C. The goal of Egypt was to control the Blue Nile's source while posing a significant security threat to Ethiopia

D. The emperor's diplomatic efforts with Italy were unsuccessful due to misinterpretation of the *Wuchalle* treaty.

24. One of the following is the reason why states undertake protectionist measures

A. To assist private investment.
B. To keep competitive foreign goods from flooding the market.
C. To keep stable exchange rates.
D. All are correct

25. One of the following statements is correct about mercantilist thought of IPE

A. The world economy is an arena of capitalist competition in which social groups are always in conflict
B. The world economy is where states seek to maximize their wealth and independence relative to other states.
C. Free trade and free movement of capital shape the policies of governments and economic actors.
D. None of the above

26. Which of the criteria used for defining national interest is applicable to less developed nations that were colonized and unable to protect and advance their own national interests?

A. Foreign dependency criteria
C. Professional advancement criteria
B. Partisan criteria
D. Pragmatic criteria

27. The competing newly emerging powers foreign policy strategies for reorganizing international institutions to foster the advancement of their national interests are:

A. Self-preservation B. Self-extension C. Self-abnegation D. Self-defense

28. Which of the following **does not** explain why countries have criticized the IMF?

A. It harmed developing countries through its loans conditionalities

B. It works for the interest of the major capitalist countries

C. It harmed the most interest of the G-8 member states

D. It works for the interest of the United States and their allies

29. Which pattern of foreign policy was followed by most developing state of the world during the tin of cold war, disregarding west and east bloc politics and alliance?

A. Isolationism B. Neutrality C. Non-alignment D. Alliance formation

30. What is the role of government in the American System of Market-Oriented Capitalism?

A. To control and regulate all economic activity
B. To stay out of the way and let markets operate freely
C. To promote competition and regulate markets where necessary
D. All except A

Part III: Fill in the following blank spaces with the appropriate terms and phrases (1.5 each)

31____________________ refers to framework of rules, agreements, institutions, and practices that facilitate the transnational flow of financial capital for the purpose of investment and trade financing.

32.____________________ is a circumstance in which a nation's claim and interest extend beyond the bounds of its geographical territory.

33. __________________refers to the sets of objectives and instruments that a state adopts to guide its relation with the outside world.

34. ___________________is a theory and approach that focus on the state for integration to succeed considering the state mainly as an actor in the international system.

****

Answer sheet					
Name:				**ID No:**	
Department:				**Section:**	
True/False (13%)		Multiple choice (22.5)			
		14.		29.	
1.		15.			
2.		16.		30.	
3.		17.			Fill the blank space
4.		18.		31.	
5.		19.		32	
6.		20.		33.	
7.		21.		34.	
8.		22.			
9.		23.			
10.		24.			
11.		25.			
12.		26.			
13.		27.			

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Global Trends final exam | Time allowed: 1:20 minutes

Name: ....Dept:..................................ID:....................Sec:.............

Part I: Say "True" for the correct statement and "False" for the wrong statement (1.5 point each)

1. National interest is one of the pillars of the foreign policy of the states.
2. Diplomacy operates both in peace and war time to achieve foreign policy objective.
3. For Liberalists, government is out of domestic and international trade even if there is failure of market.
4. How limited resources are distributed among individuals, groups, and nation-states is one political aspect of IPE.
5. Ethiopia's foreign policy since 1991 has been primarily influenced by the desire to protect national security and interests.
6. Primary Interests of any state include the preservation of physical, political, and cultural identity of the state.
7. Marxism believes that the best way to increase economic security is through free trade and the free flow of goods and services.
8. Comparatively speaking, the market-oriented capitalism of the United States and Japan are more similar than different.
9. Self-preservation pattern deals with revising the status quo in someone else's favor.
10. One of the characteristics of globalization is the intensification or growing degree of interconnectedness in almost every aspect of social existence.
11. Economic sanction is used to compel another state to behave in a certain manner or to change the way it is behaving.
12. Diplomacy is a locally accepted means for securing national interests.
13. Each country has its own national interest, but all countries have common Security, Economic, and Ideological interests.
14. In the contemporary world, a market is restricted by just in a place where people go to buy or exchange something face to face with the producers.

Part II: Choose the correct answers based on the given alternatives (1.5 each)

15. Which of the following statement is **not** true?
    A. The behavior of foreign policy describes the approaches that different nations take to one another which are tied with large purposes
    B. The difference in the pace of economic and technological advancement as well as states' military prowess accounts for the difference between short- and middle-range objectives
    C. The majority of developing nations tended to have no foreign policy alignment during the time of cold war
    D. The alignment tendencies of the countries cannot be changed over time with changing circumstances

16. Which one of the following is true about the positive effects of globalization?

A. Prevalence of vulnerabilities and risks
B. Promotes dependency and exploitation
C. Promote world peace and unity
D. Promotes conflict and instability

17. The theory of comparative advantage has been closely associated with the theory of___________

A. Marxism B. Realism C. Liberalism D. Structuralism

18. What economic instrument of foreign policy involves imposing restrictions on the export of certain goods to other countries?

A. Loans, Credits
B. Tariff
C. Quota
D. Embargo

19. Among the theories of IPE, which one influenced the establishment of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) in the aftermath of World War II?

A. Critical theory
B. Developmental state theory
C. Hegemonic stability theory
D. Structuralism theory

20. Which of the following statement is correct about the main role of the World Bank?

A. To be a forum for trade and liberalization.
B. To assist countries in development.
C. To facilitate private investment around the world.
D. All

21. Foreign policy objective that must be preserved or extended at all time is described as:

A. Long-range objective
B. Short-range objective
C. Middle-range objective
D. Economic objectives

22. All of the following correctly defines diplomacy, **except** one:

A. Diplomacy is a peaceful policy instruments to achieve foreign policy objectives of an actors
B. Diplomacy focuses on the resolution of conflict through dialogue and negotiation
C. Diplomacy is the communication process that is always free of the element of power
D. Diplomacy can promote exchanges that enhance trade, culture, wealth and knowledge

23. Which one of the following is **not true** about the foreign policy of Ethiopia during Menelik II (1889–93)?

A. The emperor increased his territory in the south and east in order to gain access to the sea
B. The emperor used double-track diplomacy to stop Italy from expanding at the region