Structure of the Exam

1. Multiple Choice

   The exam will consist of 95 multiple choice questions. About one-half of the questions will be drawn from the lectures notes and one-half will be drawn from the study question.

Key Terms/Concepts from the Lectures

**Are Conflicts Between Environment & Development Inevitable?**
- factors that the rate of depletion depends on, public policies (tools) that influence private choices, potential consequences of global warming (GW), evidence (facts) that experts agree on, countries most responsible for GW/CO2 emissions, key issues on which experts disagree, future impacts of GW (on temperatures, CO2 levels) based on computer models, why 3-10°F is a big deal, “precautionary principle”, “no regrets strategy”, what governments/private sector companies should do to reduce GW, what individuals can do to reduce GW, what (some) LDCs are doing to reduce GW, Kyoto Conference (agreed, disagreement), key provisions of Kyoto, why Bush/US didn’t sign the Kyoto treaty. goal for post-2012 for the 2012 Copenhagen Conference and issues to be discussed, concerns/criticisms of the US’s supply-focused strategy, LDC’s perspective on GW, types of land degradation, habitat loss consequences, direct causes of deforestation, indirect causes of deforestation, local impacts of deforestation, what DCs & LDCs can do to reduce deforestation, causes of extinctions, causes of over fishing in the oceans, causes of loss of (endangered) species, causes of loss of ocean reefs, solutions—some strategies (for reducing species loss), why maintain biodiversity—what will we lose, “cascade effect”, why Third World (countries) are often critical of Western-led environmental movements, key lessons

**What Policies & Institutional Reforms Are Needed?**
- why government policies and institutions matter, examples of government policies that redistribute costs/benefits, public goods (def.), key justification for public goods, examples of public goods, examples of macro policies, examples of agricultural sector policies, conventional wisdom of the 1950s & 1960s (economists' advice), examples of policies that many LDCs implemented that distorted the (LDC's) economy, some consequences of these policies (historical indicators of stagnation), external shocks & internal factors that contributed to economic stagnation, WB's/IMF's solution (to LDC's economic problems), “conditionality”—what LDCs must do to qualify for assistance, what the WB/IMF will do if countries follow the “prescription”, long run benefits of structural adjustment, criticisms/concerns of leaders in many LDC (about SAPs), “Washington Consensus” (3-pronged approach), impact/consequences of SAPs (according to Stiglitz's), recommendations (of Stiglitz's), WB/IMF response to its critics, negative impacts of SAPs (in some LDCs), so many governments & people in LDC (i.e., what are consequences of negative impacts), key problems that contributed to the (economic) crisis in Indonesia, social, economic, and political impact (of the economic crisis in Indonesia), problems in some LDCs (key issues, consequences) that suggest a need for democratic reforms, “empowerment” (def), rational for political democracy--new institutions/rules that will empower people, why/how democratic reforms will in turn create a more productive economic environment and thereby accelerate development, some recent successes-
evidence of growth in democracies, some concerns/challenges to democratization, why there's an anti-democratic backlash in some Latin American countries, grassroots democracy/civil society (def.), strengths of NGOs, some successes (of NGOs), US strategy for promoting democracies--“carrot & stick” approach, why international pressure is justified to encourage LDCs to implement economic & democratic reforms, why political & economic reforms are complementary

Is More Foreign Aid the Answer?
why DCs & organizations give foreign aid, “official development assistance” (ODA), major multilateral donors, major bilateral donors, why bilateral donors give aid, privates sources (of foreign aid), US resources flows to developing world (3 largest sources), is foreign aid a gift?--type of foreign aid that's a loan vs. a grant, UN “Millennium Development” goals (what are the key goals), what’s needed (developed & developing countries) to achieve the Millennium Development goals, US economic/political security assistance (what does it support, what’s its goal), US bilateral development aid--types of activities supported, foreign aid-related expenditures not considered ODA, what the US foreign aid program has focused on promoting, Marshall Plan, USAID’s (Bush II) Bilateral Program—what are the “Three Pillars”, regional distribution (of US foreign aid, 2004)--region that received the largest share of US foreign aid, recent trends in US ODA, accomplishments of aid (i.e., examples of major improvements/successful projects), why it's hard to measure foreign aid’s impact on economic development, major criticisms of foreign aid & responses to these criticisms, lessons learned for making foreign aid more effective in promoting development, findings of a 2000 and a 2006 opinion poll, Millennium Challenge Account— which LDCs will aid target, issues that will drive foreign aid (in the future), WB's challenge to DCs, NGO community's concerns, what African leaders are now realizing, what the New Partnership for African Development will implement, why Africa still needs (foreign) aid, what LDCs need (to do) to help themselves, what DCs need (to do) to help LDCs achieve these goals, myths of US foreign aid—carefully review the 6 “myths” & “facts”, including: historical trend in aid, 3 countries that received the most US foreign aid, 3 types of aid that accounted for most (largest %) of US foreign aid, how much foreign aid the US gave in 2002 (% of GDP) vs. under the Marshall Plan, which DC give the most foreign aid (as a % of its GNI), how the US compares to other OECD countries in terms of foreign aid (as a % of GNI), % of US federal budget spent on (foreign) aid, where most US foreign aid dollars are spent

2. Map Identification
Identify Countries in Asia on a Blank Map
I will select 5 of the following countries for you to identify on a blank map: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Thailand, Turkey, Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peoples Republic of China, Philippines, South Korea, Vietnam