**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 01

**01)** This chapter defines 'international order' as the merging of distinct political communities into one.

**a.** True

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 41)

\***b.** False

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 41)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 02

**02)** The emergence of intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations is a main consequence of the global transformation.

**\*a.** True

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 47)

**b.** False

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 47)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 03

**03)** The contemporary international order features a number of key actors, including nation-states, transnational corporations, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

**\*a.** True

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 40)

**b.** False

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 40)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 04

**04)** The racial categorizations of the ‘standard of civilization’ formed the basis for the Western rules of war, which distinguished between ‘privileged belligerents’ and ‘unprivileged belligerents’.

**\*a.** True

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 50)

**b.** False

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 50)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 05

**05)** Interdependence refers to a global intensification in the circulation of people, ideas, and resources.

**\*a.** True

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 45)

**b.** False

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 45)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 06

**06)** What caused China’s decline during the nineteenth century?

**a.** Its economic crippling under British imperialism.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 51)

**b.** Domestic political instability.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 51)

**c.** A series of unequal treaties following its losses in wars with Western powers.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 51)

**\*d.** All of the options given are correct.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 51)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 07

**07)** What is ‘sovereign territoriality’?

**a.** The control by kings or queens of their castles and surrounding land.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

\***b.** A claim to political authority over a particular geographical space.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 42)

**c.** A claim to political authority that can only be exercised in a monarchy.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

**d.** None of the options given are correct.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 08

**08)** Which of the following is a form of ‘regularized practices of exchange’?

**a.** Economic interactions.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

**b.** Systems of transport.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

**c.** Systems of communication.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

\***d.** All of the options given are correct.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 42)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 09

**09)** Which two infrastructural gains underpinned the division of labour between an industrial ‘core’ and a commodity-producing ‘periphery’ that first emerged in the nineteenth century?

**\*a.** Railways and steamships.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 48)

**b.** Railways and the telegraph.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 48)

**c.** Steamships and the telegraph.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 48)

**d.** Steamships and the construction of national road systems.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 48)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 10

**10)** All of the following are critiques of the dominant Westphalian narrative, *except*…

**a.** It was a local affair, not a European-wide agreement.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

**b.** The gains of Westphalia were actually relatively slight.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

\***c.** Westphalia allowed polities to choose their own religion at any point in the future.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 42)

**d.** Westphalia actually set limits to the principle of sovereignty established at the 1555 Peace of Augsburg.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 42)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 11

**11)** How did industrialization contribute to the ‘great divergence’?

**a.** It helped to produce a dramatic expansion of the world market, which brought new opportunities for accumulating power.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 45)

**b.** Industrialization in the West was accompanied by deindustrialization elsewhere.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 45)

**c.** It encouraged the British to adopt tariffs and other protectionist trade policies that promoted British goods while discriminating against those produced in India.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 45)

\***d.** All of the options given are correct.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 45)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 12

**12)** Which term refers to the belief that it is possible and desirable to establish a political hierarchy based on biological markers?

**a.** ‘Cultural’ racism.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 49)

**b.** Settler colonialism.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 49)

**c.** ‘Social’ racism.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 49)

**\*d.** ‘Scientific’ racism.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 49)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 13

**13)** ‘Rational state’ refers to…

**\*a.** The ways in which states become organized less through interpersonal relations and family ties, and more by abstract bureaucracies such as a civil service and a nationally organized military.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 46)

**b.** The assumption that states are self-interested actors.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 46)

**c.** The adoption of a democratic form of governance.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 46)

**d.** All of the options given are correct.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 46)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 – Question 14

**14)** What was the ‘great divergence’?

**a.** The split between parts of the world that promoted regional order and parts of the world that sought more truly international order.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 44)

\***b.** The global power disparity that emerged between East and West during the nineteenth century.

**Feedback:** Correct (p. 44)

**c.** The stark difference in the speed of communications between the pre-industrial and industrial eras.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 44)

**d.** None of the options given are correct.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (p. 44)

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 15

**15)** When did international order originate?

**a.** 13,000–14,000 years ago, in Sumer.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (pp. 40–3)

**b.** In 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (pp. 40–3)

**c.** Over the last two centuries, when various regional systems were forged into a deeply interdependent, global international order.

**Feedback:** Incorrect (pp. 40–3)

**\*d.** All of the options given are correct; scholars have argued for each of these positions.

**Feedback:** Correct (pp. 40–3)