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Exam #1: PSC413 American Foreign Policy

INSTRUCTIONS: Be sure to put your full name on the test. Then, answer each question to the best of your ability by circling the best answer for each question.

Multiple-choice questions

There is only one correct answer for each question, so read each question fully before answering. Total questions: 20. Each question is worth 1 point. Total available points: 20

1. Which of the following considers states to be the primary actors in international relations?
 - a. **Realism**
 - b. Idealism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. None of the above

2. Which of the following considers it immoral to use force abroad to do good things (such human rights protection, democracy, etc)?
 - a. **Realism**
 - b. Idealism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. None of the above

3. Which of the following are possible constraints on US foreign policy decision making?
 - a. Foreign policies of other states
 - b. International law
 - c. Intergovernmental organizations
 - d. **All of the above**

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5. Global and regional international trade agreements work by using which of the following mechanisms?
 - a. Reciprocity across multiple issues
 - b. Reputational concerns of the actors
 - c. Side payments for adjusting to the organization (such as the Common Agricultural Policy in the EU)
 - d. **ALL of the above**

6. What tend to be the effects of oil and other natural resource trade on developing states?
 - a. It democratizes countries

- b. It has no real effect
 - c. It encourages stability of the regime**
 - d. It changes the nature of the investor
7. International trade will almost always benefit both countries, so why do countries try to protect their own firms from exposure to the world market?
- a. Irrationality on the part of the leadership
 - b. Costs of free trade are concentrated, but benefits are dispersed**
 - c. Regime type
 - d. International conflict prevents trade
8. What has been an effective way of disbursing US foreign aid to encourage change in target states?
- a. Conditional programs, such as the Millennium Challenge, that require change before receipt of aid**
 - b. the use of intergovernmental organizations to monitor aid disbursement
 - c. withdrawal of aid for bad policies
 - d. None of the above, international aid never works
9. International development may be tied to the security of the state, why?
- a. Threats to the state centralize political and economic power, threatening state development**
 - b. Too many casualties drain the productive power of the state
 - c. Threats to the state encourage socialism
 - d. The two are correlated, but there is no causal effect
10. Intergovernmental organizations SELDOM do which of the following?
- a. Provide strong enforcement**
 - b. Monitor parties
 - c. Provide fora for discussion
 - d. Reduce transaction costs for agreements
11. Which is NOT a reason for why intergovernmental organizations are ineffective at promoting human rights?
- a. These organizations merely identify those states who already support human rights
 - b. They cannot get enough information about which leaders will abuse their citizens**
 - c. These organizations have little ability to constrain abusive leaders
 - d. None of the above
12. According to the readings and lecture, which of the following helps contribute to refugee aid success?
- a. shifting the conflict to deterrence rather than compellence
 - b. having easily defined transgressions
 - c. having to protect a group that is isolated from the rest of the country
 - d. ALL of the above**
13. According to the readings and lecture, what are the problems with safe zones?
- a. problems of moral hazard
 - b. commitment problems—when do forces leave?
 - c. refugees aren't always separate from the rest of the country
 - d. ALL of the above**
14. How many states in the international system are likely to have nuclear weapons right now?

- a. Fewer than 7
 - b. Between 8 and 15**
 - c. Between 16 and 25
 - d. More than 25
15. Why is there so much uncertainty over which states have nuclear weapons?
- a. Leaders have incentives to lie
 - b. If leaders revealed their programs, they would be more likely to be attacked
 - c. Leaders will not always grant foreign monitors access to their nuclear programs
 - d. ALL of the above**
16. Which of the following is NOT a good predictor of which states will get nuclear weapons?
- a. Receipt of sensitive nuclear assistance
 - b. Wealth/GDP
 - c. Rivalry with a nuclear state
 - d. Regime type**
17. Bureaucratic politics suggests we should be worried about which of the following with regard to nuclear weapons?
- a. Having the capability to deter the most powerful rival
 - b. Having the capability to deter smaller states
 - c. How nuclear attacks are identified and responded to; who controls the weapons**
 - d. Bureaucratic politics provides no information about nuclear proliferation and use
18. According to Enterline and Grieg, do imposed democracies improve the likelihood of democratization in a region?
- a. No**
 - b. Yes
19. According to Enterline and Grieg, do imposed democracies decrease the likelihood of conflict in a region?
- a. No**
 - b. Yes
20. What explanation of democratic clustering better explains Enterline and Greig's results?
- a. Demonstration effects
 - b. Peaceful borders**
 - c. Foreign aid to democracies
 - d. Democratic examples

Essay questions

Answer the following two questions to the best of your abilities, using notes from lectures and also the assigned readings. Each questions is worth 10 points.

21. A common assumption is that public opinion provides a constraint on the foreign policy activities of the president. Does it really? In what ways? Use two or three topics from class to discuss how exactly public opinion can strain the actions of the president with regard to foreign policy.

22. How effective are international organizations at facilitating positive change in countries? Discuss the mechanisms of how IGOs can affect change, and then discuss the concerns analysts have regarding the effectiveness of these organizations.