**Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION TO GLOBAL POLITICS**

**What Students Should Learn from This Chapter**

Define key international actors.

Begin explanation of the term “theory.”

Define the term “globalization.”

Learn the concept of “levels of analysis.”

Explain academic disagreements about character of globalization.

**Outline**

1. Introduction
2. International Relations and Global Politics
   1. Global Actors
      1. States, countries
      2. Transnational corporations
      3. Nongovernmental organizations
      4. Transnational social movements
      5. Effects of globalization on states
         1. Crisis of efficiency
         2. Crisis of legitimacy
         3. Crisis of identity
         4. Crisis of equity
   2. Global issues examined in the text
      1. Security, war, terrorism, peace
      2. Trade, finance
      3. Poverty, hunger, development
      4. Human rights, human security
      5. Environment
3. The Origins of Globalization
   1. Globalization:the process of increasing interconnectedness between societies such that events in one part of the world more and more have effects on peoples and societies far away
   2. Political, economic, cultural, and social events become more and more interconnected and also have more impact
   3. Historical Trends: Politics
   4. Historical Trends: Economics
   5. Historical Trends: Religion and Society
4. How We Study Global Politics: Levels of Analysis
5. Theories of Global Politics
   1. A theory: simplifying device that shapes decisions about which facts matter and which do not
   2. Theories discussed in this book
      1. Realism
      2. Liberalism
      3. Marxism
      4. Constructivism
      5. Feminism
6. International Relations Theories and Globalization
   1. Theories are not different views of the same world, but views of different worlds
      1. Realism: states in constant competition for scarce resources, prestige, power
      2. Liberalism: states compete, yes, but a range of actors determine global politics
      3. Marxism: capitalist system creates a world based on class identity
      4. Constructivism: ideas shape how we see the world
      5. Feminism: ideas of proper gender roles and identities influence global politics
   2. Theories presented in this book see globalization differently because each has a distinct point of view about what is most important in world politics
7. Dimensions of Globalization
   1. Main argumentsin favor of globalization representing a new era of world politics
      1. The pace of economic transformation is so great that it has created a new era of world politics
      2. Communications have fundamentally revolutionized the way we deal with the rest of the world
      3. There is now a global culture
      4. The world is becoming more homogeneous
      5. Because of communications, time and space seem to be collapsing
      6. There is emerging a global polity
      7. A cosmopolitan culture is developing

viii) People around the world confront risks that require global solutions

* 1. Main arguments against globalization representing a new era of world politics
     1. Globalization thesis is that it is merely a buzzword
     2. Globalization is very uneven in its effects
     3. Globalization might well be only the latest stage of Western imperialism
     4. Some people have much to lose as the world becomes more globalized
     5. Not all globalizing forces are necessarily good ones
     6. Global governance aspects of globalization create the main worry about responsibility—who will make decisions?
     7. Paradox at the heart of the globalization thesis
        1. Usually portrayed as the triumph of Western, market-led values
        2. That economic success is not spread uniformly around the world

1. Conclusion

**How the Chapter Relates to the Central Themes of the Text**

Chapter 1 introduces the theme of globalization and places it within the academic theories of international relations. The chapter also presents the primary academic disagreements about the significance of globalization to the study of contemporary world politics. Students also see which issues and areas the book examines and how globalization affects the topics.

**Suggested Lecture Topics and Class Activities**

Discuss the differences among the terms *theory, hypothesis,* and *deductive* and *inductive reasoning* and how they are used and misused in everyday life. The goal is to get students to understand that social science hypotheses are the bases for theories.

Put students into groups. Have them complete a survey about their perspectives on recent global events.

**Discussion Questions**

Is globalization a new phenomenon in world politics?

What are the ways in which you are linked to globalization?

Is globalization a new phenomenon in world politics?

How do ideas about globalization shape our understanding of the trend?

How does the concept of levels of analysis explain globalization?

**Video Suggestions**

*Commanding Heights: The Battle for the World Economy* (HD87.C665x 2003)

**Internet Resources**

Asian Development Bank: http://www.adb.org/

Canadian International Council: http://www.canadianinternationalcouncil.org/

G-8 Information Centre: http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/

International Atomic Energy Agency: http://www.iaea.or.at/

International Monetary Fund: www.imf.org

Multinational Monitor: http://multinationalmonitor.org/monitor.html

One World Online: http://us.oneworld.net/

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: http://www.unrisd.org/

Women in International Security: http://wiis.georgetown.edu/

World Trade Organization: www.wto.org

**Test Questions**

*Multiple-Choice Questions*

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 2

1) The text asserts that how we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is linked to how we react to events that define an era.

\*a. identify ourselves

b. talk to authority figures

c. learn about the world

d. see the proper role of the state

Question type: applied

Page number: 4

2) One result of globalization is

a. reduced need for international cooperation.

b. “Northtoxification.”

\*c. “Westoxification.”

d. a lessening of tensions about personal income levels.

Question type: factual

Page number: 5

3) According to the text, the financial crisis of 2008–2010

a. was the result of too much government regulation in the United States and not enough globally.

b. had very little impact outside of the home mortgage and banking problems in the United States and Britain.

c. is blamed for all manner of economic problems, but its effects are actually overstated.

\*d. highlighted the interdependent relationship of people around the world.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 6

4) According to the text, the term “global politics”

a. undervalues models of decision makers at the national level.

\*b. is conceptually more inclusive of all kinds of actors than other terms, such as “international politics.”

c. is the only term that captures the moment of time that is not epiphenomenal.

d. forces a person to have an overly narrow definition of politics.

Question type: factual

Page number: 6

5) Multinational corporations, human rights groups, and environmental organizations can be examples of

\*a. transnational actors.

b. transhumance actors.

c. transistant actors.

d. transformative actors.

Question type: factual

Page number: 6

6) A civil actor from one country who has dealings with actors in other countries or with an international organization is called a(n)

a. international artificer.

b. transhumance actor.

\*c. transnational actor.

d. transformative actor.

Question type: factual

Page number: 6

7) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the structure that controls the allocation of public goods and services, including border protection and a legal system.

a. United Nations

b. global actor

c. transnational actor

\*d. government

Question type: factual

Page number: 6

8) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the term given to any actor that is not a government.

a. international artificer

\*b. nonstate actor

c. uber-state actor

d. global actor

Question type: factual

Page number: 7

9) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group that has a common language, culture, history, and physical territory.

a. government

b. estate

\*c. nation

d. e-nation

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 9

10) The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had its origins in Roman law and is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term in political science.

\*a. state/divisive

b. government/divisive

c. state/unifying

d. government/unifying

Question type: applied

Page number: 6

11) “Nation-state” is a problematic term because

\*a. few states comprise only one nation, so the term is confusing at times.

b. all territorial units called “countries” comprise only one nation, so the term is unnecessary.

c. globalization has eroded all sense of national identity, as the Walzer quote that opened Chapter 1 indicates.

d. in the contemporary era no elected official ever uses the term, yet it lives on in textbooks.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 8

12) The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 established the idea of “sovereignty” in European international politics, a term that means

a. the system of a hereditary monarch.

b. the right of subjects to petition a monarch.

\*c. the principle of the inviolability of the borders of a state and the activities within.

d. the principle of the permeability of the borders of a state and the activities within.

Question type: applied

Page number: 8

13) The writer Manuel Castells contends that because of globalization, states confront which four crises?

a. security, human rights, business, growth

\*b. efficiency, legitimacy, identity, equity

c. markets, growth, strength, doubt

d. faith, defense, power projection, rational choice

Question type: applied

Page number: 8

14) The writer Manuel Castells maintains that if the leaders of nation-states want to respond effectively to the four crises he discusses, they must

a. establish tighter border controls, because illegal immigration is undermining states of all kinds.

b. strive to make their countries economically self-sufficient, because globalization is stealing jobs from productive countries.

c. confront the cold reality that life is changing and there is nothing to be done; the era of independent nation-states is over.

\*d. create collaborative networks with NGOs and other nonstate actors, a recommendation that sounds paradoxical given the problems of the four crises.

Question type: applied

Page number: 19

15) What is a “theory”?

a. a formal model with hypotheses and assumptions

b. a simplifying device that helps the analyst decide which facts matter and which facts do not

c. a deception to get citizens to reach an unpopular decision

\*d. both a and b

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 18

16) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory is a “gut feeling” a person might have about how the world works.

\*a. intuitive

b. empirical

c. normative

d. predictive

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 18

17) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory is a set of generalizations about political and other realities that seeks to explain causal connections.

a. intuitive

\*b. empirical

c. normative

d. predictive

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 20

18) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory is a standard of the correct moral and ethical behavior about how the world should be.

a. intuitive

b. empirical

\*c. normative

d. predictive

Question type: applied

Page number: 18

19) The statement, “It is not fair that some people are rich and others are starving. Countries should give more food aid,” is an expression of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

a. intuitive

b. empirical

\*c. normative

d. predictive

Question type: applied

Page number: 18

20) The statement, “Country A invaded Country B to gain access to B’s mineral resources,” is an expression of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

a. intuitive

\*b. empirical

c. normative

d. predictive

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 2

21) According to the text, a person’s worldview theory

a. is something the person might not even be aware of.

b. might come from family, friends, and the news media.

c. might seem like “common sense” or not at all like a theory.

\*d. all of the above.

Question type: factual

Page number: 20

22) The first academic institution to have a separate department to study international politics was

a. Harvard University.

\*b. University of Wales, Aberystwyth.

c. Cambridge University.

d. University of California, Berkeley.

Question type: factual

Page number: 20

23) According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided the funding to create the first separate university department to study international politics and did so to find ways to

\*a. David Davies, a Welsh industrialist,/help to prevent war.

b. Raymond Davies, a noted religious official,/help to prevent war.

c. David Raymond, a multinational capitalist,/study patterns of exports.

d. Lord Peter Wimsey, a wealthy World War I veteran,/help to prevent war.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 20

24) After the First World War, many scholars of international politics believed the goal of their studies should be to make the world a better place. This is known as a(n)

a. unrealistic position.

b. realistic position.

\*c. normative position.

d. anachronistic position.

Question type: applied

Page number: 20

25) Between the First and Second World Wars the academic perspective known as Realism developed. According to this perspective

\*a. the world is a dangerous place and people are self-interested at best.

b. the solution to the problem of international security was to create the League of Nations.

c. the world was neither a good place nor a bad place; it was simply the place were humans lived.

d. humans are perfectible if they are taught to be kind to one another.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 22

26) The interparadigm debate, according to the text, was not so much four different views of the same world, but instead

a. a sterile, academic dispute that had no impact on public policy.

b. a dangerous argument, because it caused anarchy, which in turn caused international war.

c. a lengthy scholarly inquiry into the origins of climate change.

\*d. four views of different worlds.

Question type: factual

Page number: 22

27) Which four academic theories of international relations were the primary focus of the 1980s interparadigm debate?

a. liberalism, Chorley’s concept of stage and process, Hobbesian, Marxism

\*b. realism, liberalism, Marxism, constructivism

c. Hobbesian, Marxism, realism, liberalism

d. realism, liberalism, Marxism, Chorley’s concept of stage and process

Question type: applied

Page number: 22

28) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorist believes that state is the result of class forces.

a. liberal

\*b. Marxist

c. realist

d. constructivist

Question type: applied

Page number: 22

29) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorist believes that ideas about the world are not fixed, but change over time.

a. liberal

b. Marxist

c. realist

\*d. constructivist

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 20

30) Proponents of the academic theories of international relations see globalization differently because

\*a. they have an a priori view of what is most important in world politics.

b. they need to disagree to belong to the school of thought.

c. they have an a posteriori view of what is most important in world politics.

d. they have an ad hominem view of what is most important in world politics.

Question type: applied

Page number: 17

31) Many social scientists who study international relations

a. are often uncomfortable with what they perceive as the biases of many historical accounts.

b. develop hypotheses that they can test.

c. seek to explain, predict, or make policy prescriptions.

\*d. all of the above.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 17

32) For many social scientists who study international relations, there are four kinds of independent variables. What are they?

a. individual, personal, war, peace

\*b. individual, national attributes, systemic, global

c. domestic, national attributes, economics, human rights

d. systemic, global, international, world

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 17

33) The level of analysis that seeks to explain the preferences of leaders is

\*a. individual.

b. national attributes.

c. systemic.

d. global.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 17

34) A state’s history, traditions, and political structures are examples of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.

a. individual

\*b. national attributes

c. systemic

d. global

Question type: applied

Page number: 18

35) A scholar asserts that movement of capital and environmental problems explain an outcome. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.

a. individual

b. national attributes

c. systemic

\*d. global

Question type: applied

Page number: 17

36) Respecting the sovereignty of states and following the rule of international law are examples of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.

a. individual

b. national attributes

\*c. systemic

d. global

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 10

37) The process of increasing interconnectedness between societies such that events in one part of the world more and more have effects on peoples and societies far away is called

a. parsimony.

b. worldview.

\*c.globalization.

d. world politics.

Question type: applied

Page number: 18

38) Unlike in the physical sciences, social scientists

a. can conduct experiments easily.

b. must rely on documents, interviews, and media accounts.

c. have difficulty conducting experiments with control groups.

\*d. b and c.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 18

39) What are the three kinds of hypotheses?

\*a. causal, relational, and impact

b. war, peace, and economics

c. global, systemic, and national attributes

d. Marxist, liberal, and realist

Question type: applied

Page number: 18

40) The statement “Less rain means less flood” is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis.

a. causal

b. liberal

c. Marxist

\*d. relational

Question type: applied

Page number: 18

41) The statement “Scarce oil supplies lead to wars” is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis.

\*a. causal

b. Marxist

c. relational

d. impact

Question type: applied

Page number: 18

42) Thucydides wrote that the distribution of power between the Greek city-states caused the Peloponnesian War. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.

a. individual

b. national attributes

\*c. systemic

d. global

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 19

43) Constructivist scholars tend to assert that

a. all wars are the result of rapid system changing.

b. gender-based identity politics explains policy outcomes.

\*c. there is no single historical narrative; therefore, no single perspective holds the truth.

d. peace is possible if domestic transformation happens first.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 23

44) “Global polity” means

\*a. collective structures and processes for decision making.

b. the devolution of processes to substate actors.

c. more jobs for unemployed workers, but higher taxation as a result.

d. both b and c.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 24

45) Global warming, militant religious groups, and pandemics can all be part of what the text calls a

a. cosmopolitan culture.

b. global polity.

\*c. risk culture.

d. sovereign culture.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 13

46) Anthony Giddens has reminded us that globalization might pull power away from the state, but it is also a possibility that globalization has what additional ability?

a. To limit the abilities of IGOs such as the UN and EU

b. To promote a global minimum wage

\*c. To empower local groups who want to defend their position in this global society

d. To homogenize global society

Question type: applied

Page number: 24

47) Some writers believe that the greatest problem with global governance is that

a. people will gain with global governance.

\*b. the nonstate institutions are not accountable for their actions.

c. capital flows are often retrograde.

d. the nonstate institutions are often no more than what Chairman Mao once called “paper tigers.”

Question type: factual

Page number: 12

48) The Peace of Utrecht, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714), called for a(n)

a. “end to internecine strife in Europe.”

b. “just and equitable resolution to the Iberian kingship.”

c. “a power balance of enduring strength.”

\*d. “just equilibrium of power.”

Question type: applied

Page number: 23

49) The firm that makes a key component of the iPod outsources production of it to India and Taiwan because

a. although the firm did not want to do this, Apple Computer insisted.

b. economies of scale neglect the human costs of capital transitions.

\*c. the part can be made cheaply, and the firm spends the savings on research and development.

d. both a and b.

Question type: conceptual

Page number: 7

50) The term “worldview” can also mean

a. perspective.

b. theory.

c. belief system.

\*d. all of the above.

*Short-Answer Questions*

1. What are the ways in which you are linked to globalization?
2. How do ideas about globalization shape our understanding of the trend?
3. How can different levels of analysis lead to different explanations of the impact of globalization on global politics?
4. International relations began as a problem-solving discipline in response to World War I. What are the global problems that now define our field of study?

*Essay Questions*

1. Write an essay in which you connect your average day to globalization.
2. Are you more or less connected to global economy than the text suggests?
3. What is your worldview?
4. Are you a citizen of the world?
5. Why do theories matter?
6. Is globalization a new phenomenon in world politics?