

The Intersection of Geopolitics and Space

Political Science · Practice Test · 15 Questions

1. Which 1967 international treaty serves as the foundational framework for international space law and prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons in orbit?

- A) The Moon Agreement
- B) The Outer Space Treaty
- C) The Artemis Accords
- D) The Star Wars Treaty

2. Which international body, established by the UN General Assembly in 1959, is responsible for governing the peaceful use of outer space?

- A) UNCOPUOS
- B) UNESCO
- C) UNICEF
- D) UNHCR

3. Under the Outer Space Treaty, which of the following is explicitly forbidden regarding celestial bodies like the Moon and Mars?

- A) Scientific research
- B) Resource exploration
- C) National appropriation by claim of sovereignty
- D) Private telecommunications infrastructure

4. Which major space power was the first to launch an artificial satellite, Sputnik 1, triggering the geopolitical competition known as the Space Race?

- A) United States
- B) China
- C) Soviet Union
- D) United Kingdom

5. What is the status of Antarctica and the Moon regarding international political claims under their respective treaties?

- A) Both are annexed by the UN
- B) Both prohibit national sovereignty claims
- C) Both are private property of corporations
- D) Both are controlled by the Global South

6. The 1979 Moon Agreement attempted to establish that the Moon's resources are part of what international legal concept?

- A) Common heritage of mankind
- B) Private property of the first explorer
- C) State property of the launching nation
- D) No man's land

7. Which country is currently the only one to have successfully landed a rover on the far side of the Moon, a significant feat of space diplomacy and technology?

- A) India
- B) Japan
- C) China
- D) Russia

8. The International Space Station (ISS) is a collaborative project involving five space agencies representing which global geopolitical entities?

- A) USA, Russia, Europe, Japan, Canada
- B) USA, China, India, Brazil, Australia
- C) UK, France, Germany, Italy, Spain
- D) NATO members only

9. What is the primary geopolitical function of the 'Artemis Accords'?

- A) A military alliance for space defense
- B) A set of non-binding principles for lunar exploration cooperation
- C) A treaty to tax space mining
- D) A legal ban on private space flight

10. Which international agreement prohibits the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water?

- A) The Partial Test Ban Treaty
- B) The Non-Proliferation Treaty
- C) The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- D) The Geneva Protocol

11. Which organization, despite being a private entity, is a key stakeholder in modern space policy due to its contracts with national governments?

- A) SpaceX
- B) NASA
- C) ESA
- D) JAXA

12. In political science, the 'Kessler Syndrome' describes a scenario where the density of objects in low Earth orbit is high enough that collisions cause a cascade, creating a challenge for which global governance area?

- A) Space debris mitigation
- B) Planetary defense
- C) Interstellar migration
- D) Deep space mining

13. Which UN department manages the 'Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space' to maintain transparency in state activities?

- A) UNOOSA
- B) UNCTAD
- C) UNEP
- D) UNODC

14. What political status do 'Space Situational Awareness' (SSA) data hold among nations?

- A) Unregulated private data
- B) Strategic information shared for collision avoidance
- C) Forbidden for public consumption
- D) Only available to the G7

15. The concept of 'Planetary Protection' in space policy refers to preventing what?

- A) The invasion of Earth by extraterrestrials
- B) Biological cross-contamination between Earth and other worlds
- C) The privatization of solar power
- D) The destruction of space telescopes