

FINAL 2005

Political Science 106 Introduction to International Relations

This exam consists of **four** sections. The first section asks you to identify three core concepts. The second provides “Hot Quotes” where you are asked to identify and locate an author in International Relations. The third is for the short essay; the fourth for the long essay.

ID’s

The following are concepts that were developed in the lectures, readings, or sections. In *at most* one paragraph identify the concept, give an example where appropriate, and briefly explain the significance of the concept. Pick **three!** Each of the ID’s is worth 15 points. (Roughly 10 Minutes total.) **Remember one paragraph tops!**

1. NPT
2. failed states
3. third-generation human rights
4. 4 principal physical effects of nuclear weapons
5. fundamental attribution error
6. Treaty of Westphalia
7. 3 different schools of explaining the Cold War
8. splendid first strike

Hot quotes

These are “hot quotes” from the readings. Please choose **one** and identify in one paragraph the author, what the quote means and where the author would be positioned on our mental map of International Relations, 30 points, (Roughly 10 minutes).

1. “From Haiti in the Western Hemisphere to the remnants of Yugoslavia in Europe, from Somalia, Sudan, and Liberia in Africa to Cambodia in Southeast Asia, a disturbing new phenomenon is emerging: the failed nation-state, utterly incapable of sustaining itself as a member of the international community.”
2. “It is my hypothesis that the fundamental source of conflict in this new world will not be primarily ideological or primarily economic. The great divisions among humankind and the dominating source of conflict will be cultural. Nation states will remain the most powerful actors in world affairs, but the principal conflicts of global politics will occur between nations and groups of different civilizations.”
3. “Nuclear weapons continue to spread slowly, while conventional weapons proliferate and become ever more destructive. Nuclear weapons are relatively cheap, and they work against the fighting of major wars. For some countries, the alternative to nuclear weapons is to run ever-more-expensive conventional arms races, with increased risk of fighting highly destructive wars. Not all choices are happy ones, and for some countries nuclear weapons may be the best choice available.”
4. “First, in ethnic wars both hypernationalist mobilization rhetoric and real atrocities harden ethnic identities to the point that cross-ethnic political appeals are unlikely to be made and even less likely to be heard. Second, intermingled population settlement patterns create real security dilemma’s that intensify violence, motivate ethnic “cleansing,” and prevent de-escalation unless the groups are separated.”

Short essays

In this third section you are asked to write two *short* essays, each worth 50 points. On the one hand, these are difficult questions. On the other hand, they allow room for creativity and may reward those who have actually read the newspapers. You should base your answers on the lectures, readings, discussions and on news accounts. You are free to be creative, but do *not* give unsubstantiated or unreasoned opinions.

1. What are the *theoretical* strengths and weaknesses of the UN?
2. Explain the consequences of the phenomenon known as “Globalization”.
3. The United States has repeatedly – overtly and covertly – intervened in Haiti. Why does the US care about Haiti?
4. Give a second image explanation of an important international phenomenon.

Long essay

In this fourth and final section you are asked to write one long essay. The essay is worth 125 points. Pay attention to organization.

Imagine you are working for a *foreign* embassy. Your task is to **write a memo explaining to your home country why neither the United States nor other countries have made significant efforts to stop the genocide in Sudan.**

Good Luck!