



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM JANUARY
2021

COURSE: POLITICS 1B

TIME: ONLINE AND TAKE
HOME (1 HOUR
TIME LIMIT FOR
ONLINE SECTION)

MARKS: 100

QUESTION PAPER: (A) Introduction to International Relations and
(B) Political Economy

SUBJECT CODE: PTS1B21/POL1BB1/PIR1BB1

EXAMINERS:

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2. PROF S GRAHAM
3. PROF V GRAHAM (INTERNAL MODERATOR)

(THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES)

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.
 2. Remember to save each question as you progress through the exam.
 3. Remember to save overall when you are complete.
 4. The exam will require a password (it will open under the exam tab on uLink 5 minutes before the exam opens on the day of the exam).
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SECTION A: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS **[50 marks]**

QUESTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions (30 questions will be randomly selected by Blackboard; answers will also be randomly ordered). (30)

- 1.1 An analysis of which war gave rise to the first known attempt to advance a general understanding of how international politics works?
 - A. The Peloponnesian War
 - B. The Thirty Years War
 - C. World War II
 - D. The Cold War
- 1.2 Which of the following is a level of analysis of international relations theories?
 - A. Individual

- B. State
 - C. System
 - D. All of the above
- 1.3 The 19th Century is known for the rise of what two related phenomena?
- A. Imperialism and World War I
 - B. Nationalism and capitalism
 - C. Nationalism and imperialism
 - D. War and capitalism
- 1.4 Sovereignty means that:
- A. Each state has complete authority over its territory.
 - B. The Roman Empire had control over Europe.
 - C. All states are different in terms of power.
 - D. A single empire has potential control over several states.
- 1.5 The great study of international politics, the *History of the Peloponnesian War*, was written by a Greek general named:
- A. Sparta
 - B. Pericles
 - C. Aristotle
 - D. Thucydides
- 1.6 Nationalism is the doctrine that means:
- A. Acceptance of different world views.
 - B. An intense dislike or fear of foreign people and their customs.
 - C. Large groups of people perceive themselves to be fundamentally similar to each other and distinct from other groups.
 - D. A feeling of pride as a country.
- 1.7 The author _____ in _____ described how a state should defend itself.
- A. Thomas Hobbes ... *Leviathan*
 - B. Kenneth Waltz ... *The Theory of International Politics*
 - C. Niccolo Machiavelli ... *The Prince*
 - D. John Mearsheimer ... *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*
- 1.8 In terms of explaining the causes of war, Waltz proposes a system level of analysis that focuses on:
- A. How individuals come together to start a conflict?
 - B. The distribution of power in the international system.
 - C. The nature of states themselves.
 - D. The interaction of state bureaucracies.
- 1.9 What common assertion(s) do realist theories share?
- A. International politics is anarchic.
 - B. States are unitary, rational actors.
 - C. States cannot escape the security dilemma.
 - D. All of the above

1.10 The security dilemma refers to:

- A. Efforts of states to stake their survival on agreements with other states.
- B. The hesitation to go to war against another state.
- C. The tendency for one state's efforts to obtain security to cause insecurity in others.
- D. The willingness of states to always cooperate with each other.

1.11 In hegemonic stability theory, stability results from:

- A. Bipolarity
- B. Unipolarity
- C. Nuclear weapons
- D. Balance among the great powers

1.12 A balance of power within a state system means:

- A. That one state is dominant (a hegemon), and will defeat others.
- B. That no single state is powerful enough to defeat others.
- C. That the law of war prevails.
- D. That a condition exists in which there is a central ruler.

1.13 An important lesson that derives from the prisoner's dilemma is that:

- A. Individual rationality leads to collective irrationality.
- B. Two wrongs do not make a right.
- C. Absolute power corrupts absolutely.
- D. Individual actors can control outcomes by their own decisions.

1.14 What is the essential question stemming from normative theory?

- A. How does the world work?
- B. What is the reality of international politics?
- C. What goals should we pursue?
- D. How can we describe a particular war?

1.15 Which of the following assumptions apply to Liberalism?

- A. Individuals are rational and more optimistic about human nature.
- B. Liberal democracy is the best form of government.
- C. Individuals have rights/liberties.
- D. All of the above.

1.16 Which of the following is NOT a strand of Liberal Theory

- A. Liberal institutionalism
- B. Complex interdependence theory
- C. Democratic peace theory
- D. Hegemonic stability theory

1.17 The first international attempt to put liberal theory in practice was the:

- A. Peace of Westphalia.
- B. Bretton Woods Agreement.
- C. Treaty of Paris.
- D. Concert of Europe.

- 1.18 Both complex interdependence theory and liberal institutionalism see _____ as important and possible in international politics.
- A. A balance of power.
 - B. Collaboration and cooperation.
 - C. Disarmament.
 - D. Hegemonic stability.
- 1.19 Realists contend that liberal institutional theory is undermined by:
- A. Verification provisions.
 - B. The possibility of cheating.
 - C. Ideological rifts.
 - D. Development of nuclear weapons.
- 1.20 Which of the following does not apply to the democratic peace theory?
- A. Liberal democratic states can solve disputes without going to war.
 - B. Theory focuses upon the state level of analysis.
 - C. Non-governmental organisations are key actors in the international system.
 - D. The kind of government a state has, is important in understanding its actions on the world stage.
- 1.21 Charles Beitz divides human rights into five broad categories. Which of the following is *NOT* among these rights?
- A. Economic and social rights
 - B. Ethnic rights
 - C. Community rights
 - D. Political rights
- 1.22 Life, liberty, property, freedom of conscience, and religion, all fall under which of Beitz's categories of human rights?
- A. Community rights
 - B. Political rights
 - C. Personal rights
 - D. Economic and social rights
- 1.23 The African Charter on Human and People's Rights embodies which of the following rights:
- A. Civil and political rights.
 - B. Economic, social and cultural rights.
 - C. People's rights.
 - D. All of the above.
- 1.24 Which of these is *NOT* a landmark human rights document adopted by states since the end of World War II?
- A. Treaty of Versailles.
 - B. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - C. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
 - D. Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.
- 1.25 Which of the following theoretical frameworks argues that international law is heavily biased in favour of the powerful?

- A. Constructivism
- B. Liberalism
- C. Realism
- D. Imperialism

1.26 Grotius formulated a Just War Theory. Which of the following is **NOT** part of the theory:

- A. Citizens can be attacked, because war is war, irrespective of the victims.
- B. The means used must be proportional.
- C. War must be declared by legitimate authorities.
- D. There must be a just cause to go to war.

1.27 The International Criminal Court (ICC) has jurisdiction over all of the following crimes *except*:

- A. War crimes
- B. Genocide
- C. Economic discrimination
- D. Crimes against humanity

1.28 Which part of the United Nations has as its main purpose the creation of a forum for debate on global issues and to express international consensus?

- A. General Assembly
- B. Security Council
- C. International Court of Justice
- D. Food and Agricultural Organization

1.29 The European Union is best described as a _____?

- A. Transnational corporation.
- B. Transnational advocacy network.
- C. Regional international governmental organisation (IGO)
- D. Global IGO

1.30 How are members of the European Parliament chosen?

- A. They are appointed by the European Commission.
- B. Each country's government appoints its own representatives to the European Parliament
- C. They are elected directly by citizens of their home country.
- D. They are selected by members of the European Council.

1.31 Resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly:

- A. Are considered international law.
- B. Are dependent upon Security Council approval.
- C. Immediately alter the course of world events.
- D. Have limited legal authority.

1.32 Which of the following is a regional security IGO?

- A. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- B. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
- C. United Nations Security Council

D. Human Rights Watch

1.33 The primary difference between an international governmental organisation (IGO) and a non-governmental organization (NGO) is:

- A. The geographic region in which they are located.
- B. Whether states or private actors are members.
- C. The global reach of the organization.**
- D. The focus of their work.

1.34 A founding principle of the United Nations highlights the importance of:

- A. Global peace.
- B. Economic development.
- C. Non-governmental organisations.**
- D. State sovereignty.

1.35 The purpose of the United Nations Security Council is to:

- A. Prevent conflict in the world by performing deterrent, peacekeeping, and negotiating functions.
- B. Distribute wealth from the poor to the rich countries.
- C. Protect the interests of the industrialised countries of the world.**
- D. Create and sustain a large, though ineffective UN bureaucracy.

QUESTION 2: Match the list of words/phrases in the first column with the most appropriate in the second column. (Note: the questions and answers will be randomised)

(10)

2.1	Banjul Charter	B	African Charter on Human and People's Rights.
2.2	International Criminal Court	C	International Tribunal for crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression.
2.3	International Court of Justice	D	World Court that adjudicates disputes over treaty obligations.
2.4	International organisations	G	Organisations formed by governments to help pursue collaborative activity.
2.5	National self-determination	B	Each state should consist of a single nation and each distinct nation should have its own state.
2.6	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	J	Diverse organizations, including groups, with transnational concerns and organizational structures, and groups that focus not on influencing governments, but on conducting activities in different countries.
2.7	Non-state actor	K	A political actor that is not a state, such as an advocacy group, charity, corporation, or terrorist group.
2.8	Transnational Actors	L	Actors whose activities cut across state

			boundaries.
2.9	Transnational corporations	M	Companies whose production and sales operations spans more than one country.
2.10	Westphalian system	N	System of sovereign states.

QUESTION 3: Answer True or False to the following statements (Note: the questions and answers will be randomised) (10)

- 3.1 The state is an entity defined by a specific territory within which a single government has authority.
- 3.2 The International Court of Justice is an international tribunal that has jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for crimes against humanity.
- 3.3 *Jus ad bellum* asks the questions of what kind of practices are acceptable in the prosecution of war.
- 3.4 Anarchy is a condition in which there is no central ruler.
- 3.5 Sovereignty is the principle that states do not have complete authority over their own territory.
- 3.6 In the realist view, no balance is possible in a tripolar world.
- 3.7 International norms are mutual expectations about how actors will behave under particular conditions.
- 3.8 Only democratic states are bound by international law.
- 3.9 Critics of globalisation focus on the pressure that globalisation puts on governments, and also on the ways that it increases the power of global corporations at the expense of governments.
- 3.10 The Law of war is a doctrine concerning how each party in war should behave on the battlefield.

SECTION B: (IPE)

(50 marks)

(To be submitted 24 hours in advance of the online section A via Turnitin on a date tbc on ulink announcements):

During the term dedicated to IPE, you were given an additional reading from News24 entitled: *Illegal cigarette trade may reduce economic harm of tobacco ban - govt in court papers*. This is linked to the ban on cigarettes in South Africa during the initial phases of the covid-related lockdown. In this article the following quote is provided:

‘Citing a study by Genesis Analytics, she states: "(A)n ironic feature of the impact of the ban is that to the extent illicit trade in cigarettes grows, the adverse economic impact of the ban will be reduced.'

Write a 1000-word essay in which you apply the theoretical underpinnings offered in the module, within the lecture on the illicit global economy, and apply relevant theory to this case study on the banning of cigarette sales in South Africa. Use at least 5 diverse sources to assist you and submit via Turnitin on a date to be announced in January 2021.