

Political Science 120: Introduction to International Relations - Spring 2008

Dr. Kille - Review sheet for first midterm on Monday February 11

There will be 4 parts to the exam. **Part One** is a set of terms that should be explained. Explain 3 of the provided 4 terms in a short answer fashion, using 3 sentences at a minimum, with each answer worth 10 points each for a total value of 30 points. **Part Two** consists of 5 multiple-choice questions worth 2 points each for a total value of 10 points. **Part Three** is a set of countries to identify. Write the name of the country identified on the map in the space provided on the exam sheet. Each answer is worth 1 point for a total value of 10 points. **Part Four** consists of 1 essay question (only answer 1 out of the 2 provided) worth 50 points. Essay answers should be written in full essay format. Fragmented sentences or outlines will not be accepted.

Possible short answer terms (information in brackets indicates information seeking for short answers)

Intermestic: (definition, implications, ex.)

Columbus-World Links (discuss 3 categories provided by Alger in his article)

World Wide Wooster (provide the three areas of resources discussed, illustrating each with a specific ex.)

Treaty of Westphalia: (when, significance, concepts set out)

Sovereignty: (definition, when established, significance for int'l system, example)

Popular Sovereignty: (definition, key events, significance)

Balance of Power: (definition, assumptions, most often linked to what polar structure)

Janowski versus Mandelbaum on whether U.S. global dominance is destructive (present both sides and then provide your own opinion)

Polar structure types (will be given one from uni, bi, tri or multi; definition, provide a real world ex., rules)

“apolar” (explain concept and why Ferguson argues that could happen)

Herbert and Raub versus Rumer on whether Russia has become undemocratic and antagonistic (present both sides and then provide your own opinion)

Power: - definition: (give basic definition, characteristics and elements overview)

- characteristics (will be given 2 from dynamic, relative, situational, multi-dimensional, subjective; explain)

- elements (will be given 1 from national core, infrastructure, economic, military; detail what consists of)

Soft power: (definition, contrast with hard power, example)

Miller's 4 axes of power for analyzing China's superpower potential (list all 4 axes, explain Miller's position in relation to two of these axes)

State (definition - include all of the factors that must have to be considered a state; example)

Nation (definition, include 3 key aspects; example)

Nation-State (definition, significance, example)

Nationalism (definition, significance, example)

Patriotism (definition, significance as relates to nationalism/nation-state)

Positive aspects of nationalism (list & explain 3)

Negative aspects of nationalism (list & explain the 2 headings {lack of fit & how relate to others} and provide examples to illustrate)

Self-determination (definition, one positive aspect and one concern about, your opinion)

Xenophobia (definition - be sure to link to nationalism what problems cause)

Irredentism (definition, example)

Berlyn versus Shinko on whether a Palestinian state should be established (give the 2 sides of argument, tie to relevance of recent events, and provide your opinion)

Globalization (provide overarching definition, explain aspects in Rourke, implications for polar structure)

Non-governmental organization (definition, support with examples of activities and impact)

Transnational women's movement (definition, support with examples of goals, programs, and advances)

Barber's Jihad vs. McWorld (definition of each; attraction/problem with each; Barber possible solution?)

Huntington's Clash of Civilizations (definition of civilization, Huntington's predicted impact)

Galeota versus Legrain on whether globalization threatens cultural diversity (present both sides and then provide your own opinion)

Possible Essay Questions: (Note that information in brackets will not be provided on the exam)

1. In class it was argued that the international system can be conceived of as a global “web of connectedness.” Explain what is meant by a global web of connectedness. Drawing on the class readings, explain the range of links that exist (i.e. world political events that affect individuals, country-U.S. state links, Columbus-World links, individual international roles, and World Wide Wooster connections). Finally, has exploring the existence of these links in this course caused you to re-think your own place in international relations? Why or why not? Which of the links do you feel most closely connect to your place in international relations?
2. Sovereign states are often a core part of current international relations analysis, but this has not always been true. Define sovereignty and explain in detail how the notion of sovereignty developed from a historical perspective. In addition, define collective security and explain how collective security clashes with sovereignty. Rourke notes, “Sovereign, territorially defined states have not always existed... Therefore, they will not necessarily persist in the future. The questions are: Will they? Should they?” (p. 180). Explain the full range of “indictments” and “defenses” for the state that Rourke provides. After reviewing these arguments, how do you answer his questions of “will they? should they?” in relation to the future of states? In your answer, be sure to explicitly link your answer to the “indictment” or “defense” that convinced you, or the additional reasons that you would offer to support your argument beyond the points offered by Rourke.
3. Describe in full the alternative possible polar structures for the international system (unipolar, bipolar, tripolar, multipolar, apolar) and explain which polar structure you think best captures the current international system. The issue debates of Janowski vs. Mandelbaum on the United States and McLean vs. Miller on China can be linked to the polar structure discussion. Present both sides of each debate and then discuss the implications of each author for the polar structure. Finally, it is possible that scholars need to re-think the notion of the polar structure due to globalization. Define globalization, including the different aspects, and the implications this might have for a “globalized” international system instead of polar structure.
4. Power is an important concept for international relations. First, give a general definition of power and then describe at least four characteristics of power. Second, briefly explain the five elements of power (national core, infrastructure, economic, military, and soft). Third, pick at least one element of power that you think is especially important. Describe this element(s) in depth and explain why you picked this element(s).
5. Define and explain the differences between a state, a nation, and a nation-state. What are the problems caused by the lack of fit between nations and states? Be sure to specify and give examples for ALL of the different categories of lack of fit. Although democracy is often considered a beneficial aspect of nationalism, how can the lack of fit undermine efforts to build an effective democracy? Be sure to provide real world examples in both the definition section (i.e. give ex. of state, nation, and nation-state) and the lack of fit sections. One possible solution to the lack of fit problem is pursuing self-determination for the nations that do not have their own states. Describe the concerns that Rourke provides about self-determination and then explain whether you believe that the positive aspects of self-determination outweigh these concerns.

6. Nationalism is a powerful force in international relations today. Define nationalism and then discuss its positive (be sure to discuss all 4 offered by Rourke) and negative aspects (be sure to discuss both major categories employed by Rourke - lack of fit and relations with others - in detail). Do you think nationalism plays a primarily positive or negative role in contemporary international relations? Be sure to carefully justify your argument and use examples to buttress your arguments. Nationalism has played an important role in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the authors in Issue 6 debate whether providing Palestinians with their own state will help to resolve the nationalistic tensions. Present both sides of the debate in Issue 6 and then explain how you have formulated your own opinion regarding national identity and the struggle for Palestinian statehood.

7. Nationalism and transnationalism might both end in “ism,” but represent very different approaches for focusing political identity. Clearly define and contrast both terms. Our major focus for transnationalism in class was on cultural transnationalism. Detail aspects of cultural globalization that are spurring the creation of a transnational culture. Barber and Huntington provide different views on the possible place of global culture in international relations. Explain both of their arguments and your own views on the possible impact of transnational culture. As part of your discussion, provide examples from the Ambassadors’ presentations on global culture and their home countries, as well as the issue debate “Does Globalization Threaten Cultural Diversity?”. Along with transnational culture, choose one other dimension of transnationalism explained by Rourke (NGOs, regional, religion, and movements) and explain the transnational connections promoted in this area. Do you feel that people will be willing to put transnational connections ahead of their national identity? Whether you believe that this is possible or not, what type of transnational connection is most likely to bring people together on a broader scale than national identity?

Countries for map portion:

Mexico	Montenegro	Spain
Belize	Croatia	France
Jamaica	Slovenia	Norway
Cuba	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sweden
Haiti	Serbia	Finland
Guatemala	Hungary	Netherlands
Honduras	Albania	Belgium
El Salvador	Macedonia	Luxembourg
Nicaragua	Moldova	Iceland
Costa Rica	Ukraine	United Kingdom
Panama	Belarus	Ireland
Colombia	Lithuania	Portugal
Ecuador	Latvia	Germany
Peru	Estonia	Poland
Venezuela	Turkey	United States
Bolivia	Romania	Canada
Chile	Bulgaria	
Argentina	Denmark	
Brazil	Austria	
Paraguay	Greece	
Uruguay	Italy	
Puerto Rico	Czech Republic	
Dominican Republic	Slovak Republic	
Guyana	Switzerland	
Suriname		