

**TEST BANK**

SECOND EDITION

**GLOBAL  
ISSUES**

*POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND CULTURE*

RICHARD J. PAYNE



TEST BANK  
FOR

PAYNE

# **GLOBAL ISSUES: POLITICS, ECONOMICS, CULTURE**

## **SECOND EDITION**

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# CHAPTER 1

## *Global Issues: Challenges of Globalization*

### Multiple-Choice

- 1) A political unit that is composed of people, a well-defined territory, and a set of governing institutions is a
- A) nation.
  - B) nation-state.
  - C) state.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: C

- 2) The spread of AIDS, avian flu, and other infectious diseases are examples of global
- A) politics.
  - B) issues.
  - C) norms.
  - D) None of the above.

Answer: B

- 3) Which of the following is NOT a part of the concept of sovereignty?
- A) the absolute rule of a state
  - B) reliance on common cultural values
  - C) diplomacy
  - D) universal Catholic law

Answer: D

- 4) The type of sovereignty which focuses on the recognition of a state's independence by other states and respect for its territorial boundaries is called \_\_\_\_\_ sovereignty.
- A) internal or domestic
  - B) Westphalian
  - C) interdependence
  - D) international legal

Answer: D

- 5) Which of the following is NOT a type of a nonstate actor or nongovernmental organization?
- A) advocacy organizations
  - B) a union of states
  - C) transnational terrorist groups
  - D) economic organizations

Answer: B

- 6) Amnesty International is an example of which type of nongovernmental organization?
- A) service organization
  - B) transnational crime organization
  - C) advocacy organization
  - D) transnational terrorist group

Answer: C

- 7) Which of the following is NOT a main role of a nonstate actor?
- A) making solutions work
  - B) setting agendas
  - C) negotiating outcomes
  - D) destroying states

Answer: D

- 8) The Lateran Treaty was
- A) used to establish the end of World War I.
  - B) the acceptance of latitude and longitude as forms of measurement.
  - C) a compromise between the Vatican and the Italian government.
  - D) the legitimization of sovereignty.

Answer: C

- 9) Which of the following is NOT a type of globalization?
- A) military
  - B) civilian
  - C) environmental
  - D) criminal globalization

Answer: B

- 10) Which of the following is NOT a basic development that drives financial globalization?
- A) a wide number of financial institutions
  - B) universalization of banking
  - C) new technologies
  - D) globalization of operations

Answer: A

- 11) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of political globalization?
- A) the acceptance of states
  - B) the spread of nonstate political actors
  - C) the level of democracy found in states
  - D) the relative power of states

Answer: C

- 12) A weak globalizer is a position that
- A) acknowledges the important changes in this international system, but does not believe that it is have a huge effect.
  - B) sees profound changes in the international system which are challenging traditional states.
  - C) believes that globalization is a myth and it disguises the real existence of powerful states and major economic divisions.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: A

- 13) Which of the following inventions assisted in the creation of the modern state?
- A) phonograph
  - B) printing press
  - C) automobile
  - D) computer

Answer: B

- 14) The realities of globalization are reflected in which type of sovereignty?
- A) domestic
  - B) Westphalian
  - C) international legal
  - D) interdependence

Answer: D

- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ require(s) that the currencies of other countries have an exchange rate that is fixed to the dollar.
- A) The United Nations
  - B) The United States
  - C) The Bretton Woods system
  - D) Multinational corporations

Answer: C

- 16) An example of cultural globalization is
- A) the popularity of the Harry Potter book series.
  - B) Indian curry as Britain's most popular fast food.
  - C) soccer (football).
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 17) The dependency theory states that
- A) poor countries depend on industrialized countries in the current economic system.
  - B) industrialized countries benefit from the current capitalist economic system at the expense of the poor.
  - C) industrialized and poor countries equally depend on one another.
  - D) None of the above.

Answer: B

- 18) France has an opposition to globalization because of its desire to
- A) retain its border control.
  - B) preserve its culture.
  - C) All of the above.
  - D) None of above.

Answer: C

- 19) Which of the following is a component in maintaining international order?
- A) diplomacy
  - B) balance of power
  - C) international law
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 20) The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ globalization.
- A) financial
  - B) economic
  - C) political
  - D) military

Answer: A

- 21) Which of the following helps to characterize political globalization?
- A) spread of nonstate actors
  - B) relative power of the states
  - C) acceptance of states
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 22) Companies place their headquarters in
- A) free trade zones.
  - B) global cities.
  - C) vaults.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: B



- 23) Which of the following does NOT demonstrate the development of military globalization?
- A) proliferation of weapons worldwide
  - B) development of the Nuclear Nonproliferation regime
  - C) outlawing of war by the League of Nations
  - D) emergence of NATO nations

Answer: C

- 24) The British East India Company is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ corporation.
- A) transnational
  - B) multinational
  - C) multilateral
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: A

- 25) In which of the following areas has the dominance of the United States promoted the centrality of the English language in all aspect of global life?
- A) technological
  - B) economic
  - C) military
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

### **True/False**

- 1) Hugo Grotius, an advocate of natural law, is considered to be the father of international law.

Answer: True

- 2) Globalization is not a threat to sovereignty.

Answer: False

Explanation: It is a threat.

- 3) Advances in military technologies have driven globalization.

Answer: True

- 4) The World Bank was set up by the United Nations.

Answer: False

Explanation: The Bretton Woods System set up the World Bank.

- 5) John Bolton's priority of reforming the United Nations is an example of global governance.

Answer: True

6) The different forms of globalization have no effect on one another.

Answer: False

Explanation: They do have an effect.

7) The modern state emerged following the American Revolution.

Answer: False

Explanation: It emerged after the Peace of Westphalia.

8) King Henry VIII strengthened his internal control of England by attempting to weaken the power of the Catholic Church.

Answer: True

9) Virtually all forms of globalization impact the environment.

Answer: True

10) There are six identifiable waves of globalization.

Answer: False

Explanation: There are five.

11) Multilateral institutions are formed on the behalf of states pursuing its own personal objective.

Answer: False

Explanation: The states are pursuing common objectives.

12) The colonization of Asia, Africa, and the Americas resulted from competition among European powers.

Answer: True

13) The current wave of globalization is defined by the interdependence among nations and an explosive growth of nonstate actors.

Answer: True

14) The United States is not dependent on the financial flows from developing countries, like China and India.

Answer: False

Explanation: The United States is dependent.

15) Under the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, the United States experienced the highest protective level of tariffs in its history.

Answer: True

## Fill in the Blank

1) A terrorist group is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: nonstate actor

2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a concept of security which contains all of the everyday challenges that people face, excluding military issues.

Answer: Human security

3) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ issue encompasses worldwide politics and traditional international relations.

Answer: global

4) The intercontinental exchange of products, services, and labor is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: economic globalization

5) In order to cope with problems created from interdependence, states form \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: international regimes

6) The \_\_\_\_\_ was created in order to aid countries experiencing short-term balance-of-payment and liquidity problems.

Answer: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

7) \_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by networks of military force that operate at the international level.

Answer: Military globalization

8) Global teams and global cities are both components of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: economic globalization

9) Countries working together in order to solve environmental problems is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: environmental globalization

10) The \_\_\_\_\_ was created in order to help stimulate Europe's economy following the destruction from World War II.

Answer: World Bank

11) \_\_\_\_\_ are groups of employees who work across national borders in multinational corporations.

Answer: Global teams

12) \_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of cultures across national borders.

Answer: Cultural globalization

13) The leader of France's far-right National Front Party is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Jean-Marie Le Pen

14) The practice of conducting international relations is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: diplomacy

15) \_\_\_\_\_ is the global expansion of national markets.

Answer: Financial market expansion

## Matching

- A) Cold War 1) A system of values, beliefs, and ideas is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- B) Middle Ages 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ established the idea of the modern state.
- C) state 3) A national company that has many foreign subsidiaries is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- D) Peace of Westphalia 4) The \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of an intergovernmental actor.
- E) multinational corporation 5) In some of his writings, \_\_\_\_\_ stressed the state, represented by a king, was sovereign.
- F) United Nations 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is the collective actions taken in order to establish international institutions and norms that deal with national and global issues.
- G) balance of power 7) The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were set up by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- H) Hugo Grotius 8) \_\_\_\_\_ involves the dependence of two states on each other for their well being.
- I) ideology 9) The acceptance of states is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- J) Humanism 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is the system of thought that is based on human beings and their values, capacities, and worth.
- K) Jean Bodin 11) By preventing a state or group of states from gaining enough power to dominate a region, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is achieved.

**L)** diplomacy

12) From the \_\_\_\_\_ era, one finds the humanistic revival of art, architecture, literature, and learning.

**M)** Bretton Woods system

13) In order to be a \_\_\_\_\_, one must be internationally recognized, politically organized, and a populated geographic area with sovereignty.

**N)** military globalization

14) \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of conducting international relations.

**O)** global governance

15) Global warming is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

**P)** environmental globalization

**Q)** Renaissance

**R)** interdependence

**S)** political globalization

Answers to Matching:

1) **I)** ideology

2) **D)** Peace of Westphalia

3) **E)** multinational corporation

4) **F)** United Nations

5) **K)** Jean Bodin

6) **O)** Global governance

7) **M)** Bretton Woods system

8) **R)** Interdependence

9) **S)** political globalization

10) **J)** Humanism

11) **G)** Balance of power

12) **Q)** Renaissance

13) **C)** state

14) **L)** Diplomacy

15) **P)** environmental globalization

## **Essay**

- 1) Discuss the five different waves of globalization, and give examples of globalization for each time period.
- 2) Discuss the pros and cons of globalization. Cite examples for each pro and con.
- 3) Discuss the difference between a multinational corporation and a transnational corporation.
- 4) Discuss the roles that nonstate actors play in international relations.

## CHAPTER 2

### *The Struggle for Primacy in a Global Society*

#### Multiple-Choice

- 1) The rise and fall of Rome is an example of which theory?
- A) exceptionalist theory
  - B) power transition theory
  - C) containment theory
  - D) power conversion theory

Answer: B

- 2) Which of the following does NOT influence the rise and fall of powers?
- A) urbanization
  - B) situational leadership
  - C) humbleness
  - D) war

Answer: C

- 3) Balancing (a stronger power) is achieved by
- A) building alliances.
  - B) developing democratic governments.
  - C) war.
  - D) internalizing the economy.

Answer: A

- 4) In order to secure its power and civilization, the Athenians developed the
- A) Demokratis League.
  - B) Imperial League.
  - C) Thucydides League.
  - D) Delian League.

Answer: D

- 5) The values of Chinese society are based on
- A) Zaoism.
  - B) Buddhism.
  - C) Confucianism.
  - D) Zenism.

Answer: C



- 6) Otto Von Bismarck helped to
- A) develop Germany's status as a hegemonic state.
  - B) develop the German language.
  - C) unify Germany.
  - D) establish the League of Nations.

Answer: C

- 7) Russia emerged as a leading power under the rule of
- A) V.I. Lenin.
  - B) Catherine the Great.
  - C) Ivan the Terrible.
  - D) Peter the Great.

Answer: B

- 8) An example of a force of renewal used by a great power is
- A) competition.
  - B) mobility.
  - C) immigration.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 9) Which of the following is not important in the rise and fall of states?
- A) hubris
  - B) war
  - C) geography
  - D) None of the above.

Answer: D

- 10) In the hierarchical system of power, there are many positions including
- A) dominant countries.
  - B) hegemon.
  - C) regional powers.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 11) Which of the following is NOT a reason for the rise of Western Europe as a global power?
- A) geographic fragmentation
  - B) a commitment to innovation
  - C) religious authority
  - D) freedom of movement

Answer: C

- 12) The Spanish-American War helped to
- A) end the position of Spain in the Americas.
  - B) establish the United States as a hegemonic power.
  - C) achieve the Monroe Doctrine.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 13) Which of the following is NOT an action taken by a dominant country?
- A) discourages the rise of potential rivals
  - B) exercises significant power
  - C) leads an international system that benefits other powerful countries
  - D) continually follows the wants of the hegemon

Answer: D

- 14) Which of the following is NOT one of the five waves of decline described by Samuel Huntington?
- A) Watergate crisis
  - B) launch of Sputnik
  - C) Great Depression
  - D) oil embargo by OPEC

Answer: C

- 15) Situational leadership can be described as the
- A) ability to determine the rules, principles, procedures, and practices in the global community.
  - B) ability to seize building or reorienting opportunities in the global system.
  - C) ability of a small group of countries to shape the international system with the possession of economic resources, military power, and technology.
  - D) None of the above.

Answer: B

- 16) The acceptance of a European identity is reinforced by
- A) a flag.
  - B) a common currency.
  - C) free movement of people among countries/across borders.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 17) Japan has been able to challenge American power with its
- A) military development.
  - B) rise as an economic power.
  - C) homogeneous society.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: B

- 18) In the United States, the concept of *manifest destiny* helped to
- A) expand its territory from the Atlantic to Pacific Ocean.
  - B) end the Civil War.
  - C) establish the Constitution.
  - D) None of the above.

Answer: A

- 19) China lost its dominance in the premodern world due to
- A) the threatening Mongols in the north.
  - B) its abandonment of overseas exploration and trade.
  - C) the opposition to the accumulation of wealth by government officials.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 20) Which of the following is NOT a development in Europe that demonstrates the perception that the United States and Europe are becoming competitors in the global community?
- A) the growing consciousness of a European identity
  - B) divergent positions on the use of military power
  - C) free trade zones
  - D) the end of the Cold War

Answer: C

- 21) During the Cold War, the system of power was
- A) multipolar.
  - B) bipolar.
  - C) unipolar.
  - D) None of the above.

Answer: B

- 22) Which of the following is NOT a reason behind Britain's rise as a great power?
- A) uniformed language
  - B) geographic location
  - C) protection of property rights
  - D) scientific and intellectual freedom

Answer: A

- 23) The United States uses public goods in the global community in order to
- A) minimize the possibility of envy and resentment.
  - B) lessen the chances of hostile alliances forming.
  - C) None of the above.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

- 24) Which of the following is NOT a weakness that eroded the power of the Soviet Union?
- A) overconcentration of resources on the military
  - B) collectiveness of the society
  - C) lack of political freedom
  - D) expensive alliances with developing countries

Answer: B

- 25) Which of the following is not a reason behind the fall of the Islamic Empire?
- A) the overextension of military resources
  - B) its diminishing freedom of thought
  - C) the growth of great libraries
  - D) conservatism

Answer: C

### **True/False**

- 1) The United States is considered to be a hegemon in the international arena.

Answer: True

- 2) The decline of trust of a state does not influence the fall of a great power.

Answer: False

Explanation: The decline of trust almost always influences the fall of a great power.

- 3) Throughout history, there has not been a multipolar distribution of power.

Answer: False

Explanation: Prior to World War II, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, and the Soviet Union were all considered to be great powers.

- 4) Weaker states tend to gravitate towards a rising power and move away from a declining power.

Answer: True

5) Gross National Product (GNP) measures the total market value of all goods and services produced within a country.

Answer: False

Explanation: This is the function of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

6) An emphasis on military technology aided the Soviet Union in its quest for power.

Answer: True

7) Democratic enlargement is not a strategy used by the United States in order to maintain its power.

Answer: False

Explanation: It is a common strategy.

8) Binding attempts to minimize conflict with a rising power and to strengthen a country's behavior that is consistent with the status quo and interests of the great powers.

Answer: False

Explanation: Engagement attempts to do this.

9) Confucianism contains a strong emphasis on obedience to authority.

Answer: True

10) Economic power is often seen as the foundation of military and political power.

Answer: True

11) Samuel Huntington correctly established five waves of decline of the United States as a global power.

Answer: False

Explanation: These waves were found to be false.

12) Intellectual freedom is a common characteristic in the rise of great powers.

Answer: True

13) Asymmetrical warfare is effectively demonstrated by terrorism.

Answer: True

14) International institutions like the IMF and the World Bank are not used to legitimize the primacy of the United States in the global community.

Answer: False

Explanation: They are used.

15) *Manifest destiny* is the ideology which paved the way for territory expansion from the Atlantic to Pacific Ocean in the United States.

Answer: True

**Fill in the Blank**

1) The exclusion of people who are not genetically and culturally Japanese is coined as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Japanese exceptionalism

2) The \_\_\_\_\_ was used following World War II in order to rebuild European economies.

Answer: Marshall Plan

3) \_\_\_\_\_ influence the rise of a great power by pressuring the available domestic resources with population growth.

Answer: Population pressures

4) The \_\_\_\_\_ established a check on political power by limiting the power of the monarchy in England.

Answer: Magna Carta

5) The \_\_\_\_\_ was the most dangerous confrontation between the United States and the USSR during the Cold War.

Answer: Cuban Missile Crisis

6) The alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Triple Alliance

7) \_\_\_\_\_ was a very important reformist in the Soviet Union and the last leader of the USSR.

Answer: Mikhail Gorbachev

8) The \_\_\_\_\_ gave responsibility for security and defense to the European Union.

Answer: Helsinki Declaration

9) The \_\_\_\_\_ promoted Japan's industrial expansion, technological developments, and exports.

Answer: Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)

10) The \_\_\_\_\_ worked to achieve world peace with international cooperation following World War I.

Answer: League of Nations

11) The \_\_\_\_\_ was used by China and Russia in order to challenge the U.S. framework for international security.

Answer: Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation

12) \_\_\_\_\_ is a gap that has developed between a country's global ambitions and its resources available to fulfill these ambitions.

Answer: Imperial overstretch

13) Security is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ or collective benefit.

Answer: public good

14) The \_\_\_\_\_ stresses that the distribution-of-power in countries will rise and fall.

Answer: power transition theory

15) \_\_\_\_\_ largely originates from the control of economic resources, military power, and technology which enables a small group of countries to shape the international system.

Answer: Structural leadership

## Matching

- A) Treaty of Nice 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is counteracting the hegemonic power.
- B) ideology 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in the lessening of European involvement in the Americas.
- C) bipolar 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ set the rules for an orderly expansion of the European Union.
- D) public goods 4) The ability to realize the rules, principles, procedures, and practices that guide the behavior of members of the global community is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- E) Otto Von Bismarck 5) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the disparity between the global ambitions of countries and their resources that used to fulfill these ambitions.
- F) unipolar 6) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the factor that pushes Europe ahead of other empires.
- G) Antonio Gramsci 7) \_\_\_\_\_ was the term used for Soviet reforms that aimed at fostering openness, political freedom, and truthfulness.
- H) Glasnost 8) An international system with two dominant states is termed as being \_\_\_\_\_.
- I) hubris 9) \_\_\_\_\_ were cities governed by the merchants who inhabited them.
- J) *perestroika* 10) The \_\_\_\_\_ was created in order to prevent one country from gaining enough power to dominate other countries in the region.
- K) situational leadership 11) The capacity to change potential power into realized power is known by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.



**L)** institutional leadership

**M)** asymmetrical warfare

**N)** cultivation of invention

**O)** Concert of Europe

**P)** power conversion

**Q)** communes

**R)** Monroe Doctrine

**S)** Lippmann Gap

12) \_\_\_\_\_ are also known as collective benefits.

13) The concept of hegemony was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.

14) Dangerous or excessive pride is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

15) A set of beliefs and principles is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers to Matching:

1) **M)** Asymmetrical warfare

2) **R)** Monroe Doctrine

3) **A)** Treaty of Nice

4) **L)** institutional leadership

5) **S)** Lippmann Gap

6) **N)** cultivation of invention

7) **H)** Glasnost

8) **C)** bipolar

9) **Q)** Communes

10) **O)** Concert of Europe

11) **P)** power conversion

12) **D)** Public goods

13) **G)** Antonio Gramsci

14) **I)** hubris

15) **B)** ideology

## **Essay**

- 1) Discuss the various factors of a great power and how they can contribute to the rise of a state.
- 2) Discuss the different ways created by globalization that make it difficult for the United States to maintain its status as a great power.
- 3) Explain the reasons why states pursue primacy.
- 4) Discuss the role of war in the rise and fall of great powers. Cite examples. Also, discuss the role of the Lippmann Gap in the fall of great powers.