

POL 361 International Organization

Spring 2008 - Exam 2

Instructions:

This is a take-home exam. You must answer **SIX** questions (out of ten). Your answers should be complete and carefully considered. Answers do not have a formal page limit, but typical answers are 1-2 typed, single spaced pages. If you start getting past 2 single spaced pages you are probably writing more than you need to. Each answer is worth 10 points.

All exams must be typed. You may use any standard and easily legible font (Times Roman, Arial, Courier, etc.) and the font size should be *no smaller than 12 point*. You may single space, double space, or any other space you like. I recommend single spaced answers as they use the least paper and have the smallest environmental footprint, as well as making my backpack lighter when I have to carry the exams home.

Answers will be graded on their ability to apply the material from the course lectures and readings to the questions in a way that demonstrates that you both know the information and can think critically about its application to the world. Emphasis will be placed on your ability to connect the key ideas of the course to actual historical events and to combine the two in a clear and concise argument.

In writing your answers you will be expected to apply the vocabulary we have used thus far in the course and to show clear and direct connections between the ideas you present and the course lectures AND readings. Any quotes from the text should be cited by placing the author's name and page number in parenthesis following the quote. There is no need to include a bibliography unless you use sources other than those assigned in the course.

This is a take-home exam. It is expected that it will be proofread and corrected for basic errors, including basic errors of fact. While I can tolerate some grammatical and spelling errors, they get annoying after a while and repeated errors will result in lost points. Basic errors of fact (such as putting WWI in the wrong century) will be considered to be a demonstration that you do not know the information and significant points will be deducted.

You may ask questions regarding the exam via email. If I haven't gotten back to you in 24 hours, assume I didn't get your email and send it again. My email treats emails without a subject heading or with spelling errors in common words as spam and deletes them without ever showing them to me, so please include POL361 in the subject line when you ask me a question.

If you wish to discuss your exam before you turn it in, please feel free to bring a working copy of your answer or answers (I will look at whole exams or single answers) to my office hours. If you can't make office hours, we can schedule an appointment.

The exam is due at the start of class on March 31, 2008. If you do not turn in the exam during class on the 8th, you must put the exam in my mailbox in the Political Science Department Office (Social Sciences 315) **before** 4pm. Be sure to get the right mailbox. There are two Professor Dixon's. My mailbox is on the counter in the mailbox area. Don't ask the department staff to date stamp your exam. Department policy is not to date stamp exams or papers. **ONLY HARD COPY EXAMS WILL BE ACCEPTED.** *You may not submit the exam in any electronic format. Electronic submissions will not be accepted.* I will pick up all exams submitted to the Political Science Department office (Social Sciences 315) at 4pm. Exams that are not submitted by the start of class on March 31, 2008 will be considered late. Remember: I must receive the hard copy version of the exam by the deadline or the exam will be considered late regardless of emailed or other electronic copies sent to me.

For each business day late, the exam grade will be lowered by one letter grade (6 points out of 60). You have lots of time. Start early.

Essays – answer six (6) of the following questions

1. Briefly outline Sassen's argument for the interrelation of international, national, and private agents in the management of the global economy. Can you apply a similar model to areas outside of economics?
2. Briefly define “human security” as we have discussed it in the course. When push comes to shove, are states likely to actually engage in policy actions based on human security?
3. Briefly discuss the key elements of Barnett and Finnemore's analysis of international organizations. How does this model help to explain the problems of the United Nations in effectively enforcing international humanitarian law?
4. Briefly discuss the key elements to successful nation building as defined in the Dobbins book. Why are these elements difficult to provide in the context of contemporary global governance?
5. What were the major lessons drawn by the UN from the genocide in Rwanda? Give the situation in Darfur, did the international community really learn anything?
6. Discuss why domestic politics in democracies may make humanitarian intervention harder to achieve. Given domestic political realities, is it possible for democratic advanced industrial states to intervene for humanitarian reasons in the absence of a complete disaster?
7. Choose two of the types of problems that are the focus of Martin's rational choice approach to multilateralism in the course readings. Discuss these two problems in the context of the issue of humanitarian intervention. How do these rational choice approaches help us to understand the difficulties of effective intervention in the world of today?
8. Briefly discuss the dispute settlement model outlined by McCall Smith in the case of trade pacts. Does this model offer lessons for the application of international law in cases of international humanitarian law (including war crimes and genocide)?
9. Briefly outline Morrow's argument about the rational design of the international institutions related to Prisoners of War. What are the four strategic problems and how are they resolved? What lessons does the design of POW institutions teach us about how we might design institutions for other aspects of the Laws of War?
10. Briefly discuss the structure of global economic governance as it exists today. How well does this system work at solving governance problems in the global economy?