

Foundations of Diplomacy

Diplomacy · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. What is the primary role of an ambassador?

- A) To command military forces in a foreign country
- B) To represent their home country and its interests in a host country
- C) To oversee international trade negotiations exclusively
- D) To conduct espionage and gather intelligence

2. The principle of extraterritoriality, often associated with diplomatic missions, means that:

- A) Diplomats are exempt from all laws of the host country
- B) The embassy premises are considered sovereign territory of the sending state
- C) Consular officials have no legal standing
- D) All citizens of the sending state are immune from prosecution in the host country

3. Which international treaty is considered the cornerstone of diplomatic relations, defining privileges and immunities?

- A) The Treaty of Versailles
- B) The Geneva Conventions
- C) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
- D) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

4. What is 'persona non grata' in the context of diplomacy?

- A) A formal congratulatory message
- B) A declaration of war
- C) A designation for an unwelcome foreign diplomat
- D) A treaty amendment

5. The practice of sending and receiving diplomatic envoys dates back to:

- A) The Renaissance period
- B) Ancient Greece and Rome
- C) The Industrial Revolution
- D) The early 20th century

6. What is the main purpose of a consulate?

- A) To negotiate major international treaties
- B) To manage military alliances
- C) To provide services to citizens abroad, such as passport issuance
- D) To coordinate intelligence sharing

7. Which of the following is a form of diplomacy conducted through public communication and engagement?

- A) Gunboat diplomacy
- B) Bilateral diplomacy
- C) Multilateral diplomacy
- D) Public diplomacy

8. The concept of 'balance of power' in international relations historically aimed to:

- A) Establish a single global superpower
- B) Prevent any one state from becoming too dominant
- C) Encourage widespread economic interdependence
- D) Formalize a world government

9. What does 'parliamentary diplomacy' refer to?

- A) Diplomacy conducted by heads of state in national parliaments
- B) Diplomacy carried out by legislative bodies of countries
- C) Diplomacy focused solely on parliamentary elections
- D) Diplomacy that uses parliamentary language exclusively

10. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in which city?

- A) Geneva
- B) Paris
- C) New York City
- D) London

11. What is the primary function of the United Nations Security Council?

- A) To promote global health initiatives
- B) To maintain international peace and security
- C) To regulate international trade agreements
- D) To advocate for human rights worldwide

12. What is a 'summit' in diplomacy?

- A) A meeting of lower-level diplomats
- B) A diplomatic negotiation that fails
- C) A meeting between heads of state or government
- D) A formal declaration of sanctions

13. The practice of diplomacy using intermediaries or go-betweens is known as:

- A) Direct diplomacy
- B) Mediation
- C) Open diplomacy
- D) Coercive diplomacy

14. Which historical event is often cited as a turning point in the development of modern diplomatic practices, particularly concerning the establishment of resident ambassadors?

- A) The Treaty of Westphalia (1648)
- B) The Congress of Vienna (1815)
- C) The formation of the European Union
- D) The end of the Cold War

15. What is 'soft power' in the context of international relations?

- A) The use of military force to achieve foreign policy goals
- B) The use of economic sanctions
- C) The attraction of a country's culture, political ideals, and policies
- D) The imposition of trade tariffs

16. When a country withdraws its diplomatic mission from another country, it is called:

- A) Recalling an ambassador
- B) Severing diplomatic relations
- C) Expelling a diplomat
- D) Imposing an embargo

17. What is the role of a Chargé d'affaires?

- A) The highest-ranking diplomat in a mission when the ambassador is absent
- B) A military attaché
- C) A commercial representative
- D) An international trade negotiator

18. The principle of 'non-intervention' in diplomacy states that:

- A) All countries must intervene in internal affairs
- B) Countries should not interfere in the domestic affairs of other sovereign states
- C) Intervention is only permitted for humanitarian reasons
- D) Diplomats must intervene in all disputes

19. What is the primary characteristic of 'multilateral diplomacy'?

- A) Negotiations between two countries
- B) Involvement of three or more countries in negotiations
- C) Diplomacy conducted through public media
- D) Secrecy in negotiations

20. What is a 'treaty' in international law?

- A) A unilateral declaration by a sovereign state
- B) A binding agreement between two or more states
- C) A recommendation from the United Nations
- D) A set of internal governmental regulations