Take-Home Exam #1: This exam is based on readings from Chapters 1-4 in Lawson, class discussions and on-line notes through Week #4. Select the best answer for the multiple-choice questions and then provide a brief explanation or justification. Write one or two paragraphs for short answer questions. Use examples wherever possible. Tests are due in class Thursday, November 6. (50 possible points)

1. The issue of war has been the general focus of the study of International Relations for nearly a century. Throughout most of the period, the concern was with inter-state warfare and its prevention. It seems that the primary source of violent conflicts has changed significantly in the post-Cold War period from external threats to state security to internal conflicts rooted in which one of the following?
   a. geopolitical ambitions
   b. the clash of civilizations
   c. identity politics
   d. weapons of mass destruction

2. The realist theory of interstate war and its prevention emerged in the 1930s as a reaction to which one of the following?
   a. the horror of total war
   b. the ineffectiveness of constructivism
   c. the security dilemma
   d. liberal internationalism

3. Much of the theorizing about and practice of International Relations in the past century has focused on the ideal of self-determination as the basis for world order. This ideal is best understood as which one of the following?
   a. a nation for each state, and a state for each nation
   b. a world of democratic states
   c. one man, one vote
   d. fences make good neighbors

4. World War I was a watershed event in the development of approaches to the problem of war in the anarchic system of international politics. Liberalism emerged from it with credibility and serious proposals for a “new world order.” The League of Nations embodied the liberal belief that international peace and security depended on which one of the following?
   a. self-determination
   b. balance of power
   c. global governance
   d. a community of nations
5. The modern world system emerged out of the attempt by Europeans to bring an end to their deadly religious wars by promoting **minimum standards of conduct** based on **which one of the following** key principles?

   a. sovereignty  
   b. modernity  
   c. social contract  
   d. tolerance

6. **Nationalism**, “arguably one of the most powerful ideologies of the modern period,” was the result of **which of the following** pair of factors?

   a. the Enlightenment and the Renaissance  
   b. the sovereign state and self-determination  
   c. independence struggles and inter-state war  
   d. the sovereign state and the French Revolution

7. According to Lawson, “the creation of new sovereign states via decolonization effectively completed the globalization of the European state system.” Briefly explain. Why is this **ironic**?

8. Thinking through the “short Twentieth Century,” what seem to you to be the major **legacies** of **total war** and the **cold war**? Try to identify at least two legacies and explain your choices.

9. The hopes and visions of a new **liberal** and **cosmopolitan** world order emerging out of the disastrous 20th century ----a new world order operating at “the end of history”-----have been challenged by **which one of the following** “gloomier” visions of a new world “disorder”?

   a. A new “Cold War” of ethnic conflict  
   b. World War III and the war on terror  
   c. The clash of civilizations  
   d. The collapse of multi-lateral institutions

10. Briefly examine the short article by Walter Jones entitled, *Perceptions in World Politics* (PS Notes—Week #3). This is an example of a particular view of International Relations----not realism; not liberalism; but **constructivism**. Use the article to briefly summarize the constructivist view.
Bonus! Answer the following questions about international politics on your own for two points each.

1. Serbia’s claim over Kosovo or, the key characteristic of states in the international system, meaning they accept no authority as superseding their own is called?

2. The IGO created at Bretton Woods in 1944 for the purpose of providing reconstruction assistance to WWII nations and in the long run has become a major source of development assistance?

3. Communication among state officials, performed directly through face to face discussion, or indirectly through a designated intermediary is known as?

4. The policy problem faced by a state that wants to build up its military strength is that other states may perceive this build-up as a threat and in turn increase their forces resulting in the same or less security than existed at the outset.

5. Identify the descriptive term coined in the decade after WWII reflecting the rejection by newly independent states of the prevailing bi-polar perception of the international system.