

CHAPTER 3 Global Actors: States and Other Players on the World Stage

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. "We-feelings" develop more easily
 - a. as the nation-state promotes patriotic policies.
 - b. with increase of communication flows.
 - c. as people recognize common racial origins.
 - d. as legal norms develop promoting shared identity.

ANS: B REF: 44

2. A nation is defined as
 - a. a political structure with defined geographic borders.
 - b. a homogenous group of people.
 - c. a people who feel themselves part of some larger identity group.
 - d. a legal entity consisting of a government.

ANS: C REF: 44

3. Nationalism refers to the complex set of psychological, cultural, and social forces that
 - a. are concentrated entirely in the less developed countries.
 - b. drive the formation of a nation.
 - c. are clear evidence of the breakdown of nation-states.
 - d. have been declining over recent years.

ANS: B REF: 44

4. Many scholars date the modern nation-state from the
 - a. early 1300s.
 - b. signing of the Declaration of Independence.
 - c. Treaty of Westphalia.
 - d. end of World War II.

ANS: C REF: 44

5. The dominant process reflecting nationalism through the period ending with World War II, and reemerging in the past decade is driven by the
 - a. desire of several national groups to coalesce into a larger political unit.
 - b. desire of national groups to separate from larger entities and form their own states.
 - c. drawing of artificial boundaries separating states from each other.
 - d. continued existence of dominant empires in the contemporary world.

ANS: B REF: 45

6. In 1945 there were _____ members in the United Nations; now there are _____.
 - a. 38; 200
 - b. 44; 198
 - c. 22; 216
 - d. 51; 192

ANS: D REF: 47

7. During the feudal era in Europe,
 - a. various levels and ranks of nobility resulted in a system where authority was hierarchical.
 - b. the bipolar system was obviously in place.

- c. the Holy Roman Emperor (or pope) had little impact on governments.
- d. the balance-of-power system was evident.

ANS: A REF: 47

8. Large-scale political organizations have existed for
- a. almost 400 years.
 - b. 7,000 years.
 - c. 200 years.
 - d. since the beginning of time.

ANS: B REF: 47

9. European bureaucracies were a result of
- a. sophisticated technologies that required administration.
 - b. the administrative need required to raise and support armies.
 - c. the realization that politicians cannot make rational decisions in the national interest.
 - d. the emergence of a money economy.

ANS: B REF: 48

10. Martin Luther is an important figure in the development of the modern state system because
- a. he called for desegregation of races.
 - b. challenged the spiritual authority of the pope and the Church in Rome.
 - c. he developed Lutheranism as the guiding principle for state policymaking.
 - d. he wrote the Treaty of Westphalia.

ANS: B REF: 49

11. A state is a legal entity that consists of a
- a. government that manages the affairs of a population in a given territory.
 - b. comprehensive bureaucracy and a detailed list of laws.
 - c. nobles and vassals arrayed against a series of enemies.
 - d. group of people who feel themselves part of some larger identity group.

ANS: A REF: 51

12. The state is an entity having the special legal status of
- a. a freely elected government.
 - b. predetermined foreign policy.
 - c. sovereignty.
 - d. an elite-led military.

ANS: C REF: 51

13. Internal sovereignty means
- a. a democratically elected government and a just legal order.
 - b. supremacy over all authorities within that territory and population.
 - c. independence of outside influence.
 - d. a military force capable of defending the nation from foreign forces.

ANS: B REF: 51

14. External sovereignty means
- a. a democratically elected government and a just legal order.
 - b. supremacy over all authorities within that territory and population.
 - c. independence of outside authorities.
 - d. a military force capable of defending the nation from foreign forces.

ANS: C REF: 51

15. The central principle of the Peace of Westphalia was that the
- ruler of a given territory could determine the religion of that territory.
 - people of a given territory could elect their own ruler.
 - world system was based on competing classes.
 - role of local judges should be constantly questioned.

ANS: A REF: 51

16. A major distinguishing feature of the Westphalian state system from other systems at the time is
- loyalty to local authorities within the territory.
 - loyalty to one king or prince in the territory.
 - common race and religion as key elements of the state.
 - constitutions to guide state behavior.

ANS: B REF: 51

17. The state is the only actor with the legal monopoly to
- tax.
 - provide security.
 - use force.
 - colonize.

ANS: C REF: 52

18. The state is the only form of international actor that controls
- territory.
 - ethnicity.
 - bureaucracy.
 - the environment.

ANS: A REF: 52

19. The anarchic system of states recognized by the Peace of Westphalia
- remains unscathed, without challenge, to this day.
 - has been challenged by the notion of popular sovereignty.
 - ignored the principle of dynastic succession.
 - None of the above is true.

ANS: B REF: 53

20. As the most powerful nation-states of their time, these two nation-states were responsible for playing a key role in maintaining the balance of power after the Congress of Vienna in 1815.
- Great Britain and Russia
 - Great Britain and France
 - France and Austria-Hungary
 - Germany and the United States

ANS: A REF: 53

21. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna was like the Peace of Westphalia in that it
- was convened at the behest of the Holy Roman Emperor.
 - avored republicanism over dynastic succession.
 - tried to take into account the appeal of the technological growth.
 - learned from the failure of the old system and tried to revise it.

ANS: D REF: 53–54

22. The Concert of Europe was
- a festival marking the establishment of the modern nation-state system.
 - an arrangement among great powers to meet periodically to resolve emerging conflicts.
 - a treaty bringing Britain and Russia together in an alliance.

d. an agreement between small states to balance the power of larger states.

ANS: B REF: 54

23. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870

- a. resulted in Germany's defeat.
- b. transferred the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to France.
- c. resulted in France's defeat.
- d. capped the unification of German as the most powerful state on the European continent.

ANS: D REF: 54

24. U.S. failure to join the League of Nations resulted from

- a. German unwillingness to allow American occupation following WWI.
- b. French animosity toward America.
- c. refusal of the U.S. Senate to support American involvement in the forum.
- d. Woodrow Wilson's stubborn refusal to involve America in Europe.

ANS: C REF: 55

25. The Treaty of _____officially ended WWI.

- a. Westphalia
- b. Dayton
- c. Versailles
- d. Rome

ANS: C REF: 55

26. Woodrow Wilson's notion of collective security, embedded in the League of Nations, required that

- a. all members would agree to jointly oppose a threat to the security of any of them.
- b. most members would agree to counteract any major security threats.
- c. the Security Council regularly discuss threatening countries.
- d. the concept self-determination be ignored.

ANS: A REF: 55

27. The members of an intergovernmental organization are

- a. nations.
- b. governments at all levels.
- c. states.
- d. state and nonstate actors.

ANS: C REF: 57

28. An example of a general purpose intergovernmental organization is the

- a. International Statistical Institute.
- b. World Health Organization.
- c. Organization of African Unity.
- d. National Center for Atmospheric Research.

ANS: C REF: 58

29. An example of a functional intergovernmental organization is the

- a. World Health Organization (WHO).
- b. UN.
- c. Organization of American States.
- d. International Red Cross.

ANS: A REF: 59

30. An example of a supranational intergovernmental organization is the

- a. UN.
- c. International Monetary Fund.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.