Exam Format
• This examination will feature three sections: a 40-question multiple choice section, a 5-question short answer section, and a 10-question map section where you will need to identify ten countries from a blank map (a copy of the map that will be used is at the back of this review sheet).
• All needed exam materials (such as Scantron sheets) will be provided for you, except for your preferred pencil. No notes or other materials will be permitted during the exam.
• No bathroom breaks are permitted -- once you leave the room, you can’t return without a penalty of five letter grades. Plan accordingly before the exam begins.
• Also, be on time -- once the first person finishes and leaves the room, anybody else who enters will suffer an automatic deduction of five letter grades; be aware that students sometimes finish exams like this in as little as 5-10 minutes.

Advice on Studying
• The exam will draw from both the assigned readings and the lecture notes. Be aware that around 1/3 of the exam questions will be drawn from materials in the readings that were not covered in lecture, with the rest coming from lecture (either topics that were only covered in lecture, or topics that were covered in both lecture and the readings).
--Note that in the past, questions drawn from the readings (even on concepts or topics specifically listed on the review sheet) have produced the lowest scores of any questions on the test, so you should take special care to study these topics on the review sheet.
• The exam will not be written with the intention of fooling students with trick questions or with the goal of failing as many students as possible. The main goal of this course is to provide students with an understanding of how international relations works, so the exam questions will reflect this goal.
• This list is not legally binding; these are just suggestions for the most important topics that are most likely to be on the test (some of which may not actually appear on the test). If you understand all of these topics you are likely to do well on the test.
• The textbook offers a number of useful study aids to help you to prepare for the exam. Each chapter begins with a list of learning objectives, or major concepts/topics that you should understand if you want to do well on the test. Each page of the book includes notes in the margins about key terms that you should be familiar with; many of these may be on the test. Each chapter concludes with review questions, which will help you determine how well you understand the material.
• Although this list of topics only mentions "additional topics from the readings" that were not covered in lecture, also be sure to go over topics from the readings that were covered in lecture; quite often, the book will discuss additional details or perspectives on these same topics.
Core Concepts in International Relations (IR)

Topics Covered in Lecture

• Definition of politics and IR/world politics
• Differences between IR and domestic politics (main actors, sovereignty vs. anarchy)
• Major types of actors: what are they? how many of each exist today? how do they affect IR?
  (States, quasi-states, nations, IGOs, NGOs, MNCs/TNCs, terrorists & other armed groups, individuals)
• Historical development of states, sovereignty, and nationalism
• Major actors, events, and trends in the different historical eras that were covered (19th Century, the world wars, the Cold War, post-Cold War era)

Additional Topics from the Readings (SCD Chapter 1-Intro, 1-1, 1-2)

• How world politics affects you
• Geography and the small world phenomenon
• The Revenge of Geography: “The Shrinking World”
• The nature of security
• Diversity, complexity, and IR

Additional Topics from the Readings (SCD Chapter 2, BBC News)

• BBC: Statehood and how to become a state
• Interdependence under anarchy
• The security dilemma
• Diplomatic immunity controversies
• Diplomacy, bargaining, and negotiation: goal/purpose, obstacles, forms of diplomacy
• Foreign Policy in Perspective: “The US Military and Its Impact on Global Armaments”
• Globalization and its effects
• New stresses on states
• The changing meaning of sovereignty

Approaches to International Relations

Topics Covered in Lecture

• Goal of the scientific approach in IR
• Scientific method, hypotheses, theories: what are they, and how are they used in studying IR?
• Levels of analysis: what are they in general, and what does each level include? (individual, state/domestic, international/interstate, systemic/global)
• Realism: background (Thucydides, Hobbes) and major beliefs, differences between the 3 major modern variants (Morgenthau/classical realism, Waltz/neorealism/structural realism, Mearsheimer/offensive realism)
• Liberalism: background (Kant, idealism, functionalism, institutionalism) and major beliefs
• Constructivism: background and major beliefs
• Marxism: background and major beliefs
• Feminism in IR: background and major beliefs

Additional Topics from the Readings (SCD Chapter 1-3, 1-4, 3-Intro, 3-1)

• More details on the scientific approach (thinking theoretically, the analytical uses of theory, empirical vs. normative theory, theory and causation, description-explanation-prediction)
• Foreign Policy in Perspective: “Shifting Ways of Seeking Security”

Additional Topics from the Readings (SCD Chapter 3-2, Thucydides, Morgenthau)

• More details on the realist approach

Additional Topics from the Readings (SCD Chapter 3-3, Wilson, Bush)

• More details on the liberal approach
Additional Topics from the Readings (SCD Chapter 3-4, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 3-Conclusion, James Rupert/USIP)
• More details on the constructivist approach
• More details on the Marxist and world systems approaches
• More details on the feminist approach

Power
Topics Covered in Lecture
• Importance of power in IR (to both realists and their critics)
• Power capabilities (control over attributes or resources) vs. Influence (control over outcomes): major differences, benefits and drawbacks of each approach
• Benefits and drawbacks of different ways to measure power as discussed in class (physical capabilities of states, influence over outcomes, observation of outcomes)
• Multidimensional nature of power (including CINC measure: purpose, how is it constructed, how well has it worked as a measure over the last two centuries?)
• Other characteristics of power in IR (relative/absolute, fungibility, issues converting potential to actual power)
• Great powers/major powers: definition/meaning, list of current great powers
• International system structure: nature of polarity, modern examples of uni-/bi-/multipolarity

Additional Topics from the Readings (SCD Chapter 3-2c and 3-3c)
• Military power and world politics
• The Revenge of Geography: “Geography and Power”
• Hard power/soft power and the pursuit of security

Foreign Policy
Topics Covered in Lecture
• Definition of "policy" and "foreign policy"
• General issues to consider when studying foreign policy
• Rational Actor Model (RAM) and rational DMing processes: general approach, satisficing
• Psychological DMing considerations: basic idea, types of misperception, other common psychological factors, prospect theory
• Organizational/Bureaucratic Politics model: major actors & processes, SOPs
• Other DMing considerations: DMing group dynamics, divided govt, interest groups/parties, public opinion
• US foreign policy: roles of Congress, president, other actors in diplomacy, military, budget, day-to-day operations
• Wrapup/summary: which model(s) is/are best?

Additional Topics from the Readings (SCD Chapter 4-1)
• More details on individual, group, societal, and regime explanations of foreign policy
The Map

- The test will include country identification on a blank map, because knowing which countries are where is so important to understanding IR.
- The following blank map will appear on the test, with ten countries being labeled with numbers. You will need to identify those ten countries.
- Any country that is shown on this map in white is fair game (except for the three countries in North Africa at the bottom left corner of the map).
- Note that you are expected to know the current name for each country, not the name from the colonial era or before a country merged or separated.