

POE116 Section 4 Exam question options

Part A: Short Answer

Answer 10/15. Two points each, define and explain the significance

- A1. Alliance
- A2. Anarchy
- A3. Arctic Council
- A4. Bretton Woods
- A5. Capitalism
- A6. Climate Change
- A7. Coalition
- A8. Collective Security Organization (CSO)
- A9. Collective Defence Organization (CDO)
- A10. Colonialism
- A11. Diplomacy
- A12. Globalization
- A13. Hegemony
- A14. International Governmental Organization (IGO)
- A15. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- A16. International Relations
- A17. International System
- A18. Nation
- A19. Nation-State
- A20. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)
- A21. Peacekeeping
- A22. Physical Violence
- A23. Realism
- A24. Security dilemma
- A25. Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- A26. State
- A27. Structural Violence
- A28. Tariffs
- A29. United Nations
- A30. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- A31. War
- A32. World Bank
- A33. World System

Part B: Essay questions

Do 2/3 for 15 points each.

- B1. How might China's Belt and Road Initiative reshape the current international system?

- B2. Thucydides's Trap. "It was the rise of Athens, and the fear that this instilled in Sparta, that made war inevitable." Why does power instil fear and war in some cases, but not in others? Why has Germany's rise since the Second World War not led to another war (yet)? Consider realist, liberal internationalist, and constructivist explanations.
- B3. Does great power rivalry push states out of collective security organizations into collective defence organizations?
- B4. How do the Washington Consensus and the Beijing Consensus reflect two different approaches to the international economic system?
- B5. How does Neoliberal globalization affect state sovereignty and the international state system?
- B6. What are the essential structures of the UN system, and how do they address physical and structural violence?
- B7. Does realism provide an adequate explanation of the post-cold war world? Why or why not?
- B8. With the rise of globalization, are states still the dominant actors that they once were? What other actors compete to shape the emerging international system?
- B9. How is the academic study of international relations relevant to a professional military officer?
- B10. What is meant by the concept of burden sharing? How does it relate to international relations? Provide an example of burden sharing from recent events.
- B11. Are peace and stabilization methods (peace observation, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, peace enforcement) tools of system maintenance? What does this mean?
- B12. What is meant by "constructivism" in international relations? How does the concept help us to interpret and respond to international events?
- B13. Are Democratic values in NATO just a fig-leaf (for show), or the bedrock of the alliance? Refer to at least two theories in the answer (example of Hungary wrt current events)
- B14. What theories help to explain the rise and possible decline of the US since the Second World War? Which theories hold out the most hope for its continued primacy, and why?

B15. Victory in the Second World War resulted in an international system designed to address both physical and structural violence, but the end of the Cold War resulted in no such system, and we are living today with the consequences. Discuss.