

International Futures Ch. 3 pp 47-53

1. What are the three values and goals that frame global initiatives?
2. What are the eight goals that the UN Millennium Summit set to improve the global human condition by 2015?
3. What are the two categories of Casual Analysis? Define them.
4. What is a negative feedback loop? Give an example.
5. What is a positive feedback loop? Give an example.

International Futures Ch. 3 pp 53- 60

1. Why does the author say that the attempts by countries to “balance power with power” often set up a destructive positive feedback loop?
2. What do realists say is out “best hope” for avoiding a world of anarchy?
3. What factors does the author say have created a stronger base for regional and global cooperation than ever before?
4. What does the author name as the two worldviews surrounding environmental stability and how do they differ?
5. What are “classical liberals” and what is it that they think will improve life for the poor?

International Futures Ch. 4 pp 60-71

1. What is the difference between a mental model and a computer model? What is each model based on?
2. What are some of the advantages that computer models have over mental models?
3. Within the computer model, what does the word scenario refer to?
4. What does “base case” refer to? Why is it a good starting point for scenario analysis?

International Futures Ch. 4 pp 71-82

1. What is the purpose of the scenario tree?
2. What are two different ways to search for parameters?

3. What are the two primary agents (or levers of action) in IFs?
4. Why is it important to explore and change the assumptions of the base case?
5. Which of the 8 modules is distributed throughout the others and why is this the case?

Article 39

1. What has happened to Southeast Asia in recent years as a result of the bird flu? What is the concern for the future?
2. What is proposed in order to deal with the bird flu epidemic?

Article 43

1. What does the author state as “one of the most powerful ideas we’ve ever given to the planet” and how did it develop?
2. What are some of McKibben’s suggestions for decreasing environmental damage? What does he believe needs to occur in order for change to really happen?
3. According to recent research, what is it that Americans truly want?
4. What important link has helped the environmental movement?