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PSC 130.01: Introduction to International Relations

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Office Hours: Hayes: LA 349 - MWF 10:00-11:00 and by appointment

Gulde: Informal review sessions:

Tuesday - 5:10-6:00 - SS356

Thursday - 5:10-6:00; 6:10-7:00 - SS356

Textbooks: 1. Goldstein, *International Relations: Brief Edition*
2. Amstutz, *International Ethics*
3. Weekly news magazine and/or daily newspaper to keep up with world events.

This course is a comprehensive review of contemporary human relations from a global perspective. Its central concern is an exploration of the ways people from different backgrounds and traditions approach common problems. While the nation-state is the focus of any discussion of international relations, this institution is examined from both the historical-traditional point of view as well as the evolving, future-oriented point of view. This examination is based upon empirical assessment as well as normative-ethical perspectives. Of special concern are distributive issues like economic development and global welfare disparities. Also, human rights issues and problems associated with the global commons are examined.

Course Objectives:

Develop understanding of the role of political organizations in global relations

Promote the ability to analyze the components of commercial and economic relations at the transnational level

Encourage appreciation for the socio-cultural differences that describe world populations

Increase recognition of the importance of moral and ethical perspectives in international affairs

Encourage an appreciation for the historical changes that have occurred in the value systems embraced by people in different parts of the world

Generate informed discussions of the philosophical controversies and dilemmas in the contemporary world

Course Requirements:

The course is divided into four sections of approximately four weeks each. At the conclusion of each section, there will be a one-hour exam covering the material of that part only. There will be no comprehensive final at the end. The exams will consist of objective type questions and will be designed to draw equally from the textbooks and lecture material. In addition, there will be questions on geography and current world events. Each exam will count for 25% of the final grade. The exams will be electronically graded so purchase at the Bookstore answer form F-289.

MISSED EXAMS WILL BE MADE UP ONE WEEK AFTER THE EXAM DATE.

Legitimate reasons for missing an exam are limited to the following:

1. Sickness
2. Family emergency
3. Personal exigency

To be eligible to make up an exam, written documentation is required.

GRADES: The course grade will be based on the total of the four exams (400 possible points). No other points are included including extra credit. Grade distribution will be as follows: top 10% = A; next 20% = B; next 40% = C; next 20% = D; next 10% = F. For purposes of the pass/no pass grade option, a C or better is required for a P (pass) grade.

In order to make the experience of this course as pleasant and rewarding as possible for all concerned, you are asked to observe the following rules. Do not come to class late or depart early. Do not use class time to read the Kaimin, write letters, chat with your neighbors or engage in other activities not related to the course.

TOPIC OUTLINE

READING ASSIGNMENTS

The Traditional State System

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Understanding International Relations | Goldstein, Ch. 1
Amstutz, Ch. 1 |
| 2. The Power Model | Goldstein, Ch. 2
Amstutz, Ch. 2-3 |

EXAM #1 - February 14, 2002

Approaches to Resolving Conflicts

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3. Peaceful Approaches | Goldstein, Ch. 3
Amstutz, Ch. 4 |
| 4. Armed Conflict | Goldstein, Ch. 4
Amstutz, Ch. 5 |

EXAM #2 - March 14, 2002

Globalization

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5. International Economy | Goldstein, Ch. 5
Amstutz, Ch. 7 |
| 6. International Organizations | Goldstein, Ch. 6
Amstutz, Ch. 6 |

EXAM #3 - April 11, 2002

Humanitarian Issues

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7. North-South Relations | Goldstein, Ch. 7 |
| 8. Environment and Technology | Goldstein, Ch. 8
Amstutz, Ch. 8 |

EXAM #4 - MAY 9, 2002 (May 17 8-10 Makeup)

Note: March 11 is the last day to drop classes or change grading option.

CLASSICAL READINGS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Part I - POLITICS AND THE STATE

1. Kautilya, Arthashastra
2. Nicolo Machiavelli, The Prince
3. Thomas Hobbes, Leviathan
4. John Locke, Second Treatise on Government

Part II - WAR AND PEACE

1. Hugo Grotius, The Law of War and Peace
2. Benito Mussolini, The Political and Social Doctrine of Facism
3. Sun Tzu, The Art of War
4. Mao Zedong, On People's War

Part III - LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS IN THE MODERN WORLD

1. James Howe and John Sewell, Let's Sink the Lifeboat Ethics
2. Jonathan Swift, A Modest Proposal
3. Fouad Ajami, Justice is Not a Procedural Matter
4. Garrett Hardin, The Tragedy of the Commons

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN (10) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be no more than 25-30 words in length.)

1. Idealism
2. Hero in history model
3. Geopolitics
4. Truman Doctrine
5. Detente
6. Rational Choice Theory
7. Political Power
8. Containment Doctrine
9. Mikhail Gorbachev
10. Sovereignty
11. Cuban Missile Crisis
12. Nationalism
13. Hegemony

Part II - ANSWER TWO (2) OF THE FOLLOWING

1. What is the "Political Realism" approach to international relations? In what ways does this approach limit understanding of the subject?
2. Prior to World War I, it was assumed that international relations would operate in the basis of a "balance of power system". Why did this system ultimately fail?
3. In the making and execution of foreign policy, large-scale organizations (bureaucracy) are required. Identify and describe the ways in which bureaucracy affects the foreign policy process.

1.

Approaches to politics and international relations vary depending upon distinctive concepts of human nature. In the first section of the Ethics Reader, various points of view on the subject of human nature are represented by the different readings.

Write an essay of approximately two to three pages which deals with the following:

- A. In what ways do the views of Machiavelli, Kautiliya, Hobbes and Locke differ on the subject of human nature?
- B. How are these views manifested in contemporary international relations? That is, how does the behavior of states reflect the views of these authors on human nature?

2.

Different moral and ethical beliefs shape and guide the behavior of the nations of the world consequently affecting the character of international relations. In both Benito Mussolini's "The Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism" and Fazlur Rahman's "The Islamic Concept of State" an ethical belief shapes the philosophical framework of a political system.

Write an essay of approximately two to three pages which deals with the following:

- A. Show how the ethical and moral beliefs of the authors differ.
- B. Show how these beliefs are similar.
- C. Show how these beliefs can result in different international behavior.

3.

International relations involve making ethical choices and dispensing ethical judgments. Keeping this in mind, compare how Herbert Spencer "The Man Versus the State", Jonathan Swift "A Modest Proposal", and James W. Howe, "Let's Sink the Lifeboat Ethics", would respond to a proposal to give aid and humanitarian relief to an over-populated and underdeveloped country.

Political Science 230
International Relations

Exam #1 (Makeup)
September 29, 1993

ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

1. What is the "political Idealism" approach to international relations? In what ways does this approach limit understanding of the subject?
2. The character of international relations is shaped by the way states perceive each other. What influences shape the character of these perceptions?
3. What is "Rational Choice Theory"? What factors limit "rationality" in foreign policy decision making?

Political Science 230
International Relations

Exam #1 (Makeup)
September 29, 1993

ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

1. What is the "political Idealism" approach to international relations? In what ways does this approach limit understanding of the subject?
2. International relations are governed by the way states perceive each other. What influences determine the character of these perceptions?
3. What is "Rational Choice Theory"? What factors limit "rationality" in foreign policy decision making?

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN (10) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be no more than 25-30 words in length.)

1. Newly Industrialized Countries
2. Dependency Theory
3. Nonalignment
4. Collective Security
5. Cultural Imperialism
6. Marshall Plan
7. Atlantic Charter
8. Bretton Woods System
9. Uniting for Peace Resolution
10. Balance of Payments
11. Most Favored Nation Status
12. Nontariff Barrier
13. Free Floating Exchange Rates
14. "A Modest Proposal"

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (25 points each)

1. What factors inhibit economic development in the nations of the South? How does the lack of economic development among nations of the South create conflicts with nations of the North?
2. What are the main differences between the organization and structure of the League of Nations and the United Nations? Why did the League fail where the United Nations has not?
3. What are the most important positive and negative effects of multinational corporations? (List at least 3 of each)

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN (10) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be approximately 30 words in length.)

1. Newly Industrialized Countries
2. Dependency Theory
3. Nonalignment
4. Collective Security
5. Cultural Imperialism
6. Marshall Plan
7. UN financial crisis
8. Non-governmental organization
9. Comparative Advantage
10. Balance of Payments
11. Most Favored Nation Status
12. Nontariff Barrier
13. Security Council veto
14. Hegemonic Stability Theory

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (25 points each)

1. What factors inhibit the economic development of nations of the South, i.e., the third world?
2. What are the principle organs of the United Nations? Describe the functions of these organs.
3. Describe the international economic system that was created with the Bretton Woods agreement.

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN (10) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be approximately 30 words in length.)

1. Asian Tigers
2. Dependency Theory
3. Nonalignment
4. Collective Security
5. Neocolonialism
6. Marshall Plan
7. Atlantic Charter
8. European Community
9. Comparative Advantage
10. Balance of Trade
11. Most Favored Nation Status
12. Nontariff Barrier
13. Bretton Woods Agreement
14. GATT

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (25 points each)

1. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of multinational corporate activity in third world economies.
2. What are the principal organs of the United Nations? Describe the functions of these organs.
3. What conditions brought about the call for a New International Economic Order? What was it supposed to accomplish? Did it succeed or fail?

ANSWER THREE OF THE FOLLOWING

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

1. What are multinational corporations? How important are they? Describe the ways in which they influence international relations.
2. What specific problems was the creation of the United Nations supposed to address? How effective has the UN been in solving these problems?
3. What factors account for the economic gap between first and third world countries?
4. Describe the problems that have developed in the international monetary system since World War II. What formal actions have been taken to stabilize this system?

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN (10) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be no more than 25-30 words in length.)

1. Import Substitution Industrialization
2. Debt Crisis
3. Population Momentum
4. Security Dilemma
5. Mutual Assured Destruction
6. Strategic Doctrine
7. Acid Rain
8. Green Revolution
9. Carrying Capacity
10. Chernobyl
11. MIRV
12. Deterrence
13. Imperial Overreach
14. SDI

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (25 points each)

1. What is the Tragedy of the Commons? Identify and describe the impacts of demographic and environmental problems on the global commons.
2. The 1970s were considered the OPEC decade. Why is this an accurate description and what factors explain OPEC's success? How did the United States React?
3. Describe the three phases of nuclear power (i.e., nuclear deterrence) relationships during the period 1945-1993.

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN (10) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be approximately 25-30 words in length.)

1. Import Substitution Industrialization
2. Brady Initiative
3. Malthusian Projection
4. Security Dilemma
5. Mutual Assured Destruction
6. Strategic Doctrine
7. Acid Rain
8. Global Warming
9. Carrying Capacity
10. Price Inelasticity of demand
11. MIRV
12. Deterrence
13. Imperial Overstretch
14. Strategic Doctrine

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (25 points each)

1. What is the Tragedy of the Commons? Identify and describe the impacts of demographic and environmental problems on the global commons.
2. The 1970s were considered the OPEC decade. Why is this an accurate description and what factors explain OPEC's success? How did the United States React?
3. Describe the three phases of nuclear power (i.e., nuclear deterrence) relationships during the period 1945-1993.

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN (10) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be no more than 25-30 words in length.)

1. Ozone Depletion
2. Export Led Industrialization
3. SALT
4. Tragedy of the Commons
5. OPEC
6. Most Favored Nation Principle
7. Global Warming
8. Fossil Fuel
9. Second-strike Capability
10. NUTS
11. Green Revolution
12. Carrying Capacity
13. Atoms for Peace Program
14. Nuclear Waste Disposal

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (25 points each)

1. As an instrument of foreign policy, what purpose do nuclear weapons serve? What elements must be present for a meaningful nuclear weapons strategy?
2. The 1980s have been called the "debt decade". What factors caused the debt crisis to occur? What steps have been taken to resolve the crisis?
3. Patterns of demographic change around the world vary considerably. How are these differing changes affecting international relations?

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN (10) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be no more than 25-30 words in length.)

1. Coercive diplomacy
2. Low intensity conflict
3. Polycentrism
4. START
5. Good offices
6. Adjudication
7. Functionalism
8. Preventive diplomacy
9. Counterinsurgency
10. State terrorism
11. ICBM
12. Rebus sic stantibus
13. Just War Doctrine

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (25 points each)

1. What are the functions of diplomacy? How well has this system worked? How has the importance of traditional diplomacy been reduced?
2. How does international law function and what is its relevance to international relations? What problems are associated with the effective use of international law?
3. Why has the world been able to avoid World War III even though there have been 18.2 million fatalities attributable to armed conflict since 1945?

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be no more than 25-30 words in length.)

1. Idealism
2. Hero in history model
3. League of Nations
4. Truman Doctrine
5. Detente
6. Rational Choice Theory
7. Political power
8. Domino Theory
9. Boris Yeltsin
10. Sovereignty
11. Nationalism
12. Cuban Missile Crisis
13. Appeasement

Part II - ANSWER TWO (2) OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 25 points)

1. What is the "Political Realism" approach to international relations? In what ways does this approach limit understanding of the subject?
2. The perception that states have of each other in international relations is distorted or biased. What factors account for this distortion?
3. In the making and execution of foreign policy, large-scale organization (bureaucracy) is required. Identify and describe the impact of bureaucracy on the foreign policy process.

Write a short essay (approximately 500 words) on the following. This essay must be typed and double spaced. Put your name in the upper right hand corner. The essay is due NO LATER than 11:00 AM February 17.

In the Prince, Machiavelli suggests a distinctive concept pertaining to moral and ethical behavior when involved in international relations. In your essay, address the following issues: Is a Prince (i.e., government) persuaded to use ethical and moral guidelines when making decisions concerning international relations? How might Machiavelli's position affect international relations if employed in today's world?

Political Science 230
International Relations

Spring, 1995
Essay #3

Write a short essay (approximately 500 words) on the following. This essay must be typed and double spaced. Put your name in the upper right hand corner. The essay is due NO LATER than 11:00 AM April 17.

International relations involve making ethical choices and dispensing ethical judgments. Keeping this in mind, compare how Herbert Spencer "The Man Versus the State", Jonathan Swift "A Modest Proposal", and James W. Howe, "Let's Sink the Lifeboat Ethics", would respond to a proposal to give aid and humanitarian relief to an over-populated and underdeveloped country.

Political Science 230
International Relations

Spring, 1995
Essay #3

Write a short essay (approximately 500 words) on the following. This essay must be typed and double spaced. Put your name in the upper right hand corner. The essay is due NO LATER than 11:00 AM April 17.

International relations involve making ethical choices and dispensing ethical judgments. Keeping this in mind, compare how Herbert Spencer "The Man Versus the State", Jonathan Swift "A Modest Proposal", and James W. Howe, "Let's Sink the Lifeboat Ethics", would respond to a proposal to give aid and humanitarian relief to an over-populated and underdeveloped country.

Political Science 230
International Relations

Spring, 1996
Essay #2

Based on the material in Part III of "Classical Readings in International Relations", write an essay of approximately 500 words on the ethical issues involved in the growing material disparity between the rich and the poor nations of the world.

THE ESSAY MUST BE TYPED AND DOUBLE SPACED. IT IS DUE NO LATER THAN 9:00 AM MARCH 25.

Political Science 230
International Relations

Spring, 1996
Essay #2

Based on the material in Part III of "Classical Readings in International Relations", write an essay of approximately 500 words on the ethical issues involved in the growing material disparity between the rich and the poor nations of the world.

THE ESSAY MUST BE TYPED AND DOUBLE SPACED. IT IS DUE NO LATER THAN 9:00 AM MARCH 25.

Political Science 230
International Relations

Spring, 1996
Essay #3

Based on the material in Part II of "Classical Readings in International Relations", write an essay of approximately 500 words on one or more of the ethical issues confronting United States' military involvement in the Bosnian conflict.

THE ESSAY MUST BE TYPED AND DOUBLE SPACED. IT IS DUE NO LATER THAN 9:00 AM May 6.

Political Science 230
International Relations

Spring, 1996
Essay #3

Based on the material in Part II of "Classical Readings in International Relations", write an essay of approximately 500 words on one or more of the ethical issues confronting United States' military involvement in the Bosnian conflict.

THE ESSAY MUST BE TYPED AND DOUBLE SPACED. IT IS DUE NO LATER THAN 9:00 AM May 6.

Political Science
International Relations

Spring, 1995
Essay #1

Write a short essay (approximately 500 words) on the following. This essay must be typed and double spaced. Put your name in the upper right hand corner. The essay is due NO LATER than 11:00 AM February 17.

In the Prince, Machiavelli suggests a distinctive concept pertaining to moral and ethical behavior when involved in international relations. In your essay, address the following issues: Is a Prince (i.e., government) persuaded to use ethical and moral guidelines when making decisions concerning international relations? How might Machiavelli's position affect international relations if employed in today's world?

Political Science 230
International Relations

Spring, 1995
Essay #2

Write a short essay (approximately 500 words) on the following. This essay must be typed and double spaced. Put your name in the upper right hand corner. The essay is due NO LATER than 11:00 AM March 31.

Which vision is a more accurate description of contemporary international relations: the "Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism" by Benito Mussolini or "Political Ethics -- Quest for a Method" by Peter Berger?

Political Science 230
International Relations

Spring, 1995
Essay #2

Write a short essay (approximately 500 words) on the following. This essay must be typed and double spaced. Put your name in the upper right hand corner. The essay is due NO LATER than 11:00 AM March 31.

Which vision is a more accurate description of contemporary international relations: the "Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism" by Benito Mussolini or "Political Ethics -- Quest for a Method" by Peter Berger?

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be approximately 30 words in length.)

1. Realism
2. Containment Doctrine
3. Perceptual screen
4. Mikhail Gorbachev
5. Geopolitics
6. Balance of Power
7. Postmodernism
8. Irredentism
9. Reagan Doctrine
10. Deterrence
11. Coexistence
12. Detente
13. Structuralism

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING

1. What is the "Idealist" approach to international relations? What are the weaknesses of this approach?
2. World War I was a "Great Convulsive Transition." Describe how the War changed the character of international relations.
3. What was the "Cold War" and when did it occur? What were the causes of this War?

USE BLUEBOOKS ONLY

Part I - BRIEFLY IDENTIFY AND STATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEN OF THE FOLLOWING (Each question is worth 5 points. Answers should be approximately 30 words in length.)

1. World-System Theory
2. Baker Initiative
3. Green Revolution
4. Second-strike Capability
5. Coercive Diplomacy
6. Commodity Cartel
7. Political Idealism
8. Global Warming
9. Carrying Capacity
10. Price Inelasticity of Supply
11. Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
12. Strategic Defense Initiative
13. Imperial Overstretch
14. Brinkmanship

Part II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (25 points each)

1. What are the social and economic consequences of military spending.
2. Identify the factors that led to the emergence of OPEC. How successful has OPEC been in achieving its goals?
3. How did the strategy of nuclear deterrence change during the period 1945 to 1993.

PART I - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY PLACING THE APPROPRIATE LETTER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. (50% - 2 points each)

- ____ 1. Which of the following did not characterize the pre-modern period of world history?
- A. no close link between politics and territorial identity.
 - B. limited military activity
 - C. large and unstable populations
 - D. politics defined by religion
- ____ 2. Which of the following characterized the modern period?
- A. Asian domination of world politics
 - B. growing importance of technology
 - C. slow population growth
 - D. declining role of culture in defining politics
- ____ 3. Which of the following has not contributed to distortion in perceptions of the world?
- A. the explosive growth of personal computers
 - B. use of stereotypes or order information
 - C. perception shaped by national interest
 - D. perception shaped by intensity of belief
- ____ 4. Which of the following does not describe the US?
- A. individualism
 - B. distrust of government
 - C. patience
 - D. materialism
- ____ 5. Which of the following does not describe the Japanese?
- A. individualism
 - B. distrust of government
 - C. patience
 - D. materialism
- ____ 6. An example of US efforts to implement the policy of containment was the
- A. creation of the Warsaw Pact
 - B. intervention in the Russian Civil War
 - C. blockade of West Berlin
 - D. establishment of the United Nations
 - E. formation of NATO

- ___7. Which of the following is a function of theory?
- A. ordering and classifying information
 - B. determine the "meaning" of information
 - C. making explanations
 - D. making predictions
 - E. all the above
- ___8. Which of the following is an assumption of balance of power theory?
- A. strong states seek to increase their power, weak ones do not
 - B. economic power counts for more than military power
 - C. statesmen act rationally
 - D. all states are more or less equal in power
- ___9. Which of the following is associated with "power"?
- A. it is an absolute quantity
 - B. it includes only the military
 - C. it is only present in a phenomenon, an event
 - D. it is easily measured
- ___10. In a power relationship, which is more important:
- A. will
 - B. military strength
 - C. economic resources
 - D. communication skills
- ___11. Throughout history, important turning points in international relations have occurred
- A. after periods of sustained wage and price increases
 - B. at the end of major wars
 - C. following geological disturbances
 - D. after periods of artistic creativity
- ___12. At the beginning of the 20th century the formal study of international relations was the study of
- A. the structure of the international system
 - B. personalities and events, past and present
 - C. international economics
 - D. hegemonic stability
 - E. the social structure of reality
- ___13. Which of the following is associated with "idealist" theory?
- A. create international institutions to replace the balance of power system
 - B. take steps to bring war under legal control
 - C. negotiate arms control and disarmament agreements
 - D. all the above

- ___14. Realists believe the fundamental causes of war lie in
- A. economic crisis
 - B. human nature
 - C. secret Alliances
 - D. feudalism
 - E. competition for colonies
- ___15. Which of the following is not associated with the "realist" theory of world politics?
- A. people are by nature sinful and wicked
 - B. international politics is a struggle for power
 - C. international stability will result from a balance of power
 - D. the primary obligation of every state is to promote the national interest
 - E. the protection of the state can best be guaranteed by international law
- ___16. The rational actor model of foreign policy decision making assumes that
- A. the national government consists of large-scale bureaucracies
 - B. policy making follows standard operating procedures
 - C. policy choices are the result of bureaucratic infighting
 - D. each state behaves like a unitary actor and makes value-maximizing choices
 - E. national policies reflect the preferences of the highest officials in the government
- ___17. Rational decision making is impeded by which of the following?
- A. short deadlines
 - B. ambiguity of international situations
 - C. the group context in which national decision making occurs
 - D. ambiguities in defining national interests
 - E. all the above
- ___18. The more developed a state is economically, the more likely it will
- A. seek to overturn the international status quo
 - B. play an activist role in world affairs
 - C. comply with the wishes of other states
 - D. avoid foreign conflict
 - E. refrain from interventionist behavior

- ____19. Which of the following empires collapsed as a result of World War I?
A. Austro-Hungarian
B. Portuguese
C. Spanish
D. British
E. Japanese
- ____20. According to the domino theory
A. the success of communism in one country would cause the fall of its neighbors, and in turn still others
B. Soviet influence could be rolled back from Eastern Europe through a policy of massive retaliation
C. nuclear weapons made planning for war a game of chance
D. US concessions would be matched by Soviet concessions

PART II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING IN BLUEBOOKS

1. What is the "geopolitical" school of thought? According to this school, what factors influence a country's ability to act in international relations?
2. The "balance of power" system of international relations effectively ended with World War I. What developments contributed to making this system unworkable?
3. The type of government possessed by a country influences its foreign policy. What difference does it make if a country is democratic or autocratic?

PART I - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY PLACING THE APPROPRIATE LETTER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. THERE IS ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION. (60% - 3 POINTS EACH)

- _____ 1. Which of the following most accurately describes Cuba?
A. industrialized
B. US asset during of the cold war
C. current Russian ally
D. considered part of the third world
- _____ 2. Which of the following is an impact on host countries of multi-national corporations?
A. economic independence
B. causes wage inflation
C. creates jobs
D. promotes political autonomy
- _____ 3. Which of the following does not describe non-governmental organizations?
A. dependent on media
B. raises world awareness
C. influences domestic politics
D. are of declining importance in international relations
- _____ 4. Which of the following applies to the New Economic Regime of 1944?
A. increasing tariffs
B. exchange rate based on gold standard
C. trade liberalization
D. opposition to foreign aid
- _____ 5. The purpose of NAFTA is to
A. bring Canada, Mexico and the US together in a free-trade zone
B. maintain monetary stability among members of the UN
C. coordinate interest rates within the European Union
D. Implement a system of voluntary export restrictions between Japan and the US
- _____ 6. The Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930 was an example of
A. a beggar-thy-neighbor policy
B. the most-favored-nation principle
C. free trade
D. the concept of comparative advantage

- _____ 7. By the end of the 1980s, the nation with the largest international debt was
- A. Japan
 - B. The US
 - C. Mexico
 - D. Russia
- _____ 8. A floating exchange rate means
- A. market forces rather than government determine currency values
 - B. the IMF will allow weak currencies to sink as a way of preserving the value of stronger currencies
 - C. the value of a country's currency is less overseas than at home
 - D. banks are discouraged from relying on only one currency in international business
- _____ 9. The purpose of the Bretton Woods system was to
- A. contain communism in the Far East
 - B. prevent recurrence of the monetary disorder of the Great Depression
 - C. create rules to ensure payment of international debts
 - D. force Germany to make payments for war damages
- _____ 10. The total accounting of one country's economic transactions with all other countries is called the
- A. liquidity balance
 - B. balance of trade
 - C. balance of payments
 - D. gross national product
- _____ 11. The Marshall Plan was concerned with
- A. supplying the allies during World War II
 - B. assistance to third world nations
 - C. European recovery after World War II
 - D. Selling grain to the Soviet Union
- _____ 12. The postwar Liberal International Economic Order rested on which of the following political bases?
- A. the concentration of power in a small number of states
 - B. the existence of a cluster of important interests shared by the economic great powers
 - C. the presence of a dominant country willing to assume a leadership role
 - D. all of the above

- _____ 13. The UN organ that has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace is the
- A. General Assembly
 - B. Security Council
 - C. International Court of Justice
 - D. Trusteeship Council
- _____ 14. Which of the following is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council
- A. Russia
 - B. France
 - C. Japan
 - D. China
- _____ 15. Which of the following is the primary organ in the UN dealing with social and economic problems?
- A. Trusteeship Council
 - B. Security Council
 - C. Secretariat
 - D. General Assembly
- _____ 16. Which of the following is not one of the purposes of the United Nations?
- A. to promote the spread of western-style democracies
 - B. to maintain international peace and stability
 - C. to develop friendly relations among states
 - D. to encourage respect for human rights
- _____ 17. According to dependency theory, the causes of third world underdevelopment lie in the
- A. structure of the international economic system
 - B. unwillingness of third world leaders to meet their people's basic human needs
 - C. existence of large numbers of economically unproductive young people
 - D. heavy reliance on capital intensive industry
- _____ 18. Impediments to growth in a typical developing country include all the following except
- A. technological dependence
 - B. low income levels
 - C. declining population growth rates
 - D. underutilization of labor

- _____ 19. Most of the poorest countries in the world are located in
- A. Africa
 - B. Latin America
 - C. Middle East
 - D. South Asia
- _____ 20. V.I. Lenin claimed that the cause of imperialism was
- A. the desire of European aristocracy for "sporting wars"
 - B. capitalism's need for overseas outlets for surplus capital
 - C. the quest to spread European civilization
 - D. capitalism's need for cheap labor

PART II - ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING IN BLUEBOOKS (20 PTS EACH)

1. Why did President Nixon withdraw the US from parts of the Bretton Woods agreement? What were the results of that action?
2. In what ways do non-governmental organizations influence international relations?
3. How does the lack of economic development in nations of the south create conflicts with nations of the north?