

GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY (GSU) POLS 2401 GLOBAL ISSUES EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which cross-border effect can result from civil wars?**
 - A. A peaceful transition with no spillover
 - B. Strengthened border controls only
 - C. Economic growth in neighboring states
 - D. Cross-border spillover including refugee flows and disease
- 2. Which organization has held territory in both Iraq and Syria and inspired attacks in the US and Europe?**
 - A. Al-Qaeda
 - B. Islamic State
 - C. Hamas
 - D. Hezbollah
- 3. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is an example of which type of organization?**
 - A. Non-governmental organization
 - B. International Governmental Organization
 - C. Multinational corporation
 - D. Local government association
- 4. What is true about the General Assembly's scope?**
 - A. It coordinates the FAO and WHO
 - B. It can veto Security Council resolutions
 - C. The General Assembly can discuss any matter, except disputes being considered by the Security Council
 - D. It has the main responsibility to keep peace and security
- 5. Which statement about the French Revolution is supported by the material?**
 - A. It catalyzed the spread of nationalism throughout Europe and the world
 - B. It had no impact on nationalist ideas
 - C. It reinforced feudal loyalties
 - D. It halted the development of modern nationalism

- 6. Globalization can be defined as which of the following?**
- A. The intensification of economic, political, social, and cultural relations across borders
 - B. The spreading of a single culture
 - C. The elimination of borders
 - D. The dominance of one economic system
- 7. Which US president negotiated the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty?**
- A. John F. Kennedy
 - B. Ronald Reagan
 - C. Richard Nixon
 - D. George H. W. Bush
- 8. What is one of the main driving forces of globalization?**
- A. Information technology
 - B. Trade liberalization
 - C. Colonialism
 - D. Cultural diffusion
- 9. Which type of power is undermined by the 2003 invasion of Iraq according to the material?**
- A. Hard power
 - B. Soft power
 - C. Economic power
 - D. Military power
- 10. What does the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty aim to halt?**
- A. Nuclear test explosions
 - B. Chemical weapon tests
 - C. Biological experiments
 - D. Conventional arms testing

Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which cross-border effect can result from civil wars?

- A. A peaceful transition with no spillover
- B. Strengthened border controls only
- C. Economic growth in neighboring states
- D. Cross-border spillover including refugee flows and disease**

Civil conflicts don't stay neatly contained within a country's borders; they create spillovers that affect neighbors through humanitarian, health, and security channels. When a civil war churns, people often flee to nearby countries as refugees, which puts pressure on host states' resources, border management, and social services. Crowded refugee camps and disrupted healthcare can also raise the risk of disease transmission across borders. In short, the cross-border spillover including refugee flows and disease captures the real-world ripple effects that extend beyond the fighting itself. The other scenarios miss this broader, outward impact. A peaceful transition with no spillover is not typical of civil wars, which tend to generate displacement and instability beyond their borders. Focusing only on border controls ignores the human and health dimensions that travel with displacement. Economic growth in neighboring states isn't a standard or reliable consequence and overlooks the common negative or mixed economic effects that accompany conflict spillover.

2. Which organization has held territory in both Iraq and Syria and inspired attacks in the US and Europe?

- A. Al-Qaeda
- B. Islamic State**
- C. Hamas
- D. Hezbollah

Holding territory in both Iraq and Syria and inspiring attacks abroad is a pattern most closely associated with the Islamic State. At its height, Islamic State controlled vast areas across both countries, establishing a self-declared caliphate with governing structures in places like Mosul and Raqqa. This territorial reach helped the group project power and legitimacy, while its propaganda and networks extended its influence worldwide, inspiring attacks in the United States and Europe, such as those in Paris, Brussels, and Nice. The other groups listed do not fit both parts of the clue: they either did not hold territory across both Iraq and Syria, or they did not have the same level of influence in Western attacks.

3. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is an example of which type of organization?

- A. Non-governmental organization
- B. International Governmental Organization**
- C. Multinational corporation
- D. Local government association

Intergovernmental organizations are created by states through international agreements and operate under the authority of those states within the international system. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is a UN agency established by member states to protect refugees, with its mandate, governance, and funding coming from international treaties and the UN framework. That setup—authority deriving from states via an international organization—distinguishes it from non-governmental organizations (independent of governments), multinational corporations (for-profit businesses), or local government associations (subnational groups). So, UNHCR is an intergovernmental (international governmental) organization.

4. What is true about the General Assembly's scope?

- A. It coordinates the FAO and WHO
- B. It can veto Security Council resolutions
- C. The General Assembly can discuss any matter, except disputes being considered by the Security Council**
- D. It has the main responsibility to keep peace and security

The General Assembly has a broad, universal remit: it can discuss any matter within the United Nations framework, from development and human rights to environment and health. This broad scope is possible because all member states participate, and its role is to consider issues and make recommendations rather than impose binding decisions. The important caveat is that when a dispute or situation is being actively considered by the Security Council, the General Assembly does not step in on that particular matter. The Security Council has the primary, binding responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, so it handles disputes directly, while the General Assembly can focus on other questions or offer general guidance. This arrangement explains why the statement about discussing any matter except disputes under Security Council consideration is the best description of the General Assembly's scope.

5. Which statement about the French Revolution is supported by the material?

- A. It catalyzed the spread of nationalism throughout Europe and the world**
- B. It had no impact on nationalist ideas
- C. It reinforced feudal loyalties
- D. It halted the development of modern nationalism

Nationalism spreading across Europe and beyond was catalyzed by the French Revolution. The Revolution framed the nation as the source of political legitimacy and promoted ideas of equal rights for citizens, which provided a powerful language and mobilizing force for national self-definition. Its ideals spread through revolutionary wars and the administrative reshaping of conquered lands, helping people articulate national identity in terms of language, culture, and shared history. This makes the statement about catalyzing the spread of nationalism the best-supported one in the material. The other views don't fit because the Revolution did have a significant impact on nationalist ideas, it did not reinforce feudal loyalties, and it did not halt the development of modern nationalism.

6. Globalization can be defined as which of the following?

- A. The intensification of economic, political, social, and cultural relations across borders**
- B. The spreading of a single culture
- C. The elimination of borders
- D. The dominance of one economic system

Globalization centers on the intensification of connections across borders in multiple realms—economic, political, social, and cultural—leading to greater interdependence among countries. The best choice captures this broad, multidimensional web of ties, not just one aspect, which is why it stands out as the accurate definition. It reflects how trade and investment flow expand alongside political collaboration, social exchanges, and cultural interactions that link people and places beyond national borders. It also avoids reducing globalization to a single culture being spread, the elimination of borders, or the dominance of one economic system. Borders persist and become more permeable in different ways, and the global economy includes a variety of models rather than a single system dictating everything.

7. Which US president negotiated the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty?

- A. John F. Kennedy
- B. Ronald Reagan
- C. Richard Nixon**
- D. George H. W. Bush

The idea being tested is who led the diplomatic effort to create an arms-control agreement that limits ballistic-missile defenses. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was negotiated during the Nixon administration as part of Cold War détente with the Soviet Union. It was signed in 1972 and capped how many ABM sites each side could deploy, preserving enough vulnerability to keep deterrence intact while reducing the incentive for an arms race in defenses. This made Nixon the president most closely associated with negotiating the treaty. Kennedy didn't negotiate it, Reagan later pressed for broader missile defense that challenged the treaty, and Bush's era involved other arms-control steps rather than this ABM agreement.

8. What is one of the main driving forces of globalization?

- A. Information technology**
- B. Trade liberalization
- C. Colonialism
- D. Cultural diffusion

Information technology is a major driver of globalization because digital networks, the internet, and mobile communications enable fast, low-cost cross-border exchange of information, services, and capital. This connectivity lets firms coordinate complex global supply chains, outsource tasks, and reach customers worldwide in real time, dramatically reducing transaction costs and enabling scale. Trade liberalization matters, but IT makes it work by allowing data, orders, and payments to move quickly; without it, liberalized markets can't function globally. Colonialism is a historical factor that shaped earlier patterns, and cultural diffusion arises as a consequence of globalization, facilitated by IT, rather than being the primary engine.

9. Which type of power is undermined by the 2003 invasion of Iraq according to the material?

- A. Hard power
- B. Soft power**
- C. Economic power
- D. Military power

Soft power is the ability to shape the preferences of others through attraction and legitimacy rather than coercion. The 2003 invasion of Iraq undermined soft power because it damaged the United States' legitimacy and moral authority in the eyes of much of the world. Acting unilaterally and without broad international support reduced trust in U.S. leadership, strained alliances, and diminished the persuasive appeal of American values and policies. Even though the action demonstrated military capability (hard power), its perceived illegitimacy weakened diplomacy, public diplomacy, and coalition-building—the core channels through which soft power operates.

10. What does the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty aim to halt?

- A. Nuclear test explosions
- B. Chemical weapon tests
- C. Biological experiments
- D. Conventional arms testing

At its heart, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty aims to stop nuclear test explosions. It prohibits any nuclear detonation used for testing or developing nuclear weapons, in all environments and at any yield. By banning these tests, it seeks to slow the advancement and improve the safety of nuclear arsenals and reduce the environmental and health impacts of testing. It doesn't address chemical weapon tests, biological experiments, or conventional arms testing, which are governed by other treaties and regimes. Verification is provided by an international monitoring system designed to detect any nuclear explosion and enforce compliance.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://gsu-pols2401exam1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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