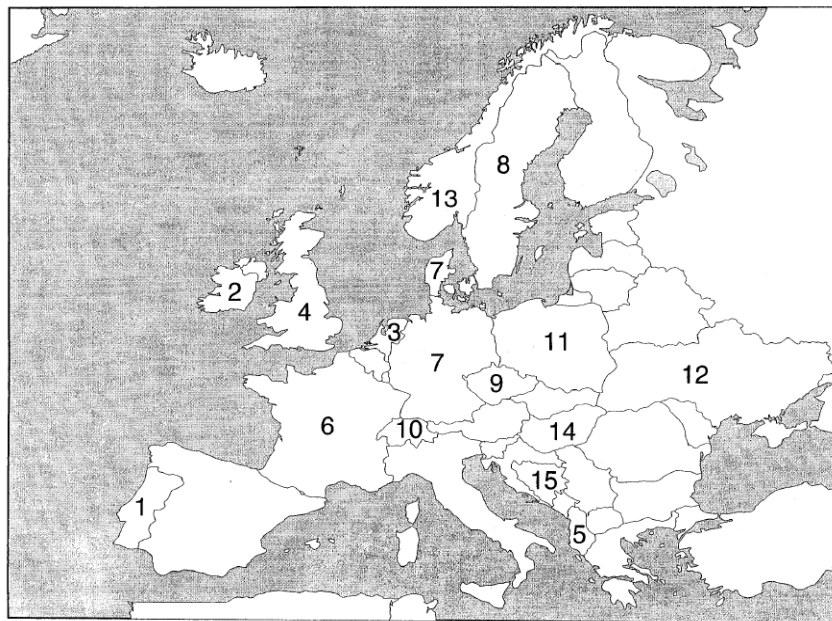


01.

TEST MAP A



Country 1 is

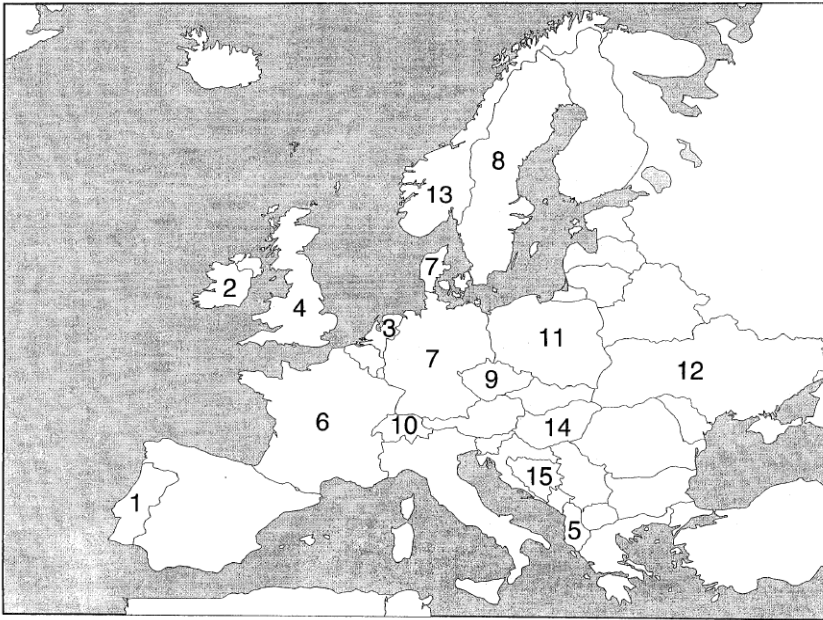
- A) Spain.
- B) Liechtenstein.
- C) Portugal.
- D) Tunisia.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

02.

TEST MAP A



Country 2 is

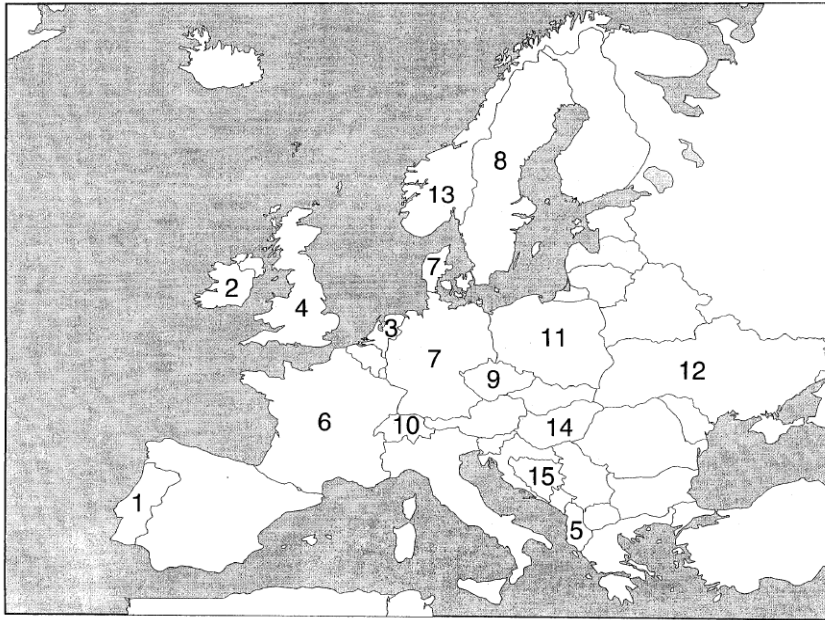
- A) United Kingdom.
- B) Wales.
- C) Scotland.
- D) Ireland.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

03.

TEST MAP A



Country 3 is

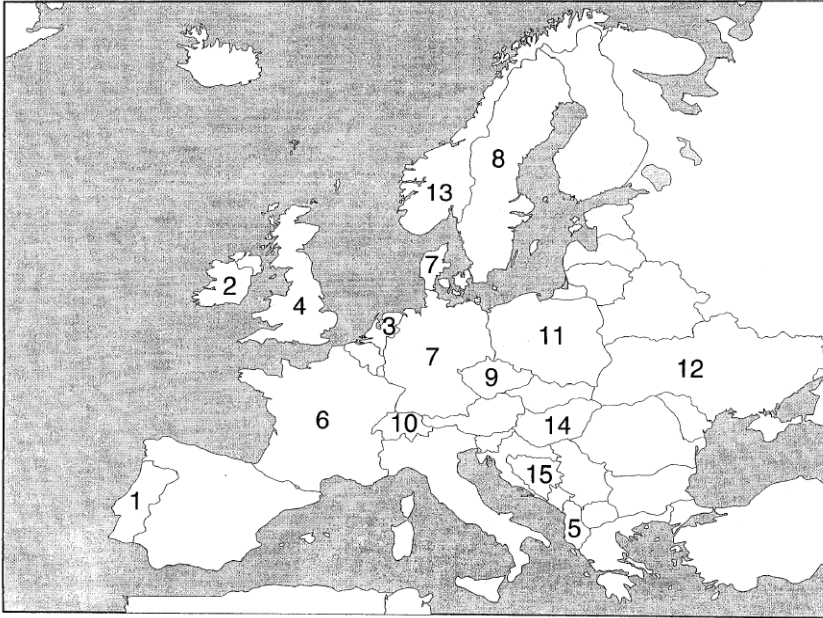
- A) Netherlands.
- B) Denmark.
- C) Luxembourg.
- D) Belgium.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

04.

TEST MAP A



Country 4 is

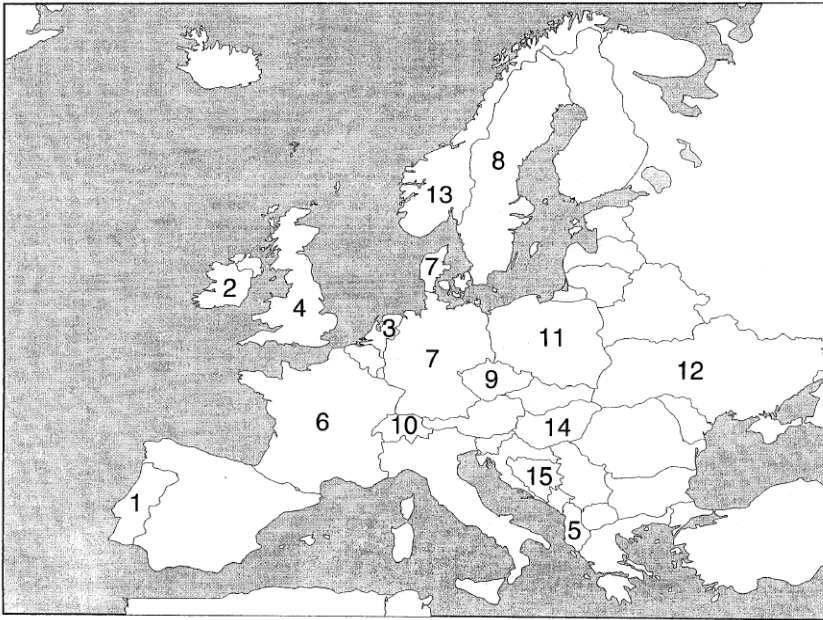
- A) Ireland.
- B) Great Britain.
- C) Greenland.
- D) Iceland.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

05.

TEST MAP A



Country 5 is

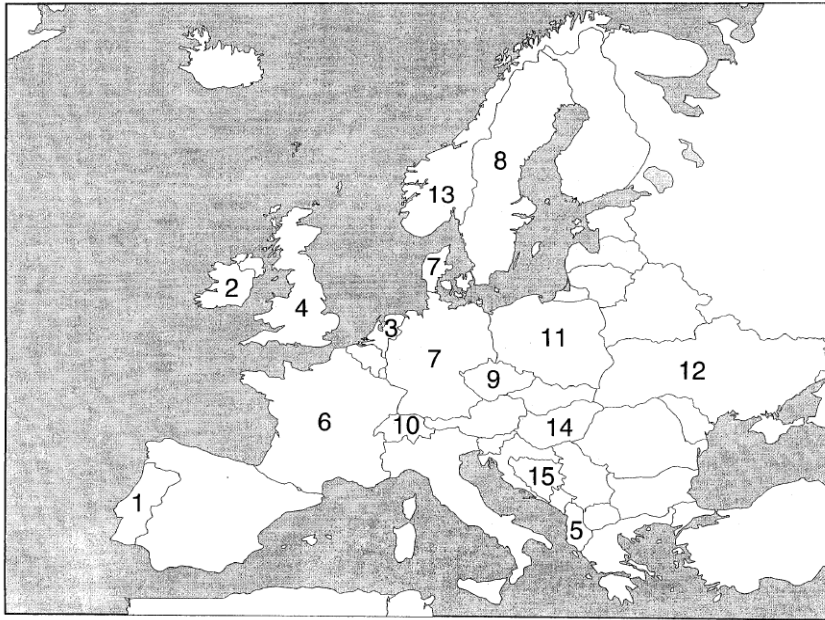
- A) Albania.
- B) Macedonia.
- C) Romania.
- D) Bulgaria.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

06.

TEST MAP A



Country 6 is

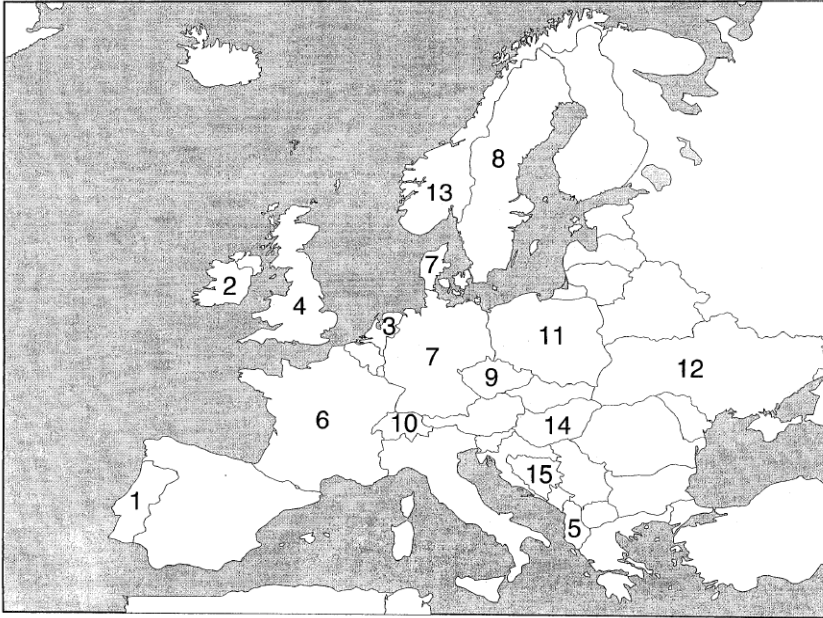
- A) Germany.
- B) France.
- C) Spain.
- D) Bulgaria.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

07.

TEST MAP A



Country 7 is

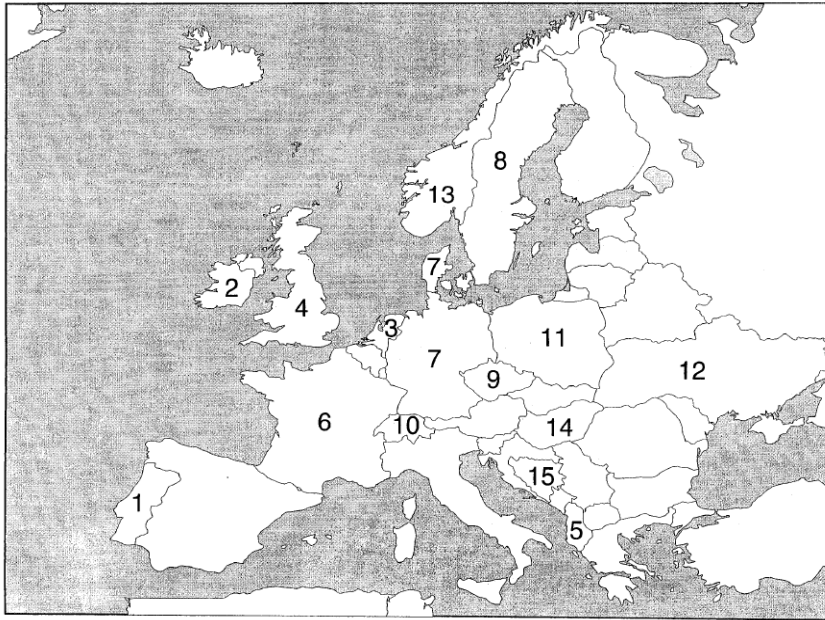
- A) Germany.
- B) Belgium.
- C) Netherlands.
- D) Bulgaria.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

08.

TEST MAP A



Country 8 is

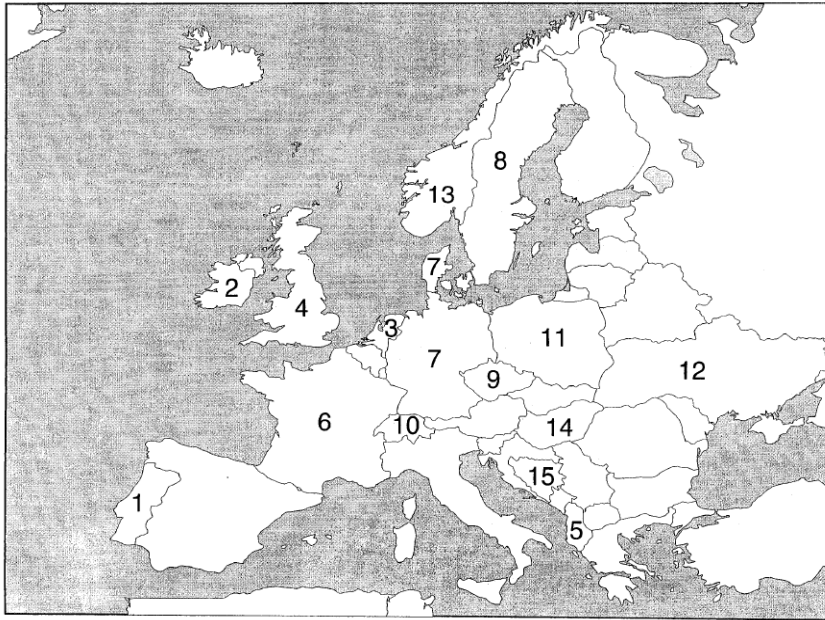
- A) Finland.
- B) Lithuania.
- C) Sweden.
- D) Norway.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

09.

TEST MAP A



Country 9 is

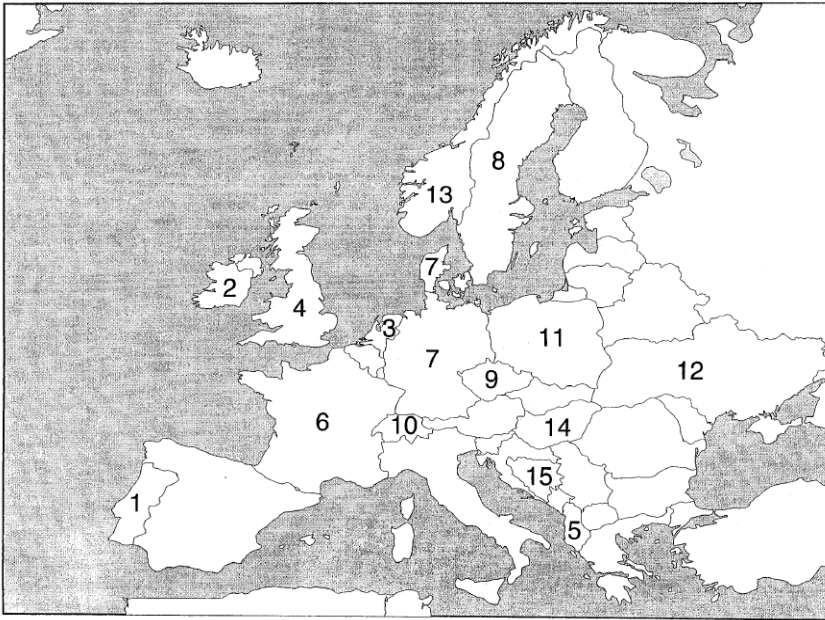
- A) Austria.
- B) the Czech Republic.
- C) Switzerland.
- D) Hungary.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

10.

TEST MAP A



Country 10 is

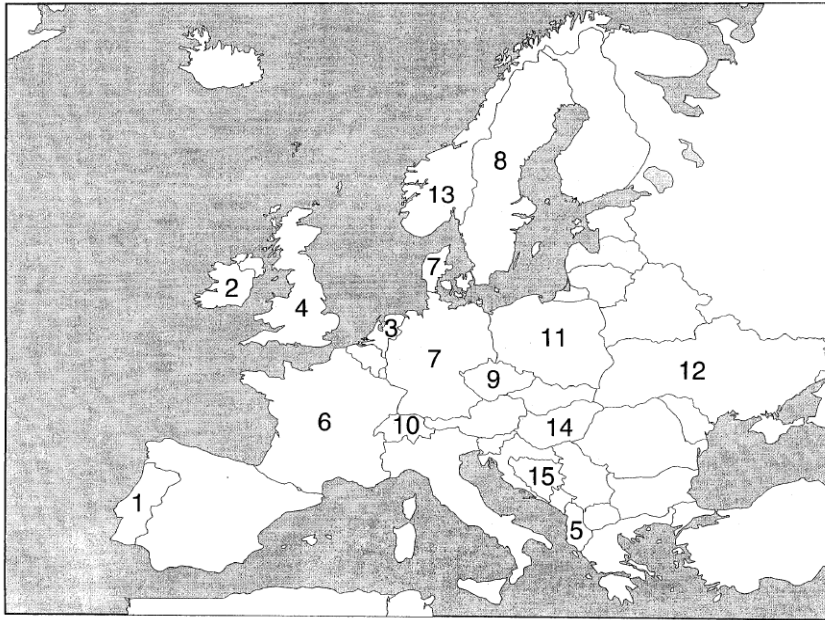
- A) Switzerland.
- B) Belgium.
- C) Austria.
- D) Liechtenstein.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

11.

TEST MAP A



Country 11 is

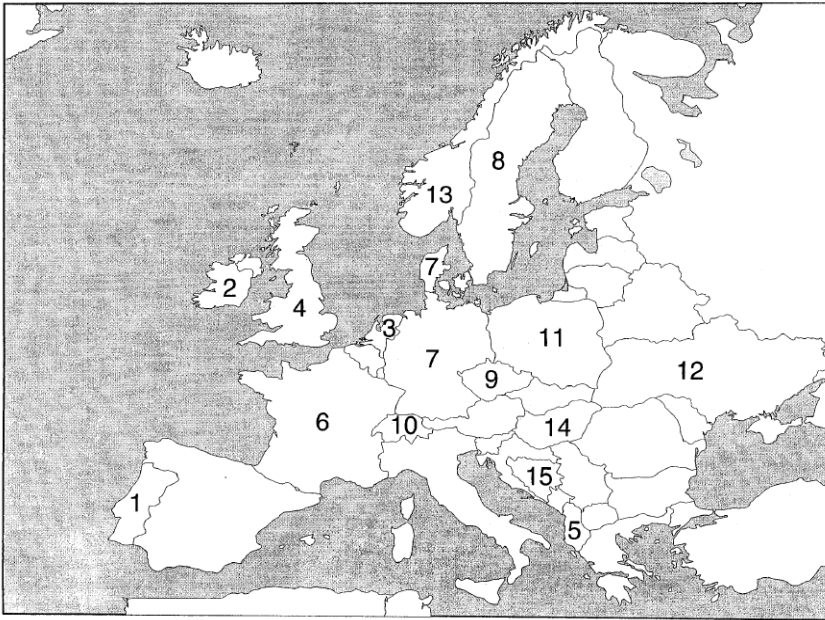
- A) Ukraine.
- B) Poland.
- C) Russia.
- D) Estonia.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

12.

TEST MAP A



Country 12 is

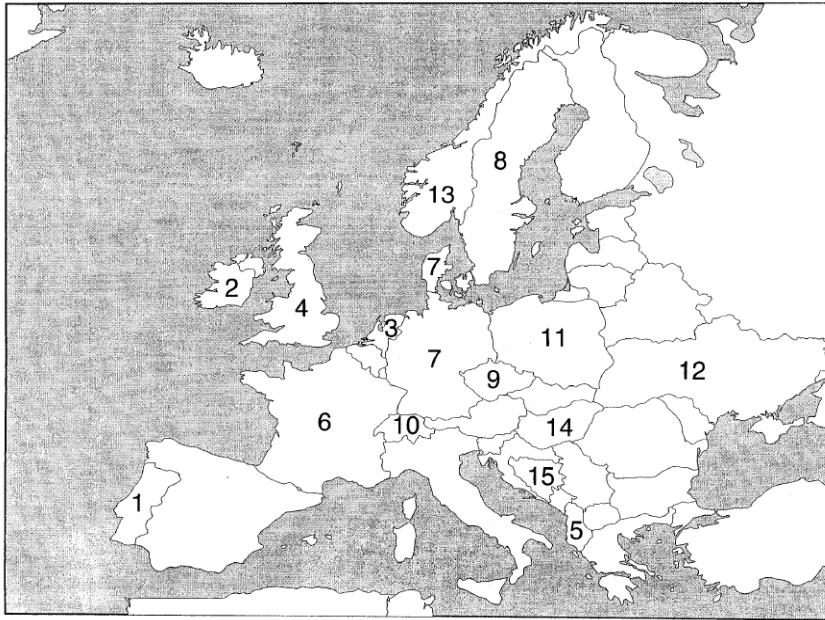
- A) Ukraine.
- B) Armenia.
- C) Croatia.
- D) Serbia.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

13.

TEST MAP A



Country 13 is

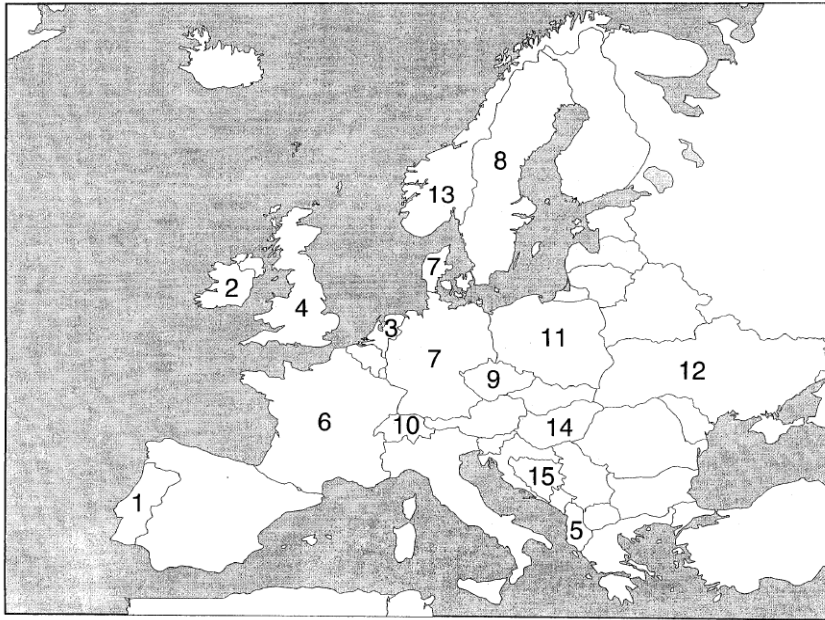
- A) Norway.
- B) Finland.
- C) Latvia.
- D) Sweden.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

14.

TEST MAP A



Country 14 is

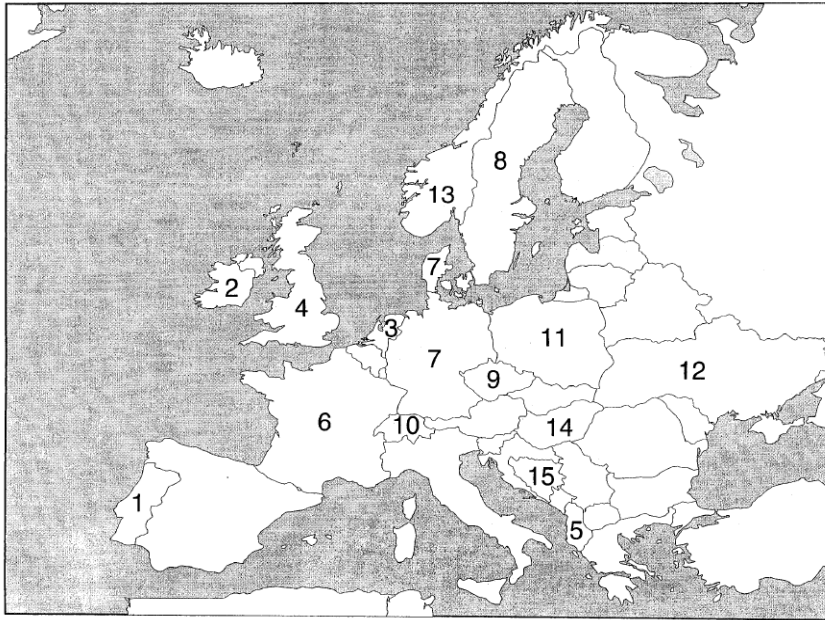
- A) Austria.
- B) Romania.
- C) Croatia.
- D) Hungary.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

15.

TEST MAP A



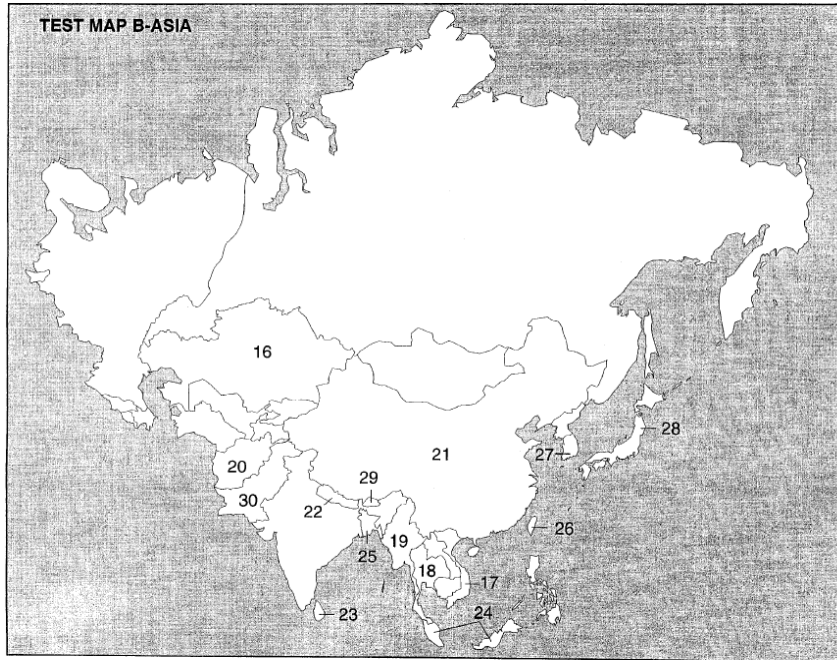
Country 15 is

- A) Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- B) Albania.
- C) Serbia.
- D) Croatia.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

16.



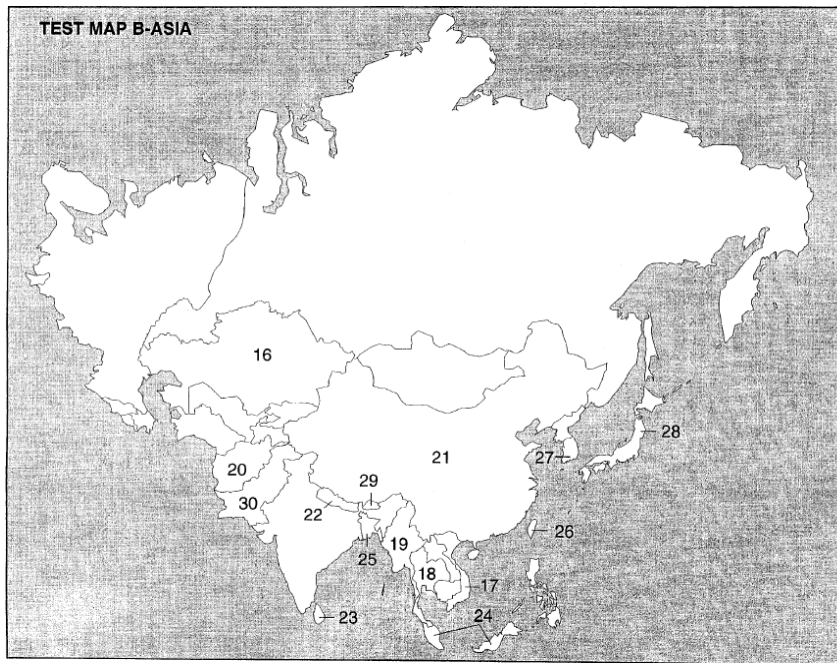
Country 16 is

- A) Russia.
- B) Kazakhstan.
- C) Hong Kong.
- D) China.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

17.



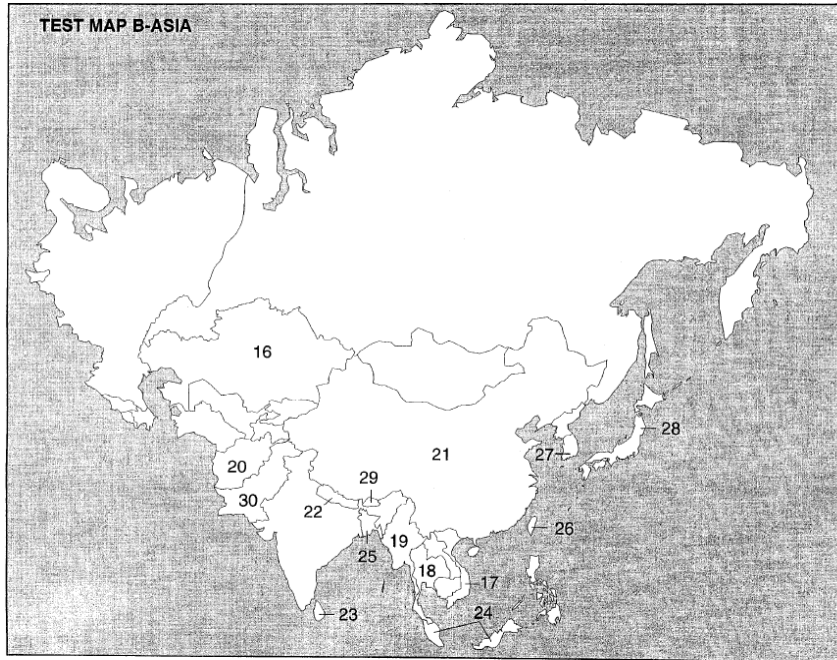
Country 17 is

- A) Thailand.
- B) Vietnam.
- C) Cambodia.
- D) Malaysia.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

18.



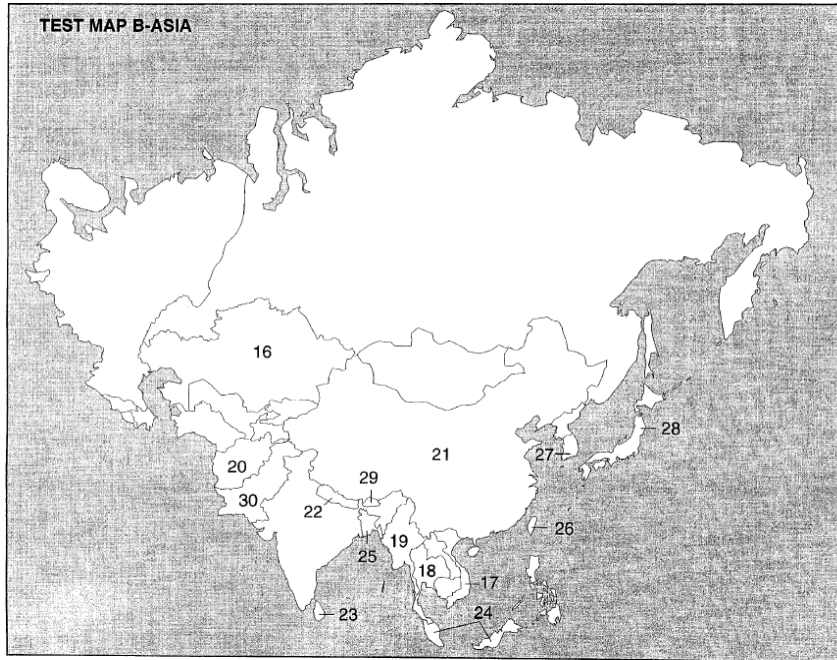
Country 18 is

- A) Thailand.
- B) Vietnam.
- C) Malaysia.
- D) Laos.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

19.



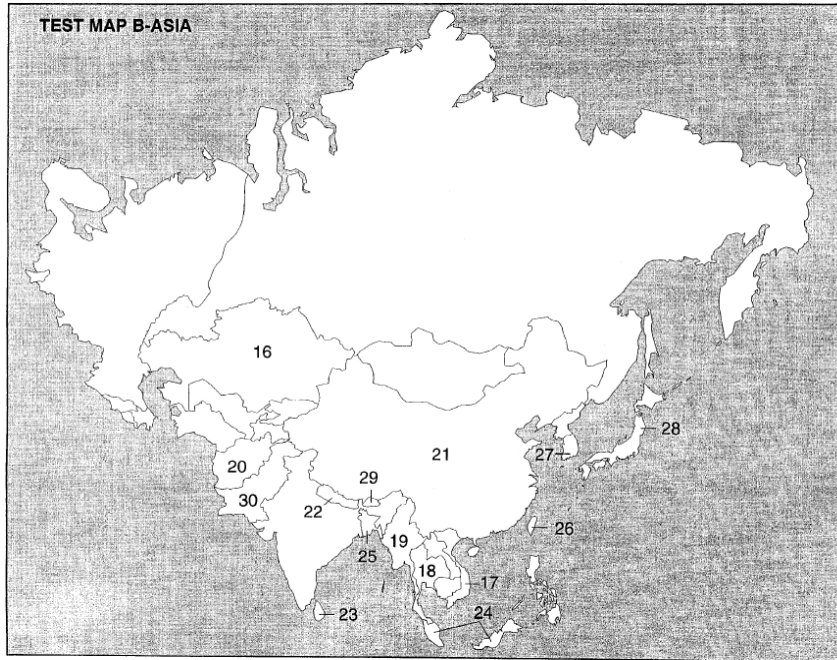
Country 19 is

- A) Myanmar (Burma).
- B) Bhutan.
- C) Bangladesh.
- D) Nepal.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

20.



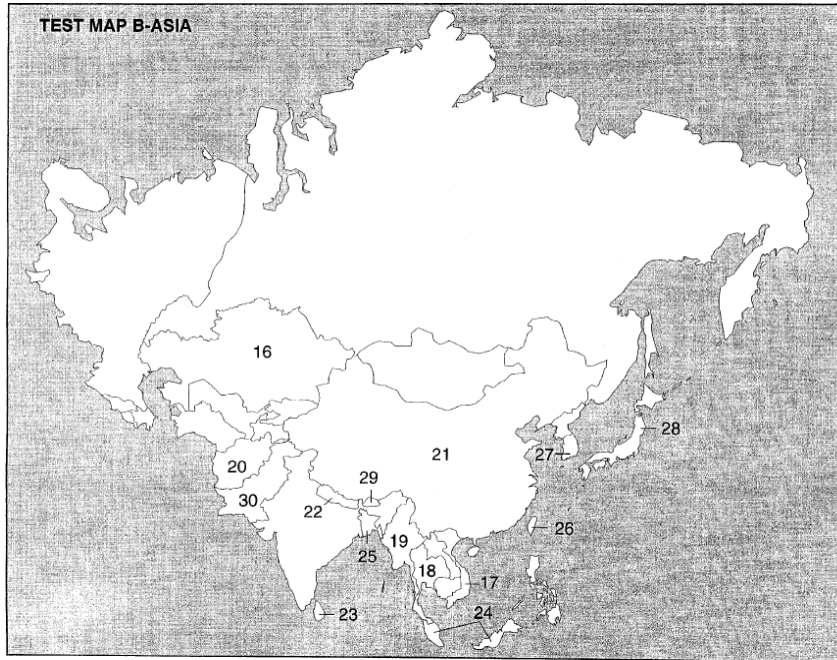
Country 20 is

- A) Iran.
- B) Pakistan.
- C) Armenia.
- D) Afghanistan.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

21.



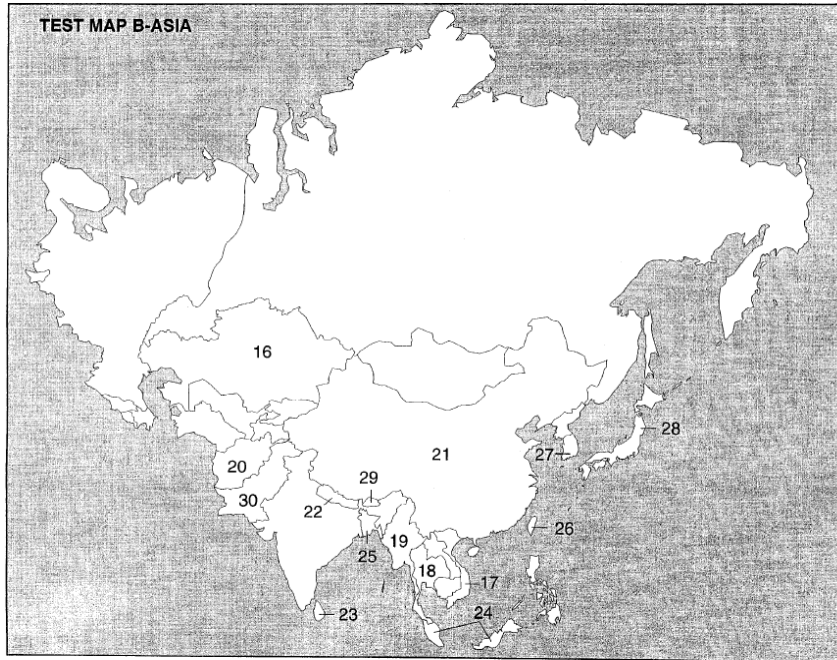
Country 21 is

- A) Mongolia.
- B) Tibet.
- C) Manchuria.
- D) China.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

22.



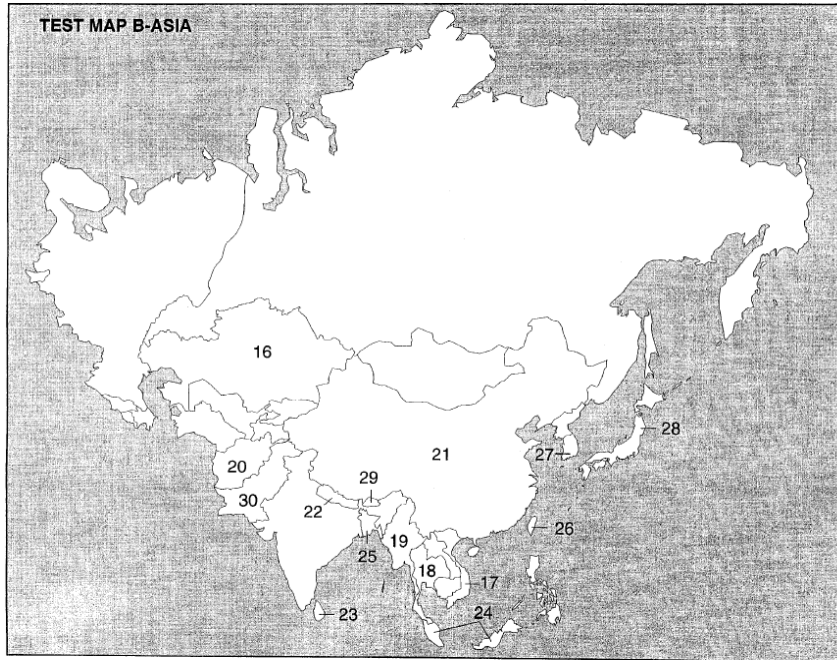
Country 22 is

- A) Nepal.
- B) Bhutan.
- C) Bangladesh.
- D) Myanmar (Burma).

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

23.



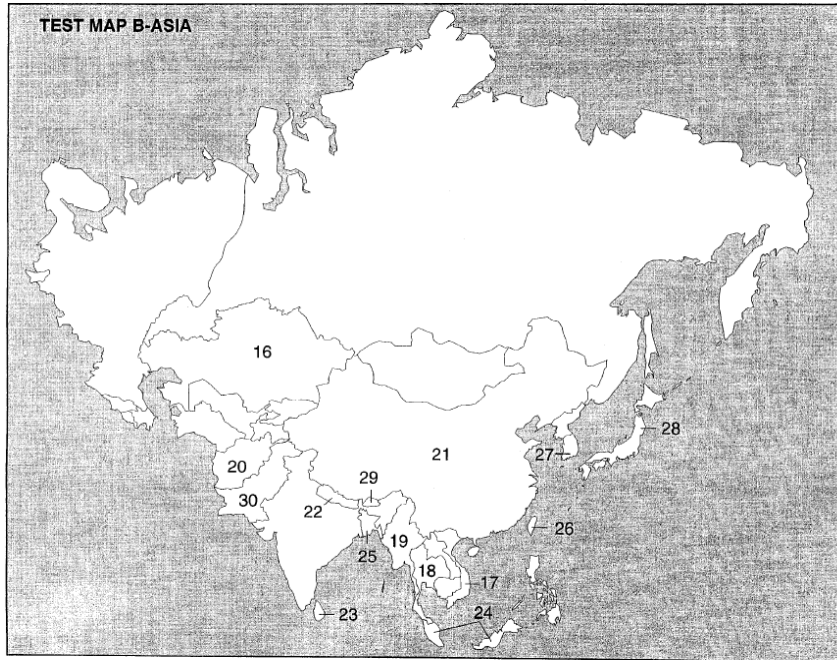
Country 23 is

- A) Nepal.
- B) Bhutan.
- C) Bangladesh.
- D) Sri Lanka.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

24.



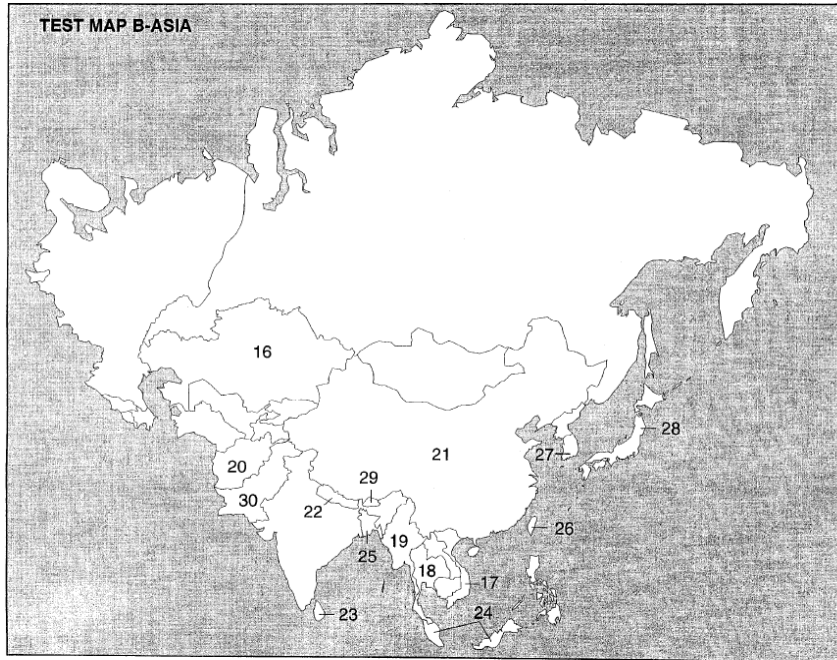
Country 24 is

- A) Myanmar.
- B) Cambodia.
- C) Ivory Coast.
- D) Malaysia.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

25.



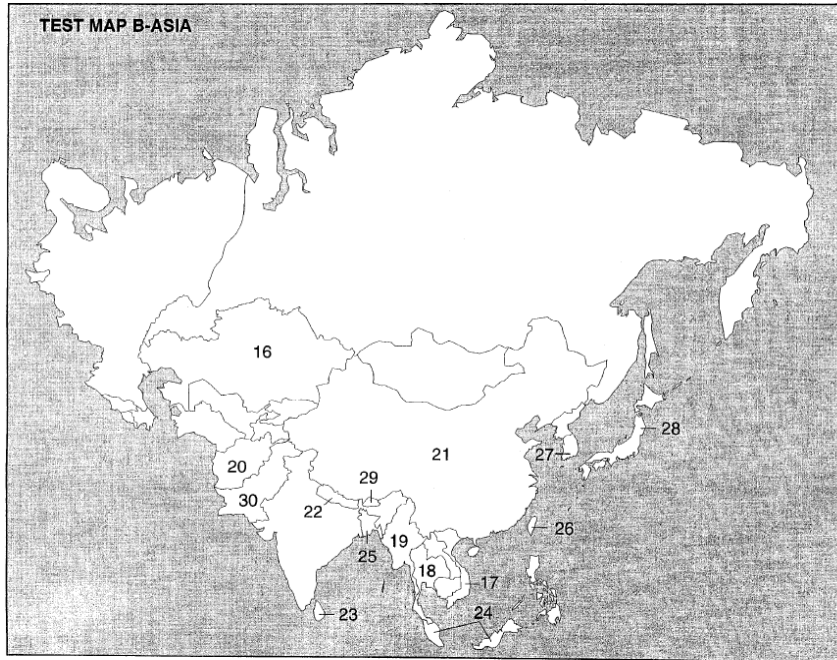
Country 25 is

- A) India.
- B) Pakistan.
- C) Bangladesh.
- D) Nepal.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

26.



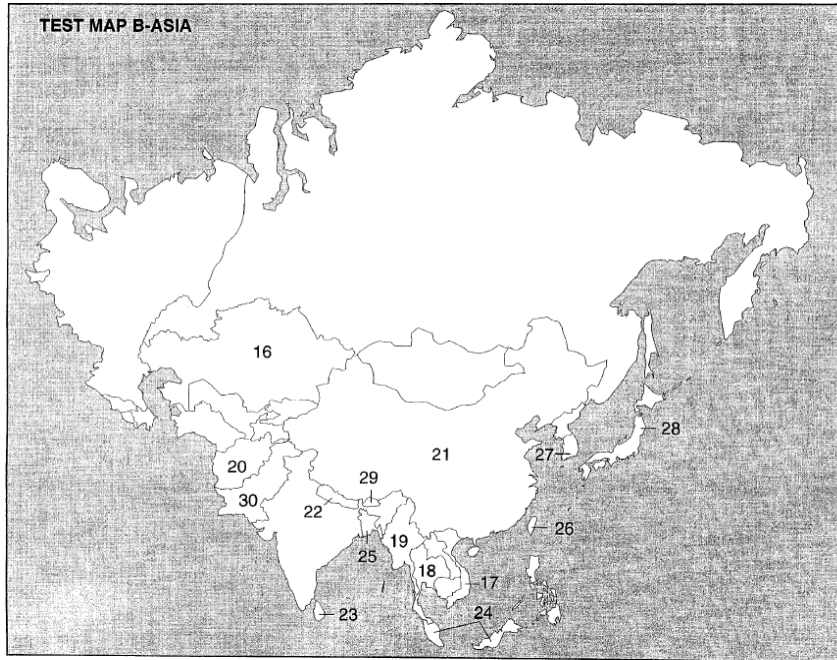
Country 26 is

- A) Taiwan.
- B) Hong Kong.
- C) Philippines.
- D) Japan.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

27.



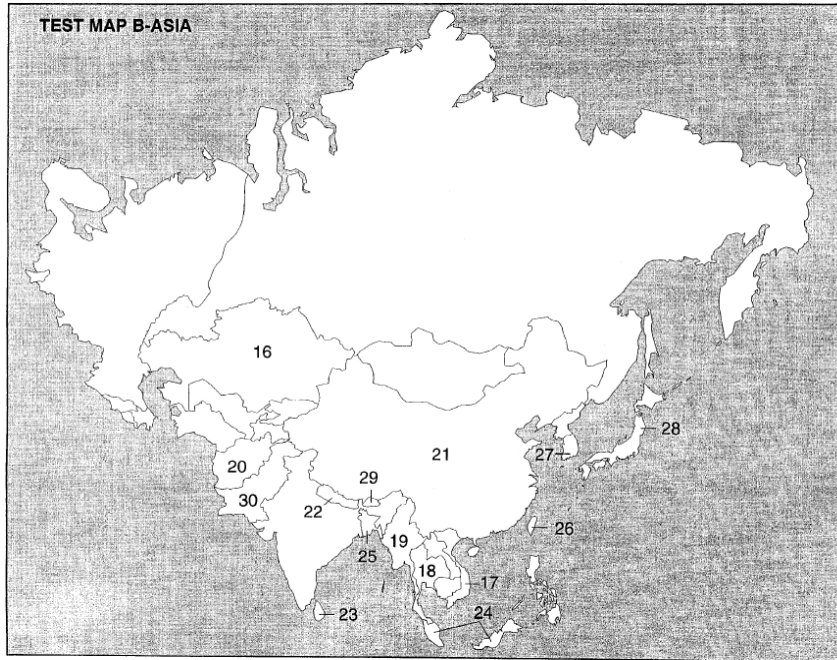
Country 27 is

- A) South Korea.
- B) Taiwan.
- C) Hong Kong.
- D) Vietnam.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

28.



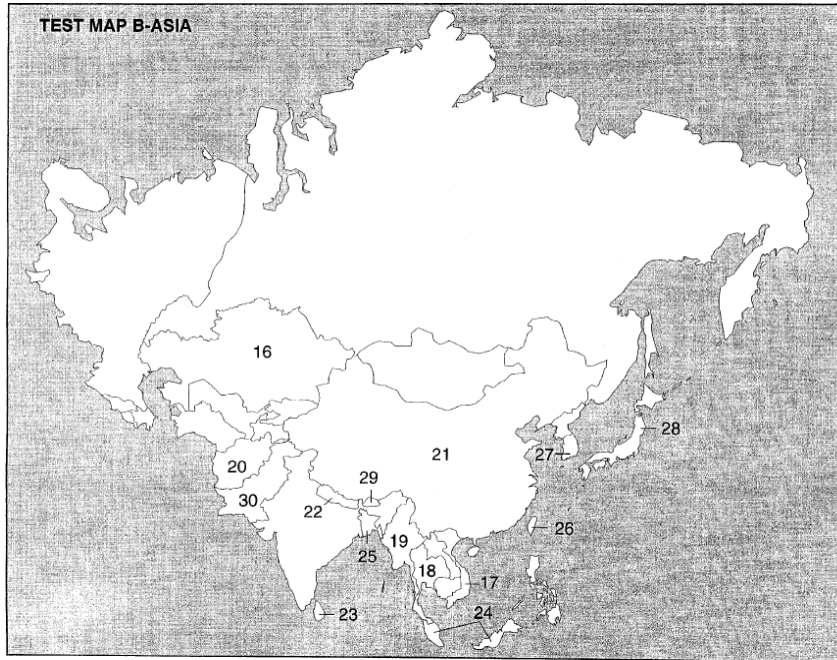
Country 28 is

- A) North Korea.
- B) South Korea.
- C) Taiwan.
- D) Japan.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

29.



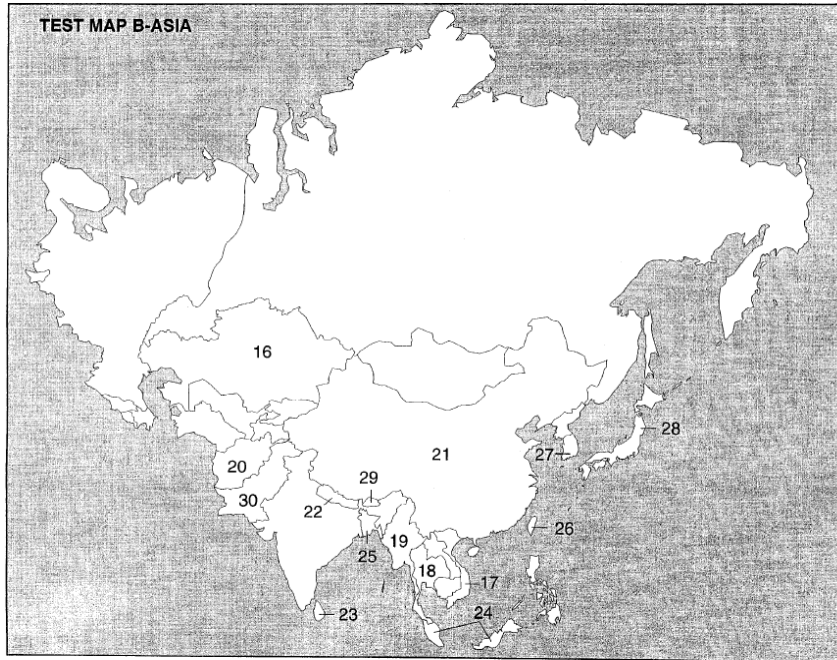
Country 29 is

- A) Nepal.
- B) Myanmar (Burma).
- C) Bangladesh.
- D) Bhutan.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

30.



Country 30 is

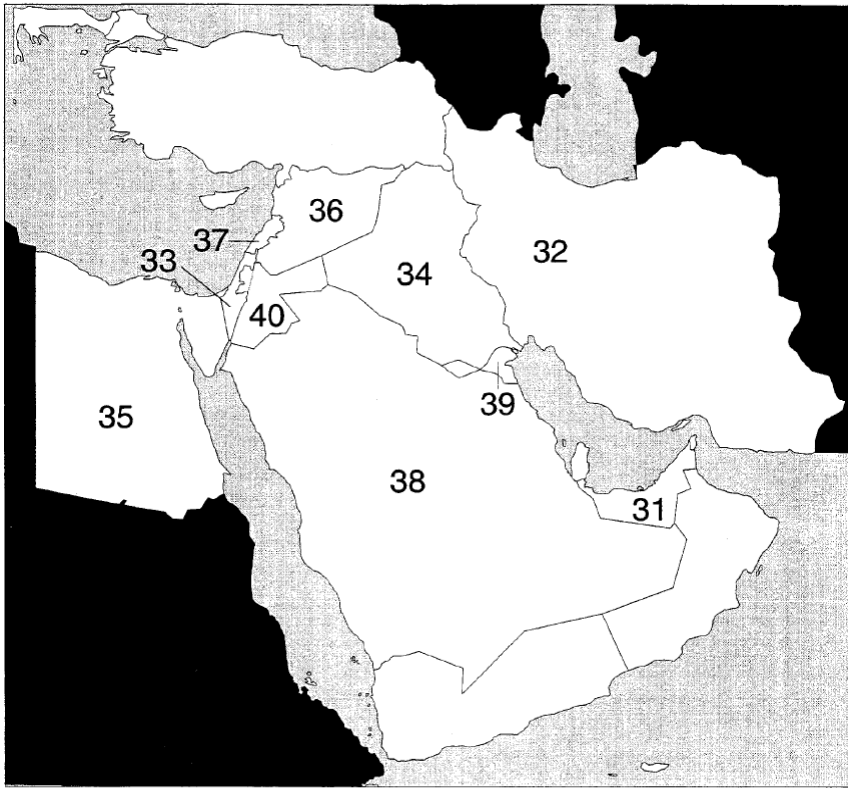
- A) Afghanistan.
- B) Kurdistan.
- C) Pakistan.
- D) India.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

31.

TEST MAP C



Country 31 is

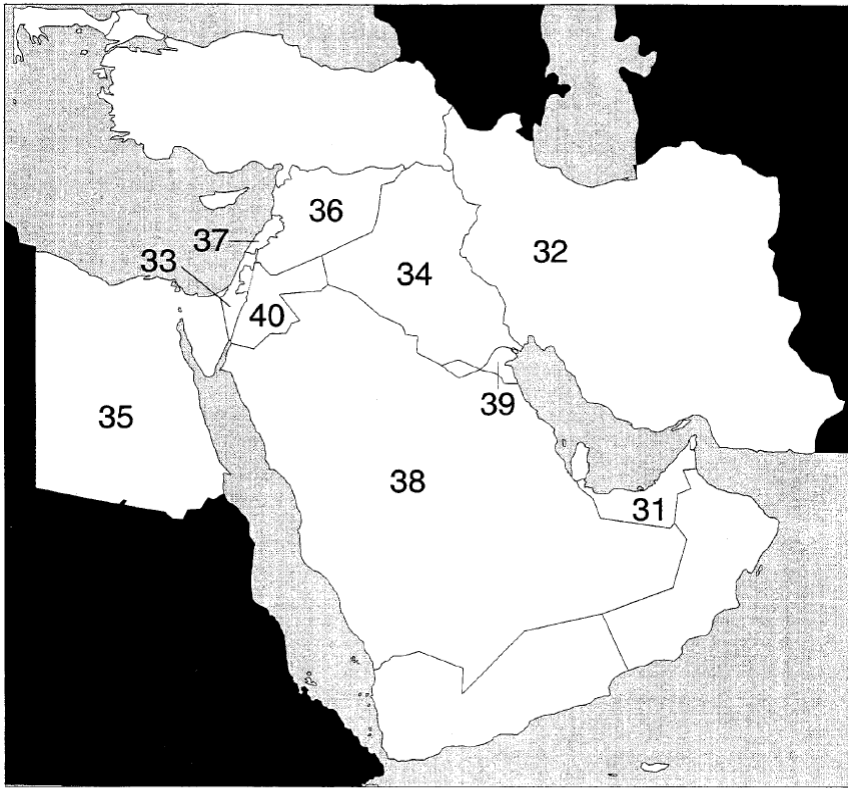
- A) Kuwait.
- B) Jordan.
- C) United Arab Emirates.
- D) Oman.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

32.

TEST MAP C



Country 32 is

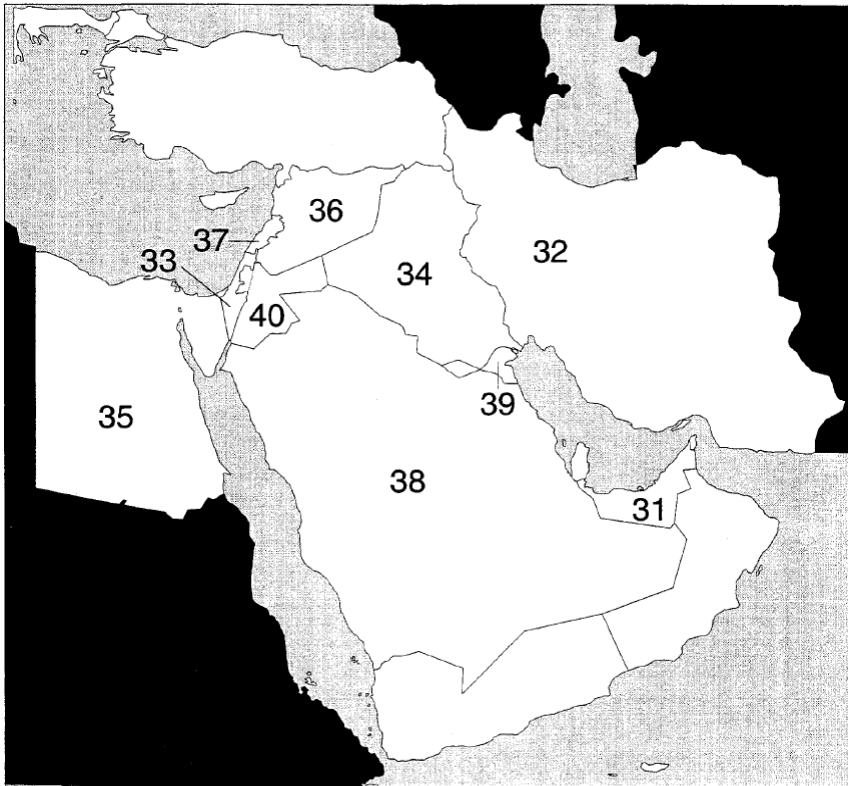
- A) Iraq.
- B) Armenia.
- C) Afghanistan.
- D) Iran.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

33.

TEST MAP C



Country 33 is

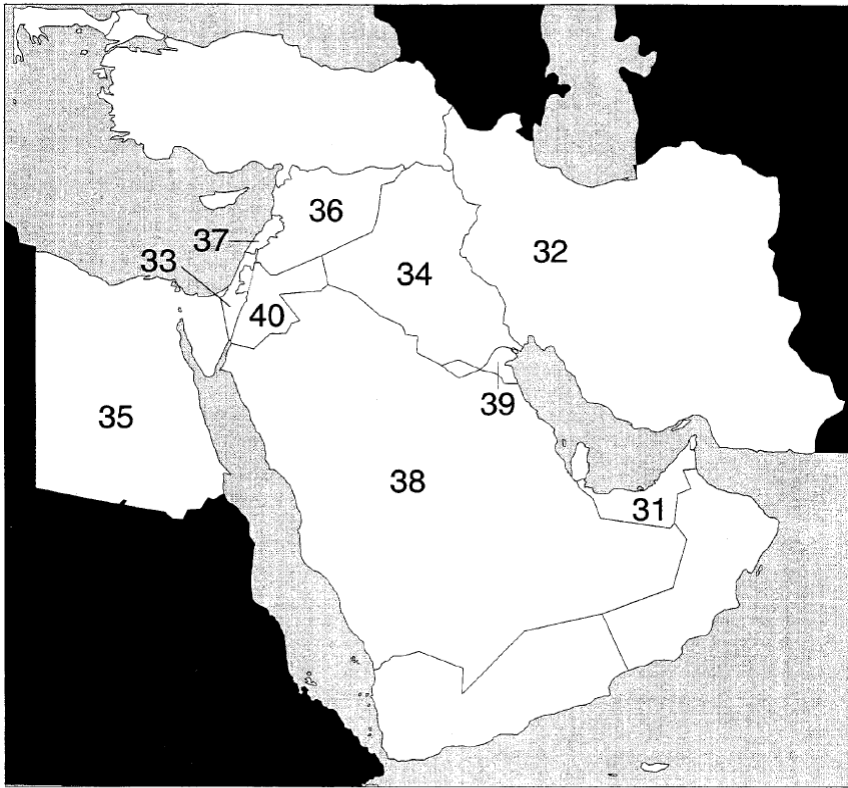
- A) Israel.
- B) Lebanon.
- C) Jordan.
- D) Syria.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

34.

TEST MAP C



Country 34 is

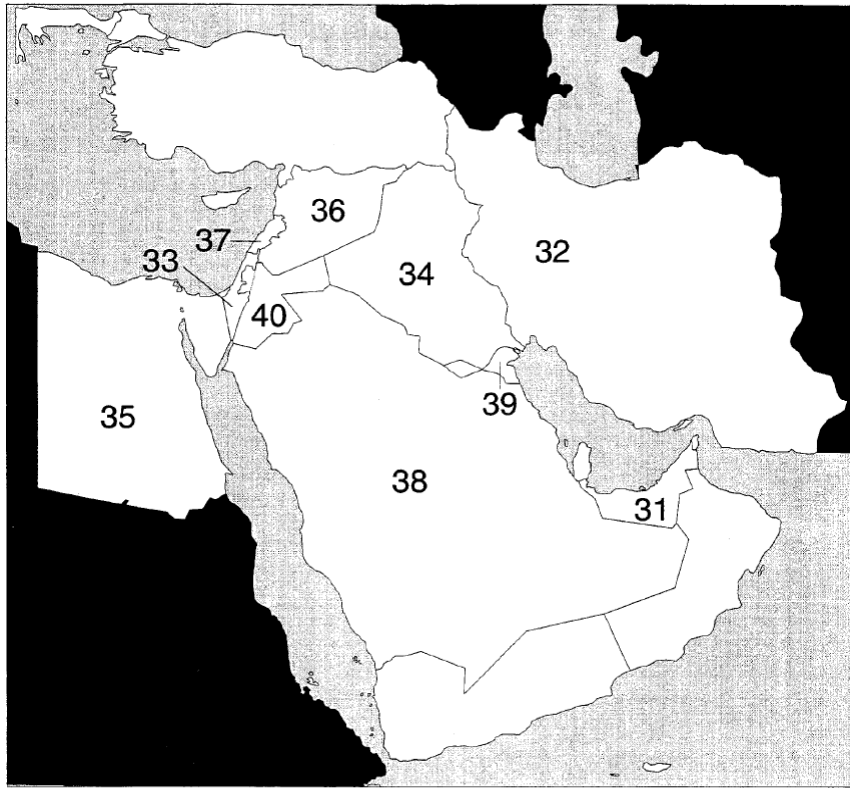
- A) Iraq.
B) Qatar.
C) Bahrain.
D) Kuwait.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

35.

TEST MAP C



Country 35 is

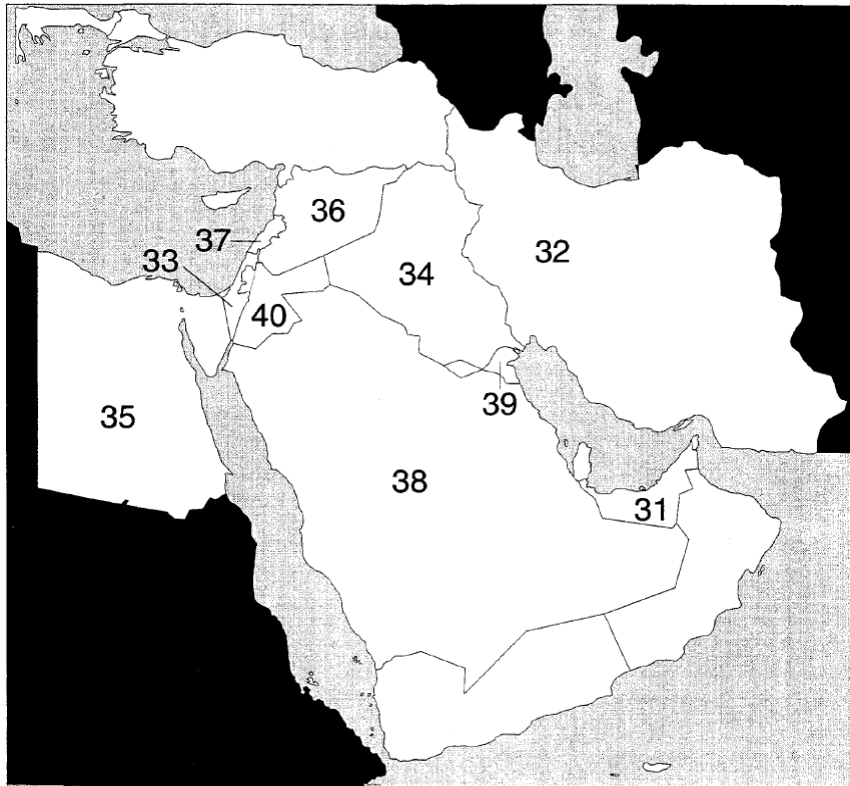
- A) Libya.
B) Sudan.
C) Egypt.
D) Syria.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

36.

TEST MAP C



Country 36 is

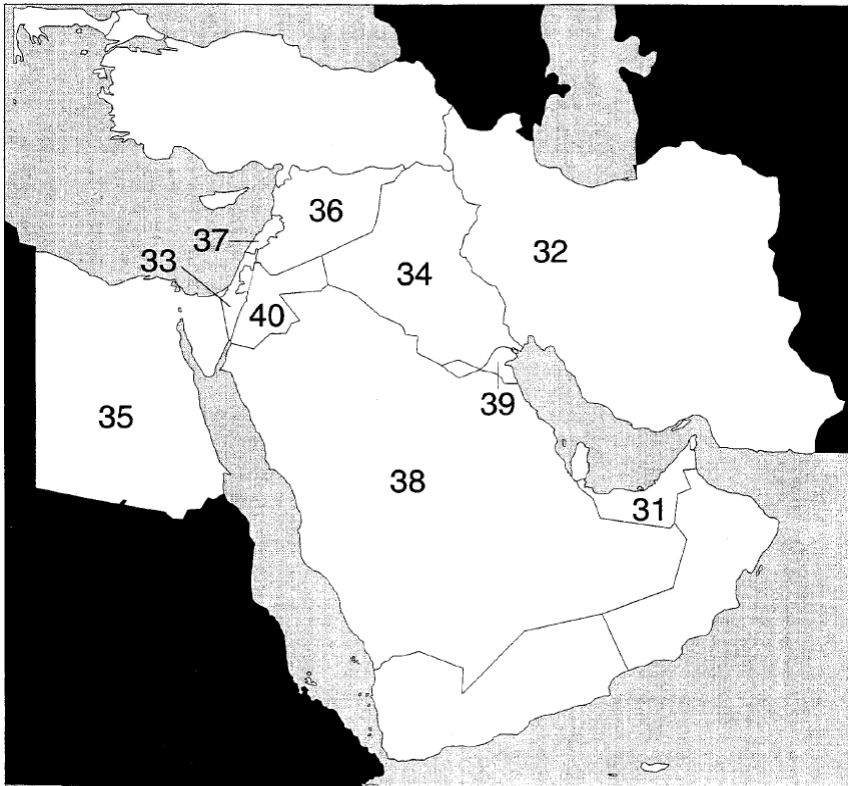
- A) Turkey.
- B) Syria.
- C) Jordan.
- D) Iraq.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

37.

TEST MAP C



Country 37 is

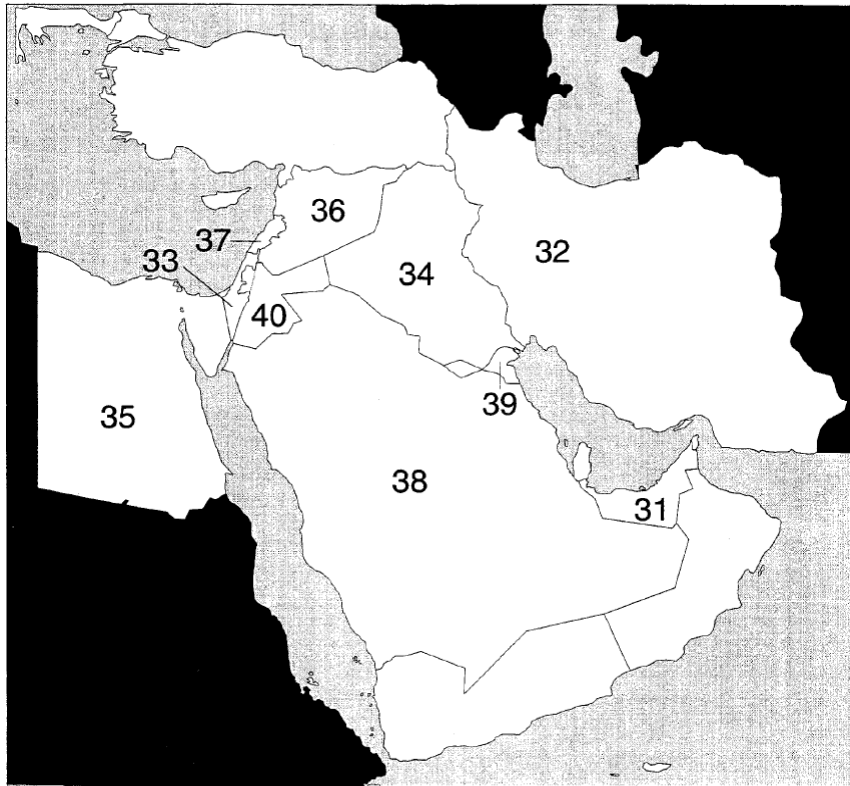
- A) Jordan.
- B) United Arab Emirates.
- C) Israel.
- D) Lebanon.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

38.

TEST MAP C



Country 38 is

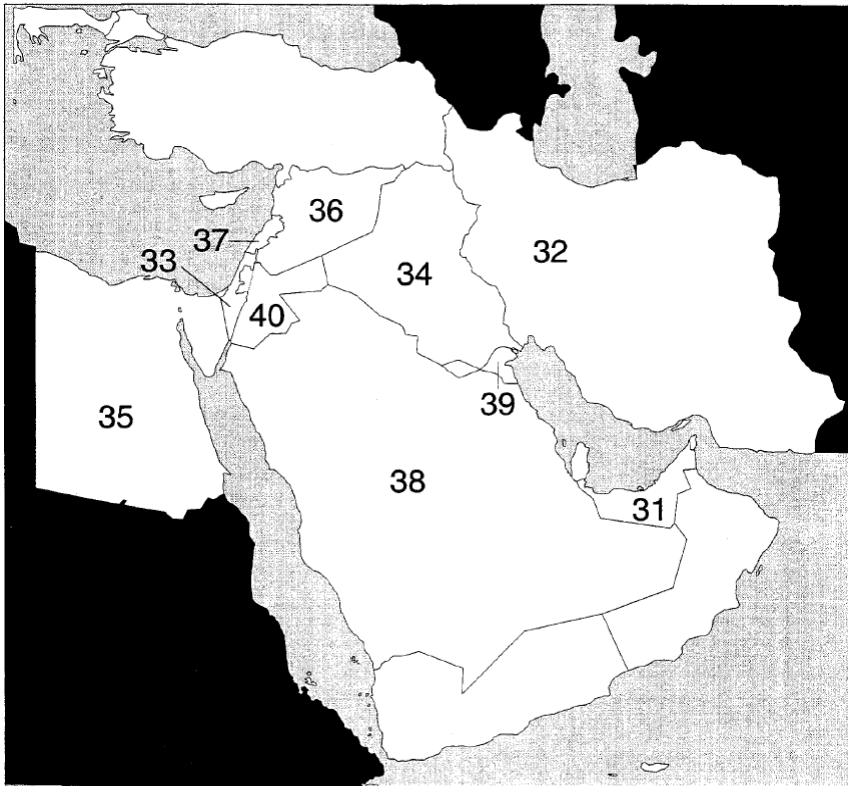
- A) Egypt.
- B) Libya.
- C) Saudi Arabia.
- D) Iran.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

39.

TEST MAP C



Country 39 is

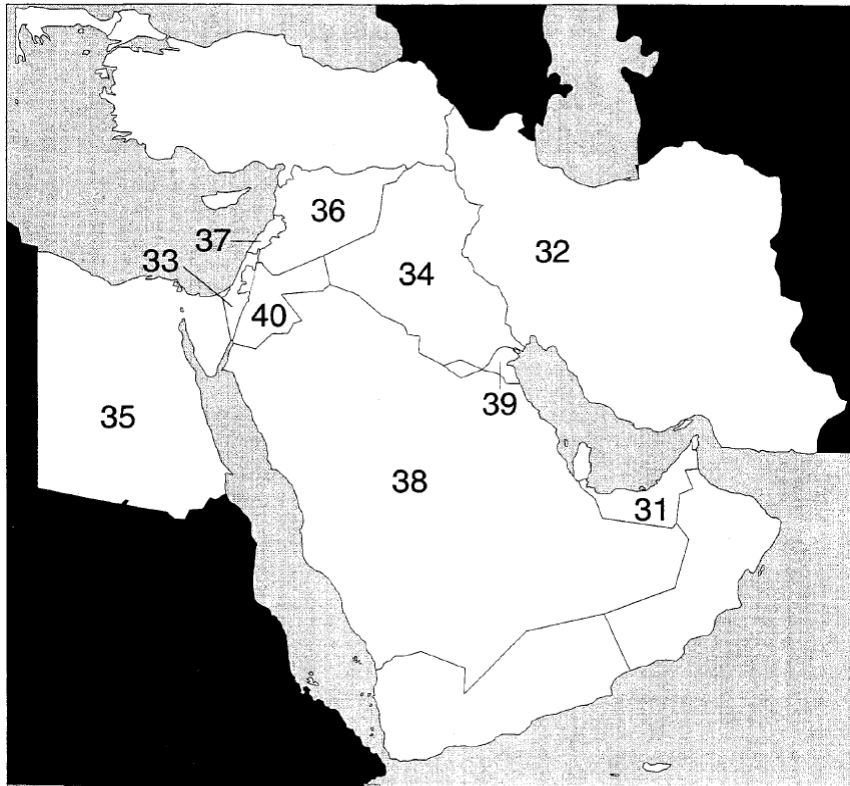
- A) Syria.
- B) Kuwait.
- C) Qatar.
- D) Oman.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

40.

TEST MAP C



Country 40 is

- A) Jordan.
- B) Israel.
- C) Syria.
- D) Libya.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

41.

TEST MAP D



Country 41 is

- A) Colombia.
- B) Peru.
- C) Ecuador.
- D) Bolivia.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

42.

TEST MAP D



Country 42 is

- A) Belize.
- B) Mexico.
- C) Guatemala.
- D) El Salvador.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

43.

TEST MAP D



Country 43 is

- A) Mexico.
- B) Guatemala.
- C) Nicaragua.
- D) Costa Rica.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

44.

TEST MAP D



Country 44 is

- A) Suriname.
- B) Colombia.
- C) Uruguay.
- D) Guyana.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

45.

TEST MAP D



Country 45 is

- A) Paraguay.
- B) Bolivia.
- C) Chile.
- D) Peru.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

46.

TEST MAP D



Country 46 is

- A) Guyana.
- B) Argentina.
- C) Venezuela.
- D) Uruguay.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

47.

TEST MAP D



Country 47 is

- A) Costa Rica.
- B) Panama.
- C) Nicaragua.
- D) Belize.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

48.

TEST MAP D



Country 48 is

- A) El Salvador.
- B) Honduras.
- C) Nicaragua.
- D) Costa Rica.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

49.

TEST MAP D



Country 49 is

- A) Uruguay.
- B) Paraguay.
- C) Chile.
- D) Venezuela.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

50.

TEST MAP D



Country 50 is

- A) Bolivia.
- B) Argentina.
- C) Peru.
- D) Chile.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

51.

TEST MAP D



Country 51 is

- A) Guatemala.
- B) El Salvador.
- C) Belize.
- D) Honduras.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

52.

TEST MAP D



Country 52 is

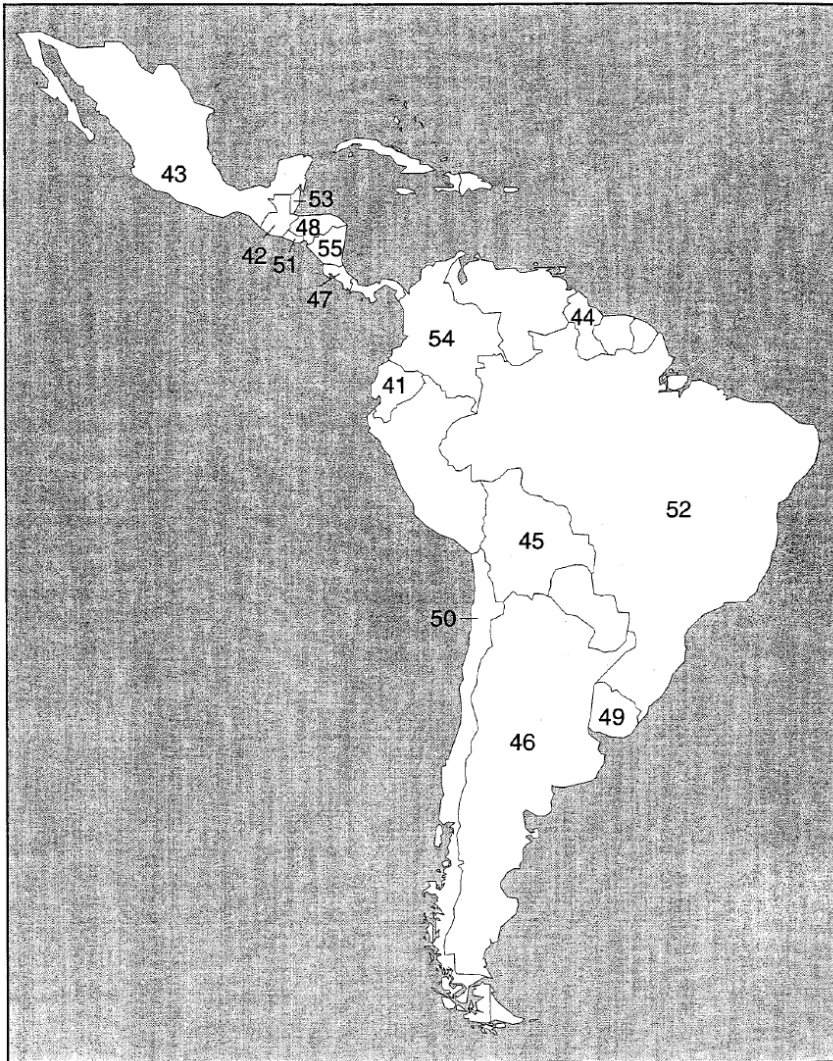
- A) Brazil.
- B) Argentina.
- C) Colombia.
- D) Mexico.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

53.

TEST MAP D



Country 53 is

- A) Guatemala.
- B) El Salvador.
- C) Costa Rica.
- D) Belize.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

54.

TEST MAP D



Country 54 is

- A) Venezuela.
- B) Panama.
- C) Colombia.
- D) Peru.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

55.

TEST MAP D



Country 55 is

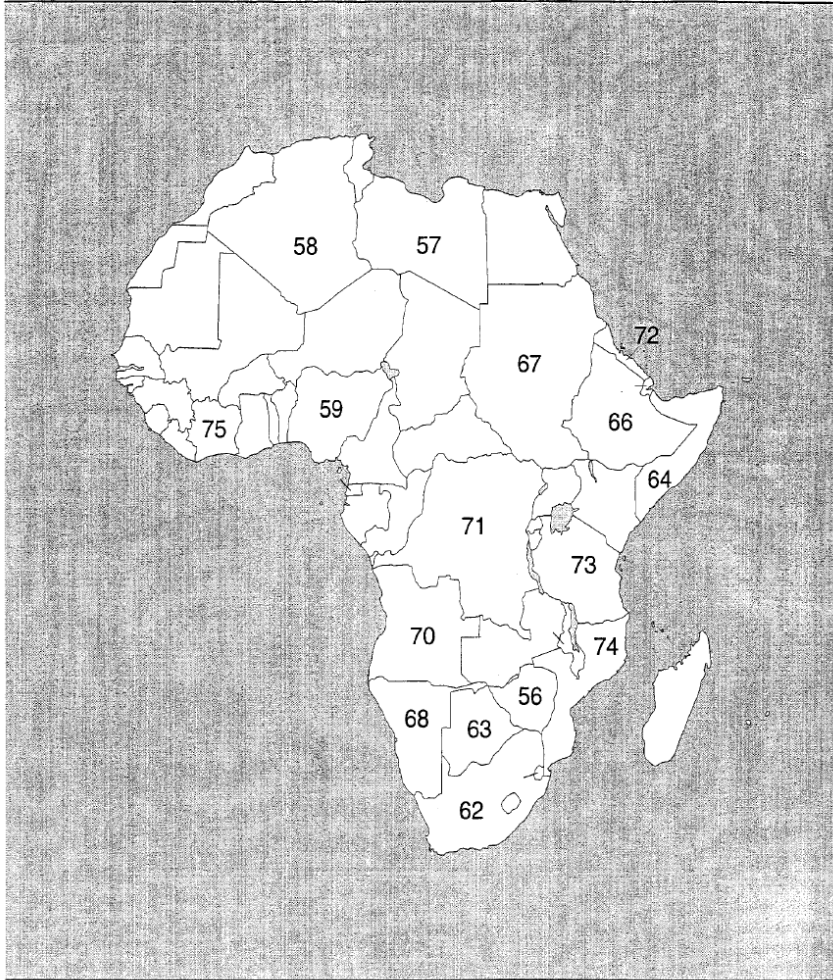
- A) Costa Rica.
- B) Nicaragua.
- C) El Salvador.
- D) Panama.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

56.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 56 is

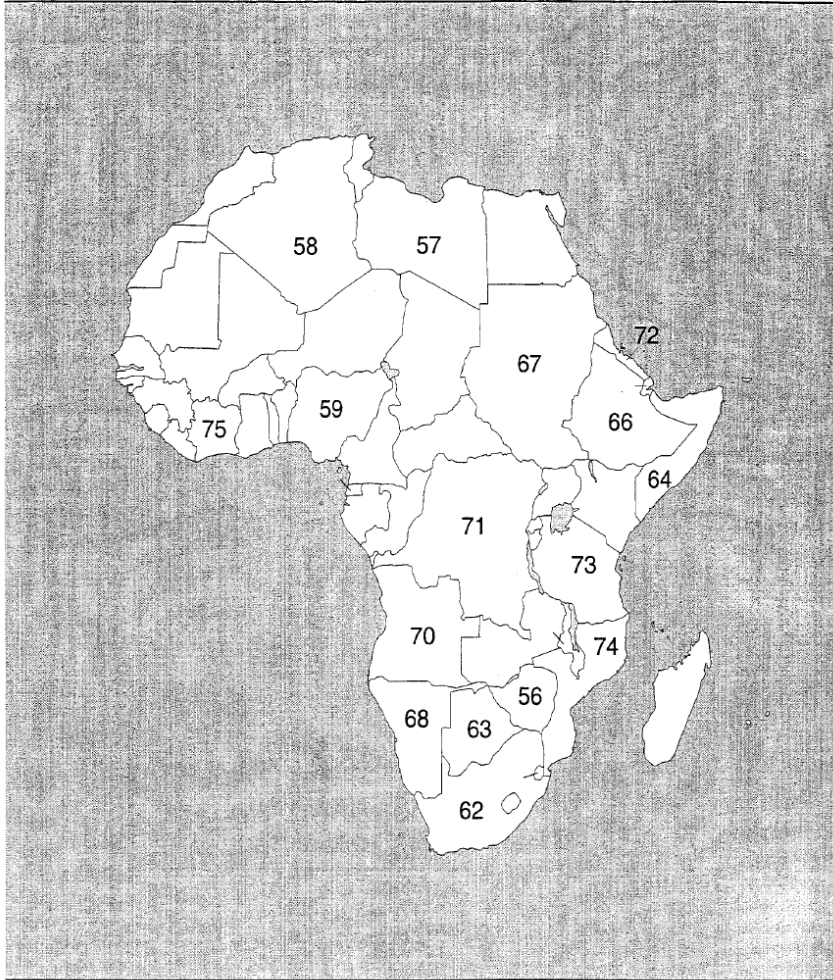
- A) Botswana.
- B) Namibia.
- C) Mozambique.
- D) Zimbabwe.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

57.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 57 is

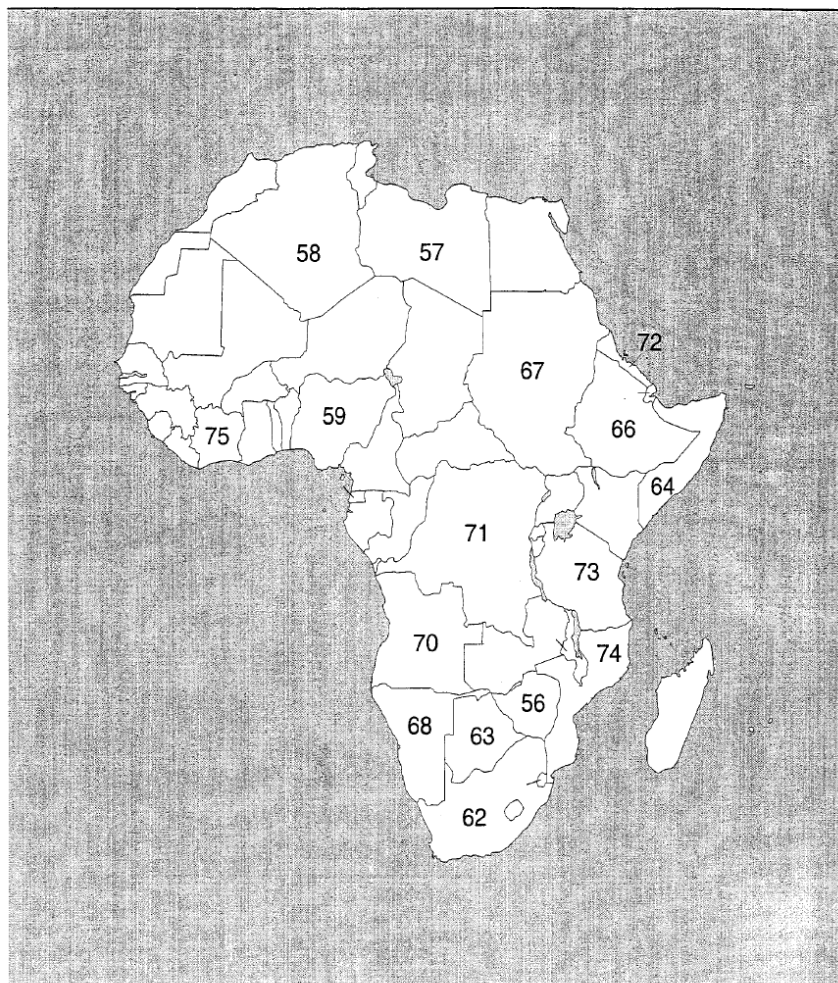
- A) Libya.
- B) Algeria.
- C) Egypt.
- D) Nigeria.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

58.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 58 is

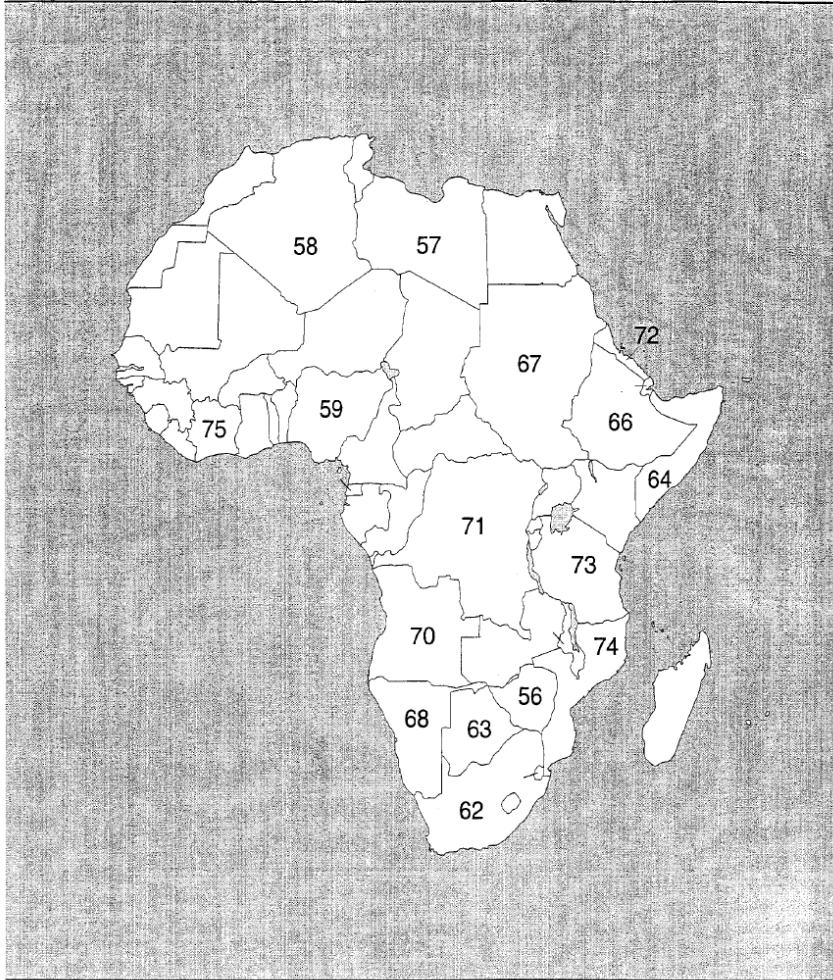
- A) Libya.
- B) Algeria.
- C) Egypt.
- D) Tunisia.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

59.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 59 is

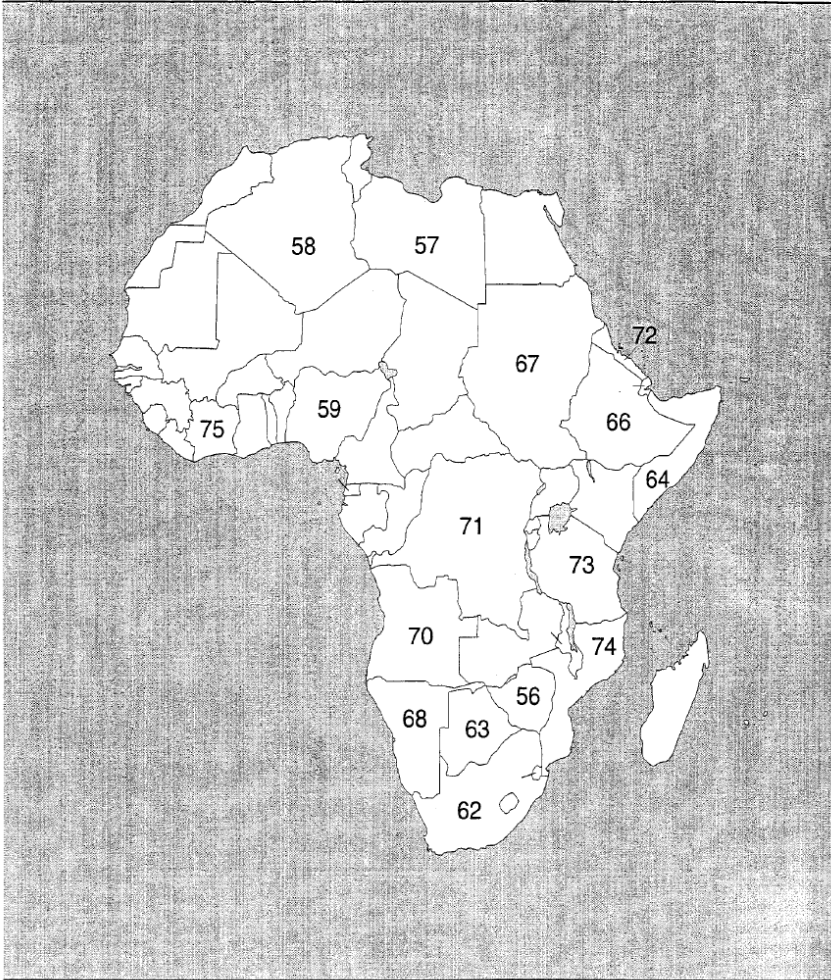
- A) Libya.
- B) Algeria.
- C) Tunisia.
- D) Nigeria.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

60.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 60 is

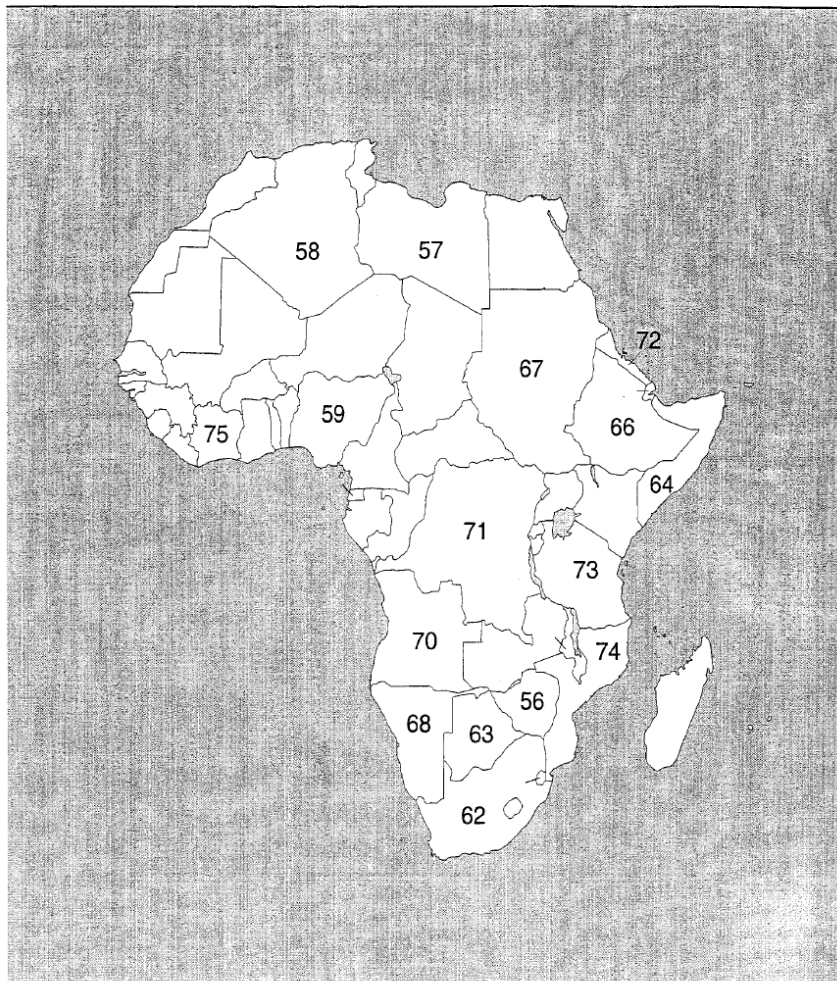
- A) Singapore.
- B) Philippines.
- C) Indonesia.
- D) Papua New Guinea.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

61.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 61 is

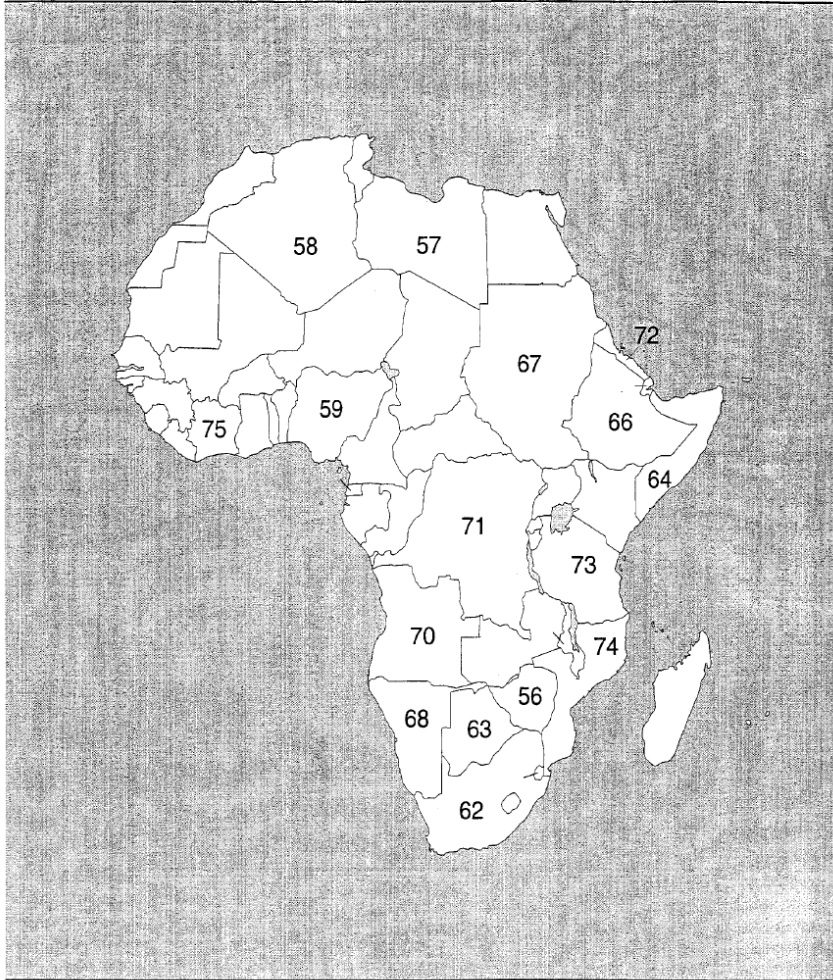
- A) New Zealand.
- B) Australia.
- C) Indonesia.
- D) Papua New Guinea.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

62.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 62 is

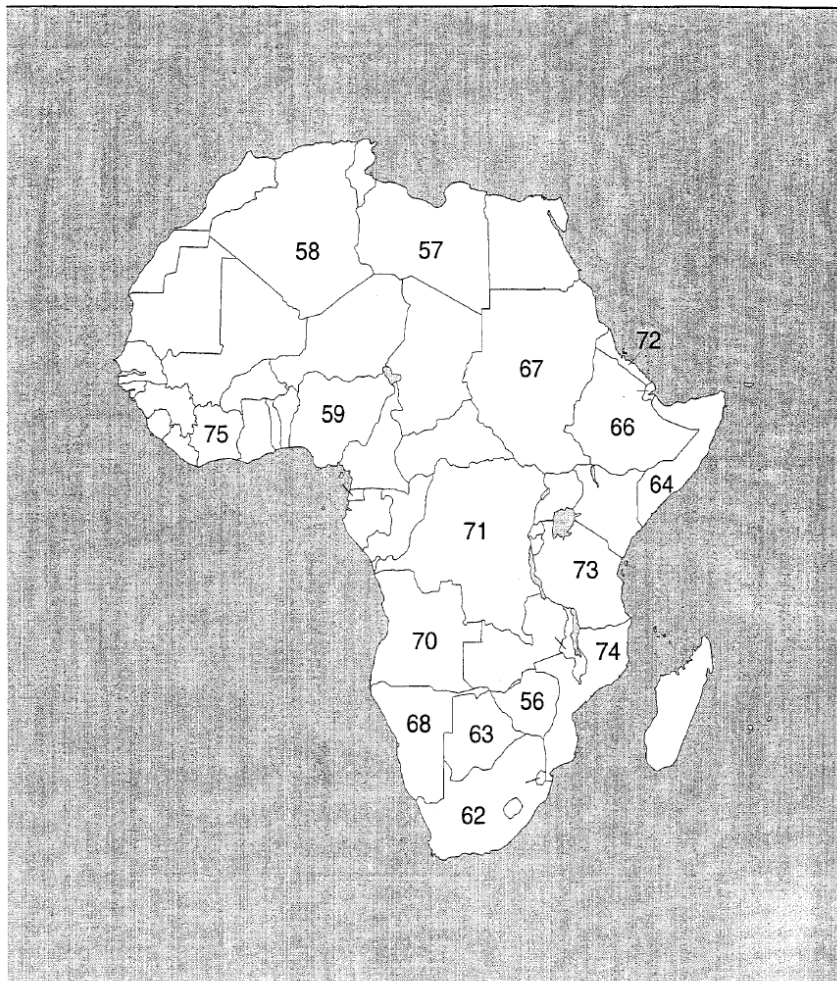
- A) Mozambique.
- B) Namibia.
- C) South Africa.
- D) Botswana.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

63.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 63 is

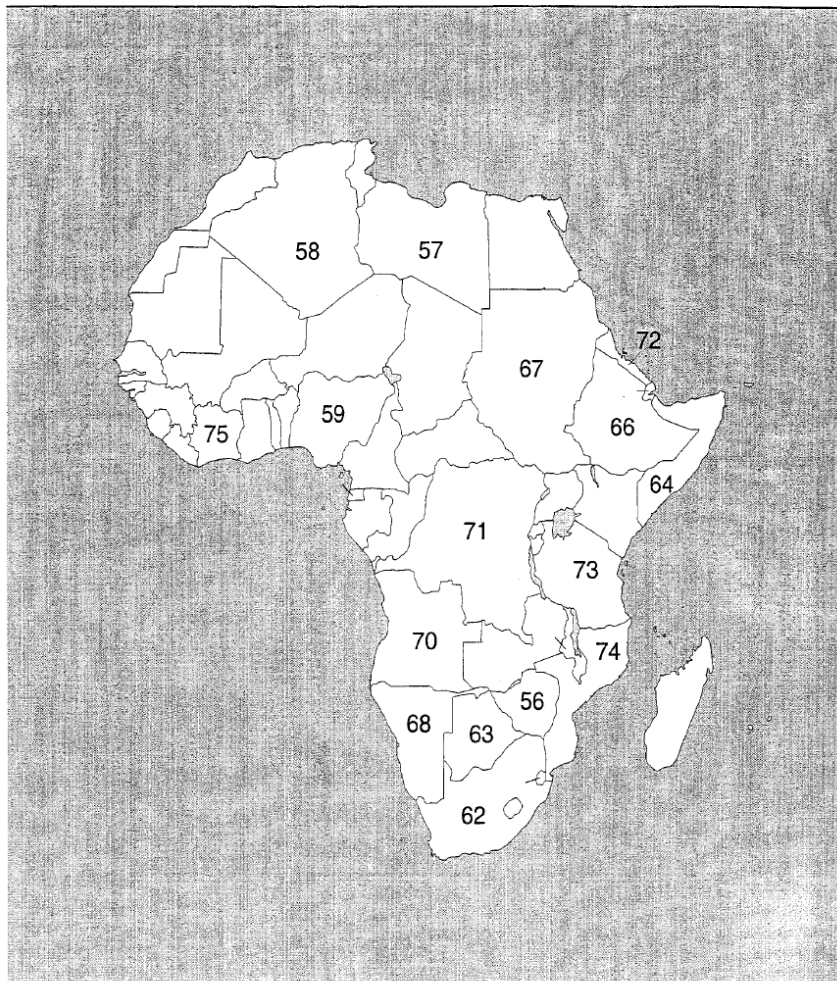
- A) Zimbabwe.
- B) Namibia.
- C) South Africa.
- D) Botswana.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

64.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 64 is

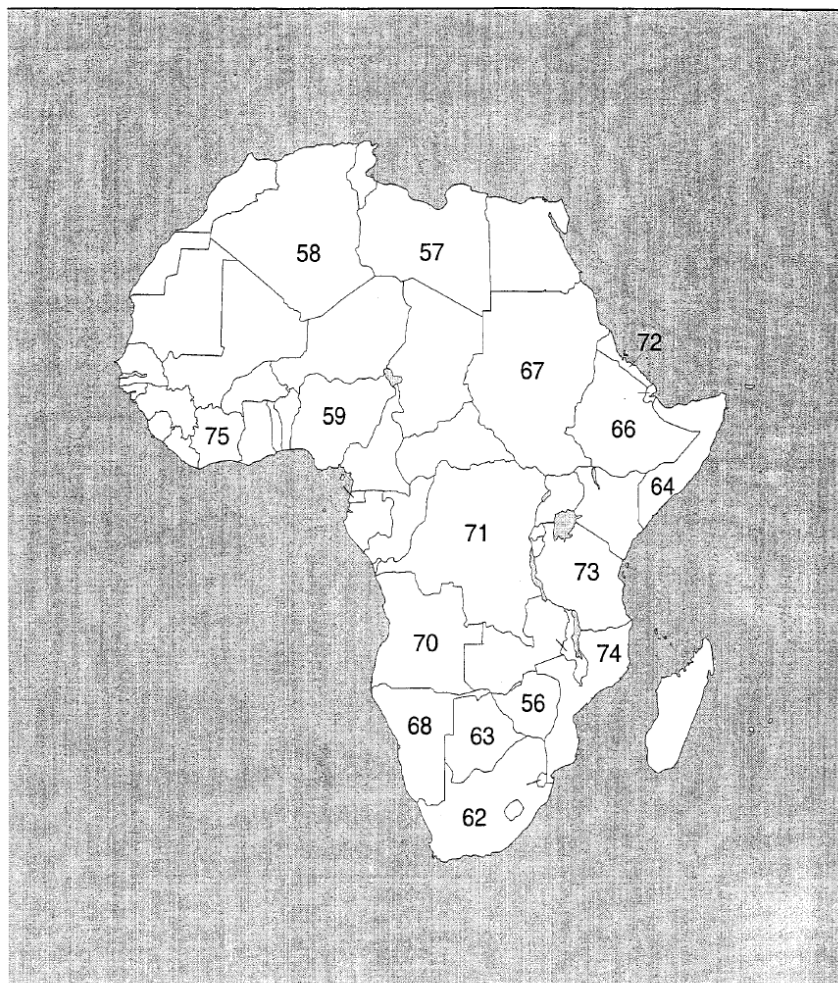
- A) Ethiopia.
- B) Somalia.
- C) Kenya.
- D) Uganda.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

65.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 65 is

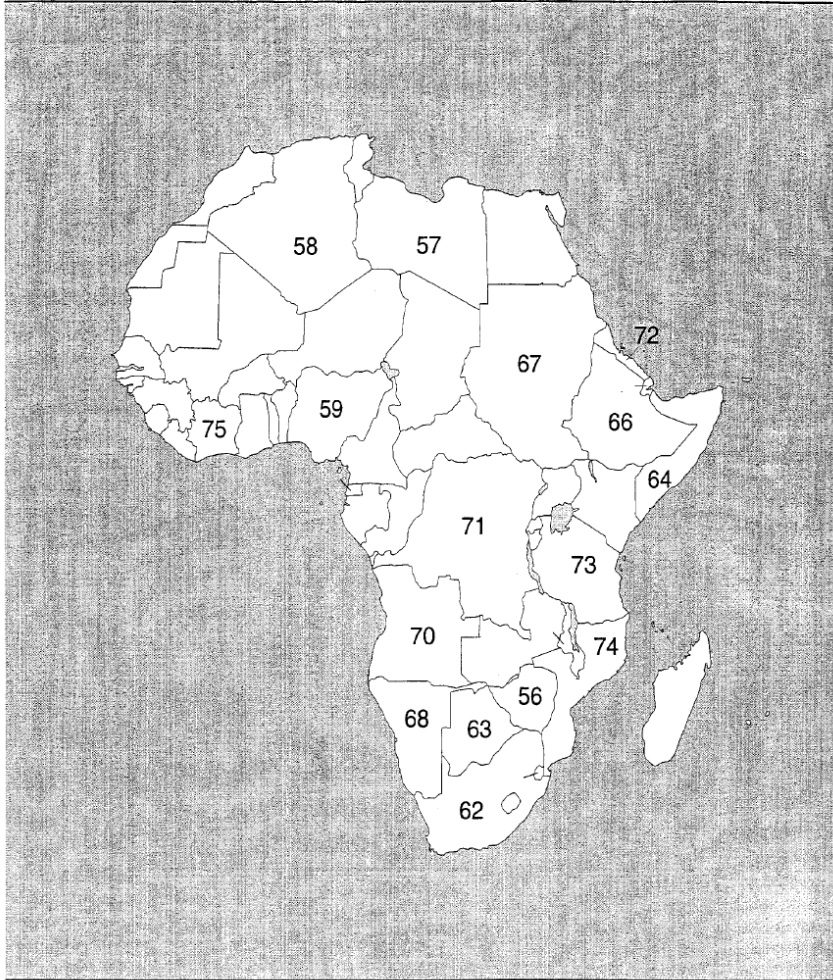
- A) Singapore.
- B) Philippines.
- C) Indonesia.
- D) Sri Lanka.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

66.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 66 is

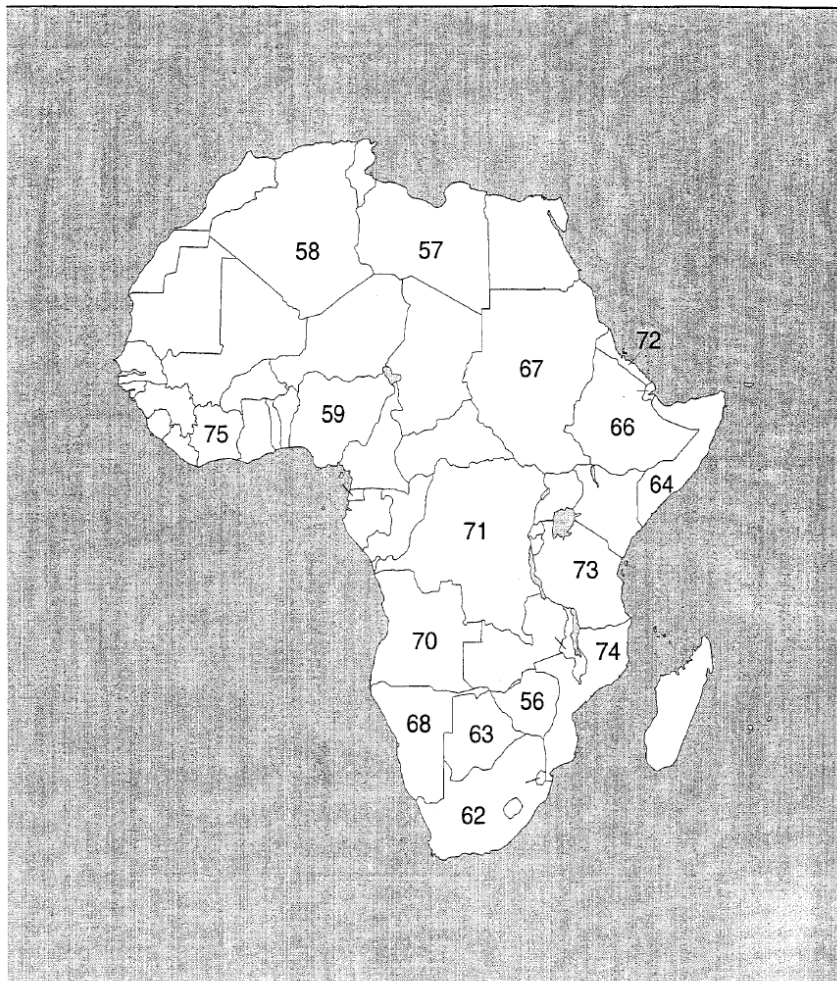
- A) Ethiopia.
- B) Somalia.
- C) Kenya.
- D) Uganda.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

67.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 67 is

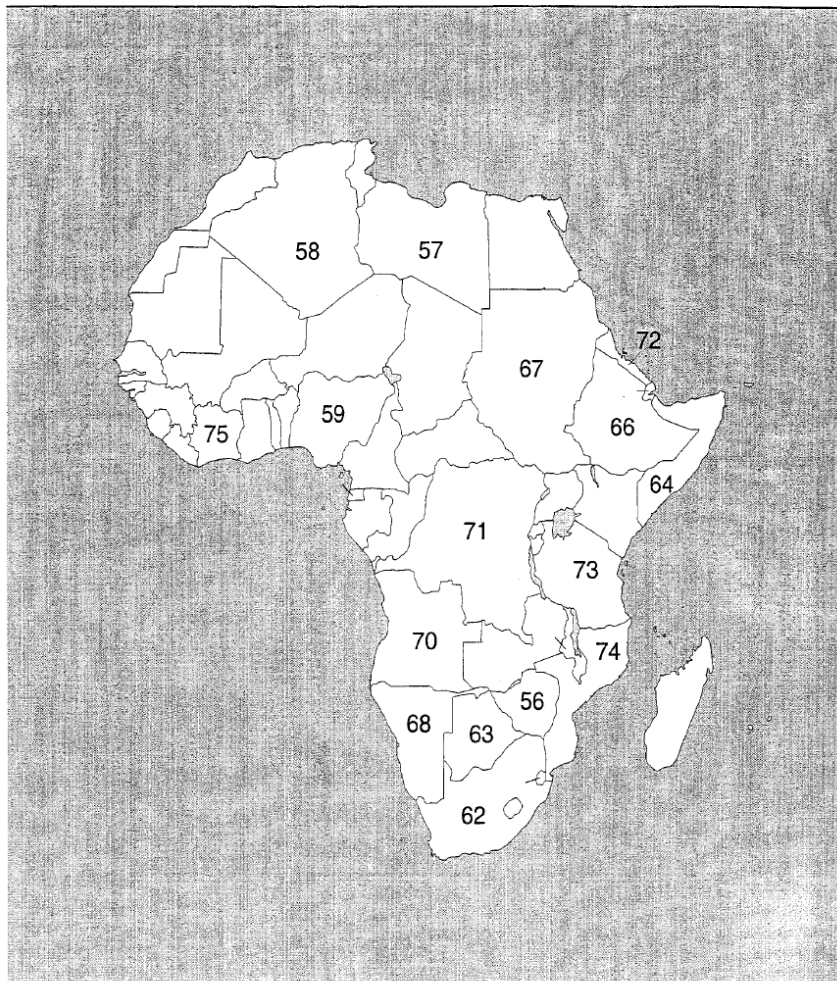
- A) Ethiopia.
- B) Sudan.
- C) Zaire.
- D) Uganda.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

68.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 68 is

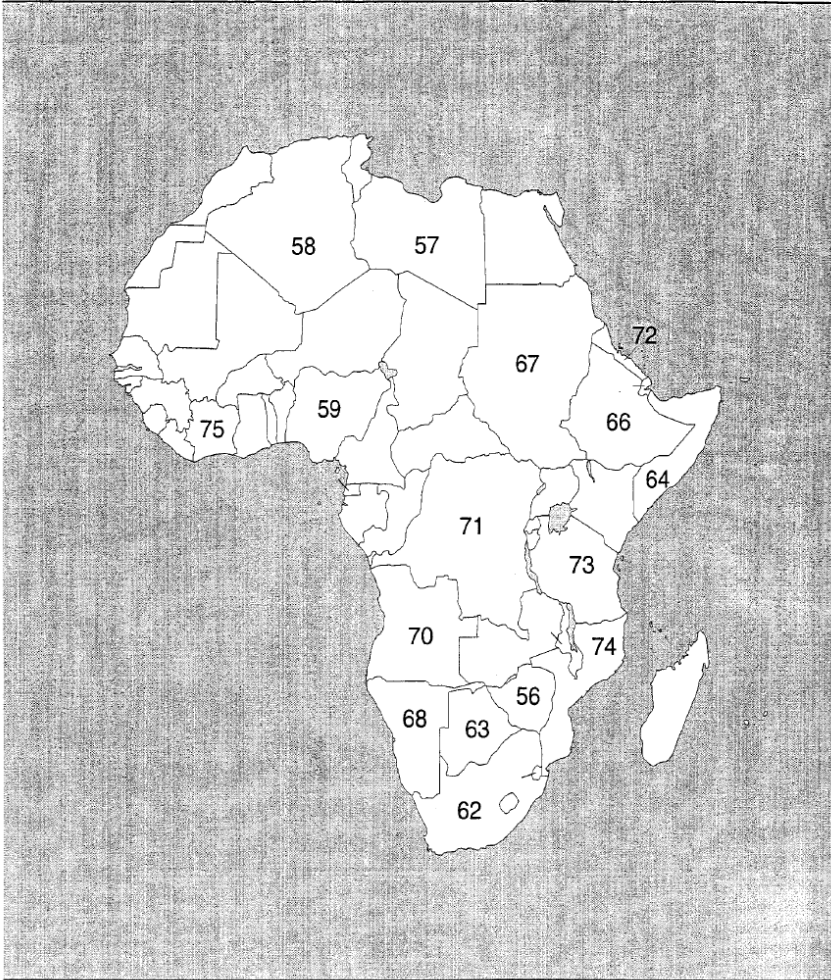
- A) Mozambique.
- B) South Africa.
- C) Namibia.
- D) Mozambique.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

69.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 69 is

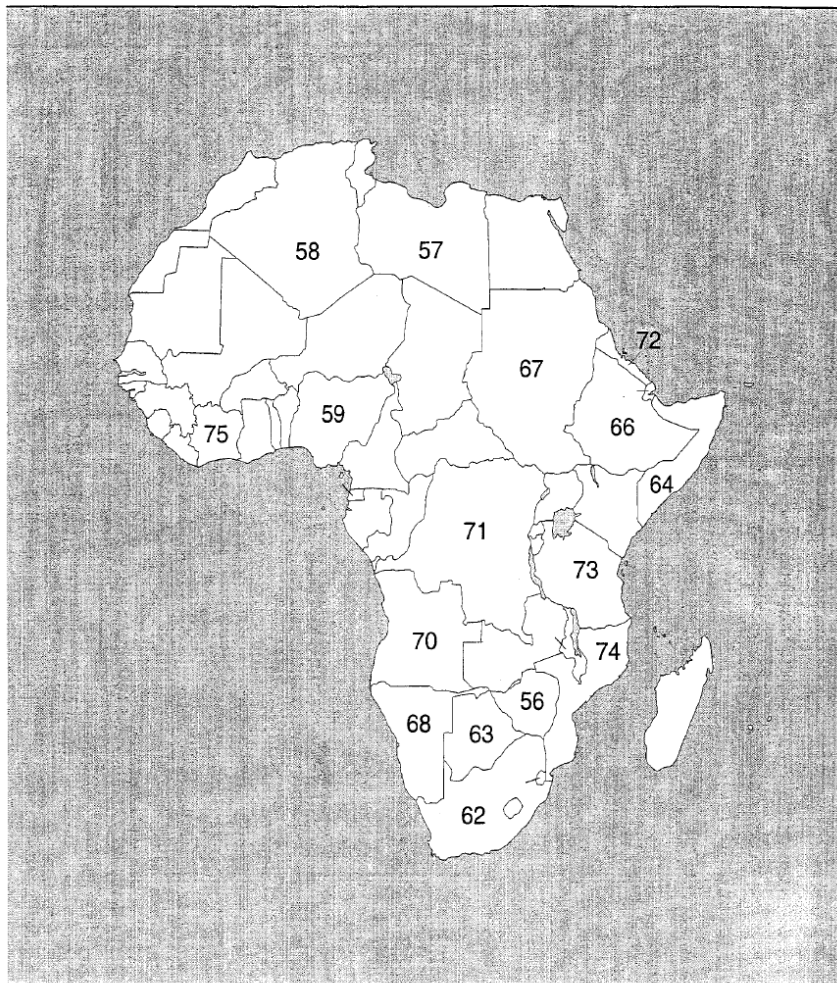
- A) Singapore.
- B) Philippines.
- C) Indonesia.
- D) Sri Lanka.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

70.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 70 is

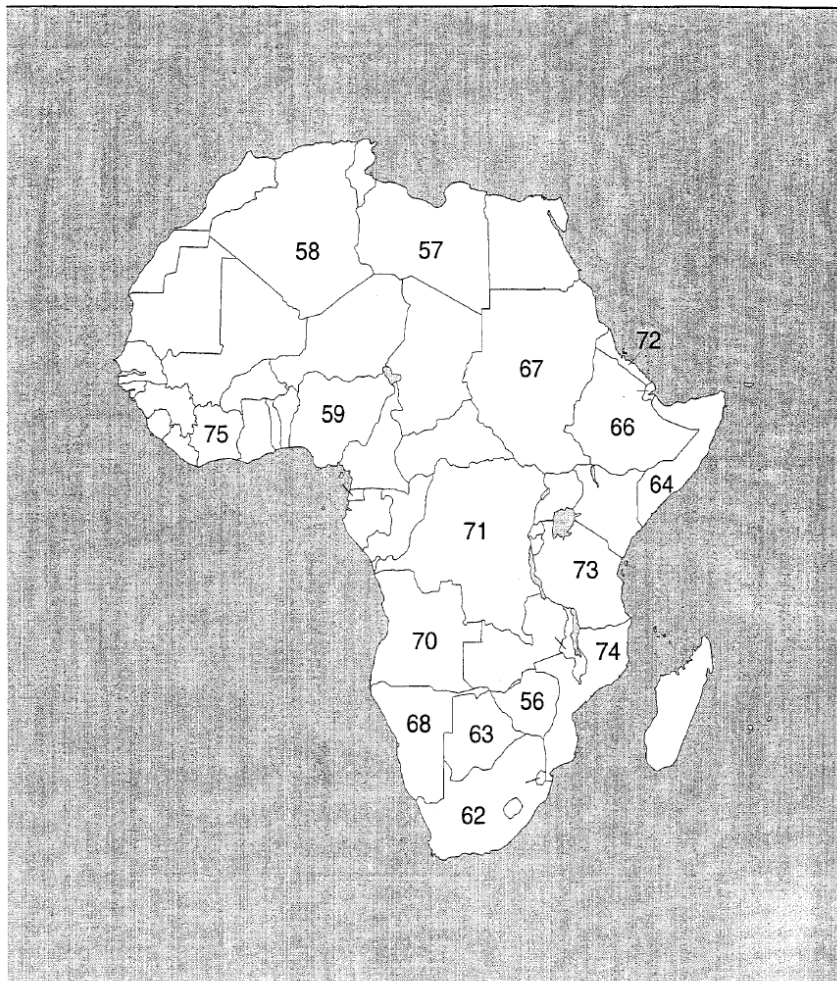
- A) Angola.
- B) Zaire.
- C) Zambia.
- D) Namibia.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

71.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 71 is

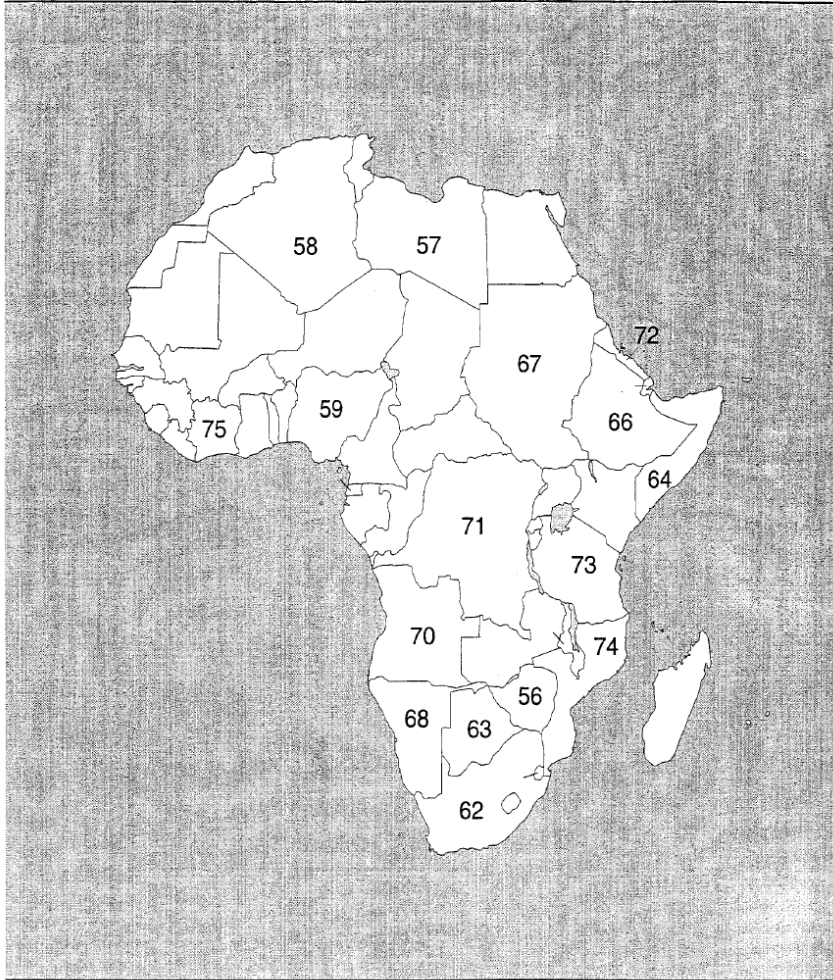
- A) Congo.
- B) Cameroon.
- C) Democratic Republic of Congo.
- D) Central African Republic.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

72.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 72 is

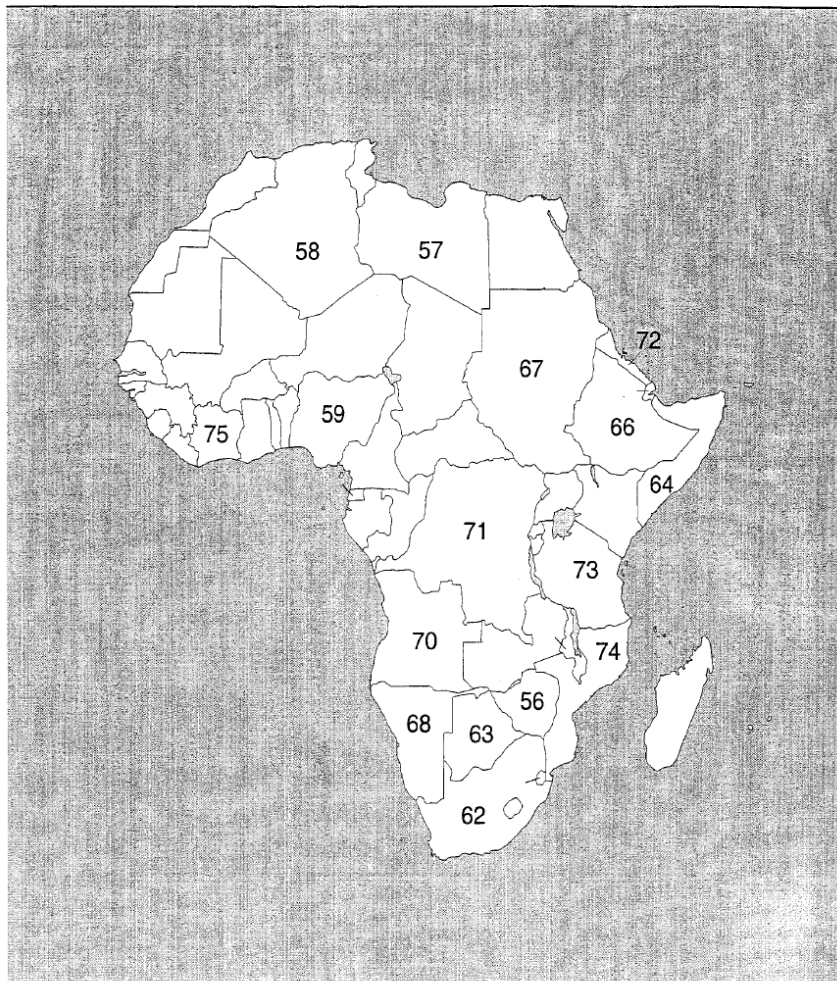
- A) Djibouti.
- B) Eritrea.
- C) Ethiopia.
- D) Chad.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

73.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 73 is

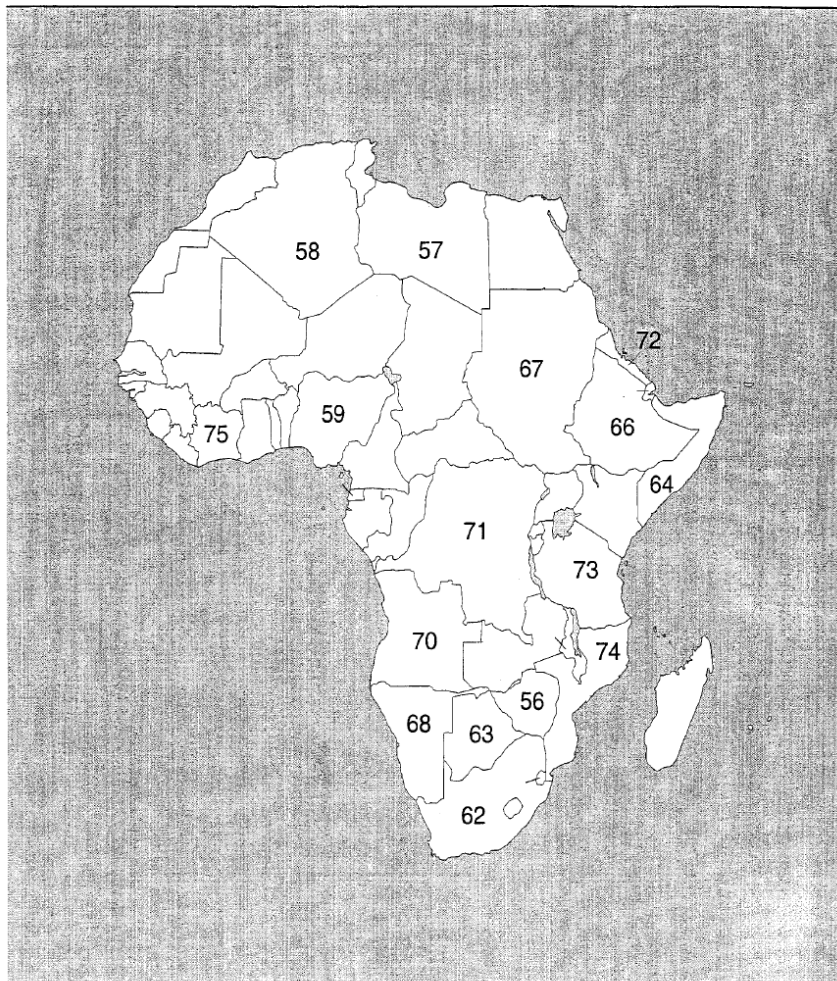
- A) Rwanda.
- B) Burundi.
- C) Uganda.
- D) Tanzania.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

74.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 74 is

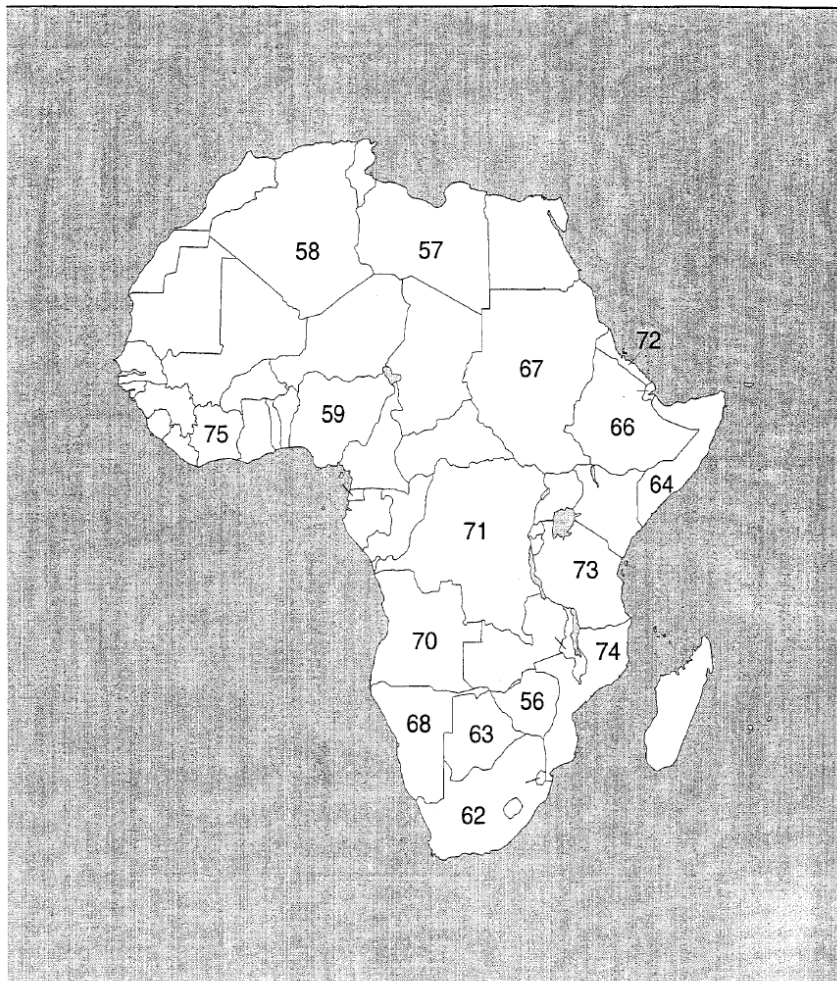
- A) Mauritania.
- B) Malawi.
- C) Mozambique.
- D) Zimbabwe.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

75.

TEST MAP E



TEST MAP F



Country 75 is

- A) Togo.
- B) Ghana.
- C) Sierra Leone.
- D) Ivory Coast.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

76. International relations

- A) is concerned strictly with relationships among the world's governments.
- B) influences daily life only when war occurs.
- C) concerns a variety of organizations and individuals as well as the world's governments.
- D) includes the study of the domestic politics of foreign countries.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

77. The very first Chair of International Relations was established in 1919 at the
- A) University of Southern California.
 - B) Sorbonne.
 - C) University of Toronto.
 - D) University of Wales at Aberystwyth.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

78. The two major subfields of international relations are
- A) international conflict and cooperation.
 - B) comparative politics and international security.
 - C) international security and international political economy.
 - D) international political economy and comparative politics.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

79. A _____ answer to a "why" question places a particular event in the context of a more general pattern applicable across many cases.
- A) descriptive
 - B) theoretical
 - C) contextual
 - D) cooperative

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

80. A _____ theorist values maintenance of the status quo; whereas a _____ theorist values transformation of the status quo.
- A) realist; liberal-pluralist
 - B) liberal-pluralist; critical
 - C) critical; realist
 - D) realist; critical

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

81. The realist paradigm is most applicable to which subfield of international relations?
- A) comparative politics
 - B) international cooperation
 - C) international political economy
 - D) international security

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

82. The liberal-pluralist paradigm is most applicable to which subfield of international relations?

- A) comparative politics
- B) international cooperation
- C) international political economy
- D) international security

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

83. Sovereignty is, by definition, the

- A) ability of a state government to answer to no higher authority.
- B) goal of international organizations in world affairs.
- C) ability of one country to have influence over another.
- D) development of participatory institutions of social life.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

84. Unlike a state, by definition, a nation is a

- A) territorial entity controlled by a government and inhabited by a population.
- B) group of people who share characteristics such as language and culture.
- C) set of relationships among the world's states.
- D) middle step between being a colony and being an independent state.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

85. Which among the following is an example of a political entity often referred to as a state but not formally recognized as one?

- A) Switzerland
- B) Germany
- C) Taiwan
- D) Western Sahara

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

86. Which among the following is not a feature associated with nonstate actors?

- A) the ability to influence a state's foreign policy from within
- B) the tendency to operate below the state level as well as across state borders
- C) the ability to do business in a number of different countries
- D) the appointment or recognition of a capital city and a single leader

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

87. Groups within states that influence the state's foreign policy are termed

- A) substate actors.
- B) transnational actors.
- C) nongovernmental organizations.
- D) undergovernmental actors.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

88. An organization whose members are national governments is termed a(n)

- A) Nongovernmental Organization (NGO)
- B) Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)
- C) Worldwide Transnational Organization (WTO)
- D) Multinational Organization (MNO)

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

89. The _____ level of analysis concerns the choices and actions of human beings.

- A) domestic
- B) global
- C) individual
- D) interstate

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

90. The _____ level of analysis concerns the influence of the international system upon outcomes and the interaction of states themselves.

- A) domestic
- B) global
- C) individual
- D) interstate

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

91. This level of analysis considers the aggregations of individuals within states that influence state actions in the international arena.

- A) interstate
- B) individual
- C) domestic
- D) global

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

92. Consideration of the political organizations, government agencies, and economic sectors within states is the focus of the _____ level of analysis.
- A) individual
 - B) domestic
 - C) interstate
 - D) global

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

93. The international system as we know it developed in
- A) Europe.
 - B) the Middle East.
 - C) North America.
 - D) China.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

94. Some of the fundamental principles of interstate power politics were first exhibited by
- A) Greek city-states.
 - B) Latin American civilizations.
 - C) Italian city-states.
 - D) Arab empires.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

95. The emergence of sovereign states and the origin of the international system are generally marked by which event?
- A) Treaty of Versailles
 - B) Peace of Westphalia
 - C) Concert of Europe
 - D) decolonization

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

96. This structure, which has existed since 1500, relies on states preventing any single state from conquering the others.
- A) the military-industrial
 - B) the bipolar
 - C) the Medieval
 - D) the balance of power

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

97. Which of the following was not a major power in the eighteenth century?

- A) United States
- B) Russia
- C) Britain
- D) Prussia

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

98. In the Napoleonic Wars, a coalition of countries united to defeat

- A) Germany.
- B) France.
- C) the Ottoman Empire.
- D) Austria-Hungary.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

99. The Concert of Europe

- A) was the balance of power that operated in Europe during the nineteenth century.
- B) was the agreement that ended World War I.
- C) was a failure because of the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars.
- D) is an annual music festival sponsored by the European Union.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

100. Which of the following was not one of the new powers that appeared at the beginning of the twentieth century?

- A) United States
- B) Japan
- C) Italy
- D) Israel

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

101. Which country was the first colonial power?

- A) Britain
- B) Portugal
- C) Spain
- D) Germany

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

102. European states colonized what part of the world?

- A) Latin America
- B) Asia
- C) Africa
- D) all of the above

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

103. Which colonial power could boast that the sun never set on its empire?

- A) Russia
- B) Britain
- C) France
- D) United States

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

104. Decolonization

- A) occurred only after all regions had been colonized by European states.
- B) led to native populations controlling new states in Latin America.
- C) occurred first in North America.
- D) was complete by the late eighteenth century.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

105. Neocolonial means

- A) the appearance of new colonial powers such as Japan and Canada.
- B) the acquisition of new colonies by European states.
- C) the control of colonial territories by democratic means.
- D) the continued economic dependence of newly independent states on their former colonial powers.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

106. Nationalism

- A) contributed to the disintegration of large, multinational states like Austria-Hungary.
- B) is no longer a major factor in international conflict and war.
- C) has helped to create states, but has not been created by states.
- D) was less important than socialism and communism as a rallying point during World Wars I and II.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

107. Self-determination, by definition, means that

- A) members of a nation should be able to form a state and exercise sovereignty.
- B) territorial integrity is not an issue.
- C) autonomy can never be fully achieved by violence.
- D) people have the right to choose their own leaders through democratic elections.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

108. The Industrial Revolution began in

- A) Germany, in the twentieth century.
- B) Britain, in the eighteenth century.
- C) the United States, in the nineteenth century.
- D) France, in the eighteenth century.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

109. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the United States replaced _____ as the state with the world's largest and most advanced economy.

- A) Germany
- B) Japan
- C) Britain
- D) Russia

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

110. Which of the following did not contribute to the industrialization of the United States?

- A) vast natural resources as a result of territorial expansion
- B) conversion from imported oil to domestic coal as a primary energy source
- C) new technical innovations, such as electricity and airplanes
- D) large numbers of immigrants coming to work in the United States

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

111. Which of the following is true about the capitalist world economy immediately after World War II?

- A) The United States provided massive assistance to rebuild Western Europe and Japan.
- B) World trade declined as countries focused on rebuilding their domestic economies.
- C) The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe began their transition to capitalism.
- D) The World Bank and International Monetary Fund were tried but failed to establish themselves.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

112. The incident that precipitated World War I was
- A) the British invasion of Belgium.
 - B) the Russian revolution.
 - C) the German invasion of France.
 - D) the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

113. The Treaty of Versailles
- A) ended World War II.
 - B) created the United Nations.
 - C) forced Germany to give up territory.
 - D) ended the British Empire.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

114. After World War I, U.S. isolationism, declining British power, and Russia's conflict at home allowed which countries to step into the power vacuum in world politics?
- A) China and Japan
 - B) Japan and Germany
 - C) Germany and France
 - D) France and China

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

115. The Munich Agreement of 1938 allowed
- A) Nazi Germany to rearm.
 - B) Nazi Germany to occupy part of Czechoslovakia.
 - C) the League of Nations to intervene in the Spanish Civil War.
 - D) Nazi Germany to take over Munich from France.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

116. During World War II, the Soviet Union
- A) signed a nonaggression pact with Germany.
 - B) was invaded by Germany.
 - C) suffered the greatest share of the deaths.
 - D) all of the above

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

117. During World War II, Germany(,)

- A) along with its allies, occupied virtually all of Europe, except Britain and part of Russia.
- B) exterminated six million Jews and millions of others in the Holocaust.
- C) was attacked from the west and from the east.
- D) all of the above

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

118. During World War II, Japan

- A) seized territories in Southeast Asia.
- B) bombed Pearl Harbor after the United States dropped nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- C) sent most of its troops to fight in Europe, which contributed to its losses in Asia.
- D) was unable to replace the loss of oil imports from the United States.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

119. After World War II, Germany was occupied by

- A) the United States and the Soviet Union only.
- B) the United States and Britain only.
- C) the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain only.
- D) the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

120. The Berlin Wall was built by

- A) West Germany.
- B) East Germany.
- C) the Soviet Union.
- D) the United States.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

121. In what way did the United States attempt to contain Soviet influence after World War II?

- A) maintaining military bases and alliances only in Europe, close to Soviet borders
- B) staging missile tests in the Arctic to intimidate the Soviets
- C) providing aid through the Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe
- D) forming alliances with Communist China

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

122. What was the outcome of the Korean War?

- A) North Korea controlled more of the Korean peninsula, having gained territory from South Korea.
- B) South Korea controlled more of the Korean peninsula, having gained territory from North Korea.
- C) The United States shifted its support to North Korea, and China shifted its support to South Korea.
- D) The United States and North Korea stopped fighting and signed a truce at approximately the same bid.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

123. Which event in the post-World War II period probably brought the United States and the Soviet Union closest to nuclear war?

- A) building of the Berlin Wall
- B) Cuban Missile Crisis
- C) Korean War
- D) U.S. involvement in Vietnam

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

124. Which of the following is not a crisis of the Cold War?

- A) Helsinki conflict
- B) Korean War
- C) building of the Berlin Wall
- D) Cuban Missile Crisis

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

125. Just as with the United States in Vietnam, the Soviet Union could not defeat rebel armies in

- A) Hungary.
- B) Czechoslovakia
- C) Afghanistan.
- D) China.

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

126. The first crisis of the post-Cold War era was

- A) the disintegration of the Soviet Union.
- B) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
- C) the disintegration of Yugoslavia.
- D) the humanitarian crisis in Somalia.

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

127. When Yugoslavia fell apart,
- A) European countries joined forces and sent troops to defend the borders of the newly independent, sovereign states.
 - B) UN peacekeeping troops intervened and were able to keep casualties to a minimum.
 - C) an arms embargo was placed on heavily armed Serbia, while Bosnia was allowed to build up its arsenal so each side would be more equal.

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

128. The post-Cold War era of the 1990s is
- A) more complex and unpredictable than the Cold War period.
 - B) more peaceful than the Cold War period.
 - C) characterized by a more global international economy.
 - D) all of the above

Correct Answer: D

Type: MC

129. Western powers turned to _____ for support in response to Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.
- A) NATO
 - B) the United Nations
 - C) the IMF
 - D) Canada

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

130. The U.S.- led invasion of Iraq in 2003 was done with the support of _____, but without the support of _____.
- A) the United Nations; NATO and other allies such as Canada, France and Germany
 - B) France and Spain; Britain
 - C) American allies such as Britain; the United Nations and other allies such as Canada, France and Germany
 - D) American allies such as Britain and Canada; other allies such as France and Germany

Correct Answer: C

Type: MC

131. Divisive issues that arose after the Cold War between the United States, Russia, China and Europe receded for a time after
- A) the September 11 terrorist attacks on the U.S.
 - B) the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq
 - C) the election of the second George W. Bush term
 - D) the election of a minority government in Canada in 2004.

Correct Answer: A

Type: MC

132. Which country is becoming more central to world politics as the twenty-first century begins?

- A) Russia
- B) China
- C) Germany
- D) Japan

Correct Answer: B

Type: MC

133. Greenpeace is an example of a(n) non-governmental organization because its members are not governments.

Correct Answer: non-governmental organization, NGO

Type: FIB

134. Theories are attempts to answer “why” questions.

Correct Answer: Theories

Type: FIB

135. The total goods and services produced by a country is its gross domestic product.

Correct Answer: gross domestic product, GDP

Type: FIB

136. The Treaty of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years' War.

Correct Answer: Treaty of Westphalia

Type: FIB

137. OPEC is an example of a(n) intergovernmental organization because its members are governments.

Correct Answer: intergovernmental organization, IGO

Type: FIB

138. Comparative politics is the study of domestic politics of foreign countries.

Correct Answer: Comparative politics

Type: FIB

139. Actors operating below and across state borders are transnational actors.

Correct Answer: transnational

Type: FIB

140. International political economy is the study of trade relations and financial relations among countries.

Correct Answer: International political economy, IPE

Type: FIB

141. Discuss the role of theory in international relations. In your answer, be sure to include solutions or commentary on at least the following questions: What is theory and what are the aims of international theory? What are some of the obstacles to creating theory? What are the levels of analysis one needs to incorporate into good theory? What is the relative importance of each? Justify your argument.

Type: ES

142. Explain why it is important to understand the evolution of the world's international system in order to understand our transition to the twenty-first century.

Type: ES

143. Identify and discuss at least three ways in which international relations touches your daily life. What can/should you do about this? How might this fact affect your personal and professional life choices?

Type: ES

144. International relations encompasses a wide range of issues and actors. Identify several key players in the international scene. Justify your choices.

Type: ES

145. Select one of the periods identified in your text and discuss its importance for modern-day international relations. What principles, rules, power shifts, and so on that developed or occurred have had a lasting effect on the shape of today's international system?

Type: ES

146. Why is the global level of analysis so critical to understanding the international relations of the 2000s? Specify the most important trends affecting international relations today. Justify your selection.

Type: ES

147. To what extent do we see balance-of-power principles in action in the 2000s? Are these principles going to be relevant to the twenty-first century? Why or why not?

Type: ES

148. Identify three issue areas that will be of critical importance in the study of global politics over the next twenty years. Justify your selection. What rules and principles derived from historical experience will be relevant to the global management of these issues? What ones will not be? Justify your selections.

Type: ES

149. New information technologies are an emerging force in international relations, but there is little agreement on whether they will be a tool of governments or a tool against governments. Using at least two examples drawn from the text, discuss the arguments on both sides.

Correct Answer: Information technologies like the phone, television, radio, and the internet facilitate the transfer of information across borders, and so may work against the interests and powers of states. For example, during the protests of the Arab Spring, individuals were able to coordinate their activities and report official wrongdoing in real time. On the other hand, technologies may enable governments to control populations by tightly controlling intelligence or developing new sources of intelligence, such as the U.S. government's effort to control information about the death of Osama Bin Laden in 2011.

Type: ES

150. Discuss at least three major examples of conflict between the Western and Muslim worlds in the post-September 11 era. Will this continue to be a major source of tension in world politics in the years to come? Why or why not?

Correct Answer: Relations between the West and the Muslim world became strained after September 11.

President Bush proclaimed a "war on terror" which involved a UN-sanctioned invasion of Afghanistan shortly after. The American invasion of Iraq in 2003 further worsened relations, as this invasion and occupation did not have the sanction of the UN, and resulted in large numbers of Iraqi civilian casualties. Opinion in many Muslim countries has also been negative due to the publication of an anti-Muslim cartoon in a Danish newspaper in 2006, and the widely publicized execution of Saddam Hussein, former President of Iraq, that same year. A surge of troops in Afghanistan, followed by the assassination of Osama Bin Laden, the reputed mastermind behind the September 11 attacks in 2011, have also led to a worsening of relations. Signs point to a continuation of tensions, but the recent pullout from Iraq and a reduced presence in Afghanistan may change the balance somewhat. One should not rule out a possible large-scale terrorist attack in a Western country, or the acquisition of nuclear weapons by Iran, as possible sources of future tension.

Type: ES