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

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

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<th>1) ___________ is counteracting the hegemonic power.</th>
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<td>B) ideology</td>
<td>2) The ___________ resulted in the lessening of European involvement in the Americas.</td>
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<td>C) bipolar</td>
<td>3) The ___________ set the rules for an orderly expansion of the European Union.</td>
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<td>D) public goods</td>
<td>4) The ability to realize the rules, principles, procedures, and practices that guide the behavior of members of the global community is known as ___________.</td>
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<td>E) Otto Von Bismarck</td>
<td>5) The ___________ is the disparity between the global ambitions of countries and their resources that used to fulfill these ambitions.</td>
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<td>F) unipolar</td>
<td>6) The ___________ is the factor that pushes Europe ahead of other empires.</td>
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<td>G) Antonio Gramsci</td>
<td>7) ___________ was the term used for Soviet reforms that aimed at fostering openness, political freedom, and truthfulness.</td>
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<td>H) Glasnost</td>
<td>8) An international system with two dominant states is termed as being ___________.</td>
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<td>I) hubris</td>
<td>9) ___________ were cities governed by the merchants who inhabited them.</td>
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<td>J) perestroika</td>
<td>10) The ___________ was created in order to prevent one country from gaining enough power to dominate other countries in the region.</td>
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<td>K) situational leadership</td>
<td>11) The capacity to change potential power into realized power is known by the process of ___________.</td>
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L) institutional leadership 12) _____________ are also known as collective benefits.

M) asymmetrical warfare 13) The concept of hegemony was developed by __________.

N) cultivation of invention 14) Dangerous or excessive pride is known as __________.

O) Concert of Europe 15) A set of beliefs and principles is known as a(n) __________.

P) power conversion

Q) communes

R) Monroe Doctrine

S) Lippmann Gap

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.