This is a multiple choice examination. Please read the questions carefully. Make sure you understand the question before you answer it. Please mark one out of the four possible answers to each question. You have one hour and twenty minutes to complete the exam.

1. Which of the following is NOT a key assumption of the Realist approach?
   a. States are the principal actors in international relations
   b. International and domestic politics are separate entities
   c. International peace is obtained only when states achieve self-determination
   d. The international system is anarchic

2. “A set of formal or informal rules, norms, or joint decision making procedures that constrain the behavior of (state and nonstate) units and regulate their relations” characterizes which of the following?
   a. International systems
   b. International regimes
   c. International organizations
   d. Foreign policy systems

3. Which of the following is true about the “systemic level of analysis”?
   a. It focuses on the analysis of specific international actors, which provides a more inclusive theory than the state level of analysis.
   b. It focuses on world politics as a whole, which provides a more inclusive theory than the state level of analysis.
   c. It focuses on the relations between pairs of actors in the international system, which lends more generalizability to theory than the state level of analysis.
   d. It focuses on different regional systems, which lends more generalizability to theory than the state level of analysis.

4. Why is World War I considered one of the most important events in the development of International Relations as a discipline?
   a. It emphasized for the first time the effect of public opinion on international politics and suggested that knowledge about the causes of war can help prevent it.
   b. It gave rise to the concept of citizen-armies in most modern states.
   c. It led to the rise of an ideological struggle between liberalism on the one hand, and communism and fascism, on the other hand.
   d. It emphasized the potential globalization of militarized conflict among states.
5. Creation of an international forum for conflict resolution, such as the League of Nations (and later the United Nations) has important implications for International Relations. One of the most significant of those is:
   a. The forum fosters an environment of openness and legitimacy, which helps to create reciprocity among states and promotes peaceful conflict resolution.
   b. The forum fosters an environment for stronger states to make rules that force weaker states to become completely dependent on them.
   c. The forum provides states with a place to impose sanctions on other actors who do not conform to their will.
   d. The forum fosters an environment for states to voice their grievances against the international order thereby imposing on the major powers a need to address the needs of the developing states.

6. What is the importance of Woodrow Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” to the study of International Relations?
   a. They are the foundations for the Realist approach in International Relations.
   b. They are the foundations for the Idealist approach in International Relations.
   c. They are the foundations for the Liberal approach in International Relations.
   d. They are the foundations for deterrence theories in International Relations.

7. Which of the following is NOT one of the systematic ways in which individual decision-making diverges from the rational actor model?
   a. Misperceptions
   b. Cognitive bias
   c. Indeterminate preferences
   d. Affective bias

8. The Iran-Contra scandal, in which CIA director William Casey used workers from the National Security Council to sell weapons to Iran, and then used that money to help fund the Nicaraguan Contras, is an excellent example of what?
   a. Groupthink
   b. Crisis Management
   c. Cognitive Dissonance
   d. Satisficing

9. Which of the following examples is INCONSISTENT WITH a rational decision making model?
   a. I choose policy A because I prefer A over B and B over C
   b. I choose policy A because A maximizes goal X and minimizes goal Y and B maximizes goal Y and minimizes goal X, but goal X is more important to me than goal Y
   c. I choose policy A because A has a higher probability of accomplishing goal X and B has a higher probability of accomplishing goal Y, but goal X is more important to me than goal Y
   d. I choose policy A because A is the first alternative that is good enough on all the goals I wish to accomplish.
10. In 2001, President Bush neglected to withdraw troops from peacekeeping duties in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Macedonia as he said he would a year prior on the campaign trail. However, after September 11, 2001, and with the increasing demands of the War in Iraq, President Bush made a decision which fits the Realist Model of decision-making. Which of the following best fits that model, and was the policy carried out by the Bush administration?
   a. Begin peace talks with Bosnia, Kosovo, and Macedonia
   b. **Withdraw troops from Bosnia, Kosovo, and Macedonia, and send them to Iraq**
   c. Impose economic sanctions on any country supporting rebels in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Macedonia
   d. Overthrow the governments in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Macedonia

11. In a crisis situation, many additional pressures can affect decision makers. Which of the following is most likely to occur in a crisis situation?
   a. **Information is screened, either before it gets to the decision maker, or unconsciously by the decision maker to restore cognitive balance and save time.**
   b. Decision makers rely on standardized responses or standard operating procedures to avoid psychological stress.
   c. Decisions are made through rational cost-benefit analysis.
   d. Little time is put into making a decision, and much time is put into justifying the decision.

12. The selection of the first alternative that meets an acceptability threshold is
   a. Single value maximizing
   b. Minimizing value conflict
   c. **Satisficing**
   d. Maximizing expected utility

13. According to Robert Jervis, “America’s avowed motive for fighting in Vietnam was not the direct goal of saving that country, but rather the need to forestall the expected repercussions of defeat. What it feared was a “domino effect” leading to a great increase in Communist influence in Southeast Asia.” This is one of many examples he gives of how _________ lead(s) to war.
   a. Uncertainty
   b. Conflict-oriented goals
   c. Threatening alliances
   d. Misperceptions

14. According to John Lewis Gaddis, the reconnaissance satellite made peaceful relations between the United States and the U.S.S.R. possible by giving each major power a way to gauge the other’s military and economic capabilities. How does this statement fit the rational decision-making model?
   a. Accurate information lessens the psychological stress felt in a crisis, and therefore increases the likelihood of a rational decision.
   b. **Accurate information about capabilities reduces the likelihood of motivated and unmotivated biases in decision making**
c. Fewer threats are made as each state knows the other’s capabilities.
d. Satisficing becomes a more viable option.

15. Comparative foreign policy is the study of:
a. Different foreign policy options put forward by state bureaucratic agencies
b. Foreign policy in various states.
c. Foreign policy differences favored by different presidents.
d. The differences in the outcomes of different foreign policies.

16. In many countries, the state bureaucracy is mainly composed of civil servants who are not elected and do not necessarily have a strong allegiance to the party currently in control of government. Which of the following is NOT associated with the theory of bureaucratic politics:
a. A tendency of the bureaucracy to divert policy in accordance with organizational interests.
b. Interagency rivalries.
c. A disconnect between foreign policy and public opinion.
d. Conservatism in policy making.

17. In *The American People and Foreign Policy*, Gabriel Almond showed that only 9-19% of the American public possessed considerable information about and interest in foreign affairs. He called this group the Attentive Public. Given the small size of this group, we can infer that:
a. The attentive public has a modifying effect on foreign policy because it tends to support prudent policies by the administration.
b. Only people in the military industrial complex have interest in foreign affairs.
c. The U.S. media has insufficient coverage of international events, and therefore most people have little knowledge of international affairs.
d. Most people do not feel that their life is directly impacted by foreign policy and therefore grant decision makers significant latitude in shaping foreign policy.

18. In January, 2003, Secretary of State Colin Powell addressed the UN Security Council, making the case for the invasion of Iraq. This speech was intended to convince the Security Council to vote in favor of a resolution to force Saddam Hussein’s compliance with previous UN resolutions. It can be argued, however, that Gen. Powell and the Bush Administration actually intended to influence a domestic audience. If this is the case, which domestic source of foreign policy can we infer was the target of that speech?
a. Congress.
b. Public opinion.
c. The judiciary.
d. The military industrial complex.

19. The idea that the type of government has the most significant impact on foreign policy would best be accommodated by which model in IR?
a. The realist model.
b. The domestic sovereignty model.
c. The liberal model.
d. The organizational process model.

20. Marxist theorists would argue that foreign policy decisions are driven by:
   a. Elite government officials and leaders representing a foreign policy aristocracy.
   b. Imperialists whose goal is to eradicate communism.
   c. The relationships between political elites and public opinion.
   d. Interest groups—specifically business interests.

21. President George W. Bush’s decision to invade Iraq without the explicit authorization of the UN Security Council demonstrates that U.S. foreign policy under the current administration is best characterized by which approach to international politics
   a. Political Realism
   b. Political Idealism
   c. Bureaucratic Politics
   d. Complex Interdependence

22. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of Renaissance states:
   a. Taxation as principal mode of control
   b. Professional armies composed of mercenaries
   c. Very little exchange of goods and services
   d. Increasingly effective public administration

23. The French Revolution had a lasting impact on the modern state system. The following characteristics of states date back to the French Revolution EXCEPT:
   a. Democratization
   b. Rise of national armed forces
   c. Penetration of states into society
   d. Rise of the trading state

24. Stephen Krasner identifies four components of sovereignty. Other scholars are more general in contending that sovereignty has only two components—internal and external sovereignty. Identify how Krasner’s components fit into these more general categories:
   a. Internal sovereignty—Vattelian, domestic; External sovereignty—interdependence, international legal
   b. Internal sovereignty—Vattelian, interdependence; External sovereignty—international legal, domestic
   c. Internal sovereignty—interdependence, international legal; External sovereignty—Vattelian, domestic
   d. Internal sovereignty—domestic, interdependence; External sovereignty—Vattelian, international legal

25. The logic of anarchy suggests that all states are subject to no higher authority and are sovereign equals. This is not to say that states are free to do as they please as some restraints on state practice exist. International law is one such restraint. Which of the following are international legal responsibilities of states?
   a. Signed conventions and treaties
b. Rules of international organizations, whether or not the state is a member
c. The International Proclamation of Human Rights
d. The international criminal code

26. Neorealism assumes that all states exercise internal and external sovereignty; yet there are states that lack one or the other. A state lacking external sovereignty despite having internal sovereignty is:
   a. A state undergoing a civil war that is split between two rival governments (e.g., the U.S. during the Civil War)
   b. A state that has a functioning government but is not a member of the UN (e.g., Taiwan)
   c. A state that is a member of the UN but is under occupation (e.g., Iraq)
   d. A state that has a functioning government that is not recognized by most members of the international system (e.g., Rhodesia, 1965-78)

27. The rise of the number of states and the spread of democracy are two key characteristics of the 20th century. What percentage of states in the international system is democratic?
   a. 20%
   b. 75%
   c. 45%
   d. 10%

28. Structural theories of International Relations suggest that some states are more important than others. Which state attribute do structural theories point to in determining the influence of a state?
   a. Geographic location
   b. Power
   c. Regime type
   d. Political maturity

29. Which approach to international relations argues that states behave in structurally similar ways regardless of their regime type, geographical location, and political ideology
   a. Idealism
   b. Liberalism
   c. Constructivism
   d. Realism

30. What was the Treaty of Westphalia?
   a. The treaty that ended World War I.
   b. The treaty that established the modern international system.
   c. The treaty that ended the Napoleonic Wars.
   d. The treaty that created the League of Nations.

31. What was the driving force behind international relations in Europe during the 19th century?
   a. The balancing of power between states and the prevention of hegemony.
   b. The ideologies of Fascism, Liberalism, and Communism.
c. Free trade and market economics.
d. A loose bipolarity between England and Germany.

32. Some structural Marxists argue that capitalism drives imperialism. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons they give as to why this might be so?
   a. Industrialized countries need cheap raw materials to keep profits high.
   b. New markets are needed in which to sell goods.
   c. **Imperialism is an effective way for industrialized countries to support economic growth in less-developed countries.**
   d. The search for cheap labor promotes imperialist expansion.

33. What was the best explanation for the Sino-Soviet split?
   a. The Soviet Union’s attainment of nuclear weaponry.
   b. The Taiwan Straits Crisis.
   c. The Chinese pursuit of nuclear weapons.
   d. The move towards peaceful coexistence between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

34. Which one of the following events would nationalism help explain?
   a. The disintegration of Yugoslavia in the 1990s.
   b. The rise of the Ottoman Empire.
   c. **The partitioning of East and West Germany after World War II.**
   d. The colonization of India by the British.

35. Which of the following situations below would NOT exemplify Theotonio Dos Santos’ description of historic dependence?
   a. Cuba’s dependence on sugar exports to the U.S. before the Cuban Revolution.
   b. Honduras’s dependence on the United Fruit Company and banana exports.
   c. Japan’s dependence on U.S. demand for electronics.
   d. West Africa’s dependence on European demand for cocoa.

36. The U.S. policy of containment was a product of the Cold War and was particular to that era. However, with which of the following current situations could you draw a parallel or comparison to containment?
   a. **The attempt to curtail the spread of AIDS in Africa.**
   b. The construction of the “security fence” or wall between the West Bank and Israel.
   c. The increased restrictions on immigration to the U.S.
   d. The attempt to prevent the emergence of new Islamic fundamentalist regimes.

37. Thucydides’ description of the Peloponnesian War and the Melian Debate exemplifies which of the following?
   a. Bipolarity and Realism.
   b. Multipolarity and Realism.
   c. Idealism and Bipolarity.
   d. Liberalism and Balance of Power.
38. A system where many states are capable of completely destroying other states but none are capable of defending themselves from such an attack (e.g., a nuclear strike), would be called a:
   a. Bipolar system
   b. Multipolar system
   c. **Unit-veto system**
   d. Hegemonic system

39. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the arguments made by Kenneth Waltz in *The Stability of a Bipolar World* in favor of bipolar stability?
   a. There are no peripheries in a bipolar system.
   b. **There is a high degree of uncertainty in a bipolar system.**
   c. There is nearly constant pressure and recurring crises.
   d. There is an increased intensity and extension of the range of conflicts

40. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries there was a systematic change occurring in Asia. In the 1890s Japan, a historically much weaker state militarily and in terms of size, defeated China in a war for control of Korea. Although Japan defeated China, China was initially the aggressor. This can be connected with a long series of events contributing to Japanese militarism and expansionism in the years to come. 1) Which model specifically addresses this type of interaction between states? 2) How might realism explain Japan's decision to engage a larger state in combat?
   a. Multipolar system model; Domestic pressures for expansion coupled with self-interested advancement of power.
   b. Power Transition model: Domestic pressures for expansion coupled with self-interested advancement of power.
   c. Multipolar system model; Perception of Japan as a potential threat combined with rational cost benefit analysis and power advancement.
   d. **Power Transition model: Perception of Japan as a potential challenger combined with rational cost benefit analysis and power advancement.**