

**RULES AND DIRECTIONS: You will have eight hours in which to answer the required questions.** The exam must be handed in no later than 4 p.m. **Be sure to save some of your time for putting the answers into an organized, typed or legibly written version in good English. Also be sure that you answer all the parts of each question, that your answers draw upon and specifically refer to relevant literature, and that your answers address the questions and are not repetitive. This is a “closed book” exam. Students may not use notes or books, nor may they discuss the examination with anyone while taking it.**

Answer one question from part A and two questions from part B. Please read the instructions for part B carefully.

Part A: Thematic Questions

Answer **one** (1) of the following questions:

How have various strands of liberalism shaped international relations theory? What are the principal strengths and weaknesses of these strands for explaining and/or understanding world politics

What conceptions of power figure in IR's various theoretical traditions and how do they figure in them? What are the relative strengths and weaknesses of these conceptualizations and theorizations of power?

Are rationalism and constructivism incommensurable or compatible approaches?

**Part B: Seminar Questions**

Answer **two** (2) of the following questions:

Most of the questions in this section raise issues that cut across courses that you have taken. Thus, they are intended to bridge different literatures. In writing a ‘bridging’ essay, be sure to draw explicitly on both literatures. Answer **two** of the following questions. Minimize duplication across your essays.

(Each student taking the exam was given 5 of these questions to choose from)

1. Synthesize and discuss the literature on cultural relativism and universal human rights (with particular attention to Jack Donnelly's argument). What insights and alternative understandings do feminist approaches to international relations offer for this debate?

2. How is sovereignty to be theorized in the contemporary era?
3. What are the possibilities of collective action (resistance/agency) in globalizing capitalism?
4. How might the literature from Critical IPE be used to better theorize human rights issues regarding economic human rights, including the lower level of legalization and lack of implementation of economic human rights as compared to civil and political rights?
5. How do we best theorize law in global society? What are the implications for thinking about law in relations to human rights?
6. How are the concepts of nation and nationalism related to global capitalism, both theoretically and historically?
7. What are key contributions of feminist theory and Marxian theory in theorizing structures of power in international/global relations?
8. How are globalization and empire conceptually distinct? How are they complementary?
9. Should theories of class, gender, and ethnicity be differentiated or integrated in the analysis of contemporary global political economy?
10. Do current theories of civil and ethnic conflict adequately account for the role of gender? In what ways might a consideration of gender enhance our understanding of the causes and effects of internal wars?
11. Although sovereignty can be seen as both a norm and an institution, it was not discussed at length in the course on norms and institutions. Can the theoretical literatures on norms and institutions add anything new to the treatment of sovereignty in the Critical IPE literature?
12. Compare and contrast the role global civil society plays in international politics in Hardt and Negri's Empire with that discussed in the literature on international society, global civil society, transnational networks, and diasporas in the Norms and Institutions class.

13. What do theories of international cooperation and international institutions tell us about the prospects of external intervention by international organizations, such as the UN or NATO, to settle ongoing wars within countries? What do theories discussed in the civil and ethnic conflict literature tell us about the prospects that such external interventions, even if initiated, would be successful in resolving internal wars?
14. In what ways does globalization (broadly conceived) contribute to the onset and spread of civil and ethnic conflict?
15. Is the modern state the product more of international military and strategic pressures or international and domestic economic processes? If both, be specific as to how these mechanisms have historically worked alongside or in conjunction with each other to forge the state. Make sure to illustrate your argument with concrete examples.
16. What role should critical theorists' arguments about the production of subjects play in analyzing the relationship between nationalism and war?
17. Does interstate war contribute to or forestall civil and ethnic conflict within countries? Does civil and ethnic conflict within countries increase or decrease the prospects for interstate war? In your answer, make reference to both theory and historical examples.
18. How do we best account for the contemporary legalization of world politics?
19. Most theory on international institutions disregards the importance of domestic regime type on the practice of international institutions. Theories about the causes and consequences of war, on the other hand, have pointed to the essential role of democracy in helping explain outcomes. How would the study of international institutions be affected by drawing on the democratic peace literature findings about the importance of regime type for international outcomes?
20. Is the international trade regime just and/or democratic? Draw from competing theories of international relations and international political economy in answering this question.
21. In the historical development of the discipline of international relations, and in its current intellectual configuration, how has the field of international political economy informed and

been informed by theorization of international norms and institutions?

22. How does an analysis of international relations that begins with the assumption of the international system as hierarchical differ from those that start with the assumption of the international system as anarchical or those that start with the assumption of the system as a society of states?

23. Are international "development" norms and institutions inextricably bound up with the cultural production of international hierarchy?

24. Contrast the general literature on compliance with international norms and institutions with the more specific literature on compliance with international economic regimes, especially trade regimes. Specifically, summarize what different authors mean by compliance, and highlight the arguments different authors make about the conditions under which states will comply with global norms and institutions. Are there important variations in compliance by issue areas or by region, and if so, how can these be explained?

25. Charles Tilly (1975) famously observed: "War made the state and the state made war." To what extent has war, the process of war mobilization, and the organization of the armed forces shaped the state, and, more broadly, political development? And to what extent have patterns of political development shaped behavior in the international arena?

26. Major wars have historically served as formative moments in the formation of international order. Why? What explains the nature of the newly formed order? And what happens to that order as the war that gave rise to it fades into memory? Refer to a variety of theoretical perspectives in answering these questions.

27. In the arena of international security, when and why have norms and institutions proved powerful, and when and why have they not? Can international institutions realistically be redesigned in a way that would bolster their ability to provide collective or even regional security? Make sure to refer to concrete empirical examples throughout the essay.

28. Students of civil-military relations have long focused on the classic problematique of guarding the guardians. How are the guardians best guarded? What are the implications for the practice of foreign policy? Finally, as military institutions become increasingly professional, small in size, and technologically sophisticated, what implications will these changes have for civil-military relations and international security?

29. Compare the contributions and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of power-based,

interest-based, and knowledge-based perspectives on international regimes for explaining the emergence of cooperation in the international system. Discuss the contribution each of these perspectives has made more specifically for explaining the emergence of international cooperation in the area of human rights.

30. The literature on explanations for human rights violations shares some common concerns with contemporary theories of civil and ethnic wars, although scholars on these two topics rarely enter into dialogue with one another. What are the most important theoretical arguments in each literature, and what are possible areas for **productive theoretical exchanges?**