POL231

pol231\_\_\_ is the study of conflict and cooperation by international actors.

\*International Relations\*

In the words of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “international relations is that area of human action where Inescapable interdependence meets with inadequate control”.

\*Karl Deutsch\*

The history of the present international system started in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the peace of Westphalia.

\*1648\*

The nature of the international system from the realists’ perspective is called \_\_\_\_

\*Anarchical\*

Some scholars perceived International Relations as generalised picture of the \_\_\_\_

\*International Scene\*

Dale Fuller's ddefinition of analysis of international relations states that it is a body of data systematised by a distinctive analytical method and capable of permitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with exactitude

\*Predictions\*

The classical approach is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Traditional approach\*

Morton Kaplan is an important proponent of the\_\_\_\_

\*Scientific Approach\*

The prominent realists include the classical theorists Thomas Hobbes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Niccolo Machiavelli\*

The Declarations of the American War of independence of 1776 and French revolution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*1789\*

International relations is a broader and wider term that involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*International Politics\*

\_\_\_\_ deals with body of customary and conventional rules considered legally binding by civilised states in their intercourse with each other

\*International law\*

The present nation-state system emerged in \_\_\_\_.

\*1648\*

\_\_\_\_ helps people to understand their place in society, and provides a program for social and political action.

\*Ideology\*

In general, political actors are classified into two which include, namely \_\_\_\_

\*State and non-state actors\*

According to Morgenthau, the most stable factor upon which the power of a nation depends is called \_\_\_\_

\*Geography\*

A nation population is a major element of its\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Population\*

\_\_\_\_ It is the ability to get what you want through attraction rather than coercion or payments

\*Soft Power\*

\_\_\_\_is a sets of governing arrangements that includes networks of rules, norms, and procedures that regularise behaviour and control its effects.

\*Regime\*

\_\_\_\_employs threat or limited force to persuade an opponent to call off or undo an encroachment

\*Coercive diplomacy\*

\_\_\_\_ of analysis focuses on the actions, behaviour, attitudes, idiosyncrasies or psychology of individual policymakers

\*Individual level\*

General System theory was first formulated by Ludwig von Bertalanfy as an explanatory paradigm in \_\_\_\_

\*Biology\*

Systems theory deals with the relationships between \_\_\_\_

\*Variables\*

Game theory was developed by mathematician’s and\_\_\_\_ who were particularly concerned with political phenomena.

\*Economists\*

A second strategy would be to choose one of the \_\_\_\_routes

\*Alternative\*

The issue of strategy is concerned with choices from among alternative actions rather than with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_end states

\*Alternative\*

International relations theorist have developed a number of game parameters among which are \_\_\_\_ and the n-person non-zero-sum game

\*Zero-sum-game\*

Every game has a full structure of \_\_\_\_

\*Information\*

\_\_\_\_ requires choosing among all the assembled alternative option with the best prospect of achieving the desired goal.

\*Choice\*

At the end of the Cold War in\_\_\_\_, the international community experienced a lot of optimism

\*1990\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy is the system of activities evolved by communities for changing the behaviour of other states and for adjusting their own activities to the international environment

\*Foreign\*

The father of the modern theory of sovereignty was the 16th-century

French political thinker was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Jean Bodin\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very vital in maintaining peace and stability within the international relations

\*Balance of power\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_ refer to the general long-term and discontinuing purpose which the state, the nation, and the government all see themselves as serving

\*National Interest\*

Primary interests of any country include the preservation of political, physical and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identity of the state

\*Cultural\*

Non-aligned movement traces its origins to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Conference

\*Bandung\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_massacre between Tutsis and Hutus resulted in the deaths of 800,000 people in April 1994

\*Rwanda\*

In \_\_\_\_\_ interim Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru announced a policy that eventually metamorphosed into non-alignment

\*1947\*

Monrovia is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Liberia\*

Bamako is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Mali\*

On 7th August, Yasir Arafat proposed a \_\_\_\_\_\_ point peace plan to address the Palestine question

\*Four\*

Foreign policy \_\_\_\_\_\_ involves studying or measuring the direction and intensity of interaction of nation-states

\*Analysis\*

The future of state affairs can simply be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Foreign policy objectives\*

Economy as put forward by Hans Morgenthau can be classified as element of state \_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Power\*

Long-range goals deal with plans, visions, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Dreams\*

Foreign policy objectives are derived from both \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ sources

\*internal and external\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ entailed full participation in free international trade and access to world markets while avoiding foreign conflicts

\*Commercial Expansion\*

During the invasion of Kuwait, it took just \_\_\_\_\_\_ hours, for all of Kuwait to fall under Iraqi control

\*12\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the first country in Africa to gain independence in 1847

\*Liberia\*

Panama is among the countries of the world once invaded by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*United States of America\*

The most important actors in International Relation are \_\_\_\_\_

States

The nature of the international system from the\_\_\_\_ perspective is anarchical

Realists’

The perpetual existence of conflict among nations is one of the assumptions of \_\_\_

Realist Approach

International law is an aspect of international relations that moderates, regulates and \_\_\_ the relationships between states in the international system.

Controls

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the sources of International Law

Treaties

In playing its role\_\_\_ provide mechanisms for cross-border interactions, and also shape the values and goals these interactions are pursuing.

International Law

As a source of power\_\_\_\_ is largely a phenomenon of totalitarian states

Ideology

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to get what you want through attraction rather than coercion or payments.

Soft power

Which of the following is not the source of international law \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Trade mark

General principles of \_\_\_\_ serve as a source of international law.

Law

Which of the following is not approach to the study of International Relaltion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Justice approach

\_\_\_\_\_is a policy of keeping out of alliances in general and military pacts in particular.

Non-alignment

A non-aligned \_\_\_\_ can participate actively in world affairs under certain circumstances.

State

All are types of national interest except

Personal interest

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_refer to the relatively constant and long term interests of the state.

Permanent interests

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_describes national interest as an interest that the states seek to protect or achieve in relation to each other.

Dyke

According to Morgenthau \_\_\_\_\_\_is “an actual state of affairs in which power is distributed among several nations with approximate equality”.

Balance of power

Modern\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began in Renaissance Italy.

Diplomacy

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the types of diplomacy.

Democratic diplomacy

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the representatives of their governments in the international system.

Liberalists

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lubricates the international system and can be use to advance the interest of all actors, state and non-state

Diplomacy

\_\_\_\_\_\_offers a theoretical framework to explain the incidence of wars in the international system

Power theory

Power is the central organising principle of \_\_\_\_causation

War

In International relation Quincy Wright (1941: 144) describes power as being essentially a \_\_\_\_\_\_

Function of state politics

The field of international relations concerns the relationships among the various \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the world.

Governments

Whether big or small, rich or poor, powerful or weak, every nation depends on other\_\_\_\_\_

Nations

Different scholars view international relations as a mix of conflict and \_\_\_\_\_in relationships among nations.

Cooperation

Hedley Bull has divided the various approaches for the study of

international policy into two categories which include:

Classical approach and scientific approach.

The main objective of the scholars adopting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_was to report and analyse current international problems.

Traditional approach

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focussed on the formal structure for the maintenance of peace and enforcement of principles of international law.

Institutional approach

Scientific approach lays more emphasis on the \_\_\_\_\_rather than the subject matter.

Methods of study

Which of the following is not the characteristic of state actors?

Violence

In Morgenthau's view, the obvious measure of a nation's power is in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Military strength

Scholars of international relations often disagree over how to classify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in world politics

Non-state actors

A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, according to Waltz, is composed of a structure and interacting

units

System

The \_\_\_\_\_\_ has a multiplicity of actors grouped broadly into two categories, namely; states and non-state actors.

International system

The capacity and capability of state actors can be measured through the following except.

Legal justification

The rules of interaction in the international system may be explicit or \_\_\_\_\_\_

Implicit

Systems in the International politics can be hierarchical, unipolar, multipolar or

Bipolar

The following are indices power except

Topography

A \_\_\_\_\_\_in international politics will squander all other sources of power

Defective leadership

When nation’s policies are seen as legitimate in the eyes of international communities will definitely enhanced its\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Soft power

\_\_\_\_\_\_is a very important concept in the study of international relations by focusing on the techniques and procedures for conducting relations among states

Diplomacy

In the absence of using force, diplomacy offers the best mechanism for ameliorating conflict in the\_\_\_\_\_

International system

The diplomatic hierarchy consisted of the following representatives except

Justice

The ambassador who was senior in terms of length of service in a country should be \_\_\_\_\_in that country.

Doyen or dean of the diplomatic corps

In international politics \_\_\_\_\_\_do not play a role in issues in which states can realise their interests directly through unilateral applications of leverage.

Regimes

There are only \_\_\_\_ levels of analysis in international politics.

3

The \_\_\_\_\_\_specify the physical capability of an actor tocarry out given classes of actions in specified settings

Capability variables

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was developed by mathematicians and economists who were particularly concerned with political phenomena

Game theory