

Global Politics 1st edition Boyer Test Bank

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1) When a theory answers the following question, "*why does theory matter?*" It is referring to the _____ nature of the theory.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Theoretical Perspectives: Diverse Views on Global Politics

- a. empirical
- b. truthful
- *c. prescriptive
- d. descriptive

2) Which of the following theories is not highlighted in the chapter?

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Theoretical Perspectives: Diverse Views on Global Politics

- *a. Behavioral Theory
- b. Realist Theory
- c. Constructivist Theory
- d. Feminist Theory

3) Which of these theories is based on the view that competitive self-interest, given the preeminent goal of survival, drives global politics?

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Realist Theory

- a. Liberal Theory
- *b. Realist Theory
- c. Behavioral Theory
- d. World Systems Theory

4) Which of the following is *not* a defensive realist?

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

- a. Kenneth Waltz
- b. Barry Posen
- c. Jack Snyder
- *d. John Mearsheimer

5) The ideas of *neoclassical-realism* were first introduced by _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

- a. Jennifer Sterling-Folker
- b. John Mearsheimer
- *c. Gideon Rose
- d. Bruce Martin Russett

6) The oldest and most prominent alternative to realist theory is _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Realist Theory

- a. feminism
- b. Marxism
- *c. liberalism
- d. constructivism

7) _____ are proponents of cosmopolitanism.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Liberal Theory

- *a. Liberals
- b. Marxists
- c. Realists

d. Feminists

8) Machiavelli is a chief architect of _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

a. constructivism

*b. realism

c. feminist

d. liberalism

9) Which of the following scholars is not described as a *modern realist*?

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

a. George Kennan

b. E.H. Carr

c. Hans Morgenthau

*d. John Locke

10) Which of these thinkers heavily influenced a realist view of the state?

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Realist Theory

a. John Rawls

*b. Thomas Hobbes

c. Immanuel Kant

d. Karl Marx

11) In the social sciences, a _____ is mostly a composite of a set of assumptions about how the world works.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Chapter Opener

a. fact

*b. theory

c. hunch

d. policy

12) The term *bellum omnium contra omnes* means _____.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Realist Theory

a. war is sweet to the inexperienced

*b. a war of all against all

c. in peace, like a wise man, he appropriately prepares for war

d. prepare for war

13) The ideas that *states* are the only actors that matter stems from a(n) _____ and _____ imperative.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Realist Theory

a. rational; conservative

b. liberal; institutional

*c. anarchy; survival

d. peaceful; democratic

14) The belief that self-interest must be prioritized over values is that of _____.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

a. neorealists

- b. classical liberalists
- *c. classical realists
- d. neoliberalists

15) A good theory generally is both _____ and _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Theoretical Perspectives: Diverse Views on Global Politics

- a. truthful; rigorous
- b. descriptive; agreeable
- *c. empirical; normative
- d. scientific; subjective

16) According to World Systems Theory, global economic and political power is centered around the _____ countries.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: World Systems Theory: An Emphasis on Inequality

- a. G20
- b. UN Security Council permanent members
- c. The WTO General Council
- *d. core

17) _____ is the degree of equilibrium or disequilibrium of power in the global or regional system.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

- *a. Balance of power
- b. Soft power
- c. Hard power
- d. Referent power

18) According to neorealists, countries are _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

- a. driven by cooperation
- b. driven on the bases of ideologies
- *c. rational actors
- d. driven by morality

19) The idea that it is a part of human nature of states to cooperate is rooted in _____.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Liberalism and Neoliberalism

- a. classical realism
- *b. classical liberalism
- c. imperialism
- d. liberal internationalism

20) Alexander Wendt is a chief architect of _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- *a. constructivism
- b. realism
- c. feminism
- d. liberalism

21) Many scholars believe that _____ is a by-product of globalization.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Liberalism and Neoliberalism

- a. bipolar
- b. the Cold War
- *c. complex interdependence
- d. power

22) An understanding and appreciation of shared human experience that binds people together across nations, borders, and cultures is known as _____.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Liberal Theory

- a. international relations
- b. social norms
- c. cultures
- *d. cosmopolitanism

23) Two strands of *feminism* discussed in the chapter are _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Strands of Feminism

- a. western and eastern
- b. eco and post-structural
- *c. orthodox and radical
- d. behavioral and existential

24) The *nature of power* within Structuralism/World Systems is _____.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: World Systems Theory: An Emphasis on Inequality

- *a. economic
- b. diplomatic
- c. militaristic
- d. institutional

25) _____ see the struggle for power as a zero-sum game.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Realist Theory

- a. Constructivists
- b. Feminists
- *c. Realists
- d. Liberals

26) *Leviathan* was written by _____.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

- a. Friedrich Nietzsche
- b. John Locke
- *c. Thomas Hobbes
- d. Plato

27) President _____ used the phrase *war to end all wars* as a justification to promote democracy.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Liberalism: An Emphasis on Cooperation

- a. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- b. George H. W. Bush
- *c. Woodrow Wilson
- d. Abraham Lincoln

28) _____ is central to critical feminists.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Strands of Feminism

- a. Promoting social changes through greater representation of women
- b. Why there are so few women present in political leadership
- c. Adding women to existing structures of power and privilege
- *d. How such systems, particularly patriarchy, continue to persist

29) Which of the following is not an *Enlightenment thinker*?

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Liberalism and Neoliberalism

- *a. Kenneth Waltz
- b. Jean Jacques Rousseau
- c. Adam Smith
- d. Immanuel Kant

30) Rational choice theory is a fundamental element of _____.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Thinking Theoretically: Playing the Prisoners' Dilemma Game

- a. populism
- *b. game theory
- c. socialism
- d. feminist theory

31) The concept of *asocial sociability* was developed by _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Liberalism and Neoliberalism

- a. Adam Smith
- b. David Hume
- *c. Immanuel Kant
- d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

32) _____ see global politics as a *positive-sum game*.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Liberal Theory

- a. Constructivists
- b. Realists
- c. Feminists
- *d. Liberals

33) *The Social Contract* was originally published by _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Liberalism and Neoliberalism

- a. Thomas Hobbes
- b. Francis Fukuyama
- c. Immanuel Kant
- *d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

34) According to _____ the international system is defined by *complex interdependence*.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Liberalism and Neoliberalism

- a. realists
- *b. neoliberals
- c. feminists
- d. Marxists

35) The World Trade Organization (WTO) was created in _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Liberalism and Neoliberalism

- a. 1990
- b. 1960
- c. 1945
- *d. 1995

36) _____ is best described as an approach for a group of theories applying and extending Marxist thought to contemporary global politics.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: World Systems Theory: An Emphasis on Inequality

- a. Conservative Theory
- b. Liberal Theory
- *c. World Systems Theory
- d. Feminist Theory

37) According to theorist _____ the world-system is an *international axial division of labor*.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: World Systems Theory

- a. Michael Walzer
- b. Michael Williams
- *c. Immanuel Wallerstein
- d. Alexander Wendt

38) *Anarchy is what states make of it* captures theorist _____'s description of _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. Marysia Zalewski
- b. Frank Zagare; Game Theory
- c. Thomas Weiss; World System Theory
- *d. Alexander Wendt; constructivism

39) The English School came into being in the late _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: English School and Critical Theory

- a. 1980s
- b. 1970s
- *c. 1950s
- d. 1940s

40) The English School was first funded by the _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: English School and Critical Theory

- a. U.S. State Department
- *b. Rockefeller Foundation
- c. British Government
- d. Anglo-American

41) Constructivism in IR drew momentum from what is sometimes called the _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: English School and Critical Theory

- a. Radical Constructivism
- b. State power in IR

- *c. Third Debate
- d. Rational Choice

42) Huntington (1991) argues that the global expansion of democracy is seen through _____ distinct waves.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Liberalism: An Emphasis on Cooperation

- a. two
- *b. three
- c. five
- d. four

43) Which of the following is not a critical theorist?

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: English School and Critical Theory

- a. Anthony Giddens
- b. Michel Foucault
- c. Jurgen Habermas
- *d. Robert Axelrod

44) According to _____, in an environment as dangerous as anarchy, those who ignore realist principles will ultimately not survive.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Realism: An Emphasis on Power

- a. Robyn Eckersley.
- *b. Sterling-Folker
- c. John Mearsheimer
- d. Bruce Russett

45) The concept of *bounded rationality* was identified by the Nobel Prize winner _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Thinking Theoretically: Playing the Prisoners' Dilemma Game

- a. Paul Krugman
- *b. Herbert Simon
- c. Arthur Lewis
- d. John Nash

46) _____ is concerned with explaining decision-making as the microfoundation of all global political behavior.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Thinking Theoretically: Playing the Prisoners' Dilemma Game

- a. Intersectionality
- b. transnationalism
- *c. Rational Choice
- d. Realism

47) Rational choice theory is grounded in _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Thinking Theoretically: Playing the Prisoners' Dilemma Game

- a. realism
- b. imperialism
- c. feminism
- *d. microeconomics

48) _____ of _____ is the first female leader of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Feminism and Gender Analysis

- a. Helen Clark; New Zealand
- b. Finance minister; Nigeria
- c. Mary Schapiro; U.S.
- *d. Christine Lagarde; France

49) Both _____ are exclusively concerned with examining and explaining material power and social conflict, for different reasons.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Where Do We Go from Here?

- a. realism and liberalism
- b. liberalism and constructivism
- *c. realism and world systems theory
- d. feminism and constructivism

50) _____ share a common emphasis on ideas and cooperation.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Where Do We Go from Here?

- *a. Liberalism and constructivism
- b. World systems theory and liberalism
- c. Realism and constructivism
- d. Feminism and world systems

51) In 2018 France had _____ nuclear weapons.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. 400
- *b. 300
- c. 500
- d. 600

52) In 2018 Pakistan had _____ nuclear weapons.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. 250
- b. 325
- c. 100
- *d. 145

53) In 2018 China had _____ nuclear weapons.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. 400
- *b. 280
- c. 700
- d. 900

54) _____ holds the view that changing ideas, norms, and identities of global actors shape global politics.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. Liberalism
- *b. Constructivism
- c. Feminism
- d. Realism

55) Which of the following is a prominent constructivist?

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. Presbich, Cardoso
- b. Gunder Frank
- c. Parker Pillsbury
- *d. Alexander Wendt

56) According to the chapter _____ is described as the *father of modern realism*.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Realism: An Emphasis on Power

- a. Richard Ned Lebow
- *b. Hans Morgenthau
- c. Ole Holsti
- d. Robert Keohane

57) It is estimated that there are about _____ nuclear weapons that North Korea has that pose a threat to U.S. national security.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. 20
- b. 25
- *c. 15
- d. 35

58) Constructivism has deep roots in which of the social science disciplines?

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. History
- b. Economics
- *c. Sociology
- d. Management

59) According to _____ countries are *rational actors* and therefore will react similarly and predictably to power realities.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

- a. neoliberals
- b. ecofeminist
- c. neo-institutionalism
- *d. neorealists

60) _____ refers to the system of gender-based hierarchy in a society which assigns most power to men, uses male (ness) as the norm and places higher value on masculine traits.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Strands of Feminism

- *a. Patriarchy
- b. Periphery
- c. Gender quotas
- d. Rational actors

61) _____ is a process of rank-ordering of one's preferences and seeking outcomes that provide for the greatest marginal utility.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Thinking Theoretically: Playing the Prisoners' Dilemma Game

- a. Behavioralism
- b. Preference aggregate
- *c. Instrumental rationality
- d. cultural amalgamation

62) Which of these countries are from the periphery?

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Marxism and Dependency Theory

- a. France
- b. Spain
- c. Canada
- *d. India

63) _____ are shared ideas by the majority of the population, which become the basis for assessing and regulating social conduct and behavior.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism: An Emphasis on Norms

- a. Social interactions
- b. Values
- c. Symbols
- *d. Norms

64) In 2018 Russia had _____ nuclear weapons.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Constructivism

- a. 4,000
- b. 5,340
- *c. 6,850
- d. 10,000

65) Neo-Marxists and world systems theorists see rationality as quite powerful in explaining global politics due to _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Challenge Your Assumptions: IR Theory and the Role of Rationality

- a. military capability of states
- b. the role of IGOs in global politics
- c. international norms that govern global politics
- *d. economic agents such as firms and consumers

66) Dependency theory is rooted in _____.

Feedback: factual

Chapter Section Reference: Marxism and Dependency Theory

- a. Feminist Theory
- *b. World Systems Theory
- c. Liberal Theory
- d. Constructivist Theory

67) _____ is a contest in which gains by one player can only be achieved by equal losses for other players.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Realist Theory

- *a. Zero-sum game
- b. Rational Choice
- c. Prisoner Dilemma
- d. The game of chicken

68) _____ is someone that generally aims to maximize their utility and profit from action taken rather than acting against their self-interest.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Classical Realism and Neorealism

- *a. A rational actor
- b. A selfishness
- c. A Darwinian
- d. An intelligent thinker

69) Which of these is a scholar of dependency theory?

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Marxism and Dependency Theory

- a. Joseph Nye
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Robert Keohane
- *d. Andre Gunder Frank

70) Intersectionality is rooted in _____.

Feedback: conceptual

Chapter Section Reference: Feminism: An Emphasis on Gender

- *a. Feminist Theory
- b Liberal Theory
- c. Realist Theory
- d. World System Theory

71) A contest in which gains by one or more players can be achieved without being offset by losses for any other player or players is called _____.

Feedback: applied

Chapter Section Reference: Liberal Theory

- a. rational choice
- b. prisoner dilemma
- c. the game of chicken
- *d. positive-sum game

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 01

1) Explain *rational choice theory*.

Feedback:• Provide examples from the chapter.

- What are the conceptual elements of rational choice theory?
- What are the limits to rationality?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 02

2) Explain the *classical liberalist theory of global politics*.

Feedback:• Define classical liberalism theory.

- Who are the leading proponents of classical liberalism theory?
- What is the intellectual lineage of classical liberalism theory?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 03

3) Explain the *neoliberalist theory of global politics*.

Feedback:• Who are the main actors of neoliberalism?

- Discuss the *outside-in* explanation.
- Explain the structure of the international system.

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 04

4) Define the realist theory of global politics.

Feedback:• Define realism.

- Provide examples from the chapter.
- Who are the main actors?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 05

5) With examples, explain the zero-sum game.

Feedback:• Define the zero-sum game.

- Which theory supports the concept of the zero-sum game? Explain.
- What are some of the criticisms of the zero-sum game logic?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 06

6) What role, if any, does *imperialism* play in global politics?

Feedback:• Define imperialism.

- Give examples of imperialism.
- What are some of the criticisms of imperialism?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 07

7) Describe and explain the central tenants of *dependency theory*.

Feedback:• Define dependency theory.

- Give examples of dependency theory.
- What is the intellectual lineage of dependency theory?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 08

8) Explain the *Marxist theory of global politics*.

Feedback:• Define the Marxist theory.

- What arguments do proponents of the *Marxist theory* make?
- Give examples of Marxist theory in global politics (past or present).

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 09

9) Examine the center/core logic in global politics.

Feedback:• What is the center/core logic?

- Which theory of global politics supports the center/core logic?
- Give examples of the center/core logic in global politics.

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 10

10) What are the main arguments that a *defensive realist* makes?

Feedback:• Define defensive realism.

- What are the views of defensive realism as it relates to war?
- Who are some of the chief architects of defensive realism?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 11

11) Explain the term *cosmopolitanism* in global politics.

Feedback:• What is *cosmopolitanism* in global politics?

- Give examples of *cosmopolitanism*.
- What are some of the claims of *cosmopolitanism*?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 12

12) What are the differences between classical realism and neorealism?

Feedback:• What are the differences and similarities between classical realism and neorealism, if any?

- Who are the main contributors of classical realism and neorealism?
- What would a classical realist and neorealist say are the root causes of perpetual conflicts?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 13

13) Explain the term positive-sum game.

Feedback:• Which theoretical framework supports the ideas of the positive-sum game?

- What are some real-world examples of positive-sum games?
- How effective is the idea positive-sum game?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 14

14) What is *critical (or radical)* feminism?

Feedback:• Define *critical (or radical)* feminism as a theoretical framework in global politics.

- Give examples of *critical (or radical)* feminism.
- How is *critical (or radical)* feminism different from other strands of feminism.?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 15

15) What is *intersectionality*?

Feedback:• Define and describe aspects of *intersectionality*.

- Give examples of *intersectionality* in practice.
- Which theoretical lens will most likely debate issues of *intersectionality*?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 01

1) Write a 300-word essay evaluating the importance of *theory* and theory formation in global politics.

Feedback:• What are theories?

- Identify some of the key proponents of different theoretical perspectives in global politics.
- Why does theory matter in global politics?
- What are some of the strengths and weaknesses of theory?
- What are some of the essential theories discussed in this chapter?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 02

2) Is democracy the most effective form of governance to support global politics?

Feedback:• Define democratic governance.

- What are some of the strengths of democratic governance?

- Can democratic governance hinder global politics? If so, how?
- Explain how different theoretical perspectives might treat democratic governance, especially in foreign policy.
- What are some of the essential non-democratic states in global politics? How successful are they?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 03

3) Within global politics, there are significant contentions among Global North countries and Global South countries. Using the various theoretical perspectives, examine the various North/South contentions.

Feedback:• Which theory best explains the North/South contentions?

- Why is there an inequality gap between the Global North and the Global South?
- Provide concrete recommendations to mitigate the contention between the global North and Global South.
- How do the North/South contentions impact their future social, economic, and political growth?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 04

4) Write an essay on the roles that constructivism plays in global politics.

Feedback:• Define constructivism as a theoretical framework in global politics.

- What are the main concerns of constructivism?
- Give examples of constructivism in practice in global politics.
- Who are some of the most influential constructivist scholars?
- How is constructivism different from other theories?
- Is there a place for constructivism in global politics? Give reasons for your answer.

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 05

5) Write an essay examining the main contributions of feminist theory in global politics.

Feedback:• Define feminism as a theoretical framework in global politics.

- What are the central claims of feminism?
- Differentiate between different strands of feminism.
- Give examples of feminist theory in practice.
- Discuss some of the important feminist scholars in global politics.