**Instructor’s Manual /**

**Test Bank**

*to accompany*

**Russell Bova’s**

**How the World Works:**

**A Brief Survey of International Relations**

***Second Edition***

**Prepared by:**

Sara Jane Chehab

*University of Delaware*

**Longman**

New York Boston San Francisco

London Toronto Sydney Tokyo Singapore Madrid

Mexico City Munich Paris Cape Town Hong Kong Montreal

*Instructor’s Manual/ Test Bank* to accompany Bova’s *How the World Works: A Brief Survey of International Relations, Second Edition*

Copyright © 2010 Pearson Education, Inc.

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Instructors may reproduce portions of this book for classroom use only. All other reproductions are strictly prohibited without prior permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles
and reviews.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10——11 10 09 08

Longman

is an imprint of

ISBN: 0205083307

www.pearsonhighered.com

**Table of Contents**

Chapter 1: Realism and Its Critics: How Do Scholars Think about World Politics? . . . . . . .. . 1

Chapter 2: Historical Perspectives: Does Change Trump Continuity in World Politics?. . . . 15

Chapter 3: Foreign Policy Analysis: What Explains State Behavior?. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30

Chapter 4: War and Violence in World Politics: Is War Still the Continuation of Policy? . . . 44

Chapter 5: International Law and Organization: Can Law and Order Replace Anarchy?. . . 57

Chapter 6: The Human Rights Revolution: Do Human Rights Norms Limit Sovereignty? .. 70

Chapter 7: The Global Economy: Does Globalization Lead to Peace and Prosperity?. . . . .. . 83

Chapter 8: Transnational Challenges: Is the State System Obsolete?............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97

Chapter 9: Global Futures: What Will be the Shape of the Twenty-First Century? . . . . . . . 110

**CHAPTER 1: Realism and its Critics:**

**How Do Scholars Think about World Politics?**

**Learning Objectives**

After reading this chapter, students should be able to:

* Understand how paradigms explain world politics
* Compare and contrast classical realism and neo-realism
* Understand the concepts of anarchy, sovereignty, self help, balance of power, national interests, power vs. ethics and justice in the realist paradigm
* Define liberalism and its three subtypes of liberal institutionalism, liberal commercialism and liberal internationalism
* Understand the core tenets of constructivism
* Define the feminist paradigm in international relations
* Understand how neo-Marxism views world politics
* compare and contrast realism, liberal, constructivism, feminism, and neo-Marxism

**Chapter Summary**

The chapter discusses the utility of grand paradaigms in understanding how the world works. The central goal is to show students that there are competing perspectives to explain international relations. The first of these parafigms is realism. The chapter compares classical realism (human nature realism) and neo-realism (structural realism) and offers an extended discussion of the latter. The core neo-realist assumptions of international anarchy, state sovereignty, states as rational unitary actors, self-help, the security dilemma, war, balance of power, and power are discussed in great detail. Then, the chapter discusses liberalism and its three subtypes: liberal institutionalism, liberal commercialism, and liberal internationalism. A discussion of constructivism follows with an emphasis on points of agreement with and divergence from both realism and liberalism. Finally, the chapter examines the feminist and neo-Marxist paradigms of international relations and concludes with a summary and comparsion of the four frameworks..

**Lecture Outline**

I. Studying International Relations and World Politics:

A). Using International Relations versus World Politics

B). IR is different from journalism:

 1). Journalists: Describe & analyze

 2). Scholars: Look for generalizations, patterns, and causality to create theories

C). The debate over positivist science

D) The debate over methods

D) The inter-paradigm debate:

 1). Defining paradigms as a broad framework for theory development

2). Characteristics and simplicity

 3). Ideal types

II. The Realist Paradigm

 A). Realism

 1). Pursuit of power

 2). Competition

 3). Military/material capabilities

 4). Violence

 B). Human nature realists or classical realists

 C). Structural realists or neo-realists

 1). Anarchy

 2). Sovereignty

 3). Rational unitary actors

 4). Self help

 5). Security dilemma

 6). War is inevitable

 7). Balance of power

 a). Balancing versus bandwagoning

 8). Power triumphs justice

 a). Thucydides and the Melian dialogue

 9). Politics and ethics

 10). Cooperation and change

III. Liberalism

 A). Idealism versus realism

 B). Liberalism

 1). Cooperation is possible

 2). Absolute gains versus relative gains

 3). Confidence building measures

 C). Kant’s Perpetual Peace

 2). Federation of free states

 2). Commerce

 3). Republicanism

 D). Liberal Institutionalism

 1). International institutions mitigate realist anarchy

 2). International Organizations

 E). Liberal Commercialism

 1). “Spirit of commerce”

 2). Capitalist peace

 3). Economic globalization

 F). Liberal Internationalism

 1). “Republicanism”

 2). Expanding democracies around the world

 3). Democratic Peace Theory

 G). The Kantian Triangle

 1). Security dilemma replaced with “virtuous circle”

IV. Constructivism

 A). The “Constructivist turn” after the Cold War

 B). Constructivist tenets:

 1). Structure is not all determining

 a). Anarchy is what states make of it

 b). Role of human agency

 2). Norms and ideas

 3). Individuals and non-state actors

V. Feminism

 A) Feminist arguments:

1). Men dominate the conduct and study of world politics

2). Women with political authority would change the conduct of international relations

3). Realism as a gendered perspective

 a). IR theorists and gender

4) Foreign policy-making as a male perspective

 5) Feminism and other theories of IR

VI. Neo-Marxism

 A). Rise of communism in 20th century

 B). Shares many assumptions with realism

 1). Structural determinism

 2). Pessimism

 C). Diverges from realism

 1). national interests (realism) versus economic interests (neo-Marxism)

 2). Economics drives politics, not the other way around

**Key Terms**

* Absolute gains
* Anarchy
* Balance of Power
* Balance of Threat
* Balancing
* Bandwagoning
* Capitalism
* Class interests
* Cold War
* Constructivism
* Democratic Peace Theory
* Feminism
* Foreign Policy
* Gender
* Globalization
* Ideal type
* International Organizations (IO)
* International Relations
* Interdependence
* Journalism
* Kantian Triangle
* Liberalism
* Neo-Conservatism
* Neo-Marxism
* Non Governmental Organization (NGO)
* Non-state actors
* Norms
* Paradigm
* Peace of Westphalia
* Political movement
* Power
* Realism
* Relative gains
* Security dilemma
* Self help
* Social science
* Structure
* Sovereignty
* State of nature
* Theory
* Transnational Advocacy Networks (TAN)
* World politics

**Connecting to the Text**

**Using “Theory and Practice”**

Theory and Practice

1.1 Youth Gangs: Theory and Practice

* + Divide the class into small working groups. First, ask each group to generate a list of characteristics that represent the behavior of street gangs. Secondly, ask the group to make comparisons between the characteristics of street gangs to what they recently learned about the realist perception of the international system.

**Connecting to the Sources**

**The below articles are found in Bova, *Readings on How the World Works***

John J. Mearsheimer, “The Tragedy of Great Power Politics”

*In his book, Mearsheimer articulates that the competition among states to become the system’s hegemon is transhistorical.*

* What reasons does Mearsheimer provide for his pessimistic outlook regarding the possibility of sustained world peace?
* How does Mearsheimer characterize the differences between offensive and defensive realism?

Bruce Russett and John Oneal, “International Systems: Vicious Circles and Virtuous Circles”

*The authors argue that the competition for power can be overcome through cooperation and a sustained peace among states is possible.*

* According to Russett and Oneal, what predictions about the nature of world politics do realists get wrong?

Alexander Wendt, “Constructing International Politics”

*Wendt tells us that the character of international politics depends on the perceptions states have of one another. If states are suspicious of other states, then we should expect realist outcomes. However, if states trust each other, then we should expect liberal outcomes.*

* How does Wendt challenge the theoretical assumptions made by realism and liberalism?

J. Ann Tickner, “Searching for the Princess?”

*Tickner provides a succinct summary of the feminist perspective in this article.*

• What are arguments does Tickner provide to advocate for the inclusion of women in the

 conduct and study of international relations?

**Connecting to the Web**

**The below resources are available at** [**www.MyPoliSciKit.com**](http://www.MyPoliSciKit.com)

* *Simulation:* Complete and submit answers to the review questions for:
	+ Why Study International Relations.
* *Videos.* Watch and submit answers to the review questions for one of the following:
	+ Al Qaeda and the Taliban in Pakistan
	+ Nuclear Disarmament Under the INF Treaty
	+ Chamberlain’s Appeasement.
* *Mapping Exercises:* Review your knowledge of the world’s geography in this online quiz.
* *Practice Test:* Check your comprehension of the concepts presented in the text by taking the practice test for Chapter 1. The online flashcards can also be used to test your vocabulary.
* *Current Events Quiz:* Complete this week’s current events quiz to test your knowledge of major international events.

**Assessment**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A situation where one state makes its neighbors less secure through pursuit of its own security is known as:
	1. Pursuit of power.
	2. Bandwagoning.
	3. State of nature.
	4. Security dilemma.
	5. Realism

Answer: d; Page: 12; Skill level: Understanding

1. According to liberals, what can peace and cooperation in the international system bring to individual states?
	1. Relative gains
	2. Absolute gains
	3. Balancing gains
	4. A and B
	5. B and C

Answer: b; Page: 19; Skill level: Understanding

1. Which of the following international relations paradigms gained its popularity at the end of the Cold War?
	1. Realism
	2. Constructivism
	3. Liberalism
	4. Neo-Marxism
	5. Feminism

Answer: b; Page: 24; Skill level: Understanding

1. Wendt and constructivists disagree with realists on which of the following points?
	1. States wish to survive
	2. In many cases, states seek power in international relations
	3. Anarchy is unavoidable
	4. States are important players in contemporary international relations
	5. All of the above

Answer: c; Page: 24 ; Skill level: Analysis

1. Which paradigm most likely agrees with the statement “might makes right”?
	1. Constructivism
	2. Liberalism
	3. Feminism
	4. Neo-Marxism
	5. Realism

Answer: e; Page: 15-16; Skill level: Application

1. According to constructivists, what two forces shape the system in which states operate?
	1. State power and human beings
	2. Structure and human beings
	3. State power and desire to survive
	4. The logic of anarchy and norms
	5. Military force and bandwagoning

Answer: b; Page 24: ; Skill level: Understanding

1. Which of the following are tenets of liberalism?
	1. Democracies tend to act differently than non-democracies
	2. Economic calculations matter greatly in determining state action
	3. Mutually beneficial cooperation is possible
	4. International organizations promote cooperation and law
	5. All of the above

Answer: e; Page: 19-22 ; Skill level: Understanding

1. What is anarchy according to realists?

	1. A situation where one state makes all the rules
	2. Absence of world government
	3. A goal of international politics
	4. A situation where a group of states make all the rules
	5. Anarchy is whatever states want it to be

Answer: b; Page: 9 ; Skill level: Analysis

1. Feminists claim that having more women in power would:
	1. Make international relations more peaceful.
	2. Not have a significant impact on political conduct.
	3. Make international relations more interesting.
	4. Make international relations more just.
	5. Make states’ foreign policies less liberal

Answer a; Page: 29; Skill level: Understanding

1. What is the main problem critique that feminist scholars have with international relations?
	1. Women still do not have the right to vote in most parts of the world
	2. Scholars pay too much attention to the study of international relations at the expense of other, more important fields, such as economics.
	3. Men dominate the conduct and study of international relations
	4. Anarchy is what states make out of it
	5. Feminist scholars don’t have any problem with international relations

Answer: c; Page: 27-28 ; Skill level: Understanding

1. According to realists, order in international relations can be achieved through:
	1. Bandwagoning.
	2. Joining international organizations.
	3. Class struggle.
	4. Balance of power.
	5. Cooperation

Answer: d; Page: 14; Skill level: Understanding

1. According to constructivists, which of the following has an unavoidable impact on the behavior of states?
	1. Material resources
	2. Shared knowledge
	3. Ideas
	4. Norms
	5. All of the above

Answer: e; Page: 25 ; Skill level: Understanding

1. According to realists, which one of the following is NOT a feature of the “structure of the international system”?
	1. Absence of central authority
	2. Possibility of threat presented by other states
	3. Norms of behavior
	4. Uncertainty of other states’ intentions
	5. Balance of power

Answer: c; Page: 9-15 ; Skill level: Understanding

1. According to liberals, what steps can be taken to promote peace and cooperation?
	1. Promote economic interdependence
	2. Promote a republican form of government
	3. Pursue hegemony
	4. A and B
	5. A and C

Answer: d; Page: 21-23 ; Skill level: Analysis

1. Which of the following scholars is associated with liberalism?
	1. Immanuel Kant
	2. Alexander Wendt
	3. John Mearsheimer
	4. Thomas Hobbes
	5. Stephen Walt

Answer: a; Page: 21; Skill level: Understanding

1. Which of the following statements is a tenet of the democratic peace theory?
	1. Democratic peace is possible if democracies integrate militarily
	2. Democracies typically do not fight other democracies
	3. Democracies are militarily stronger than non-democracies
	4. Democracies will stop fighting when non-democracies cease to exist
	5. Democracy will be spread to the entire world eventually

Answer: b; Page: 22; Skill level: Understanding

1. What is the main lesson from the “Melian dialogue”?
	1. Justice can prevail only through struggle
	2. Alliances are not durable
	3. Survival depends on power
	4. World politics is primarily about good and evil
	5. Justice and honor always prevail in world politics

Answer: c; Page: 16 ; Skill level: Understanding

1. What do constructivists believe about state interests?

	1. They are externally determined and constant
	2. They are socially constructed
	3. They do not matter
	4. They are determined based on state military and economic power
	5. They do not take women into account

Answer: b; Page: 24; Skill level: Understanding

1. Which important event encouraged many scientists to become more skeptical of realism?

	1. The end of the American Civil War
	2. The end of World War II
	3. The end of the Cold War
	4. The Holocaust
	5. The terrorist attacks of 9/11

Answer: c; Page: 24; Skill level: Analysis

1. With which of the following statements are liberals most likely to agree?

	1. There are good and bad states
	2. The goal of politics is the pursuit of power
	3. The goal of politics is the creation of a balance of power
	4. We need to question the foundational myths of international relations
	5. Realism captures most of the reality about world politics

Answer: a; Page: 22; Skill level: Understanding

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true about neo-Marxism?

	1. It shares several assumptions with realism
	2. It is a structural theory
	3. It believes that economic conflict drives world politics
	4. It has gained popularity since the end of the Cold War
	5. It is inspired by German philosopher Karl Marx

Answer: d; Page: 31-33; Skill level: Understanding

1. What is the balance of power model?
	1. A system where the power of one state or alliance is balanced by another state or alliance
	2. An instance when there is a similar number of liberal and illiberal states in the international system
	3. A system where there is a similar number of male and female representatives in government
	4. A system where there is no serious conflict between different class interests
	5. A system where realist, liberal, and constructivist explanations of world politics balance out

Answer: a; Page: 14 ; Skill level: Analysis

1. What has led to an increasing interconnectedness among people of the world in recent decades?
	1. Growth of the world population
	2. Increases in wealth
	3. Benevolent dominance of the United States
	4. Developments in technology and telecommunications
	5. Spread of democracy and human rights

Answer: d; Page: 4; Skill level: Understanding

1. What is an ideal type?
	1. A world with a perfect balance of power
	2. A paradigm stated in its purest and most exaggerated form
	3. A world without wars and conflicts
	4. None of the above
	5. All of the above

Answer: b; Page: 8; Skill level: Understanding

1. Which of the following variables do neo-Marxists emphasize in their explanations of world politics?
	1. Class interests
	2. Pursuit of national interest
	3. Ideas and norms
	4. Actions of international organizations
	5. Peace and cooperation

Answer: a; Page: 32; Skill level: Understanding

1. In many aspects, what is the current dominant paradigm in the study of International Relations?
	1. Realism
	2. Liberalism
	3. Constructivism
	4. Feminism
	5. None of the above

Answer: a; Page: 8; Skill level: Understanding

1. What is the balance of threat theory?
	1. A system where the power of one state or alliance will be balanced by another state or alliance
	2. A system where a state’s perception of its neighbors’ intentions towards it is important
	3. A system where a terrorist threat should be balanced by another terrorist threat or by military response
	4. A system where economic interests prevail over terrorism and military force
	5. The balance of threat theory does not exist. The correct system is “Balance of Power”

Answer: b; Page: 25; Skill level: Understanding

1. The Kantian triangle is:
	1. The idea that peace and cooperation among states are perpetual
	2. The idea that liberal institutionalism, liberal commercialism and liberal internationalism are all beneficial towards achieving peace
	3. The idea that international organizations, trade and economic interdependence, and the spread of democracy are all beneficial towards achieving peace
	4. A and B
	5. B and C

Answer: e; Page: 23; Skill level: Understanding

1. Promoting democracy through the use of military force is a characteristic of:
	1. Realists
	2. Neo-realists
	3. Conservatives
	4. Neo-conservatives
	5. Liberals

Answer: d; Page: 23; Skill level: Understanding

1. What was Great Britain considered in the nineteenth century?
	1. The Great Island
	2. The Great Colonizer
	3. The Great Balancer
	4. The Great European
	5. The Great Kingdom

Answer: c; Page: 15; Skill level: Understanding

**True/False Questions**

1. There are very few influential women international relations scholars. (T; p. 28; Understanding)
2. For realists, anarchy is what a state makes out of it. (F; p. 9; Understanding)
3. Paradigms simplify the reality and in their explanations reduce the complexity of the world. (T; p. 8; Understanding)
4. According to constructivists, norms are rules of behavior imposed by the strongest state in the system. (F; p. 25; Understanding)
5. In self-help systems, power and self interest determine state behavior. (T; p: 11; Understanding)
6. Realists believe that cooperation can be achieved if states create international institutions. (F; p. 21; Understanding)
7. Constructivists agree with realists that power-seeking, self-help, and war are contemporary facts of international life (T; p. 24; Application)
8. Feminists think that most states have overly militaristic approaches to foreign relations. (T; p. 28-29; Application)
9. Neo-Marxism has increased in popularity since the end of the Cold War. (F; p. 32; Understanding)
10. Vicious circles of war and mistrust can be replaced by virtuous circles of mutual interests and cooperation through punitive military operations against aggressors. (F; p. 23; Understanding)
11. Liberals see interaction in international relations as a zero-sum game. (F; p. 19; Application)
12. Constructivists believe that due to globalization, nongovernmental organizations are the most important contemporary actors in the world politics. (F; p. 26; Application)
13. Contemporary feminist perspectives took hold in the 1950s following the end of World War II. (F; p. 27; Understanding)
14. Liberals believe that a state’s domestic differences influence its behavioral patterns. (T, p. 22; Understanding)
15. For realists, calculation about economic gains is an important variable influencing state decision-making. (F; p. 9-16; Understanding)
16. The European Union is an example of a security dilemma. (F; p. 12; Application)
17. Neo-Marxism shares a few important assumptions with realism. (T; p. 32; Understanding)
18. The 2003-Iraq war is an example of a realist approach to foreign policy (F; p. 9; Application)
19. Transnational advocacy networks are composed of state officials and nonstate actors. (F; p. 26; Understanding)
20. Feminists argue that women have less of a “realist” world view. (T; p. 28; Understanding)

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Explain why it would be hard to sell realism to American or European people.
2. Do realists think wars are inevitable?
3. Compare and contrast the realist and constructivist views on “structure”.
4. Explain why, according to liberals, economic interdependence lessens the possibility of conflict.
5. According to liberals, how do international institutions mitigate anarchy?
6. How does constructivism explain the end of the Cold War?
7. Describe the security dilemma.
8. Can women in power use as much violence as men? If so, how would feminists explain these instances?
9. Are balancing and bandwagoning different?
10. Compare human nature realists (classical realists) and structural realists (neo-realists).

**Essay Questions**

1. How does each of the major paradigms discussed in the chapter view the nature of world politics?
2. Explain how the security dilemma is replaced with the “virtuous circle” in the “Kantian Triangle”.
3. What is the constructivist critique of realism?
4. Is the world anarchical according to realists, liberals, and constructivists?
5. Describe and illustrate with examples a realist critique of constructivism’s emphasis on ideas and norms.
6. What actions and changes to the study and practice of international relations would feminist scholars suggest to ensure that the field is more gender-sensitive?
7. Which theory (realism, liberalism, constructivism, feminism, or neo-Marxism) best explains international relations and why? Provide examples in your answer.
8. Do you think the 2003 Iraq War is an example of realism, liberalism, or constructivism?
9. Why, and through what ways, do liberals believe international peace and cooperation are possible?
10. Is the fall of the former Soviet Union a classic example of ideas and norms at work? What did Mikhael Gorbachev do to signal a change in domestic policies? And finally, does this example weaken or strengthen the constructivist framework?