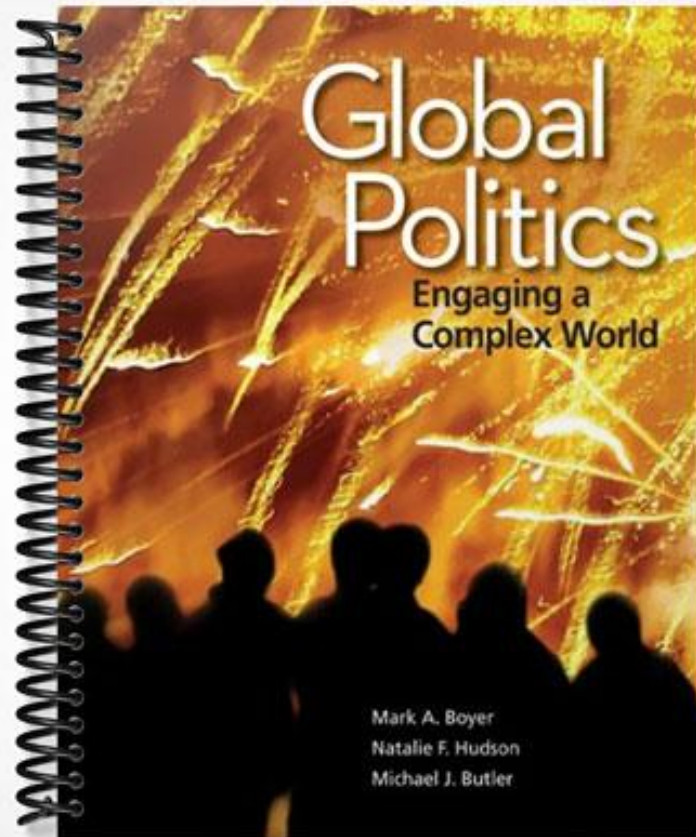


**TEST BANK**



**Test Bank Chapter 2**  
**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a “level of analysis?”
- a. An individual
  - b. The community
  - c. The state
  - d. The system

Ans: *d*

2. Individual-level analysis studies the decision-making process of people in all of these aspects *except*
- a. as a species.
  - b. in groups.
  - c. by ethnicity.
  - d. idiosyncratically.

Ans: *c*

3. “Bounded rationality” gets its name because it recognizes that
- a. that there is no irrationality in cognitive decision making.
  - b. that cognition is more important than emotion in decision-making processes.
  - c. that there are internal and external boundaries that limit what a decision maker knows.
  - d. bureaucracy is important in the decision making process.

Ans: *c*

4. *Cognitive consistency* refers to
- a. discounting ideas and information that contradict existing views.
  - b. making decisions the same way they were made in the past.
  - c. assuming that things will work out for the best.
  - d. believing that current events are comparable to past events.

Ans: *a*

5. Saddam Hussein employed the \_\_\_\_\_ mental strategy in 2003 in arguing that Iraq would be able to repel a U.S. invasion.
- a. wishful thinking
  - b. stereotyping
  - c. sacrificing
  - d. cognitive consistency

Ans: *a*

6. A Mental shortcut that helps one make decisions more easily by allowing her or him to skip the effort of gathering considerable information and analyzing it thoroughly are known as
- a. stereotypes.
  - b. heuristic devices.

- c. groupthink.
- d. wishful thinking.

Ans: b

7. Making decisions by drawing comparisons between new situations and past situations is the use of
- a. stereotypes.
  - b. analogies.
  - c. cognitive consistency.
  - d. groupthink.

Ans: b

8. The “Munich analogy” refers to comparisons between current events and the
- a. political weakening of Munich in the process of building the German state.
  - b. appeasement of Hitler by France and Great Britain at the 1938 Munich Conference.
  - c. dissatisfaction Germany faced with the peace agreement ending World War I.
  - d. overextension of the Roman Empire as it struggled to conquer what is today southern Germany.

Ans: b

9. \_\_\_\_\_ would not be considered a “biological” explanation for imperfect rationality in foreign policy.
- a. Gender
  - b. Instinct
  - c. Innate emotional responses
  - d. Territoriality

Ans: a

10. Which biological trait has been linked to causes of war?
- a. the fight or flight response
  - b. physical differences in appearance
  - c. territoriality
  - d. the need to protect one’s offspring

Ans: c

11. The public support that President Bush received for the use of military force to fight terrorism following the September 11 attacks is known as a
- a. crisis response.
  - b. rally effect.
  - c. leader-citizen opinion gap.
  - d. state-level response.

Ans: b

12. Evidence of gender differences related to foreign policy can be seen in
- a. groupthink.
  - b. perceptions.

- c. gender stereotypes.
- d. the gender opinion gap.

Ans: *d*

13. When it comes to war, research shows that
- a. men and women have an unfavorable view of war.
  - b. women hold a more favorable view of war than men hold.
  - c. men and women hold a favorable view of war.
  - d. men hold a more favorable view of war than women hold.

Ans: *d*

14. Each of the following is an important factor related to the operation of political systems *except*
- a. norms.
  - b. economic realities.
  - c. election structure.
  - d. power relationships.

Ans: *c*

15. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger described the foreign policy making process as
- a. a calm, cerebral process.
  - b. a clash of ideas and a test of political power.
  - c. an irrational unintelligible mess.
  - d. a tough but orderly debate between important actors.

Ans: *c*

16. \_\_\_\_\_ assumes that individuals make foreign policy decisions and different individuals are likely to make different decisions.
- a. Structural analysis
  - b. Idiosyncratic analysis
  - c. Bipolar analysis
  - d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *b*

17. How an individual acts in a given situation, based on a combination of one's understanding of the nature of politics and fundamental worldview is called a(n)
- a. operational bias.
  - b. operational code.
  - c. optimistic bias.
  - d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *b*

18. A state governed by authoritarian rule that severely restricts human rights and sponsors or condones terrorism may be called a(n)
- a. rogue state

- b. antagonistic state
- c. non-compliant state
- d. All the above are correct

Ans: *a*

19. Operational code analysis allows diplomats to assess how a leader's propensities for choosing \_\_\_\_\_ can help diplomats understand the leader's decisions and actions.

- a. rewards
- b. threats
- c. force
- d. All the above are correct.

Ans: *d*

20. Thinking about the ability of the state to control information flow is an example of

- a. system-level analysis.
- b. individual-level analysis.
- c. state-level analysis.
- d. None of the above are correct.

Ans: *c*

21. The idiosyncratic analysis

- a. places an emphasis on groupthink.
- b. assumes that all leaders will react in the same way to certain situations.
- c. assumes that different leaders will react differently to similar situations.
- d. emphasizes the effect of role on individual behavior.

Ans: *c*

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22. Barber's \_\_\_\_\_ personality type describes President Clinton.

- a. active-negative
- b. active-positive
- c. passive-negative
- d. passive-positive

Ans: *b*

23. Negative personality types are prone to see opponents as

- a. enemies.
- b. potential allies.
- c. irrelevant
- d. weak.

Ans: *a*

24. Bill Clinton is a prime example of

- a. active-negative personality.

- b. active-positive personality.
- c. passive-positive personality.
- d. passive-negative personality.

Ans: *b*

25. The more active a leader is in seeking and using power, the
- a. criticism s/he is likely to encounter.
  - b. more popular support s/he is likely to receive.
  - c. less popular support s/he is likely to receive.
  - d. more criticism s/he is likely to encounter.

Ans: *d*

26. The use of military, economic, diplomatic, and ideational tools by in the pursuit of foreign policy interests and objectives is called

- a. diplomacy.
- b. statecraft.
- c. strategic planning.
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *b*

27. The type of government prevailing in a given society is labeled as a

- a. state-level analysis.
- b. regime type.
- c. authoritarian regime.
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *b*

28. An authoritarian government is more likely than a democratic government to have

- a. foreign policy centered in a narrow segment of the government.
- b. more open input from legislators, the media, and public opinion.
- c. more foreign policies.
- d. more issue areas.

Ans: *a*

29. In public opinion research, the issues or questions that “matter” more to people are called

- a. hot button issues.
- b. kitchen-table issues
- c. salient issues.
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *c*

30. During a crisis situation, public support of a leader tends to

- a. depend on how the public views the leader’s decisions.
- b. increase regardless of political party affiliation.
- c. decrease regardless of political party affiliation.

d. remain split by political party affiliation.

Ans: *b*

31. In a \_\_\_\_\_, the administrative structure will continue even when political leaders change.

- a. system-level analysis
- b. bureaucracy
- c. government
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *b*

32. The tendency of individuals to hold fast to prevailing views of the world, and to discount contradictory ideas and information in the process is called

- a. psychological balance.
- b. cognitive distress.
- c. cognitive consistency.
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *c*

33. The American belief that American society is in some way superior is known as

- a. American Exceptionalism.
- b. Arrogant Americanism.
- c. Sinocentrism.
- d. Missionaryism.

Ans: *a*

34. Optimistic bias is the psychological tendency of individuals – particularly those in positions of power – to

- a. underrate their own potential for success and underrate their own potential for failure.
- b. overrate their own potential for success and overrate their own potential for failure.
- c. overrate their own potential for success and underrate their own potential for failure.
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *c*

35. The Chinese belief that China is the political and cultural center of the world is known as

- a. Shiism.
- b. Sinocentrism.
- c. Absolutism.
- d. Maoism.

Ans: *b*

36. Stereotypes are one type of
- cognitive dissonance.
  - worldview.
  - heuristic device.
  - None of the above is correct.
- Ans: *c*
37. A psychological state in which an individual attempts to process information that contradicts their prevailing understanding of a subject is called
- cognitive stress
  - conflict
  - cognitive dissonance.
  - None of the above is correct.
- Ans: *c*
38. A prevailing belief that appeasement must be avoided at all costs is called the
- Paris analogy.
  - Munich analogy.
  - London analogy.
  - None of the above is correct.
- Ans: *b*
39. System-level analysis adopts a
- “top-down” approach to studying world politics.
  - “bottom-up” approach to studying world politics.
  - subjective approach to studying world politics.
  - normative approach to studying world politics.
- Ans: *a*
40. Frustration-aggression theory states that
- frustrated societies have more higher crime rates.
  - frustrated societies sometimes become less aggressive.
  - frustrated societies sometimes become collectively aggressive.
  - None of the above is correct.
- Ans: *c*
41. Overrating personality and disposition and underrating situational or contextual factors when explaining the observed behavior of others is called
- fundamental attribution error.
  - correspondence bias.
  - disproportionate weighting.
  - a and b are correct.
- Ans: *d*
42. The traditional concept of sovereignty means that states
- must conform to international behavior.



- b. answer to the U.N. over domestic behavior.
- c. have the sole right to govern its people and territory.
- d. have the authority to rule by anarchy.

Ans: *c*

43. An anarchic system means that states have
- a. international authorities to settle disputes.
  - b. broken away from the world government created after World War I.
  - c. no overarching authority to make rules, settle disputes, and provide protection.
  - d. autonomy, but report to sovereign organizations like the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, and International Criminal Court.

Ans: *c*

44. In 2006, the World Trade Organization (WTO) ruled in favor of a U.S. allegation that the European Union (EU) was violating trade rules. Such procedures by IGOs provide evidence for the
- a. anarchical nature of the international system.
  - b. increasingly horizontal authority structure.
  - c. increase of sovereignty.
  - d. decline of sovereignty.

Ans: *d*

45. By-products of fundamental attribution error include a
- a. tendency to perceive opponents as more threatening than they are.
  - b. tendency to perceive the behavior of others as more planned and coordinated than ours.
  - c. difficulty in understanding others' perceptions.
  - d. All the above are correct.

Ans: *a*

46. Because of economic interdependence
- a. countries no longer need to trade.
  - b. weak countries are becoming dependent on strong countries.
  - c. even strong countries are dependent upon trade.
  - d. the frequency of international interactions is decreasing.

Ans: *c*

47. Increased interdependence has been advanced by all of the following *except*.
- a. financial interactions.
  - b. modern telecommunications.
  - c. increased foreign travel.
  - d. increased international conflict.

Ans: *d*

48. \_\_\_\_\_ would *not* be a pole in an international system?

- a. A single powerful state

- b. An alliance of states
- c. A global or regional IGO
- d. Two powerful and competitive countries

Ans: *d*

49. How many poles would be present if a world government governed the international system?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four or more

Ans: *a*

50. Cold war hostility between the USSR and the United States is an example of a

- a. unipolar system.
- b. bipolar system.
- c. tripolar system.
- d. multipolar system.

Ans: *b*

51. Some scholars believe that the number of power poles in existence at any one time

- a. does not significantly affect the international system.
- b. helps determine how the market is likely to act.
- c. helps determine how countries are likely to act.
- d. helps predict environmental policy.

Ans: *c*

52. Some scholars believe that a unipolar system will be peaceful only if

- a. the hegemonic power acts like a hegemonic power.
- b. all countries disarm.
- c. a policy of free trade exists.
- d. a policy of fair trade exists

Ans: *a*

53. The rules of the game in a unipolar system suggest

- a. that lesser powers never try to escape dominance.
- b. that lesser powers try to escape dominance.
- c. the greater power may gradually attempt to lessen or eliminate the autonomy of the lesser powers.
- d. b and c are correct.

Ans: *d*

54. The power and influence of individuals in world politics is the worldview and \_\_\_\_\_ of influential leaders.

- a. position

- b. operational code
- c. strategy
- d. All the above are correct.

Ans: *b*

55. \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the characteristics of states and how they make foreign policy choices and implement them.

- a. State-level analysis
- b. Individual-level analysis
- c. System-level analysis.
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *a*

56. If the United States were to impose tariff hikes and other sanctions on Beijing, both the Chinese and the U.S. economy would be damaged. This economic reality provides an example of

- a. a two-level game.
- b. norms.
- c. state analysis.
- d. interdependence.

Ans: *d*

57. At the systemic level, considerations of powerful actors in the system, as well as \_\_\_\_\_ heavily influence the practice of global politics at any point in time.

- a. rituals and functions.
- b. context and personality.
- c. dominant norms and ideas.
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *c*

58. A \_\_\_\_\_ describes a single country with complete global hegemony or preponderant power.

- a. unipolar system
- b. bipolar system
- c. polar system
- d. None of the above is correct.

Ans: *a*

59. Norms exert \_\_\_\_\_ in the international system.

- a. little power
- b. variable power
- c. significant constraint on state behavior
- d. a universally accepted set of rules

Ans: *c*

60. \_\_\_\_\_ likely kept the United States from using nuclear weapons in Iraq?

- a. Norms
- b. Groupthink
- c. Biopolitics
- d. Ethology

Ans: *a*

### True/False Questions

61. A stereotype is a type of heuristic device.

Ans: *T*

62. Territorial disputes between neighboring countries are a common cause of war.

Ans: *T*

63. Women and men differ in their attitudes toward the use of military force.

Ans: *T*

64. There is a possibility that some differences in political behavior are related to gender.

Ans: *T*

65. The worst combination of personality types for a leader is passive-negative.

Ans: *F*

66. Domestic factors cannot, by definition, play a role in determining the shape of the international system.

Ans: *F*

67. State-level analysis is mostly concerned with how the international system affects states.

Ans: *F*

68. Authoritarian governments are more likely to control foreign policy from within a small group of people.

Ans: *T*

69. The international system would best be characterized as having a “horizontal authority structure.”

Ans: *T*

70. Public opinion can act as a constraint on the policy-making power of the chief executive.

Ans: *T*

71. A system-level analyst would argue that a system operates with a degree of regularity based on structural characteristics.

Ans: *T*  
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72. The current system can be described as a state-centric system.  
Ans: *T*

73. The United States is heavily dependent on other countries for sources of products that it needs and as markets for products that it sells.  
Ans: *T*

74. Bipolar systems are characterized by acute hostility between poles.  
Ans: *T*

75. Values and norms are becoming less important to international conduct and are growing more disparate.  
Ans: *F*

### Short Answer Questions

76. List the three levels of analysis.  
Ans: *Individual-level, state-level, and system-level*

77. List three ways of coping with cognitive limits.  
Ans: *Seeking cognitive consistency; relying on wishful thinking; using heuristic devices*

78. Name two ways in which gender might affect international relations.  
Ans: *Gender opinion gap, female leaders and fewer incidents of conflict*

79. Name two presidents of the U.S. who were active-negative personalities.  
Ans: *Richard M. Nixon; Lyndon B. Johnson*

80. List some tendencies of active-negative personalities.  
Ans: *Symptoms of delusion; striking out at enemies; bunker mentalities*

81. Name the five basic personal characteristics that can influence individual decision makers.  
Ans: *Personality, physical and mental health, ego and ambition, political history and personal experiences, and perceptions*

82. What are the main foci for state-level analysts?  
Ans: *State-level analysts emphasize national states and their internal processes as the primary determinants of world affairs; they emphasize the characteristics of states and how they make foreign policy choices and implement them.*

83. List characteristics of a rogue state.

- Ans: *Governed by authoritarian rule; restricts human rights; sponsors or condones terrorism; seeks to obtain or promote the spread of weapons of mass destruction.*
84. List two reasons why President Bush received overwhelming support to fight terrorism
- Ans: *The nation was faced with a crisis situation; the rally effect led to increased public support; the legislature displayed a unified front.*
85. Outline the differences in foreign policy decision making between authoritarian and democratic governments.
- Ans: *In authoritarian states foreign policy is centered in a narrow segment of the government. Democracies have more inputs for many aspects of society, (legislatures, interest groups and bureaucracies.)*
86. Name three of the system level characteristics that determine how systems operate.
- Ans: *Power relationships, economic realities, norms, and structural characteristics*
87. Define the difference between a vertical authority structure and a horizontal authority structure. Provide an example of each.
- Ans: *Vertical: subordinate units are substantially regulated by higher levels of authority (e.g. the classroom). Horizontal: a system with only a few or no higher authorities and power is fragmented (e.g. the international system).*
88. Why is the international system considered a state-centric system?
- Ans: *The international system has a horizontal authority structure based on the sovereignty of states. No overarching authority exists above the states.*
89. Define what is meant by “power pole.” List two types of actors that can be power poles.
- Ans: *An actor that has considerable strength in the international system and plays a role in determining the rules and operation of the system. Types include 1) a single country or empire, 2) an alliance, 3) a global IGO, and 4) a regional IGO.*
90. Name two economic realities that help shape the behavior of the international system, and provide an example of how each has affected international politics.
- Ans: *Level of economic interdependence (U.S. policy toward China); where natural resources are produced and consumed (United States and others acting to protect Kuwait’s oil supplies).*

### Essay Questions

91. Explain what is meant by the individual level of analysis in world politics. What international phenomena does this level help us to understand? Include examples of circumstances or events that are most appropriately addressed at the individual

level.

Ans: *The answer should focus on distinguishing the individual level of analysis, mentioning all three approaches discussed in the text. It should also discuss the utility of the individual level when state- or system-level analysis cannot help explain the behavior.*

92. What are heuristic devices and why are they used? In your answer be sure to give examples of such devices as they are used in politics today.

Ans: *Heuristic devices are one tool that humans use to deal with their cognitive limitations. More specifically, these are mental shortcuts that help us make decisions more easily by allowing us to skip the effort of gathering considerable information and analyzing it thoroughly. Two examples of heuristics devices are stereotypes and analogies. Since September 11, 2001, Islam has been stereotypically (and inaccurately) linked to terrorism. We have also heard recent analogies analyzing the war in Iraq as another Vietnam. Students may mention the Munich analogy from the textbook.*

93. Discuss whether President George W. Bush was active-positive or positive-passive.

Ans: *One assessment is an active-positive personality who like the job, showed energy, and focused on issues; the other assessment is positive-passive who showed energy, like the job, but delegated authority to members of his administration*

94. Describe the characteristics of individual leaders that can influence their behavior and decisions.

Ans: *The answer should discuss personality, physical and mental health, ego and ambition, sense of political history and personal experiences, and perceptions. A strong answer will provide illustrations based on actual leaders.*

95. Discuss the nature of state-level analysis.

Ans: *The answer should emphasize the primacy of the state and the role of its subnational actors. It also should describe the influence of regime type, domestic factors, gender, and the type of situation and issue.*

96. How does a country's political culture influence the foreign policy decisions of that state?

Ans: *Each country's foreign policy tends to reflect its political culture. This concept represents a society's widely held, traditional values that reflect a national historical experience and national belief system. Leaders tend to formulate policies that are compatible with their society's political culture because the leaders share many or all of those values. Even if they do not share a particular value, leaders want to avoid the backlash that adopting policies counter to the political culture might cause. To analyze any country's political culture, you would look into such things as how a people feel about themselves and their country, how they view others, what role they think their country should play in the world, and what they see as moral behavior.*

97. Describe how the type of issue area determine the constrains faced by political executives

*Ans: The answer should argue that some issues draw very little public attention and have few interest groups that would be concerned with the policy. Thus, when no domestic actors are concerned with the policy a leader has greater ability to shape a policy. A good answer will include references to intermestic policies and will give examples.*

98. Describe the nature of system-level analysis. In your answer, compare system-level analysis with other levels of analysis, including a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of examining international political phenomena from the system level.

*Ans: The answer should discuss a system as a set of interacting parts and should describe the important components of systems, such as actors and power distribution. Advantages of system-level analysis include prediction and the “big picture” viewpoint, but often with the loss of detail and insight that comes from individual- and state-levels of analysis.*

99. Discuss the position of the United States as the hegemonic power in a unipolar system. Does this system provide stability or instability?

*Ans: A good answer will describe the hegemonic position and address both sides of the debate, citing reasons that the unipolar system may lead to more violence or will have consequent positive effects.*

100. Why are norms an important feature of the international system? Do they remain constant over time?

*Ans: Norms are standards and/or values that help to define moral, ethical, and socially appropriate behavior in a given society. They are the unwritten rules of human interaction at all levels, personally, nationally, and even globally, and they often are backed by international treaties and conventions, and such internationally backed norms become important in anarchic systems. In this sense, norms help to create some degree of predictability in the system. Norms, however, are not static and can change. Many non-Western countries, for instance, are challenging some of the current norms of the system, most of which are rooted in Western culture. Some currently challenged concepts, for example, include the “Western” notion of democracy and human rights.*