relative peace that characterized nineteenth-century Europe? Why do you consider these particular reasons to be most important? In light of your answer, do you think any of the principles of nineteenth-century European politics are applicable to contemporary international relations? Why or why not?

C. Imperialism and colonialism are an important part of history in international relations. Two questions thus arise. First, why did states engage in imperialism and colonialism in the first place? Second, what do you think are the lasting effects of colonialism that we see in international relations today? Explain your answer to these two questions, making sure to cite specific examples to back up your argument.
Chapter 3  INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORIES

21. Theories are sets of propositions that prove the existence of particular relationships between variables.
   TRUE/FALSE

22. Realists view international politics as similar to domestic politics.
   TRUE/FALSE

23. There are different realist arguments, some of which offer very different prescriptions for appropriate foreign policy.
   TRUE/FALSE

24. Despite their many differences, both realism and liberalism view people as rational actors.
   TRUE/FALSE

25. Complex interdependence refers to a situation where there are multiple channels of communication between governments and corporations across state borders.
   TRUE/FALSE

26. All branches of liberalism treat the state as a unitary actor.
   TRUE/FALSE

27. Constructivists like Alexander Wendt argue that knowing the distribution of material capabilities in the international system is enough to predict whether two states will be friends or foes.
   TRUE/FALSE
28. Constructivists believe that identities can change as a result of cooperative behavior and learning.

TRUE/FALSE

29. Radical theorists emphasize the fact that the meanings of objects and concepts are constructed through social interaction.

TRUE/FALSE

30. Dependency theorists believe that less developed countries will rise quickly now that colonialism has ended.

TRUE/FALSE

Essay:

A. Theories from which of the key perspectives (realism, liberalism, or constructivism) do you think best explain international relations today, and why? In your response, highlight the key assumptions and predictions of each perspective, and connect them to contemporary real-world events, discussing how they do or do not help us understand the world today.

B. Radical theories such as Marxism and dependency theory are not as central to the study of international relations today as are the other three. Why do you think this is? Discuss the main tenants of each of these two theoretical perspectives (Marxism and dependency theory), highlighting what they can help us understand and what they cannot help us understand in the world today. Given this discussion, do you think that they should be given more attention in international relations study today? Why or why not?

C. There are several variants of theories within the liberal perspective. Some treat the state as a unitary, while others focus on domestic politics. Some focus on the role of democracy, while others focus on the role of interdependence. Identify for yourself three different theoretical “branches” that you see within the liberal perspective. Discuss the assumptions of each, and explain their similarities and differences. Given these similarities and differences, why do you think they are all included together under the overarching perspective of “liberalism”? 
D. What does constructivism bring to the study of international relations that other theoretical approaches do not? Given your answer, do you think constructivism can contribute significantly to our understanding of international relations? If so, support your answer by using constructivism to explain a particular international issue or event. If not, support your answer by demonstrating how constructivism fails to explain a particular international issue or event.
Chapter 4  LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

31. Bipolar systems can be “balance of power” systems, but multipolar systems cannot.  
**TRUE/FALSE**

32. In bipolar systems, alliances are long-term relationships based on interests, whereas in multipolar balance-of-power systems, alliances are short-term relationships formed for a specific purpose.  
**TRUE/FALSE**

33. Like realists, neoliberal institutionalists and some constructivists such as Alexander Wendt see the international system as anarchic.  
**TRUE/FALSE**

34. According to constructivists, norms cannot be changed through processes of coercion.  
**TRUE/FALSE**

35. While geography, population, and natural resources are important sources of state power, they are not the only ones. Intangible factors such as a positive national image and good leadership can increase state power as well.  
**TRUE/FALSE**

36. Realists believe that soft power is likely to be more effective than hard power.  
**TRUE/FALSE**

37. Constructivists see state power stemming from ideas and language, but do not see it stemming from natural and tangible sources.  
**TRUE/FALSE**
38. Only individuals who hold leadership positions can have a significant influence on war, peace, and international policies.

TRUE/FALSE

39. The personal characteristics of leaders can influence certain foreign policy decisions, but are not important in explaining war.

TRUE/FALSE

40. Mass publics can sometimes affect international relations regardless of what elites do.

TRUE/FALSE

Essay:

A. Compare and contrast the role that the individual plays in international politics according to realists, liberals, and constructivists. Which of these theories do you think best captures the role that the individual plays in international politics? Why?

B. Liberalism assigns relatively less theoretical importance to the international system than realism. Given this, what are the most important contributions of liberal theory to our understanding of the international system? Do liberals really care about the international system, or do their primary analytical concerns lie elsewhere? Explain your answer.

C. Which of the three levels of analysis do you think helps us best understand events in world politics? In presenting your answer, be sure to discuss the costs and benefits of using each level of analysis, providing real-world examples to back up your argument.

D. Using your understanding of the key ingredients of state power potential—natural, tangible, and intangible—and supporting your position with specific examples, choose a country and present an argument for or against the following statement: “________ is a powerful state.”

E. Choose two of the three key perspectives of international relations and compare and contrast their view of the state. Based on your knowledge of these perspectives, why do you think these different conceptualizations of the state exist?
CHAPTER 5  The State

41. A state is a group of people who share a common set of characteristics, such as a common language or culture, while a nation is a geographically defined entity with a stable population and a government diplomatically recognized by others.

**TRUE/FALSE**

42. Some states are currently contested.

**TRUE/FALSE**

43. All of the states that fulfill the four criteria of statehood are recognized as states in the international system.

**TRUE/FALSE**

44. As long as a state has the ability to carry out a threat, that threat is credible even if the state does not have the incentive to do so.

**TRUE/FALSE**

45. Different states with different cultures have different styles of negotiating.

**TRUE/FALSE**

46. Positive engagement with other states is used only in diplomatic statecraft; it is not used in economic statecraft.

**TRUE/FALSE**

47. According to the rational model of decision making, foreign policy decisions result from members of the government rationally following their standard operating procedures.

**TRUE/FALSE**
48. According to the bureaucratic politics model of decision making, foreign policy decisions are made through negotiations among members of the government that represent different interests.

TRUE/FALSE

49. While ethnonationalist movements challenge the state, they have never been labeled as terrorists because of the legitimacy of their claims.

TRUE/FALSE

50. Many states are failing to control transnational crimes such as smuggling, counterfeiting, and money laundering, threatening their sovereignty.

TRUE/FALSE

Essay:

A. Do you think nations have the right to national self-determination, even if it means seceding from the state? Why or why not? In making your argument, back it up with examples of the actions some nations have taken with regard to potentially forming their own state and the effects of those actions.

B. The challenges of globalization, transnational movements, ethnonational movements, transnational crime, and failed states have been argued to limit state power and/or sovereignty. Choose two of these potential challenges and present an argument as to why you do or do not think that challenge represents a real limit to state sovereignty.

C. What is the difference between compellence and deterrence? Which of these strategies that State A might use do you think is likely to be most effective in getting State B to behave according to State A’s interests? Why or under what conditions?
Answer Sheet

1. ANS: T  REF: Page 4
2. ANS: F  REF: Page 4
3. ANS: T  REF: Page 5
4. ANS: F  REF: Page 6
5. ANS: F  REF: Page 7
6. ANS: T  REF: Page 8
7. ANS: T  REF: Page 11
8. ANS: F  REF: Page 12
9. ANS: T  REF: Page 15
10. ANS: F  REF: Page 16
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12. ANS: T  REF: Page 26
13. ANS: F  REF: Pages 29–30
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17. ANS: T  REF: Pages 37–38
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23. ANS: T  REF: Page 77
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28. ANS: T  REF: Page 88
29. ANS: F  REF: Page 87
30. ANS: F  REF: Page 96
31. ANS: F  REF: Pages 111, 116
32. ANS: T  REF: Page 111
33. ANS: T  REF: Pages 118–119
34. ANS: F  REF: Page 122
35. ANS: T  REF: Pages 125, 128
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37. ANS: F  REF: Page 131
38. ANS: F  REF: Page 133
39. ANS: F  REF: Page 136
40. ANS: T  REF: Page 142
41. ANS: F  REF: Pages 151, 152
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47. ANS: F  REF: Pages 165–166, 169
48. ANS: T  REF: Page 169
49. ANS: F  REF: Page 181
50. ANS: T  REF: Page 182