

Advanced International Law: Dates, Names, and Numbers

International Law · Answer Key · 16 Questions

1. The landmark Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, establishing key protections, was adopted on which specific date?

- A) August 12, 1949**
- B) July 28, 1951
- C) September 3, 1939
- D) June 6, 1944

2. Which treaty, signed in 1987 and entering into force in 1989, significantly advanced the prohibition of intermediate-range nuclear forces?

- A) The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I)
- B) The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty)**
- C) The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
- D) The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

3. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) replaced which predecessor institution, and in what year did the ICJ begin its work?

- A) The Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ), 1922**
- B) The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), 1901
- C) The International Criminal Court (ICC), 2002
- D) The League of Nations Council, 1920

4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), a foundational document for international human rights law, was adopted by the UN General Assembly on which date?

- A) December 10, 1948**
- B) January 1, 1947
- C) October 24, 1945
- D) April 7, 1950

5. The Statute of Rome, establishing the International Criminal Court (ICC), was adopted in which year?

- A) 1998**
- B) 2002
- C) 1994
- D) 2000

6. Which influential international law scholar, often considered the 'father of international law,' published 'De jure belli ac pacis' ('On the Law of War and Peace') in 1625?

- A) Francisco de Vitoria
- B) Hugo Grotius**
- C) Emmerich de Vattel
- D) Samuel von Pufendorf

7. The 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a cornerstone of treaty law, defines a treaty as 'an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, regardless of its particular designation.' It entered into force on which date?

- A) January 27, 1980**
- B) August 14, 1969
- C) December 15, 1971
- D) May 23, 1977

8. The concept of 'diplomatic immunity' is primarily codified in which multilateral convention, adopted in 1961?

- A) The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
- B) The Convention on Special Missions
- C) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
- D) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations**

9. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), established under UNCLOS, has its seat in which city?

- A) The Hague, Netherlands
- B) Geneva, Switzerland
- C) Hamburg, Germany**
- D) New York, USA

10. Which UN Security Council Resolution, adopted in 1993, established the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)?

- A) Resolution 827**
- B) Resolution 955
- C) Resolution 1593
- D) Resolution 688

11. The principle of 'pacta sunt servanda,' meaning 'agreements must be kept,' is a fundamental principle of international law and is explicitly stated in which article of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties?

A) Article 26

B) Article 53

C) Article 64

D) Article 38

12. The Kellogg-Briand Pact, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, was signed in which year and by how many original signatories?

A) 1928, 15

B) 1920, 10

C) 1933, 20

D) 1945, 51

13. The concept of 'state succession' concerns the transfer of rights and obligations from one state to another. The Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties was adopted in which year?

A) 1978

B) 1969

C) 1983

D) 1972

14. The influential work 'The Law of Nations' (or 'Principles of International Law') by Emmerich de Vattel was first published in which year?

A) 1758

B) 1648

C) 1789

D) 1815

15. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court entered into force on July 1, 2002. How many states had ratified the Statute by this date?

A) 66

B) 123

C) 18

D) 98

16. The principle of 'universal jurisdiction' allows national courts to prosecute individuals for certain international crimes regardless of where the crime occurred or the nationality of the perpetrator. This principle is most notably applied in cases related to:

A) Piracy and slave trading

B) Environmental pollution

C) Intellectual property theft

D) Customs violations