

Advanced Geopolitics: Fact Recall Challenge

Geopolitics · Practice Test · 17 Questions

1. The Bretton Woods Agreement in 1944 established international economic institutions. Which of the following was NOT one of the primary institutions created or envisioned at this conference?

- A) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- B) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- C) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, now part of the World Bank Group)
- D) United Nations (UN)

2. Which historical treaty formally ended the Thirty Years' War in Europe and is often cited as a foundational moment for the concept of state sovereignty?

- A) Treaty of Tordesillas
- B) Treaty of Westphalia
- C) Treaty of Utrecht
- D) Treaty of Nicaea

3. The 'Domino Theory' was a geopolitical concept prominent during the Cold War, particularly concerning the spread of communism. In which region was this theory most explicitly applied to justify intervention?

- A) Latin America
- B) Middle East
- C) Southeast Asia
- D) Sub-Saharan Africa

4. The concept of 'geostrategy' often emphasizes the importance of geographical factors in power projection. Which historical figure is closely associated with the 'Heartland Theory', positing that control of Eastern Europe and Central Asia would lead to global dominance?

- A) Alfred Thayer Mahan
- B) Halford Mackinder
- C) Nicholas J. Spykman
- D) Karl Haushofer

5. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged during the Cold War as an alternative to alignment with either the Eastern or Western blocs. Which of these countries was a founding member and a key proponent of NAM?

- A) China
- B) India
- C) North Korea
- D) Pakistan

6. The Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, during World War I, was a secret pact between the Allied powers to carve up Ottoman territories in the Middle East. Which two European powers were the primary signatories of this agreement?

- A) Germany and Austria-Hungary
- B) France and Russia
- C) United Kingdom and France
- D) Italy and Greece

7. The concept of 'Chokepoints' in geopolitics refers to narrow passages that are critical for maritime transport. Which of the following is NOT considered a major global maritime chokepoint?

- A) Strait of Hormuz
- B) Panama Canal
- C) Suez Canal
- D) Northwest Passage

8. The Eisenhower Doctrine, announced in 1957, was a U.S. foreign policy initiative aimed at preventing communist expansion in a specific region. Which region was the primary focus of this doctrine?

- A) East Asia
- B) Latin America
- C) South Asia
- D) Middle East

9. The concept of 'Sovereign Wealth Funds' (SWFs) has become increasingly important in global finance and investment. Which of these countries is known for having one of the largest SWFs in the world, often referred to as the 'Norway Model'?

- A) United Arab Emirates
- B) Saudi Arabia
- C) Norway
- D) Qatar

10. The 'Monroe Doctrine', first articulated in 1823, asserted that further European colonization or intervention in the Americas would be viewed as acts of aggression by the United States. Which U.S. President is credited with issuing this doctrine?

- A) Thomas Jefferson
- B) Andrew Jackson
- C) James Monroe
- D) John Quincy Adams

11. The 'Geopolitics of Energy' often revolves around the control and distribution of vital energy resources. Which of the following countries is a major producer of both oil and natural gas and plays a significant role in global energy markets?

- A) Japan
- B) Germany
- C) Canada
- D) South Korea

12. The 'Potsdam Conference' in 1945, one of the last major Allied conferences of World War II, dealt with the post-war order in Europe. Which of these leaders was NOT a principal participant at Potsdam?

- A) Harry S. Truman
- B) Winston Churchill
- C) Joseph Stalin
- D) Franklin D. Roosevelt

13. The 'Scramble for Africa' was a period of rapid colonization of the African continent by European powers. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 is often seen as a key event that formalized this process. Which major European power acquired the largest colonial territory in Africa during this period?

- A) Germany
- B) United Kingdom
- C) France
- D) Belgium

14. The 'Thucydides Trap' is a concept that describes the dangers of conflict when a rising power threatens to displace a ruling power. Which historical conflict is often cited as the classic example of this phenomenon?

- A) Napoleonic Wars
- B) World War I
- C) Peloponnesian War
- D) Seven Years' War

15. The 'Iron Curtain' was a metaphorical division between Western Europe and the Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc allies. Which statesman is credited with popularizing this term in a famous speech in 1946?

- A) Charles de Gaulle
- B) Harry S. Truman
- C) Winston Churchill
- D) George C. Marshall

16. The 'One China policy' is a complex geopolitical stance regarding the political status of Taiwan. Which UN General Assembly Resolution is generally considered the foundational document for the 'One China' principle recognized by many nations?

- A) Resolution 1514 (XV)
- B) Resolution 2758 (XXVI)
- C) Resolution 194 (III)
- D) Resolution 73 (I)

17. The 'Oslo Accords' were a series of agreements signed between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the 1990s. In which Norwegian city were the initial secret talks that led to these accords held?

- A) Bergen
- B) Trondheim
- C) Stavanger
- D) Oslo