

Global Diplomacy and Power Dynamics

International Relations · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. Which post-World War II international organization was primarily established to promote economic cooperation and peace among its member states, eventually evolving into the European Union?

- A) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- B) The League of Nations
- C) The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
- D) The United Nations (UN)

2. The concept of 'Soft Power,' coined by Joseph Nye, refers to a nation's ability to influence others through attraction and persuasion rather than coercion. Which of the following is the most prominent example of soft power projection?

- A) Military alliances
- B) Economic sanctions
- C) Cultural exports and values
- D) Trade agreements

3. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged during the Cold War as an international organization of states that did not formally align with or against any major power bloc. Which of the following was a founding member of NAM?

- A) The United States
- B) The Soviet Union
- C) India
- D) China

4. The 'Monroe Doctrine,' proclaimed in 1823, was a U.S. foreign policy statement that asserted American opposition to European colonialism in the Americas. What was its primary objective?

- A) To establish a global free trade zone
- B) To prevent further European colonization and intervention in the Western Hemisphere
- C) To promote democracy worldwide
- D) To facilitate colonial expansion by the United States

5. The Bretton Woods Agreement, established in 1944, laid the groundwork for the post-war international economic system. Which two institutions were created as a direct result of this agreement?

- A) The World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- B) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the IMF
- C) The World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- D) The European Central Bank (ECB) and the IMF

6. Détente, a period of eased Cold War tensions, saw significant diplomatic engagement between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1970s. A key outcome of this period was the signing of which arms control treaty?

- A) The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)
- B) The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT)
- C) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- D) The Outer Space Treaty

7. The concept of 'Sovereignty' in international relations refers to the supreme authority of a state within its territory. Which historical event is often cited as the foundational moment for the modern concept of state sovereignty?

- A) The Congress of Vienna
- B) The Napoleonic Wars
- C) The Peace of Westphalia
- D) The Treaty of Versailles

8. The United Nations Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It comprises five permanent members, each with veto power. Which of the following is NOT a permanent member of the UNSC?

- A) France
- B) Germany
- C) Russia
- D) The United Kingdom

9. The 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P) is a global political commitment endorsed by the UN General Assembly. What is its core principle?

- A) States have the primary responsibility to protect their own populations from mass atrocity crimes.
- B) The UN has the exclusive right to intervene in any internal conflict.
- C) Each nation must contribute troops to UN peacekeeping missions.
- D) International law should be prioritized over national sovereignty in all cases.

10. The concept of a 'failed state' in international relations describes a country where the government is so weak or ineffective that it has lost control of its territory and is unable to provide basic services. Which of the following is a common characteristic of a failed state?

- A) High levels of economic growth
- B) Strong adherence to the rule of law
- C) Widespread corruption and absence of public services
- D) Effective border control and security

11. The principle of 'pax Britannica' refers to a historical period characterized by the dominance of the British Empire and relative global peace. Approximately which century did this period primarily span?

- A) 16th century
- B) 18th century
- C) 19th century
- D) 21st century

12. The World Trade Organization (WTO) governs international trade. Which of the following is a fundamental principle of the WTO that aims to prevent discrimination between trading partners?

- A) Protectionism
- B) Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) treatment
- C) Bilateral trade agreements
- D) Import quotas