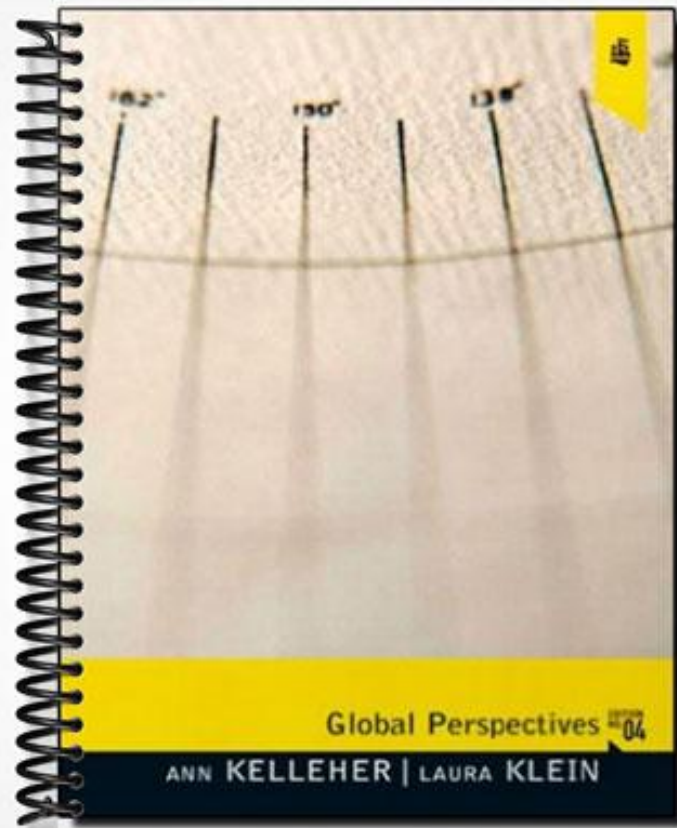


TEST BANK



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FOR

KELLEHER | KLEIN

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

FOURTH EDITION

PREPARED BY:

ANN KELLEHER AND LAURA KLEIN

Pacific Lutheran University

Longman

Boston Columbus Indianapolis New York San Francisco Upper Saddle River
Amsterdam Cape Town Dubai London Madrid Milan Munich Paris Montreal Toronto
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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Modern World

Multiple Choice Questions

1. When states negotiate within an IGO framework they engage in

- a. **multilateral diplomacy.**
- b. collateral diplomacy.
- c. trilateral diplomacy.
- d. bilateral diplomacy.
- e. unilateral diplomacy.

Bloom's skill: knowledge, p. 20

2. The international governmental organization that provides loans to member states for specific development projects is known as the

- a. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
- b. World Trade Organization.
- c. **World Bank.**
- d. Security Council.
- e. International Monetary Fund.

Bloom's skill: knowledge, p. 17

3. The Cold War provides an example of what kind of international system?

- a. unipolar
- b. **bipolar**
- c. tripolar
- d. multipolar
- e. nonpolar

Bloom's skill: knowledge, p. 19

4. The four-part definition of a state includes all of the following except

- a. recognition of other states.
- b. defined territory.
- c. system of government.
- d. loyal population.
- e. **political transition process.**

Bloom's skill: knowledge, p. 16

5. The international system has become more complex in the last two decades due to
- increases in the number of IGOs, NGOs, and large-scale international corporations.**
 - additions to the policy areas included in the concept of “sovereignty.”
 - great increases in the number of states as a result of decolonialization, particularly in Africa.
 - greater emphasis on bilateral diplomacy, resulting in the need to make many more contacts in implementing foreign policy.
 - the proliferation in number of Security Council members, necessitating greater “bloc” politics in passing binding resolutions.

Bloom’s skill: knowledge, p. 20

6. The Cold War was characterized by
- Soviet Union-United States rivalry in all areas of foreign policy—military, economic, and political.**
 - the use of the designation “great power” for the two rivals, the Soviet Union and the United States.
 - two wars between the Soviet Union and the United States, resulting in increased tensions in other world regions.
 - rival alliance systems, the Warsaw Pact and the European Common Market.
 - All of the above are correct.

Bloom’s skill: knowledge, pp. 18–19

7. The two decades in Europe after World War I produced
- a realization that its dislocations would lead to World War II.
 - sustainable economic growth and social stability.
 - the ending of colonial rule due to wars.
 - extreme ideologies and economic depression.**
 - the emergence of the United States as a major player in European politics.

Bloom’s skill: comprehension, p. 16

8. During the later historical period of European expansion, 1600s to early 1900s,
- the Portuguese and Spanish led in making new discoveries.
 - colonial possessions covered almost all of Africa.**
 - new technologies improved sailing ships and navigation.
 - industrialization made trade in natural resources less important.
 - North and South America were discovered.

Bloom’s skill: comprehension, pp. 7–9

9. The building of the Suez Canal exemplified how

- a. **colonial powers could take advantage of local rulers.**
- b. colonialism could create wealth for newly emerging areas.
- c. much colonized areas needed European-built infrastructure.
- d. cooperation between industrializing and agricultural-based societies can work.
- e. benefits can result from taking over colonial peoples by force.

Bloom's skill: comprehension, p. 8

10. In 1350 the world had

- a. learned the value of education from Europeans.
- b. **major trading centers in what became known as Africa and the Americas.**
- c. stability in Europe and what was called the Middle East.
- d. technological advances transferred from South Asia to China.
- e. rediscovered the learning of the ancient Greeks.

Bloom's skill: comprehension, pp. 4–6

11. Resolutions pass the Security Council by voting that

- a. **must include the five permanent members.**
- b. is weighted like the IMF and the World Bank.
- c. has a supermajority based on UN financial assessments of its members.
- d. happens twice, given the importance of the Council's peace mandate.
- e. maintains equality of all UN members as in the General Assembly.

Bloom's skill: comprehension, p. 18

12. Generally people obey their government's laws because

- a. they have no choice.
- b. their government is recognized by other governments.
- c. it is required to be a sovereign government according to international law.
- d. **they understand their government as legitimate.**
- e. All of the above are correct.

Bloom's skill: comprehension, p. 16

13. Armenian Americans' strong sense of identity with their ethnic group provides an example of

- a. populism.
- b. patriotism.
- c. imperialism.
- d. fatalism.
- e. **nationalism.**

Bloom's skill: application, p. 16

14. *Globalization* is defined as increases in

- a. international economic transactions.
- b. the importance of international economic institutions.
- c. cooperative decision making in IGOs.
- d. international communications and travel by private citizens.
- e. **All of the above are correct.**

Bloom's skill: application, pp. 20–23

15. A list of governments with legitimacy could include all except

- a. France.
- b. Vietnam.
- c. **Somalia.**
- d. Brazil.
- e. Jordan.

Bloom's skill: application, p. 16

16. When people refer to increases in integrated international economic and political decision making, they are acknowledging the existence of expanding

- a. industrialization.
- b. commercialization.
- c. computerization.
- d. **globalization.**
- e. civilization.

Bloom's skill: application, pp. 20–23

17. Legitimacy becomes significant when

- a. states are considered for observer status in the General Assembly.
- b. **rebels have set up their own “government” rivaling the recognized one.**
- c. a government brings cases to the World Court charging another state with a violation of international law.
- d. many states have charged another state with neocolonialism.
- e. All of the above are correct.

Bloom's skill: application, p. 16

18. Justifications for imperialism include

- a. **the introduction of the modern state.**
- b. establishing stable governments.
- c. fostering strong local economies.
- d. eliminating ethnic distinctions.
- e. creating exploitative trading relationships.

Bloom's skill: analysis, p. 8

19. A map of the world using various colors to contrast large areas such as Central and South America from Australia and New Zealand from Europe and North America most likely would be indicating

- a. physical features.
- b. **culture areas.**
- c. political ideologies.
- d. state boundaries.
- e. areas of violence.

Bloom's skill: analysis, p. 3

20. Criticisms of imperialism do not include the

- a. creation of new elites and rigid social inequality.
- b. destruction of the local trading economy.
- c. **determination of borders based on local ethnicities.**
- d. introduction of mechanized weaponry undermining local rule.
- e. imposition of racist regimes whether as direct or indirect rule.

Bloom's skill: analysis, p. 8

21. In leading reconstruction of the post–World War II world, the United States

- a. **was reacting to the Depression and Nazi aggression as the causes of the war.**
- b. experienced unchallenged hegemony until globalization became a dominant trend.
- c. used its dominance to ignore established IGOs such as the UN.
- d. established decolonialization and equality for newly independent states as policy.
- e. understood its role in the multipolar world of great powers.

Bloom's skill: synthesis, p. 17

22. Diplomacy has become more complex because of

- a. globalization that has increased the ability of the Soviet Union and Third World states to forge effective working relationships.
- b. a reduction in the number of powerful states so that each can effectively counter the other's foreign policy objectives.
- c. the integration of international economic decision making in the IMF and the World Bank.
- d. **increasing numbers of IGOs, NGOs, international corporations, and states with widely varying levels of power.**
- e. modern communication and transportation systems enabling millions of people to engage in cross-border travel.

Bloom's skill: synthesis, p. 20

23. The phrase "a people without history" implies that colonialism

- a. **imposed Western civilization while disregarding the value of others.**
- b. erased the historical memories and cultures of non-Western peoples.
- c. eliminated the world's prior philosophical and religious traditions.
- d. produced a global system respecting human rights and the equality of states.
- e. created a permanent world order accepted by all peoples.

Bloom's skill: evaluation, p. 8

24. What might the leaders of the world's civilizations in 1350 think of today's world?

- a. Peace and prosperity has greatly increased.
- b. Advances in technology have made cultures less important.
- c. **The bases for modern trade existed in their time.**
- d. Greater equality exists among the world's regions.
- e. Western-led progress has produced agreement on basic values.

Bloom's skill: evaluation, pp. 4–6

25. In the early twenty-first century's age of transition,

- a. economic integration has strengthened global political integration.
- b. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights reflects global values.
- c. nationalism and patriotism overlap globally.
- d. common agreements exist about global trends.
- e. **states maintain pivotal power amid increasing globalization.**

Bloom's skill: evaluation, pp. 20–23

True-False Questions

Bloom's Skill: Knowledge

1. Most-favored-nation status produced increases in world peace negotiations. **False**
2. The Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development proved successful due to increases in trade and financial flows. **False**
3. The Portuguese and Spanish led the early era of European expansion. **True**
4. *Imperialism* refers to indirect and not direct rule by external states over local people. **False**
5. *Industrialization* refers to the shift from handmade products to machine-made using fossil fuel energy sources. **True**
6. To achieve expansion, Europeans needed the compass, stern rudder, and other inventions they adopted from the Turks. **False**
7. Security Council resolutions need a simple majority to pass. **False**
8. The Cold War provides an example of bipolarity. **True**
9. *Globalization* means events in one part of the world can have effects on people far away. **True**
10. Substantial international economic transactions have been part of human history for centuries. **True**

Essay Questions

Bloom's Skill: Analysis

1. Discuss the differences between the early and later stages in European expansion. Use specific historical information in your answer.
2. Explain changes in the international system after World War II. Use specific historical examples illustrating your generalizations.
3. Define a state and analyze situations that can produce a tension between patriotism and nationalism.
4. Assess the assertion that non-Western societies needed colonialism to introduce the bases for their development. Use specific historical information in your answer.
5. Define globalization and then assess whether or not you consider it a new trend. Use specific examples in your answer.