

CHAPTERS 1-3 TEST W/ PHILOSOPHERS
ANSWER SHEET

/47

1. Which philosopher believes that an anarchic government will create a peaceful society
 - a) Hobbes
 - b) Marx
 - c) Machiavelli
 - d) Aristotle

2. An example of a “hawk” is:
 - a. Ronald Reagan
 - b. George Bush
 - c. Trudeau
 - d. Anderson Cooper

3. The opposite of the Warsaw Pact is:
 - a. NATO
 - b. NGO
 - c. GO
 - d. Canada Pact

4. High Politics refers to:
 - a. War
 - b. Government
 - c. Police
 - d. Court System

5. Cold War happened in what years
 - a. 1947-1990
 - b. 1945-1991
 - c. 1945-1990
 - d. 1948-present

6. The three levels of analysis are:
 - a. individual, state, systemic
 - b. Personal, government, international
 - c. Individual, partnership, group
 - d. None of the above

7. A _____ believes alliances can increase the security of a state but loyalty should always be questioned
 - a. Classical Realist
 - b. Liberal
 - c. Marxist

- d. Structural Realist
8. Structural Realism focuses on what level of analysis:
- a. Individual
 - b. State
 - c. Systemic
 - d. B & C
9. The three variants of liberalism are:
- a. complex interdependence, liberal institutionalism, & liberal democratic peace theory
 - b. Complex interdependence, NGO's, & trade
 - c. Liberal institutionalism, liberal democratic peace theory, & liberal economic theory
 - d. Liberal institutionalism, liberal democratic peace theory, & liberal international relations theory
10. Post modernists believe:
- a. Rejects the idea that realists, liberals, or Marxists can ever really know anything concrete about global politics or built objective knowledge about the world
 - b. women's participation in world affairs had been too silent or marginalized and that this situation must be corrected
 - c. Like to argue that there is much more room for actors to effect change in global politics.
 - d. Advocates reconceptualising capitalism or redefining human relations
11. History is presented as the history of war/conflict with rise and fall of civilizations, states, & empires. This is the _____perspective of history.
- a. Idealist
 - b. Marxist
 - c. Realist
 - d. Liberalist
12. The Triple Alliance consisted of:
- a. Austria- Hungry, Germany, Italy
 - b. Great-Britain, Germany, Italy
 - c. France, Germany, Italy
 - d. Italy, Austria-Hungry, Great Britain
13. During the Interwar Period, which nation rose to power?
- a. Japan
 - b. China
 - c. India
 - d. U.S.

14. Which war is referred to with the term “Total War”?
- WWI
 - WWII
 - Cold War
 - Korean War
15. Who made the decision to drop the atomic bombs in Japan
- Truman
 - Wilson
 - Bush Sr.
 - Roosevelt
16. The Peace of Westphalia was:
- A treaty that was signed at the end of the thirty years war
 - Ended the church as the leading power in Europe
 - Expanded European empires
 - All of the above
17. The French Revolution was:
- Time of feudalism
 - beginning of modern nationalism
 - Capitalism
 - European chaos
18. In the Melian Dialogue, the Athenians chose to:
- Go to war
 - Become slaves
 - Make a deal
 - Run away
19. What is politics
- The study of international relations
 - The study of government
 - everything
 - The study of political thinkers
20. The basic concepts of political science are:
- Honor, justice, liberty, happiness
 - Legitimacy, order, authority, sovereignty
 - Legitimacy, honor, authority, liberalism
 - Realism, idealism, communism, liberalism
21. Anarchy refers to:
- A lack of government
 - A type of government

- c. A strict government
 - d. A world government
22. The opposite of capitalism is:
- a. Isolationism
 - b. Protectionism
 - c. socialism
 - d. Idealism
23. The U.S. ebbs and flows between
- a. Capitalism & socialism
 - b. Internationalism and Isolationism
 - c. Realism & idealism
 - d. B & C
24. The three types of war are:
- a. City, state, international
 - b. Individual, state, systemic
 - c. civil, regional, systemic
 - d. Individual, state, international
25. The two types of political conflict are:
- a. Tangible & intangible
 - b. High & low
 - c. Hard & soft
 - d. Powerful & weak
26. Polarity means:
- a. How far away states are
 - b. How many alliances states have
 - c. The Number of Great powers in the state system
 - d. The Number of middle powers in the state system
27. An example of a bipolar time is:
- a. Korean War
 - b. WWI
 - c. WWII
 - d. Cold War
28. The 21st century hegemony is:
- a. Russia
 - b. China
 - c. The U.S.A.
 - d. Canada

29. A state is defined as:
- a territorial entity controlled by a government
 - Part of a population that share a group identity
 - Institution in which public policy is formed
 - A geographic term
30. The Concert of Europe was:
- A big music festival throughout Europe
 - a system of consultation established among European powers after the defeat of Napoleon
 - A way to maintain peace and manage the balance of power in Europe
 - B & C
31. A proxy war is:
- A war in which the Great Powers are directly fighting
 - A war where everyone is fighting
 - A war in which the Great Powers are indirectly involved
 - A war where the South is fighting
32. Who said “only the dead have seen the end of war”?
- Plato
 - Sun Tzu
 - Machiavelli
 - Aristotle
33. Which philosopher at first thought human nature was good, but then changed his mind when he wrote “The Social Contract”?
- Von Clausewitz
 - Marx
 - Rousseau
 - Machiavelli
34. The “Social Contract” is:
- A contract society signs for more social events
 - an agreement that society members have to give up some of their freedoms to the government in order to maintain peace and order within the society
 - An agreement in which the government signs to become a socialist state
 - B & c but not a
35. What is the Domino Theory?
- used during the cold war in which NATO believed that once one country fell to communism, its neighbors would inevitably fall as well
 - The use of dominos as preparation in warfare
 - Once one countries economy fails, the world is at stake

d. None of the above

36. Gorbachev was:

- a. A former Soviet leader
- b. Culminated the collapse of the U.S.S.R
- c. Created a program of political and economic reform (“the new political thinking”)
- d. all of the above

37. Game theory is:

- a. mathematics used to find outcomes of under certain situations
- b. A war tactic
- c. Apart of the rational choice model
- d. A & c but not b

38. What is Prisoners dilemma?

- a. An actor is stuck with a two option problem while in custody
- b. a realist thought that demonstrates how environment can lead to actors to make decisions that leave them worse off then if they were to co-operate
- c. A idealist thought that deals with dealing with how the prisoner got into the dilemma and finds way of how to help the prisoner out of the situation
- d. a & c but not b

39. SALT stands for:

- a. Strategic alliances leave terror
- b. Soviet Assault Lose Tactics
- c. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties
- d. None of the above

40. What is soft power?

- a. War & military
- b. Elements of state power such as education, culture, information capacity
- c. Being nice to people in order to make alliances
- d. B&c

41. Groupthink is:

- a. An organization like the UN in which states come together to discuss issues
- b. A community organization that plans events
- c. the tendency of decision makers to develop a common perspective of an issue and exclude unique ideas or opinions
- d. A & b

42. A dove is:

- a. A bird

- b. a idealist
- c. a realist
- d. A type of person who advocates less hard-line or confrontational approaches to countries enemies

43. Convergence means to:

- a. Come together
- b. Move apart
- c. Add together
- d. Subtract

44. Divergence means to:

- a. Come together
- b. Move apart
- c. Add together
- d. Subtract

45. Bipolycentrism is:

- a. Many powers
- b. Two main powers
- c. Three main powers
- d. Two main powers with a number of less powerful but significant power centrals

46. Bureaucratic politics model :

- a. A study of foreign policy that focuses on bargaining and compromises among government organizations and agencies pursuing their own interests
- b. A model that looks at the effectiveness of a bureaucratic system
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

47. Fascism is:

- a. A political theory
- b. A type of government in which subsumes individuals before the state; example: Spain or Italy
- c. A type of government that tries to share the resources evenly throughout the state
- d. None of the above