INSTRUCTIONS
There are 2 parts to this exam: essays and short answers. You must do one essay, 3 short answer questions from the reading, and 3 short answer questions from the lecture. If you have any questions, contact me. This is a closed book, closed note exam. Good luck.
A couple of hints: do the essay first, and do an outline before you begin the essay.

PART I. ESSAYS (30 points)
Write an essay on one of the following two questions. It is worth 30 points.

A. You observe that Russia is invading Kazakhstan, and Putin makes the following statement: “We are defending the rights of Russian minorities living in Kazakhstan”. What principle does Russia violate? Suppose you are the ultimate American foreign policy-maker. How would you use your power to convince Russia to step out of Kazakhstan? In answering your question, make sure to define the distinct components of “power” (hint: there are 3), and how you can use power across time to influence your enemy. Also give examples for all the points you make. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of using power across time. Then, speculate what are the chances of you being able to influence Russia on leaving Kazak territory.

B. John Kerry replaced Hilary Clinton as Secretary of State and Ashton Carter replaced Chuck Hagel as Secretary of Defense. Did these two new appointments lead to a change in American foreign and defense policy? In your answer begin by summarizing and describing the rational actor model and the bureaucratic politics models. Then for each model, indicate how foreign policy might be (or might not be) altered due to the changes in Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense?

PART II. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.
Do 3 short answer questions from each of the two sets of short answer questions.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM THE READINGS (5 points/answer).
1. According to ch. 7 in Stiles (Terrorism: Al-Qaeda), how did Al Qaeda change the American policy-makers’ understanding of terrorism?
2. As given in ch. 1 of KRS (“World Politics: Analysis, Choice, and Constraint”) define the two important components in the menu of a decision-maker according to KRS. Why do the authors care about these two components? After you define, illustrate how these components work. You can give real world examples or manipulate real world cases to back up your definitions.
3. Briefly define what Stiles in ch. 10 (“Democratic Peace Theory: Foreign Aid”) shows are two competing explanations about why states send foreign aid? Which explanation does the European Aid record support better? Why?
4. What is principal-agent problem according to KRS in ch. 6 (“Decision Making: Rationality, Psychology, and Organizations”) what decision-making mechanism (rational, organizational, bureaucratic, groupthink, factional) is more likely to suffer from principal-agent problem? Why?
5. What is democratic peace according to KRS in ch. 5 (“Domestic Sources of Foreign Policy”)? Do KRS see it as a theory or an empirical regularity? What level of analysis is used in democratic peace, and why?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM THE LECTURES (5 points/answer).
6. Define power and influence.
7. Define polarity
8. Why did a lot of the general public ignore or disregard the "message" of the Vietnam protest movement that the war should be stopped?
9. Why do advocates of bipolarity believe it will lead to peace?
10. Under what conditions are individuals (and their personal characteristics) more likely to make a difference in policy decisions?