

# REVIEW PACKAGE

## *Global Politics: Origins, Currents, Directions*

### CHAPTER 1

1. Match the phrase/term to the definition:

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1) Rejects the idea that realists, liberals, or Marxists can make conclusions about global politics | ___ middle powers  |
|   | ___ realism        |
| 2) Trade, investment, culture   | ___ low politics   |
| 3) Argue that deep changes need to be made in global political systems due to inequalities          | ___ post modernism |
|   | ___ feminists      |
| 4) Canada, Brazil, Australia  |                    |
| 5) Machiavelli  |                    |

2. Answer the following questions:

- Describe the two kinds of political power and provide two examples of each.
- Compare and contrast the fundamental principles of idealism and realism.
- What does the liberal democratic peace theory assert?
- Name and briefly describe the four main subfields of the IR theory.
- Hans J. Morgenthau created a theory on international politics. Six principles defined political realism, forming the basis for a realist perspective. What are these six principles?
- The dependency theory suggests that southern states are forced to be dependent on the northern states for capital due to a system of exploitation. What philosophy does this theory refer to and what is the correlation between the theory and the philosophy?
- Explain how politics can be analyzed from an individual level, a state/group level, or a systemic level.

h) Idealism influenced the creation of the League of Nations in 1919 as a collective security solution. Explain why the League failed (Hint: Consider the issues with collective security).

i) What is the security dilemma?

j) What is the belief in regimes according to neoliberal institutionalism?

## CHAPTER 2

1. Fill in the blank using any of the following terms:

Multipolar	United States	The Art of War	Blitzkrieg	
Italy	Bipolar	Machiavelli	Kautilya	Sun Tzu
Heartland	Morgenthau	Russia	Ring of Islands	
Germany	Mackinder	Austria – Hungary	Interior Islands	
The Influence of Sea Powers on History	Britain	France		

- The Cold War was an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- Sun Tzu wrote \_\_\_\_\_, which is considered to be the most influential strategy book ever written.
- The purpose of war according to \_\_\_\_\_ is not to only destroy the enemy, but to strengthen one's empire.
- Mackinder called Eurasia the \_\_\_\_\_, Europe, Middle East, and Asia the \_\_\_\_\_, and North America, South America, Africa, and Australia the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Triple Alliance in World War I consisted of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Answer the following questions:

- Why did World War I begin? What were the two main alliances?
- What was the impact of the Peace of Westphalia on Europe? Why was there change in Europe?
- Discuss the difference between 'states' and 'nations'.
- Describe Japan – U.S. relations during World War II.
- What is the "balance of power" concept?
- The United States is an example of a hegemonic power. Define the term 'hegemony' and explain the conditions that it can exist in.
- What was Morgenthau and Kenneth Waltz's opinion of a 'multipolar' system?
- Describe two of the following philosophers: Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Kautilya, and Sun Tzu.
- What was the October Revolution?
- What is Canada's current position in global politics?

### CHAPTER 3

1. Complete this word search. The terms with a \* next to it means that only part of the word is in the word search.



- |               |                 |                        |             |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Afghanistan   | Vietnam         | Bureaucratic Politics* | Chicken     |
| Client States | Cold War        | Cuban Missile Crisis*  | Deterrence  |
| Domino Theory | Doves           | Hawks                  | Korean War  |
| Marshall Plan | Gorbachev       | Truman Doctrine        | Warsaw Pact |
| NATO          | Truman Doctrine | Rational Actor*        | Satisficing |

2. Answer the following in full sentences:

- What are the two deterrence strategies?
- How does the Truman Doctrine relate to the Vietnam War?

- c) Explain interest groups and public opinion and their relation to liberal democracies.
- d) Describe the Rational Actor Model and the Bureaucratic Politics Model.
- e) What were Gorbachev's solutions to the U.S.S.R.'s economic and social issues?
- f) Discuss the Cold War. Include its origins, the alliances formed, and how the United States and the Soviet Union halted their arms race.
- g) Describe Hawk and Dove personalities. Provide 2 examples of each.
- h) What is the significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis to the Cold War?
- i) Explain 'Chicken' and 'The Prisoner's Dilemma'.
- j) Define 'Groupthink' and list two pros and two cons about it.

## CHAPTER 6

### 1. True (T) or False (F)

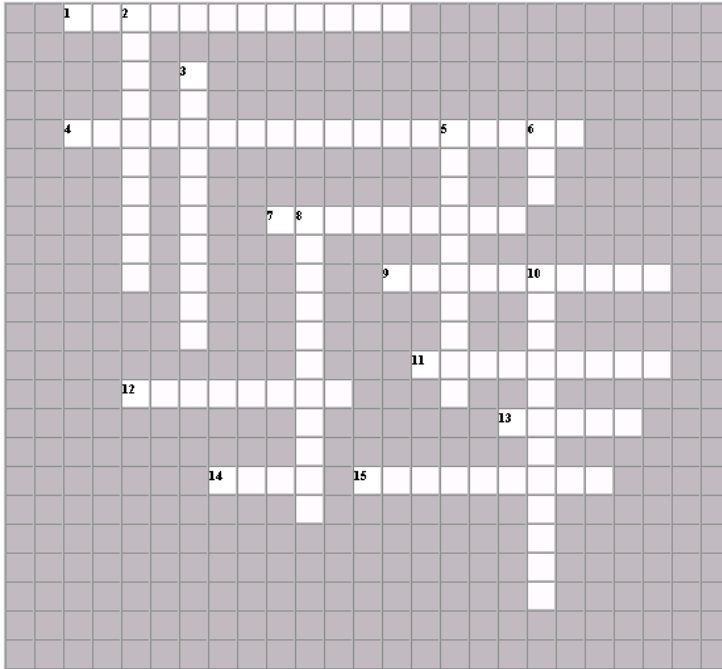
- a) \_\_\_ There are eight declared nuclear states.
- b) \_\_\_ A communal group cannot be based on historical experiences/myths.
- c) \_\_\_ Ethnic cleansing is the forced removal of an ethnic group from their homes using violent tactics to instill fear within victims.
- d) \_\_\_ The Chechen conflict involved Ukraine.
- e) \_\_\_ The United Nations supported the Gulf War.

### 2. Answer the following questions:

- a) Compare and contrast the 1990 Gulf War to the 2003 War in Iraq.
- b) Explain how one can theorize about the origins of war through an individual, state, and systemic level.
- c) Describe the nature and causes of communal conflicts in Yugoslavia, Chechnya, and Somalia.
- d) What are some of the concerns for the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons?
- e) Which security issue is more demanding: international terrorism, international organized crime, or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction? Why? What can be done to combat these issues?
- f) Discuss the difference between interstate and intrastate conflicts. Provide two example of each.
- g) What are the roles of North Korea and South Asia in relation to the proliferation of nuclear weapons?
- h) Describe the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks and the state of international terrorism post-9/11.
- i) “One person’s terrorist is another’s freedom fighter”. How does this statement apply to recent terrorist attacks? Do you believe that terrorism is *always* rooted within religious fundamentalism? Why or why not?
- j) In your opinion, do you think that future wars will predominantly be interstate or intrastate?

## CHAPTER 7

1. Complete the crossword:



### Down

2. Union of middle-eastern countries established in 1945 (2 words)
3. Agreement made 1998 to settle dispute in Ireland (2 words)
5. These types of countries rarely wage wars against one another
6. Agreement aimed at disarmament rather than arms control
8. The NPT aims to contribute to this on-going process (2 words)
10. Peacekeeping force cannot favour a side

### Across

1. Between 1945 - 2003, there were 56 of these operations
4. Treaty which outlaws war between signatories (2 words)
7. Goals include compliance, deterrence, and international symbolism
9. Diplomatic technique used to ease conflict management
11. Speeches and Press Statements are examples
12. Area of tension in Israel-Palestine conflict due to settlers (2 words)
13. Agreement to reduce/eliminate nuclear weapons after Cold War
14. Criticized for acting illegally in Serbia in 1999
15. Purposeful communication between states

2. Answer the following questions:

- a) Provide a brief summary of the Israel-Palestine conflict. What have been some of attempts at peace? Why did they fail?
- b) What are some of the purposes of and techniques used in diplomatic relations? Is diplomacy effective in conflict management?
- c) How has diplomacy contributed to conflict management in Northern Ireland?
- d) Describe the START and START II treaties. What were their purposes? Were they effective and realistic?

- e) Compare and contrast the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological | Weapons Convention. What are their similarities? Differences?
- f) List the conventions of “traditional” peacekeeping.
- g) Select two out of the following situations and discuss whether the United Nations had successful peacekeeping missions/humanitarian interventions: conflict in Yugoslavia, conflict in Somalia, genocide in Rwanda, or conflict in East Timor.
- h) Describe some of the pros and cons of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. State your opinion as to whether you believe it is effective in combating arms control.
- i) What is the purpose of sanctions and are they successful? Provide two examples where sanctions have been placed on nations.
- j) List international organizations which have contributed to conflict management. Explain how where possible.

## CHAPTER 10

1. Answer the following multiple choice questions:

i) **What is a liberal perspective on the impact of the degradation of the environment on global politics?**

- a) It may lead to increased conflict/wars between states and people
- b) Creates opportunity for international cooperation on environmental issues
- c) Environmental degradation leads to peace and harmony in the world
- d) Deforestation and soil degradation is a part of the capitalist exploitation, creating more tension and frustration for proletariats

ii) **The purpose of the 1982 Law of the Sea was to:**

- a) increase economic sea zones for Canada and the United States by an additional 370km.
- b) allow Japan to extend ocean territory
- c) designate an exclusive economic zone for states, providing them with resource rights and environmental responsibility for individual zone.
- d) state that no one had any ocean territory.

iii) **What is the Kyoto Accord?**

- a) An agreement which requires signatories to decrease 1990 green house gas emissions
- b) An accord which enforces states to become more lenient towards developing nations regarding their reduction of green house gas emissions.
- c) An agreement by David Suzuki enforcing all countries to decrease greenhouse gases by 2015.
- d) An agreement in a series of agreements created for the Millennium Goals.

iv) **Which of the following is not a cause of land degradation?**

- a) Overgrazing
- b) Deforestation
- c) Fuel wood Consumption
- d) None of the above.

v) **Where are the genetically engineered FlavrSavr tomatoes sold?**

- a) Europe
- b) United States
- c) Canada
- d) All of the above.

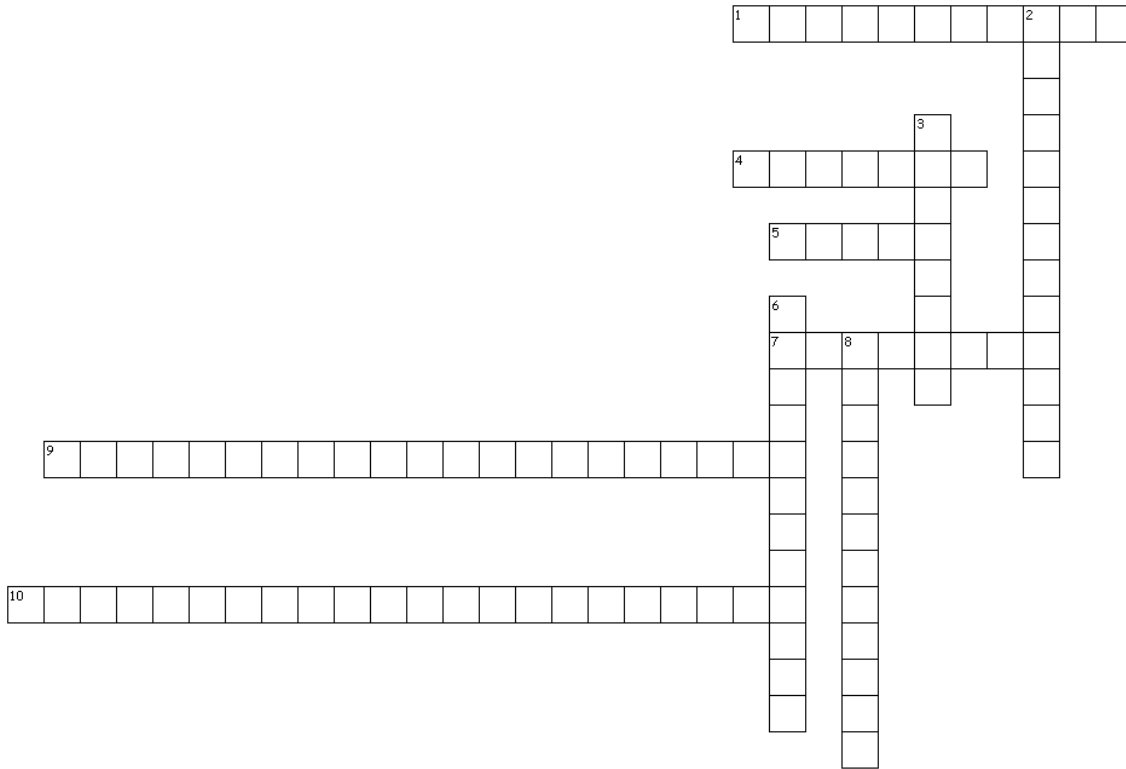
2. Answer the following questions:

- a) Describe the problems of the commons. How do you think this issue will play out in the future in regards to environmental maintenance and responsibility?
- b) What is the Antarctic Treaty System? Why did the United Nations disregard Antarctica as a global commons?
- c) List some of the pros and cons to genetically modified organisms.
- d) What are chlorofluorocarbons? Provide three examples and explain the damage they can cause.
- e) In your opinion, are issues such as species impoverishment enough to motivate society to take further action in decreasing environmental degradation activities?

- f) Explain ways that wars contribute to environmental degradation.
- g) How could exclusive economic zones encourage the precautionary principle?
- h) While there have been several demonstrations of the effects of global warming such as Hurricane Katrina and the 2004 Tsunami, countries are not doing enough to combat global warming. What will it take for countries to ratify agreements and take action?
- i) Describe the Chernobyl incident. How does this relate to the problem of the commons?
- j) What are the three main reasons that the scarcity of resources will continue to decrease?

# CHAPTER 11

1. Complete the following crossword:



**Across**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Government's ability to represent itself and manage state affairs
4. \_\_\_\_\_ someone who has fled their country because of fear of persecution, discrimination, or political oppression
5. \_\_\_\_\_ has the world's largest population
7. \_\_\_\_\_ people are replaced with these
9. \_\_\_\_\_ states that social and economic development will lead to a decline in developed states' birth rates
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the result of a reduction in the need for manual labour

**Down**

2. \_\_\_\_\_ resources will be outstripped by population growth
3. \_\_\_\_\_ has over 10 million inhabitants
6. \_\_\_\_\_ process of rapid growth of cities
8. \_\_\_\_\_ ethical and health controversies surround this method of prevention for females

2. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees? Explain its purpose and what it has done. What are some similar UN committees that the UNHCR may consult with?

- b) What are the challenges that female migrants may face when fleeing their homes?
- c) Describe the difference between HIV and AIDS. Is it possible for someone to have HIV without developing AIDS? How do these diseases spread? Explain.
- d) How effective is China's one child policy? If such a policy were to be applied throughout the world, do you think it could significantly control overpopulation?
- e) Is a "borderless" world possible?
- f) Define the terms Diaspora and Irredenta. What are their relations to population movements? Provide an example of each.
- g) What are the outcomes of urbanization? List two pros and cons of urbanization.
- h) How are refugee flows initiated?
- i) Discuss the controversy surrounding the use of birth control in Southern states.
- j) Why was there mass migration out of the former Soviet Union from 1989 onwards? What attracts people to immigrate into other nations that their own country may not possess?

## CHAPTER 12

1. Match the term with the definition/phrase:

1) Engaging consumers by using the internet to sell goods and services is booming for businesses.

2) Consumers around the world are exposed to the same music, news reports, sporting events, movies, food, and advertising.

3) Created by Tim Berners-Lee in the 1980s at CERN.

4) A language which can be used throughout the world.

5) Theft of information through human or electronic means.

- \_\_\_ World Wide Web
- \_\_\_ industrial espionage
- \_\_\_ e-commerce
- \_\_\_ Unicode
- \_\_\_ homogenization

2. Answer the following questions:

- a) Determine the difference between the agriculture, industrial, and green revolutions.
- b) How can the media influence political decision making?
- c) Describe Al-Jazeera, the satellite channel. Why is it so important to the Middle East?
- d) India maintains a strong high-tech industry, but does not have the proper infrastructure to support its growing, highly impoverished population. What do you propose that needs to be done to fix the gap between these two classes?
- e) What is ENIAC?
- f) Explain the concept of a “Revolution in Military Affairs”. What are its components?
- g) Describe the creation of the internet.
- h) List the pros and cons of a global culture.

i) The Internet has allowed for information to be shared across the world. It is accessible for a massive audience, and can be controlled by the same people. Though there is security protection, industrial espionage is a considerable threat. How may this further complicate privacy issues in the future and how do you think governments will combat it?

## **CHAPTER 13**

Take a look at some of the following videos and reflect upon what you have learned throughout this course and from this textbook.

[What's Going On – All Star Tribute](#)

[Romeo Dallaire Interview](#)

[Stop the Clash of Civilizations](#)

[Iraq Debate: Closing argument, Chas Freeman](#)

[Gore & Global Warming](#)

[U.S. Nuclear Primacy](#)

[Who Owns the Ice?](#)