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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Paper I & II

for
CSS, PMS

MA IR, MA Pol. Science
& All Other Relevant Exams

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Professor Zahid Aziz
Ghulam Zahra

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PAPER-I

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

"The matter of international relations is very subtle and exquisite."

Vladimir Zhirinovsky

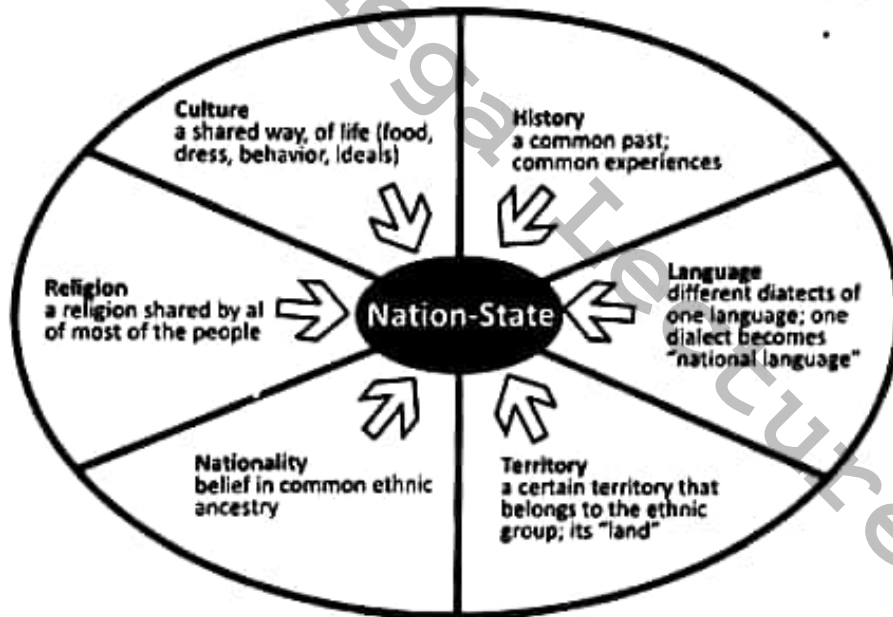
Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. The study and understanding of IR has become complex as it has to deal with multifarious issues with _____ nations of the world interacting with each other.
(a) 193 (b) 192 (c) 191 (d) None of these
2. International Relations is a _____ than international politics.
(a) Narrower term (b) Broader term
(c) None of these (d) Older term
3. Political economy deals with trade and _____ among nations and keeps its focus on how states cooperate politically to create and maintain institutions.
(a) Diplomatic relations (b) Social relations
(c) Financial relations (d) All of these
4. The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organisation founded on _____ as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the World War I.
(a) 10 January 1920 (b) 20 January 1920 (c) 10 January 1921 (d) 15 January 1920
5. International relations is an academic discipline that focuses on the study of the _____ of the actors in international politics.
(a) Differences (b) Interaction (c) Disputes (d) All of these
6. The field of international relations dates from the time of the Greek historian _____.
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Thucydides (d) All of these
7. Ancient Sumerian city-states started in _____, as the first fully-fledged international system.
(a) 3400 BC (b) 3500 BC (c) 3600 BC (d) 3800 BC
8. The history of international relations based on sovereign states is often traced back to the Peace of Westphalia of _____, a stepping stone in the development of the modern state system.
(a) 1648 (b) 1649 (c) 1548 (d) None

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9. The Treaty of Utrecht which established the Peace of Utrecht was signed in the Dutch city of Utrecht in March and April.
(a) 1714 (b) 1713 (c) 1715 (d) 1613
10. "International relations is a discipline, which tries to explain political activities across state boundaries." These are the views of _____.
(a) Alan John Percivale Taylor (b) Trevor Taylor
(c) Machiavelli (d) None of these
11. Five basic social values of state are: Security, Freedom, Order, Justice and Welfare.
(a) True (b) False
(c) None of these
12. "How could one agree once and for all upon the definition of a field whose scope is in constant flux, indeed, a field whose fluctuation is one of its principal characteristics?" Who said this?
(a) Machiavelli (b) Prof. Charles Schleicher
(c) Trevor Tylor (d) Stanley Hoffman
13. The first Chair in International Relations was established at the university of Wales _____ in 1919. The first two occupants of the chair were eminent historians, Prof. Alfred Zin-Merna and Prof. C. K. Webster.
(a) UK (b) USA (c) Canada (d) None of these
14. Who believes that "the core of international relations is international politics," but a clear distinction between the two is to be made?
(a) Machiavelli (b) Hans J. Morgenthau
(c) Trevor Taylor (d) None of these
15. The term "International" was for the first time used by _____ in the later part of 18th century.
(a) J. W Stark (b) Hans Morgenthau
(c) Jeremy Bentham (d) None of these
16. Prof. Hoffmann is of the view, "International relations is concerned with the factors and the activities which affect the external policies and the powers of basic units into which the world is divided."
(a) True (b) False
(c) None of these
17. "As a science, IR today is in its infancy, it is still less a science than a mixture of philosophy and history and its theories are shockingly unstable." To whom these words belong?
(a) Hans Morgenthau (b) Jeremy Bentham (c) Organ ski (d) None of these
18. A state is a political and geopolitical entity, while a nation is a cultural and ethnic one.
(a) False (b) True
19. The Thirty Years' War, one of the longest, most destructive conflicts in European history was a series of wars in Central Europe between _____.
(a) 1608 and 1648 (b) 1618 and 1648 (c) 1628 and 1648 (d) 1638 and 1648
20. The Napoleonic Wars were fought between _____.
(a) 1803-1815 (b) 1813-1815 (c) 1811-1815 (d) None of these

21. A state refers to a legal/political entity that is comprised of the following: (a) a permanent population (b) a defined territory (c) a government and (d) the capacity to enter into relations with other states.
(a) Yes (b) No
22. A nation state is a geographical area that can be identified as deriving its political legitimacy from serving as a sovereign nation.
(a) True (b) False
23. The idea of a nation state was and is associated with the rise of the modern system of states, often called the " _____ " in reference to the Treaty of Westphalia (1648).
(a) International state system (b) International political system
(c) Westphalian system (d) International peace system
24. The Kingdom of the Netherlands as of 10 October _____ consists of four countries. i.e. Netherlands proper, Aruba, Curacao, Sint Maarten.
(a) 2013 (b) 2011 (c) 2000 (d) 2010
25. The expression nation state was used firstly in _____.
(a) 1917 (b) 1918 (c) 1919 (d) 1945



26. Any association of distinct political communities that accept common rules, values, and institutions is called _____.
(a) International community (b) International society
(c) International organization (d) None of these
27. International society is regulated by:
(a) A benign form of cosmopolitan democracy (b) Imperial expansion
(c) Diplomacy, law, and the balance of power (d) None of these
28. Elements of international society can be found in:
(a) Medieval Christian Europe (b) Medieval Islam
(c) Ancient China [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)
(d) Medieval Christian Europe, Medieval Islam and Ancient China +92 336 7801123

29. The Catholic Church:
(a) Made no contribution to just war theory (b) Is a form of sub national authority
(c) Helped to constitute the normative basis of international society
(d) Both made no contribution to just war theory and helped to constitute the normative basis of international society
30. Which of the following events contributed to the emergence of international society?
(a) The Crusades
(b) Exploration and colonization of the New World
(c) The Protestant Reformation (d) Both (b) and (c)
31. Which of the following is not a challenge to international society posed by globalization?
(a) Interstate war (b) Global warming
(c) American power
(d) Dissolution of the bonds of political community
32. The French and American Revolutions _____.
(a) Created new challenges to international society by raising the issue of nationalism
(b) Occurred in the 19th century
(c) Led to the creation of the Concert of Europe (d) Both (a) and (c)
33. Which among the following scholars propounded the systems approach towards the study of international relations?
(a) David Easton (b) Gabriel Almond (c) C. McClelland (d) J.W. Burton
34. Which one of the following approaches of international politics does not give importance to the role of state as an actor?
(a) Dependency model (b) Realist Model
(c) Neo-realist model (d) Interdependence pluralist model
35. What is the model that deals with a conflict situation where all the rivals are to benefit in different degrees?
(a) Malign — conflict situation (b) Benign — conflict situation
(c) Zero — sum situation (d) Non-zero — sum situation
36. Which one of the following is an apt description of Bodin's theory of sovereignty?
(a) Absolute sovereignty (b) Limited sovereignty
(c) Political sovereignty (d) Popular sovereignty
37. Who among the following thinkers criticized the Austin's theory of sovereignty on the ground that law is not the command of the sovereign but an expression of the community's sense of right?
(a) Laski (b) Krabbe (c) Duguit (d) Gierke
38. "Associations are not persona ficta but real persons existing prior to the State." This view was propounded by _____.
(a) Hobbes (b) Hegel (c) Duguit (d) Gierke
39. About which of the following thinkers it has been said that his theory of the State is "an incongruous mixture of natural rights and physiological metaphor"?
(a) Bradley (b) Spencer (c) Bluntschli (d) Burke
40. Which one of the following statements about Rousseau is correct?
(a) He perfected the theory of Social Contract
(b) He repudiated the theory of Social Contract altogether
(c) He transformed the theory of Social Contract into an idealist mode of political discourse

- (d) He added nothing to the theories of Hobbes and Locke beyond combining their views
41. The Historical Theory of the Origin of the State was propounded by _____.
(a) Sir Henry Maine (b) Triestske (c) Oppenheimer (d) Durkheim
42. Which one of the following theories held that the State is a product and manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonisms?
(a) Evolutionary Theory (b) Anarchist Theory
(c) Marxist-Leninist Theory (d) Guild-Socialist Theory
43. Which one of the following political thinkers was the first exponent of the liberal theory of States?
(a) John Locke (b) T. H. Green
(c) Jean Jacques Rousseau (d) Hobbes
44. Laski said, "By liberty I mean the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves." Which one of the following expresses the view implied in the above statement?
(a) Liberty is the absence of restraint (b) Liberty is what the law permits
(c) Liberty is the ability to do what one desires
(d) Liberty is the maintenance of conditions for the growth of human personality
45. Which one of the following statements about the welfare state is correct?
(a) A welfare state is the same as a socialist state
(b) The welfare state is based on the principles of classical liberalism
(c) The welfare state is collectivist state
(d) The welfare state embodies the principles of neo-liberalism
46. Who among the following thinkers held that "Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights and rights demand the State?"
(a) Hegel (b) Green (c) Bosanquet (d) Laski
47. "Rights properly so-called are creations of law properly so called." This definition of rights is associated with:
(a) Hobbes (b) Hegel (c) Laski (d) Bentham
48. Who among the following used the expression "forced to be free" in connection with the notion of liberty of the individual?
(a) Locke (b) Rousseau (c) Green (d) Laski

"Whoever refuses to obey the general will, will be forced to do so by the entire body; this means merely that he will be forced to be free."
Jean-Jacques Rousseau

49. The view that property is a natural right of man was propounded by _____.
(a) Aristotle (b) St. Augustine (c) Locke (d) Hegel
50. Jean Bodin presented the concept of sovereignty in his book named as:
(a) Republic (b) Lectures on jurisprudence
(c) Republican (d) None of these

CHAPTER 2

THEORIES AND APPROACHES

"Realism can break a writer's heart."

Salman Rushdie, Shame

"An idealist is one who, on noticing that a rose smells better than a cabbage, concludes that it makes a better soup."

H.L. Mencken, A Book of Burlesques

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. Robert Cox remarked: 'Theory is always for someone and for some _____'.
(a) Reason (b) Ideology (c) **Purpose** (d) Objective
2. "Once the state acts, it does so as an autonomous, unitary actor." Who did say this?
(a) **Realists** (b) Liberalists (c) Radicalists (d) None of these
3. Who said, "God did not help any nation and that every nation had to take actions intelligently and pragmatically?"
(a) Kenneth Waltz (b) Thucydides
(c) **Hans J. Morgenthau** (d) All of these
4. NO!! Human rights concerns have no place in foreign policy, unless they happen to coincide with the national interest. This approach denotes the theory of _____.
(a) **Realism** (b) Liberalism
(c) Social constructivism (d) Behaviouralism
5. The exercise of _____ by states toward each other is called realpolitik.
(a) Peace (b) Diplomacy (c) **Power** (d) None of these
6. Realism is the first and main school of thought in security studies which take nation-states as the primary units in international relations.
(a) **True** (b) False
7. Realism's roots can be traced back to ancient Greece and Thucydides (460 BC-395 BC).
(a) **True** (b) False
8. The founding father of modern Realist studies (also called neo-realism) is _____.
(a) **Kenneth Waltz** (b) Thucydides
(c) Hans j Morgenthau (d) All of these
9. Realists hold a state-centric view the state is an autonomous actor constrained only by the structural anarchy of the international system.
(a) **True** (b) False

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10. Of the more prominent theoretical approaches, _____ is most concerned with power.
 (a) Realism (b) Liberalism
 (c) Social constructivism (d) Behavioralism

Contending Theoretical Perspectives

	Liberalism / Neoliberal Institutionalism	Realism / Neorealism	Radicalism / Dependency Theory	Constructivism
Key Actors	States, nongovernmental groups, international organizations	International system, states	Social classes, transnational elites, multinational corporations	Individuals, collective identities
View of the Individual	Basically good; capable of cooperating	Power seeking; selfish; antagonistic	Action determined by economic class	Major unit, especially elites
View of the state	Not an autonomous actor; having many interests	Power seeking; unitary actor; following its national interest	Agent of the structure of international capitalism; executing agent of the bourgeoisie	State behavior shaped by elite beliefs, collective norms, and social identity
View of the International system	Interdependence among actors; international society; anarchic	Anarchic; reaches stability in balance-of-power system	Highly stratified; dominated by international capitalist system	Nothing explained by international structures alone
Beliefs about change	Probable; a desirable process	Low change potential; slow structural change	Radical change desired	Belief in evolutionary change

11. Thomas Hobbes considered international politics, "a war of all against all".
 (a) True (b) False
12. According to _____, bad things happen because the people who make foreign policy are sometimes bad.
 (a) Neo-realist (b) Realist (c) Classical realists (d) All of these
13. Among these which statement belongs to realist school of thought?
 (a) States are rational unitary actors— each moving towards their own national interest.
 (b) Individual liberty and equality to be the most important political goals.
 (c) An inclination to favour progress and individual freedom.
 (d) States must be compassionate towards other states
14. Realism became very obsolete in the 20th century especially after the World War II during the Cold War.
 (a) True (b) False

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15. Realists are:
- (a) Advocates of aggressive foreign policy and war.
 - (b) Supporters of war when it is necessary to further a rational understanding of the national interest.
 - (c) Concerned with economic development only.
 - (d) Afraid of that terrorism will make the world a less secure place.
16. What is the Realist image of the state?
- (a) The state is the most important actor of international politics.
 - (b) The state will always seek to ensure its survival in a perilous international environment.
 - (c) The state behaves morally and in accordance with its population's values.
 - (d) All of these
17. How is "the national interest" defined by Realists?
- (a) States define national interest depending on its people's priorities.
 - (b) States prioritize national interests insofar as they guarantee the state's survival.
 - (c) Realists see national interest as homologous to regional interests
 - (d) National interest is determined by its degree of economic profitability.
18. "States are unitary, rational actors driven to maximize their power and utility in an anarchic world. State behaviour is determined by the structure of the international system painted on it." Which theory is this?
- (a) Neo-liberalism
 - (b) Modernization Theory
 - (c) Post-Modernism
 - (d) Neo-realism
19. How does Realism understand the concept of power?
- (a) Power is based on economic strength
 - (b) Power is a relational concept
 - (c) Power is a relative concept
 - (d) Power is a relational concept and power is a relative concept.
20. What is the "ethic of responsibility" and how does it relate to world politics?
- (a) It is the responsibility realists have towards the world
 - (b) It marks the limits of ethics in international relations
 - (c) It is the responsibility realists have towards the state system
 - (d) None of these
21. Which international relations theory holds that states are unitary, rational actors driven to maximize their power and utility in an anarchic world, and that the nature of states comes from human nature?
- (a) Classical Liberalism
 - (b) Classical Realism
 - (c) Post-Modernism
 - (d) Constructivism
22. Who wrote the book "Moral Man and Immoral Society: A Study of Ethics and Politics" (1932)?
- (a) Thucydides
 - (b) Machiavelli
 - (c) Hans J Morgenthau
 - (d) Reinhold Niebuhr (1892-1971)
23. Machiavelli noted that "the first way to win a state is to be skilled in the art of _____"
- (a) War
 - (b) Diplomacy
 - (c) Interstate harmony
 - (d) None of these

24. Hans Morgenthau and Henry Kissinger are famous _____.
(a) Realists (b) Liberalists (c) Marxists (d) All of these
25. "Realism", as Robert Gilpin once observed, "is founded on a _____ regarding moral progress and human possibilities."
(a) Pessimism (b) Optimism
26. The author of two major works, "The Prince" (1513) and "The Art of War" (1521) and the first author to distinguish between morality of individuals and morality of the state is _____.
(a) Thucydides (b) Machiavelli
(c) Hans J. Morgenthau (d) All of these
27. Authors E. H. Carr, Reinhold Niebuhr and Hans Morgenthau criticized the idealism of earlier thinkers, emphasized the primacy of the pursuit of power in international affairs and laid down the basis of _____.
(a) Realism (b) Idealism (c) Neo liberalism (d) Post-War Realism
28. "Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace" (1948), belongs to _____.
(a) Thucydides (b) Machiavelli
(c) Hans J. Morgenthau (1904-1980) (d) None of these
29. Who wrote the book "The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations."
(a) E. H. Carr (1882-1982) (b) Thucydides
(c) Machiavelli (d) All of these
30. According to the orthodox view, _____ is concerned with the world as it actually is rather than how it is ought to be.
(a) Realism (b) Neo Realism (c) Neo liberalism (d) Liberalism
31. Neo-realists maintain that roots of international conflict and war are owing to the _____ international system.
(a) Peaceful (b) Anarchic (c) Balanced (d) Competitive
32. Powerful states can and indeed should or must "do more" than less powerful states. This is the view of _____.
(a) Neo-realists (b) Neo-liberalists (c) Realists (d) Liberalists
33. Neo-realists say, "States are self-interest oriented, and an anarchic and comparative system pushes them to favour self-help over _____ behaviour."
(a) Warlike (b) Cooperative (c) Conservative (d) All of these
34. Waltz said, 'Anarchy' does not imply the presence of chaos and disorder. It simply refers to the absence of a _____.
(a) World organization (b) World institutions
(c) World government (d) All of these
35. International politics is structured by 'anarchy', in contrast to domestic politics that is structured by _____.
(a) Hierarchy (b) Patriarchy (c) Matriarchy (d) All of these
36. A neorealist assessment of the 'capability' of a state is determined by five main criteria; its natural resource endowment, its demographic, economic, military and technological capacity.
(a) True (b) False

37. Who said? "A world full of human happiness is not beyond human power to achieve."
 (a) Henry Kiesinger (b) Adam Smith (c) Bertrand Russell (d) None of these
38. "_____" opposes war and advocates the reform of international community through dependence upon moral values and the development of international institutions and international law.
 (a) Social idealism (b) Physiological idealism
 (c) Political idealism (d) All of these
39. Wilson's idealism led him to push hard for the creation of the _____.
 (a) United Nations (b) World Bank
 (c) League of Nations (d) Amnesty International
40. Immanuel Kant, Richard Cobden, Rousseau, John Hobson, Norman Angell, Alfred Zimmer and Woodrow Wilson were famous _____.
 (a) Realists (b) Liberalists (c) Marxists (d) Idealists
41. The core principle of idealism is the belief that what unites mankind is more important than what _____ it.
 (a) Divides (b) Makes it together
 (c) Make them realize to live in peace (d) All of these
42. Idealism lost its appeal with the demise of the League of Nations and the outbreak of the _____ in 1939.
 (a) World War I (b) World War II
43. On a cold February morning, President Woodrow Wilson declares "states' internal values and norms should determine their foreign policy and the pattern of their international relations." Which theory of international relations does this statement support?
 (a) Post-modernism (b) Idealism
 (c) Modernization Theory (d) Classical Realism
44. In general parlance on international matters, idealism is a term applied to any idea, goal, or practice considered to be _____.
 (a) Practical (b) Impractical (c) Possible (d) None of these
45. Eradicating nuclear weapons is considered _____.
 (a) Imperialistic (b) Realistic (c) Idealistic (d) None of the above
46. "Military power is not the only form of power. Exercising economic power has proven more effective than exercising military power."
 (a) Marxism (b) Idealism (c) Neo liberalism (d) None of these
47. _____ assert, "Yes!! A prime goal of all politics is the improvement of the human condition. Human rights are one aspect of a good life."
 (a) Realists (b) Liberalists (c) Radicalists (d) Idealists
48. In the international system, the state live in what Hobbes called the _____.
 (a) State of nature (b) State of balance (c) Balance of power (d) Perpetual peace
 (e) None of these
49. Rousseau wanted smaller communities so that it would be easier for people to attain _____.
 (a) Enlightenment (b) The general will
 (c) The state of nature (d) Perpetual peace

50. A _____ is someone that does not believe in violence as a way to settle disputes.
(a) Optimist (b) Globalist (c) Pacifist (d) All of these
51. Idealism is more normative than _____.
(a) Marxism (b) Neo liberalism (c) Realism (d) None of these
52. Realism attempts to explain how the world is while idealism emphasizes 'what it could be'.
(a) True (b) False
53. _____ put a lot of faith in international law and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to solve problems on the international level.
(a) Idealists (b) Optimist (c) Globalist (d) Pacifist
54. Hugo Grotius and Woodrow Wilson are considered _____.
(a) Optimist (b) Globalist (c) Pacifist (d) Idealists
55. The Idealist Approach advocates morality as the means for securing the desired objective of making the world an.
(a) Anarchic world (b) World led by law of forest
(c) Ideal world (d) All of these
56. Thomas Woodrow Wilson was the _____ president of the United States, in office from 1913 to 1921.
(a) 28th (b) 27th (c) 26th (d) 25th
57. _____ proposes that individuals act in patterned ways that can be studied by empirically testing hypotheses about those patterns.
(a) Social constructivism (b) Behavioralism
(c) The comparative method (d) Radicalism
58. The _____ is an example of an application of Behavioralism.
(a) Correlates of War Project (b) Idea for a Universal History
(c) United Nations (d) Peloponnesian War
(e) None of these
59. Which of the following is NOT one of the more prominent theories of international relations?
(a) Realism (b) Liberalism
(c) Behavioralism (d) Social constructivism
60. Which of the following is NOT a critique of Behavioralism?
(a) The basic questions of humanity and society are neglected.
(b) The lack of funding and time for research limits the behavioralist researchers.
(c) The focus is only on quantifiable aspects of international relations.
(d) The attention to methods has overwhelmed the substance of the research.
61. During a break from fighting crime, Dove, an obscure superhero, declares that "States are pluralistic actors seeking to maximize absolute gains in a world where international trade reduces the potential for conflict. Non-state actors merit legitimate analysis." Which theory of international relations did he define?
(a) Marxism (b) Neorealism
(c) Classical Liberalism (d) Dependency Theory
62. The Liberal View of the State is that the state enjoys sovereignty but is not an autonomous actor.
(a) True (b) False

63. Liberal thinking dates back to philosophers such as _____. Who argued that republican constitutions produce peace?
(a) Thomas Paine and Immanuel Kant (b) Hobbes and Locke
(c) Thucydides (d) Hans Morgenthau
64. How can we best describe liberalism?
(a) Liberalism is the dominant conception in the practice of international politics.
(b) Liberalism is a novel conception in the theory of international politics.
(c) Liberalism is an optimistic approach, offering an orientation for the better conduct of international affairs in the belief that a more peaceful world is possible.
(d) Liberalism does not exist as a mainstream theory within International Relations.
65. A liberal is someone who believes that democracy and capitalism are the best ways to unite people around the world.
(a) True (b) False
66. Which of these statements does not describe the liberalist conception of the international system?
(a) International politics is not the same everywhere
(b) The nation state does not exist as a unitary actor within the international system
(c) Nation states are not basically alike
(d) States are and should remain the sole actors to be considered in the study of International Relations
67. Which statement best describes commercial liberalism?
(a) Commercial liberalism is the newest and most important faction of liberalism
(b) Commercial liberalism is based on the idea that free-trade directly undermines the power of the state
(c) It purports that the most rapid and efficient production of wealth occurs when governments do not restrict the economic activity of private actors and the free market
(d) Commercial liberalism advocates the restraint of private enterprise and non-governmental activity in the economic sphere
(d) All of these
68. Which statement best describes the liberalist attitude towards international organisations?
(a) Involvement of international organisations in the political system ultimately undermines security.
(b) Involvement of international organisations in the political system does not undermine security.
(c) International organisations can enhance national and international security encourage cooperation and build communities.
(d) All of these
69. Francis Fukuyama wrote the book _____.
(a) "The End of History and the First Man" (b) "The End of History and the last Man"
(c) "The End of History and the Brave Man" (d) "The Rise of History and the Last Man"
70. "WWI shifted liberal thinking towards a recognition that peace is not a natural condition but is one that must be constructed. Peace and prosperity require "consciously devised machinery." These words belong to
(a) Laski (b) Immanuel Kant

- (c) Robert A. Dahl (d) Leonard Woolf
71. What challenges to liberalism were shown by the Western response to the Arab Spring?
- (a) The liberalist perspective is based on ideas that are Western - such as democracy, free enterprise, and civil rights.
(b) Liberalism did not provide a clear way to deal with the Arab Spring.
(c) The liberalist perspective does not explain clearly how and when liberalism is supposed to spread, in this case to the Arab countries in question.
(d) All of these
72. Some governmental regimes are reluctant to fully join the liberalist camp; which of the following is not a valid reason for this reluctance?
- (a) The dominance of Western ideologies can be regarded as contemporary imperialism.
(b) Liberalism advocates the enforcement of certain values that are not shared by all political regimes.
(c) The fear that cooperation may be recurring.
(d) All of these
73. "Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch", was written by _____.
- (a) Laski (b) Immanuel Kant
(c) Robert A. Dahl (d) None of these
74. Modern liberalism has tried to struck a balance between the interests of _____.
- (a) States of the world themselves (b) Parliamentary and Presidential system
(c) Individual and Society (d) Unitary and Federal System
75. Who of the following is not closely associated with liberalism?
- (a) Laski (b) Karl Marx (c) MacIver (d) Bentham
76. There is a statement in a pamphlet that "States are pluralistic actors seeking to maximize absolute gains under anarchy, however, 'complex interdependence' can diminish anarchy, and the state is the primary focus of analysis." Which international relations theory is this pamphlet articulating?
- (a) Dependency Theory (b) Neorealism (c) Neo-liberalism (d) Idealism
77. Which one of the following is not true about liberalism?
- (a) It stands for individual liberty (b) It has no faith in human reasoning
(c) It supports human freedom (d) It stands for constitutional government
78. Liberalism as a philosophy developed in:
- (a) 18th century (b) 19th century
(c) 20th century (d) Did not develop and remains vague
79. Which one of the following is not true about Hallowell's ideas about liberalism?
- (a) There is nothing like spiritual equality of individual
(b) There should be freedom of individual will
(c) Natural rights were enjoyed by the people
(d) State should be created to safeguard natural rights
80. Which one of the following is not true about liberalism?
- (a) It has helped in development of democratic idea
(b) It discouraged feudal order
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- (c) It discouraged orthodoxy and conservatism
(d) It laid stress on the development of human personality
81. Who of the following is not associated with liberalism?
(a) J. S. Mill (b) T. H. Green (c) Schumpeter (d) Sorel
82. Negative aspect of liberalism developed during:
(a) 16th century (b) 17th century (c) 18th century (d) 19th century
83. Who of the following has defined liberalism by saying, "Liberalism as a political creed is a compound of two separate elements. One of these is democracy and the other individualism."
(a) McGovern (b) Sartori (c) Laski (d) Karl Marx

NEO-REALISM VS NEO-LIBERALISM

NEO-REALISM	NEO-LIBERALISM
Less international Cooperation	More international cooperation
Relative gains	Absolute gains
Security	Economic interdependence, globalization
Regime and institutions can't improve cooperation.	Regime and institutions can improve cooperation.

84. Cosmopolitanism was a moral and socio-political philosophy of ancient _____, essentially maintaining that all people, regardless of difference, were members of a community.
(a) Romans (b) Greece (c) Indians (d) Muslims
85. Four-fold definition of liberalism was given by _____.
 - All citizens are juridical equal and possess certain basic rights
 - The legislative assembly of the state possesses only the authority invested in it by the people, whose basic rights it is not permitted to abuse
 - A key dimension of the liberty of the individual is the rights to own property including productive forces
 - Liberalism contends that the most effective system of economic exchange is one that is largely market driven
 (a) McGovern (b) Laski (c) Robert A. Dahl (d) Doyle (1997)
86. In International Relations, neoliberalism is a theory that holds that states should try to achieve absolute gains rather than trying to achieve gains _____ to other countries.
(a) Relative (b) Subordinate (c) Superior (d) None of these
87. Neoliberalism concerns itself with the study of how to achieve _____ among states and other actors.
(a) Wealth (b) International Goals
(c) International fame (d) Cooperation
88. An official at the World Bank declares that "Less developed states will achieve development through the adoption of the cultural norms and organizational patterns of industrialized states." Which international relations theory did she explicate?
(a) Dependency Theory (b) Modernization Theory

- (c) Marxism (d) Idealism
89. A leading postmodern theorist in IR is _____.
- (a) Machiavelli (b) Thomas Hobbes (c) Grotius (d) Richard Ashley
90. Two leading IR critical theorists are Robert Cox and Andrew Link.
- (a) True (b) False
91. For _____ theorists knowledge is not and cannot be neutral either morally, politically or ideologically. All knowledge reflects the interests of the observer.
- (a) Liberalist (b) Realist (c) Critical (d) Marxist
92. Critical theory is not confined to an examination of states and the state system but focuses more widely on _____ and domination in the world generally.
- (a) Power (b) Politics
(c) Diplomacy (d) Struggle for diplomatic relations
93. Critical theory was developed by a small group of _____, scholars many of whom were living in exile in the United States. They were known collectively as 'the Frankfurt School'.
- (a) Spanish (b) French (c) German (d) All of these
94. A _____ IR involves looking at how international politics affects and is affected by both men and women.
- (a) Feminist (b) Marxist (c) Liberalists (d) Realists
95. Feminist IR emerged largely from the late 1980s onwards.
- (a) True (b) False
96. Who believe that _____ "Conflict is not intrinsic of human existence as realists claim; war and violence are learned behaviours, not intrinsic"?
- (a) Constructivists (b) Liberalists (c) Realists (d) Radicalists
97. Which international relations theory holds that state interests are neither inherent nor unproblematic and that international norms have an independent power to shape state interests and affect state behaviour?
- (a) Marxism (b) Constructivism
(c) Classical Liberalism (d) Modernization Theory
98. National interests are neither material nor given. They are ideational and continually changing and evolving, both in response to domestic factors and in response to international norms and ideas. This is the _____ view about state.
- (a) Constructivist (b) Liberalists (c) Realists (d) Radicalists
99. Constructivists trace how ideas shape identities by studying _____.
- (a) Culture and Norms (b) Social practices (c) Procedures (d) All of these
100. Leading IR constructivist theorists include Peter Katzenstein, Friedrich Kratochwil, Nicholas Onuf, and Alexander Wendt.
- (a) True (b) False
101. In international relations we refer to the moral aspects of political life as _____.
- (a) Imperative (b) Associative (c) Inter-subjective (d) Normative
102. Which approach is the absolute best way to study international relations?
- (a) Behavioralism [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)
(b) There is no one absolute best way to study international relations
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- (c) Philosophy (d) Discourse analysis
103. International relations is a _____ discipline.
(a) Pluralistic (b) Antagonistic (c) Esoteric (d) Stoic
(e) None of these
104. About how many states exist in the world today?
(a) 50 (b) 123 (c) 194 (d) 218
105. _____ is the author of The Peloponnesian War.
(a) Aristophanes (b) Xenophon (c) Anaximander (d) Thucydides
106. Aristotle concluded that states rise and fall largely due to _____.
(a) Barbarian invasion (b) Internal factors
(c) The economic cycle (d) The will of the gods
107. International relations was part of which discipline until the early 20th century?
(a) Economics (b) History (c) Sociology (d) Psychology
108. The 20th century classical realism is mainly derived from Edward Hallett Carr's book "The Twenty Years Crisis."
(a) True (b) False
109. Which of the following actors is not part of the focus of international relations?
(a) States and Sub national entities (b) International organizations
(c) Non-governmental organizations (d) All of these
110. According to Charlie Carpenter, what are the effects of gender on the lives of individuals in war-torn societies?
(a) Women and children are evacuated by aid agencies before any other group in society
(b) Women and children are assumed to be 'innocent civilians' regardless of context
(c) Gender beliefs are embedded in the concept of 'especially vulnerable populations'
(d) All of these
111. What is social theory concerned with?
(a) It is concerned with the interaction of individuals with international agents
(b) It is concerned with how to conceptualise the relationship between agents and structures
(c) It is concerned with the way government structures determine social and individual behaviour
(d) All of these
112. Rousseau wanted smaller communities so that it would be easier for people to attain _____.
(a) Enlightenment (b) The general will
(c) The state of nature (d) Perpetual peace
113. The two great rival states in the Peloponnesian War were _____.
(a) Athens-Persia (b) Athens-Sparta (c) Athens-Corinth (d) Sparta-Corinth
114. Kant's solution to international conflict is _____.
(a) A super-Leviathan (b) A world of small farming communities
(c) An international federation of states (d) The rule of the general will
115. Aristotle was the first known author to use which of the following methodologies?
(a) Behavioralism (b) Class analysis
(c) Game theory (d) The comparative method

116. Which of the following is NOT a foundational question of international relations?
- (a) How can human nature be characterized?
 - (b) What are the characteristics and role of the state?
 - (c) How is the international system organized?
 - (d) How are human rights enforced through the UN system?
117. In "The Republic", Plato argues that the ideal ruler is _____.
- (a) The people
 - (b) A tyrant
 - (c) A philosopher-king
 - (d) A high priest
118. One generation gives scrupulous adherence to the past, accepts the ideas, beliefs and faith of the earlier generation. The situation can be termed as _____.
- (a) Traditionalism
 - (b) Realism
 - (c) Behaviouralism
 - (d) Classical Realism
119. During negotiations between two states Country A threatens Country B with war if Country B does not concede on the issue. In this case Country A is.
- (a) Steering the ship of state
 - (b) Conducting coercive diplomacy
 - (c) Conducting demagoguery
 - (d) Conducting public diplomacy

"Who controls the past controls the future; who controls the present controls the past."
George Orwell

120. Traditionalism in political science can also be termed as one type of orthodox attitude. It is because traditionalism does not recognize _____.
- (a) Old ideas
 - (b) Past
 - (c) Change
 - (d) All of these

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CHAPTER 3

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SECURITY

"Power always has to be kept in check; power exercised in secret, especially under the cloak of national security, is doubly dangerous." William Proxmire

"Violence as a way of gaining power... is being camouflaged under the guise of tradition, national honour [and] national security." Alfred Adler

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- _____ has compared international security to a Tower of Babel.
(a) Thucydides (b) Edward Kolodziej
(c) Hans J Morgenthau (d) All of these
- McDonald said, Security is considered to be 'high politics'.
(a) True (b) False
- Who said, "Not all political issues are security issues whereas all security issues are political problems"?
(a) Hans J. Morgenthau (b) Kolodziej (c) Machiavelli (d) None of these
- Security concepts emerge or change in response to new events or threats.
(a) True (b) False
- China is increasingly interdependent with the entire Asia-Pacific region. It cannot maintain its own prosperity and _____ alone.
(a) Opportunities (b) International image (c) Integrity (d) Security
- _____ (1469-1527) in his book "Prince", tried to prepare a handbook for a successful Prince that would provide the security of his state and citizens.
(a) Locke (b) Hans J. Morgenthau
(c) Thomas Hobbes (d) Niccolo Machiavelli
- International security is also called _____.
(a) Global security (b) National security (c) State security (d) All of these
- A new subject of academic study focusing on international security emerged with the end of _____.
(a) World War II (b) World War I
(c) Cuban missile crises (d) None of these

9. The study of international security covers labels like "security studies", "strategic studies" and _____.
- (a) Political science studies
(b) International law studies
(c) "Peace studies"
(d) Social sciences studies

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT "FIRST"?

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Series abbreviation: FIRST

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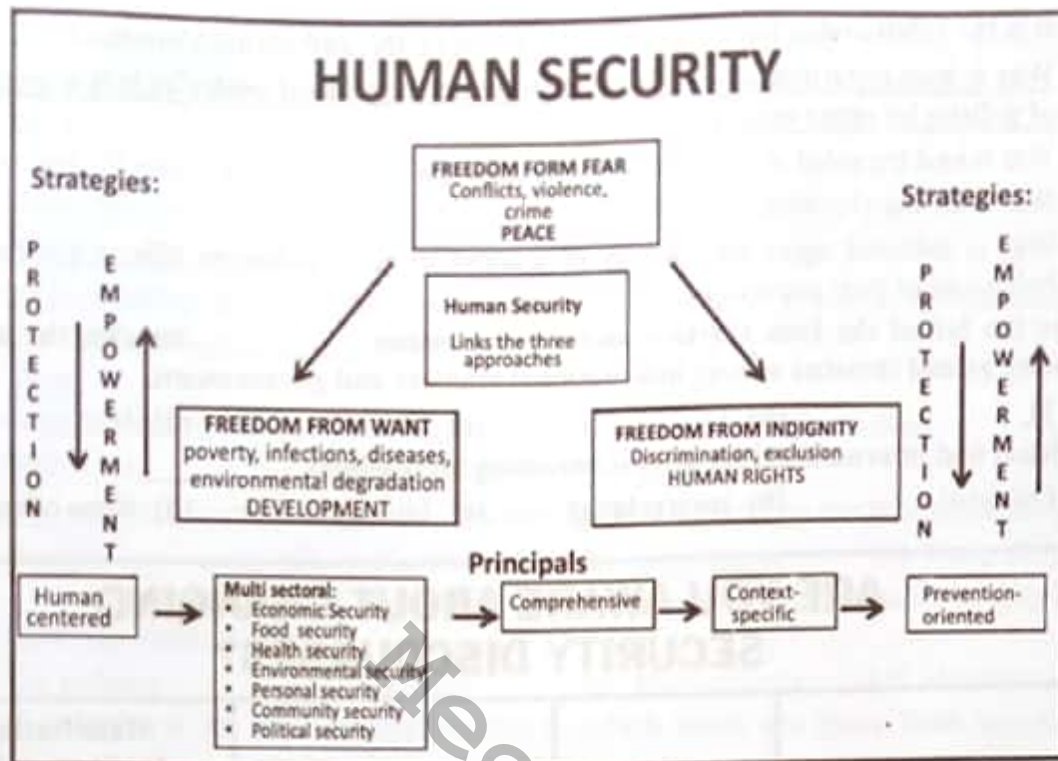
Geography: International

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First is a free-of-charge service for politicians, journalists, researchers and the interested public. It is a joint project of the International Relations and Security Network (ISN) and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). The integrated database system contains documented information from research institutes around the world and covers areas in the field of international relations and security, such as hard facts on armed conflicts and peace keeping, arms production and trade, military expenditure, armed forces and conventional weapons holding, nuclear weapons, chronology, statistics and other reference data.

10. Global security has five dimensions that include human, environmental, national, transnational, and _____.
- (a) Interstate security
(b) Home security
(c) Highway security
(d) Trans-Cultural Security
11. The United Nations was established on _____ after World War II in order to prevent another such conflict.
- (a) 24 October 1945 (b) 26 October 1945 (c) 24 October 1946 (d) 22 October 1945
12. The UN had _____ member states on the day of its establishment.
- (a) 41 (b) 51 (c) 61 (d) 193
13. China's new security doctrine outlines a new type of relationship i.e. _____ with other nations.
- (a) Differences (b) Conflict (c) Partnership (d) None of these
14. Gandhi's concept of nonviolence was a result of his upbringing among non-violent Jain communities in the native Gujarat State.
- (a) True (b) False
15. The _____ oil crisis catalysed the prominence of economic security.
- (a) 1973 (b) 1974 (c) 1976 (d) 1978

16. The global commons are those areas that are not under the control of a particular state, but are open for use by states, organizations, and individuals worldwide.
(a) True (b) False
17. When environmental security emerged owing to environmental degradation, such as urban air pollution, acid rain, and deforestation?
(a) 1940s (b) 1970s (c) 1980s (d) 1990s
18. In 21st century, return of great power conflict, climate change, uneven development, overpopulation, migration, pandemics, resource shortages. Nuclear proliferation and nuclear wars, religiously motivated terrorism are _____.
(a) Security Threats (b) Social problems of Pakistan
(c) Global problems (d) Concerns of USA
19. Great Power Conflict includes rise of China, rise of India, return of Russia, EU-Europe and NATO, Japan's dilemma, changing alliances.
(a) True (b) False
20. During the 20th century, how has the focus of security studies changed regarding military security?
(a) Security studies have always favoured a wide range of subjects when considering the field of security.
(b) Military security has emerged since the Cold War as the dominant sector within security analysis.
(c) Prior to the Cold War the focus of security studies lay in the military sector.
(d) After Cold War security studies have been widened to include environmental and political security.
21. Liberal school of thought developed as a reaction to Realism's hegemony in IR theory and security studies.
(a) True (b) False
22. _____ is the most unique domain of the global commons it is manmade, facilitates the transfer of information and data rather than people, vessels, and goods.
(a) Google (b) Internet (c) Cyberspace (d) All of these
23. Who based theory of social contract and state formation upon the concept of security _____ in his book "Leviathan?"
(a) Thomas Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Hans J. Morgenthau (d) Machiavelli
24. _____ scholars of security studies do not focus on nation-states but also on supranational, international organizations, institutions and on non-governmental organizations .
(a) Realist (b) Liberal (c) Both of these (d) None of these
25. A new perspective to security has recently emerged, one that prioritizes _____.
(a) Security of ideologies (b) Arms security
(c) Human security (d) None of these



26. What is meant by the term 'security dilemma' and how does it impact on the international security environment?
- (a) It can be utilised as a force for stabilising the international environment.
 (b) It arises out of the anarchic international system that is conceptualized by realists.
 (c) It refers to the state of constant insecurity.
 (d) It has implications for other realms of security beside the military domain.
27. International security cannot be reached without full international cooperation.
- (a) True (b) False
28. Security is a relative rather than a/an _____ term.
- (a) Subjective (b) Complete (c) Absolute (d) Objective
29. By its resolution 38/188 H of 20 December 1983, the _____ requested the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive study of concepts of security.
- (a) Secretariat of UN (b) International Court of Justice
 (c) Security Council (d) General Assembly
30. Critical Security Studies was originated as an amalgamation of Marxist criticism and post-modern, post-structuralist trends starting from the late 1970s.
- (a) True (b) False
31. According to Erickson, "Critical Security Studies" deal with the social construction of security" and they examine rhetorical nature of threat discourses.
- (a) True (b) False
32. The area of security studies in International Relations discipline _____.
- (a) Is a static subject (b) Has been concluded
 (c) Still opens to development

33. What is the relationship between war, military security, and security studies?
 (a) War is best regarded as a rational instrument of political policy as it is a continuation of politics by other means.
 (b) War is best regarded as a failure in social cohesion
 (c) War is an anarchic state
 (d) War is inflicted upon state actors as a result of their failure to effectively control the behaviour of their population
34. After the fall of the Iron Curtain and the September _____ attacks, the debate of security gained impetus among international scholars and governments.
 (a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 16
35. National and international security is becoming increasingly _____.
 (a) Outdated (b) Interrelated (c) Interdependent (d) None of these

ARE YOU AWARE ABOUT CHANGING SECURITY DISCOURSES?			
Concept	Time Frame	Catalyst	Main National, Institutional and epistemic advocates in Asia
National Security	1940s	Technological change/New warfare	US, SEATO, Five Power Defence Arrangements
Comprehensive Security	1960s	Domestic politics and regime legitimating	Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, ASEAN, ASEAN-ISIS
Common/ Cooperative Security	1970s/1980s	Ideational prior, Institutions	ARF, CSCAP
Human Security	1990s-2000s	Ideational prior, institutions, domestic political change	Canada, Norway, Japan, Thailand, ASEAN Secretariat
Non-Traditional Security	1990s-2000s	New Threats	China, ASEAN plus Three, NEAT

36. The analogy of carrots and sticks refers to:
 (a) Rewards and punishments
 (b) The trade off states face with military spending between carrots (public spending) and sticks (military spending)
 (c) A French story about the difficulties of farming carrots with only sticks
 (d) A parable about needing to divide ones efforts between collecting sticks (firewood) and carrots (food)

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37. Payne defines power as "The ability to get others – individuals, groups, or nations – to behave in ways that they ordinarily would not."
(a) True (b) False
38. Who said, "I study power so as to understand the enemy?"
(a) Hans j Morgenthau (b) Machiavelli
(c) Stanley Hoffmann (d) None of these
39. Hans Morgenthau is the foremost advocate of the concept of power as a theoretical core of international politics.
(a) True (b) False
40. Power is determined only on the basis of a country's military capabilities.
(a) True (b) False
41. _____ system is one in which there is one dominant power in the international system.
(a) Bipolar (b) Multi polar (c) Hegemonic (d) None of these
42. _____ is international systems in which there are two dominant or superpowers dominate the landscape.
(a) Uni polarity (b) Bipolarity (c) Multi polarity (d) Hegemonic system
43. Multi polarity is an international system in which there are more than two dominant powers.
(a) True (b) False
44. The Triple Alliance was a secret agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed on _____ and renewed periodically until World War I.
(a) 20 May 1886 (b) 21 May 1882 (c) 20 May 1882 (d) 20 May 1885
45. Power is primarily objective because it is easily quantified.
(a) True (b) False
46. The fate of the Soviet Union demonstrates that power is _____.
(a) Coercive (b) Persuasive (c) Static (d) Dynamic
47. Power is the ability or potential to subdue others.
(a) True (b) False
48. When US attacked Iraq in _____, it was the most powerful state in the world.
(a) 2003 (b) 2004 (c) 2005 (d) 2006
49. During the Gulf War the US had on its side the moral backing of the _____.
(a) Security Council (b) General Assembly
(c) World community (d) Both a and c
50. The China-Taiwan tensions centre on.
(a) China's nuclear arsenal (b) China's labour conditions
(c) Taiwan's nuclear arsenal (d) Taiwan's desire for independence
51. Realists tend to portray power as being _____.
(a) A zero-sum game (b) A non-zero-sum game
(c) A positive-sum game (d) Unimportant in the international system

52. The sum of the assets that enable a state to achieve its goals, even when they clash with the goals and wills of other international actors, is the definition of a country's _____.
- (a) National interest (b) Capability (c) Nationalism (d) Power
53. The principle of Balance of Power was fully applied in _____.
- (a) 16th and 17th (b) 18th and 19th (c) 15th and 16th (d) None of these
54. The word "equilibrium" is the substitute of _____.
- (a) Control (b) Difference (c) Balance (d) Overthrow
55. The Balance of power term was firstly known in _____.
- (a) 1701 (b) 1601 (c) 1501 (d) 1401
56. According to _____, "Balance of Power is 'equilibrium' or 'certain amount of stability' in international relations that 'under favourable conditions is produced by an alliance of states or by other devices.'"
- (a) Hans Morgenthau (b) George Schwarzenegger
(c) Franklin d Roosevelt (d) None of these
57. Hans J. Morgenthau described Balance of Power as "only a particular manifestation of a general social principle."
- (a) True (b) False
58. The Balance of Power is a/an _____ regulator because it creates an equilibrium that is temporary and is created at the spur of the moment.
- (a) Static (b) Dynamic (c) Uncertain (d) None of these
59. The US educational system is a primary element for their overwhelming superiority in power.
- (a) True (b) False
60. To say that Germany is more powerful than Botswana but less powerful than the United States reflects the fact that power is _____.
- (a) Relative (b) Dynamic (c) Situational (d) Multidimensional
61. China's topography has had a negative impact on its national power.
- (a) True (b) False
62. Minimizing a dispute may _____.
- (a) Involve appealing to world peace to increase credibility
(b) Make it hard to back away from confrontation
(c) Help avoid over reactions
(d) Involve appealing to national survival to increase credibility
63. The process of creating an image that enhances a country's ability to achieve diplomatic success by increasing its soft power is _____.
- (a) Parliamentary diplomacy (b) Bilateral diplomacy
(c) Public diplomacy (d) Open diplomacy
64. Balance of power became the paramount feature of international relations especially after the Treaty of Westphalia of _____.
- (a) 1448 (b) 1548 (c) 1648 (d) 1649
65. The relative balance between countries in a region is a factor that States consider in addressing their security concerns.
- (a) True (b) False

66. Absolutism is:
- (a) The tendency of world investment and business to move from national and domestic markets to a worldwide environment.
 - (b) The supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
 - (c) The political theory that a government should have total power.
 - (d) An autocratic form of government in which the government is ruled by an individual, the dictator, without hereditary.
67. The Power Transition theory seeks to answer what leads to war and under what condition is peace most likely?
- (a) True
 - (b) False
68. According to the Power Transition theory, when is peace most likely?
- (a) When there is a clear dominant power
 - (b) When there is a clear power
 - (c) When there is not a clear power
 - (d) When there is amalgamation of power
69. Whether a country has mountains, rivers, or plains refers to what power consideration?
- (a) Location
 - (b) Geography
 - (c) Strategic distribution
 - (d) Topography
70. Balance of power means a situation in which equivalent power is held by two or more nations or groups of nations and to a policy of promoting the creation or preservation of such equivalence in power.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
71. In international relations, power can be described as _____.
- (a) Tangible
 - (b) Normative
 - (c) Multifaceted
 - (d) Static
72. The perspective of a small and weak State is different from that of a major Power, and also depends on whether the State is a member of an alliance or not.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
73. The balance of power concept has often been the basis for the formation of military alliances.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
74. The Balance of Power theory means, balancing states respond to an increase in power by others by increasing their power.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
75. Authoritarian government is:
- (a) A government which rules its people strictly and does not allow anyone to oppose its decisions.
 - (b) The body having authority to make and the power to enforce laws.
 - (c) Refers to the relationship between a word and its dependents.
 - (c) The political orientation of those who favour government by their elected representatives.
76. Liberals see Balance-of-power politics as:
- (a) A formula for building national strength.
 - (b) A formula for building anti-hegemonic coalitions that help preserve the independence of countries.
 - (c) A never-ending formula for conflict and for wasting resources.
 - (d) A necessary formula that helps +92 2336 7801 123 vulnerable.

77. Often weaker states become the victims of the power struggle when the Balance of power is upset in international arena.
(a) True (b) False
78. Which of the following is not appropriate to describe power?
(a) Power is dynamic (b) Power is objective
(c) Power is certain (d) Power is relative
79. Woodrow Wilson's call for a League of Nations symbolizes the rise of _____.
(a) Bilateral diplomacy (b) Multilateral diplomacy
(c) Parliamentary diplomacy (d) Adversarial diplomacy
80. The difficulty of precisely measuring power is a result of the fact that _____.
(a) Gathering data on military power is often difficult.
(b) The appropriate statistical methods for doing so have yet to be devised.
(c) There is no standard measure for power.
(d) The real indicators of power are kept secret.
81. The "balance of power" has been a feature of international relations since the advent of the state system.
(a) True (b) False
82. Which of the following is the main point of contention between the US and North Korea?
(a) Trade disputes (b) Restricted airspace
(c) Working conditions of sweat shops (d) Nuclear weapons
83. Coercive diplomacy can only be successful when a state has the credibility to back it up.
(a) True (b) False
84. Examples of direct diplomacy include all of the following except
(a) Economic inducements
(b) Skilful communication involving persuasion
(c) War (d) Economic sanctions
85. Balance of Power is:
(a) A process by which groups of people make decisions.
(b) Examined the acquisition and application of power.
(c) A situation where two powerful states, or group of states, are equal in power.
(d) The idea that people need to transform on the inside as well as on the outside in order to create any meaningful change in the world.
86. The post-war alliances have been able to increase their collective military strength but not to solve the problem of insecurity in the international system, especially in the nuclear age.
(a) True (b) False (c) Absolutely True
87. Deterrence is a security concept whose objective is to dissuade a potential adversary from initiating war, by threatening the use of force.
(a) True (b) False
88. The notions of "balance" and "parity" play an important role in the relationship between East and West and in nuclear deterrence.
(a) True (b) False

89. The doctrine of deterrence is by nature aggressive and relies on force and provides a basis for an unrestricted arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.
(a) True (b) False
90. A country's information and communications capabilities are becoming an increasingly important component of its national infrastructure.
(a) True (b) False
91. Power is the ability to influence an actor according to one's own objectives.
(a) True (b) False
92. The two ways to apply power are Hard Power strategies, Soft Power strategies.
(a) Yes (b) No
93. National diplomacy is normally about the application of a country's power to further its national interests.
(a) True (b) False
94. Who said, "It is very difficult to give a workable definition of power?"
(a) Machiavelli (b) Morgenthau (c) Thomas Hobbes (d) None of these
95. The Japanese attack wrecked US _____ capabilities in the Pacific.
(a) Military (b) Air (c) Naval (d) None of these
96. The US avenged its humiliation at Pearl Harbour by dropping atomic bomb on Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in _____.
(a) 1940 (b) 1943 (c) 1944 (d) 1945
97. Tanks and gold are two different capabilities.
(a) True (b) False
98. The classical period of the European Balance of Power system was 1648 until the end of the Napoleonic era in _____.
(a) 1715 (b) 1815 (c) 1816 (d) 1811
99. Alliances and _____ have been the most frequently employed devices of the Balance of Power system.
(a) Natal alliance (b) Non alliances
(c) Counter-alliances (d) European union
100. Foreign policy can be defined as the connection or association amongst the _____.
(a) Dependant states (b) Sovereign states (c) Parent states (d) Buffer states
101. A country's foreign policy is also known as _____ policy.
(a) Foreign affair policy (b) Economic policy
(c) Diplomacy policy (d) International relations
102. The geopolitical location of a state is one of the _____ determinants on its foreign policy.
(a) Internal (b) External
(c) None of these
103. According to Rousseau, which variable(s) should be considered to explain the foreign policy behaviour of the United States?
(a) The external environment
(b) Domestic environment, government and bureaucracy

- (c) Individual personality of foreign policy officials such as the US president
(d) All of these
104. According to Realists, what accounts for the onset of the Cold War?
(a) Ideological differences
(b) A power vacuum
(c) The threat posed by the Soviet Union
(d) Both (b) and (c)



105. Which factor is cited by Revisionists as the primary cause of the Cold War?
(a) The threat posed by the Soviet Union
(b) Domestic concerns of the US
(c) Soviet ideology
(d) None of these
106. Foreign aid is a commonly used tool of foreign policy.
(a) True
(b) False
107. Why do Liberal Internationalists argue that international institutions are important to US grand strategy?
(a) They allow the US to withdraw from the international arena
(b) The US is incapable of acting alone
(c) They serve American interests
(d) None of these
108. Why was the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed?
(a) To disarm countries with nuclear weapons
(b) To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons
(c) To regulate the use of nuclear power for energy
(d) To make nuclear technology accessible to all nations
109. The Department of Homeland Security in USA was created following what event?
(a) The September 11th attacks
(b) The 1993 attack on the World Trade Centre

- (c) The 1998 attacks on American embassies in Africa
(d) The suicide bombing attack on US marines in Lebanon
110. What does JCS stand for?
(a) Judicial Command Staff (b) Joint Conference on Security
(c) Joint Command Staff (d) Joint Chief of Staff
111. Which of the following options is not an American intelligence agency?
(a) DIA (b) NEA (c) CIA (d) NSA
112. Which of the following is not an American foreign policy objective?
(a) War on Terror (b) Environmentalism
(c) Proliferation of nuclear weapons (d) Trade

FOREIGN POLICY

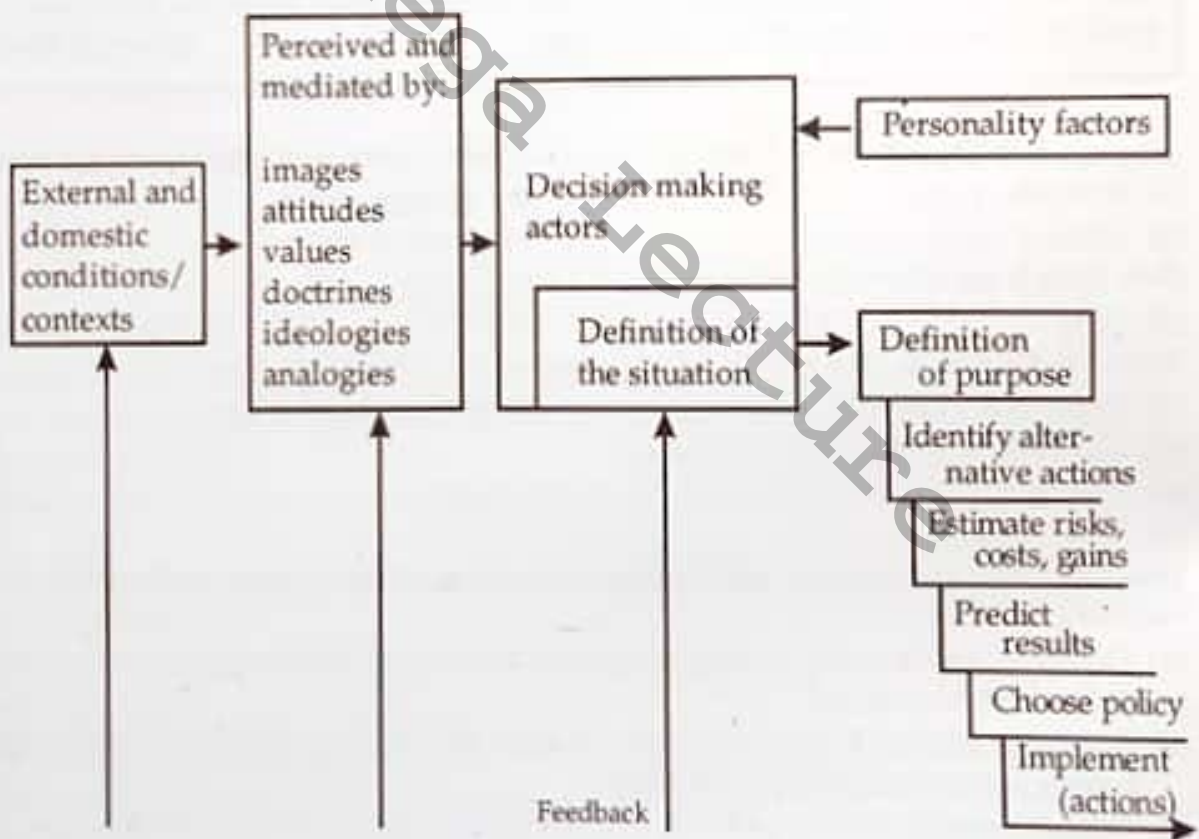
"Domestic policy can only defeat us; foreign policy can kill us." (John F. Kennedy)

"No foreign policy – no matter how ingenious – has any chance of success if it is born in the minds of a few and carried in the hearts of none." (Henry A. Kissinger)

113. _____ is the policy of a sovereign state in its interaction with other sovereign states.
(a) Economic policy (b) Foreign policy
(c) Bilateral relations policy (d) None of these
114. First known use of foreign policy is _____.
(a) 1804 (b) 1704 (c) 1504 (d) None of these
115. What are the key elements of the Liberal approach to US foreign policy?
(a) Promotion of Democracy, free-trade and international institutions
(b) Alliances, diplomacy and protectionism
(c) The balance of power, self-sufficiency and prudence
(d) None of these
116. How do Defensive Realism and Offensive Realism differ in their explanation of state behaviour?
(a) Defensive realists place greater emphasis on the role of international institutions whereas Offensive realists do not
(b) Defensive realists believe states are security maximizers, whereas Offensive realists believe states to be power maximizers
(c) Offensive realists prioritize national interest whereas Defensive realists do not
(d) Defensive realists place less emphasis on geographical factors
117. What, according to Systemic theories, is the primary determinant of a state's foreign policy?
(a) The character of a state's leader
(b) The distribution of power in the international system
(c) The distribution of power within a state's governmental system
(d) A state's political ideology

118. Foreign policies spell out the _____ which the state leaders have decided to pursue in a given relationship or situation.
(a) Armaments (b) Tools (c) Objectives (d) None of these
119. _____ aims to study the foreign policy in different states to discover whether similar types of societies or governments have similar types of foreign policies.
(a) Bilateral foreign policy (b) Comparative foreign policy
(c) State foreign policy (d) All of these
120. The political scientists usually try to define a state's foreign policy in terms of its _____ and political culture.
(a) Norms and customs (b) Traditions (c) Constitution (d) History
121. Stein Janice Gross said, "The foreign policy is a process of decision-making. States take actions because people in governments, the decision-makers choose those actions."
(a) True (b) False

MODEL OF FOREIGN POLICY DECISION-MAKING



122. Some leaders create a " _____ " which is a trusted group of friends who discuss policy issues with the leaders even though they have no formal positions in government.
(a) Cabinet (b) Kitchen cabinet
(c) Drawing room cabinet (d) All of these

123. "Foreign policy is shaped not only by the internal dynamics of individual and group decision-making but also by the states and societies within which decision-makers operate." Who said this?
(a) Joshua S. Goldstein (b) John C. Peeve house
(c) Both of these (d) None of these
124. In _____ President Clinton was unable to articulate a clear American policy on the Bosnian War because there were so many competing opinions within the State Department, in Congress and among the European countries.
(a) 1993 (b) 1988 (c) 1994 (d) 1995
125. This is the dictionary meaning of the word _____ "a country's independent authority and the right to govern itself."
(a) Hegemony (b) Sovereignty
(c) Political hegemony (d) All of these
126. States are independent, autonomous and answerable to the _____.
(a) Welfare organization (b) Other states
(c) None of these (d) United Nations
127. All states are equal in status though not _____.
(a) Politically (b) In power
(c) None of these (d) Internationally
128. Sovereignty implies that states should not interfere in the _____ of other states.
(a) Internal affairs (b) External affairs (c) Political affairs (d) None of these
129. In _____, North Korea refused to allow other states to inspect its nuclear facilities
(a) 1999 (b) 1998 (c) 1997 (d) 1990
130. North Korea withdrew from NPT in _____.
(a) 2004 (b) 2003 (c) 2002 (d) 2001
131. Modern state system is territory based. It is the basic principle of IR to show respect to other states _____ integrity.
(a) Political (b) International (c) Territorial (d) None of these
132. Diplomatic requirements acknowledge the rights of the states to _____ on each other.
(a) Spy (b) Attack (c) To interfere (d) All of these
133. The security dilemma is a _____ consequence of anarchy in the international system.
(a) Positive (b) Political (c) Negative (d) All of these
134. The name of the doctrine in political theory which asserts that government is created by and subject to the will of the people's _____.
(a) Equal sovereignty
(b) Popular sovereignty
(c) Established sovereignty
(d) All of these

"Sovereignty is not given, it is taken."

Kemal Ataturk

135. First known use of the term popular sovereignty is in _____.
(a) 1848 (b) 1748 (c) 1648 (d) 1548
136. In ancient times many states had monarchies and their rulers were monarchs. At that time they exercised real sovereignty. Therefore, they were regarded as _____.
(a) Political sovereigns (b) Internal sovereigns

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- (c) Real sovereigns (d) Monarchs
137. The state of affairs changed in England after the Glorious Revolution of _____.
(a) 1688 (b) 1686 (c) 1685 (d) 1684
138. _____ is that authority of the state which has the legal power to issue final commands.
(a) Popular sovereignty (b) Legal sovereignty
(c) Real sovereignty (d) None of these
139. According to Dicey, "The _____ Parliament is so omnipotent that it may legitimize an illegitimate child."
(a) British (b) Pakistani
(c) Both of these
140. The authority of the legal sovereign is absolute and law is simply the will of the _____.
(a) People (b) Sovereign (c) Police (d) Army
141. According to Dicey, in every Ordered state the legal sovereign has to pay due attention to the _____ sovereign.
(a) Real (b) Popular (c) Political (d) All of these

LATIN TERM FOR THE STATUS OF "SOVEREIGN"

Majestas est summa in cives ac subditos legibusque soluta potestas.

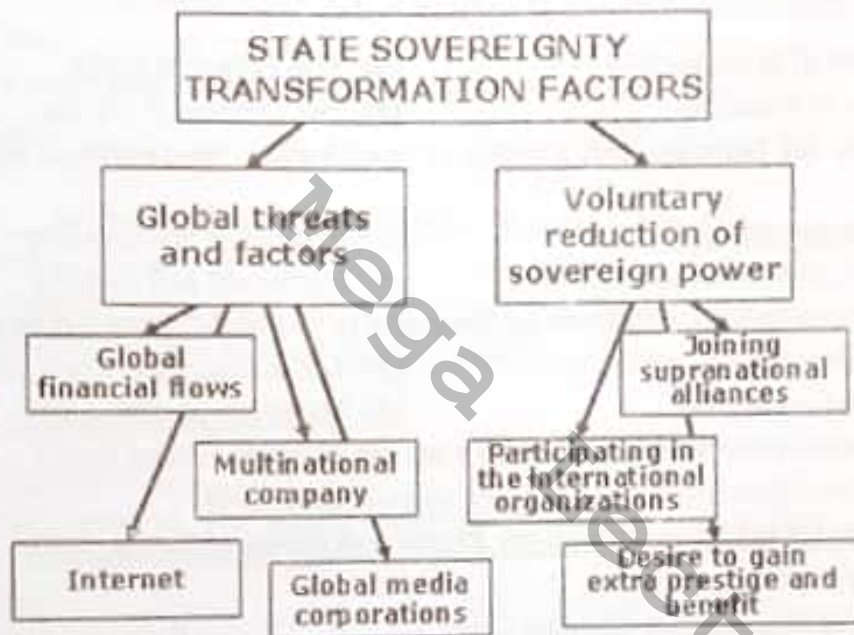
MEANING IN ENGLISH

That a sovereign is not responsible to anybody and is not bound by any law.

142. According to Prof. Gilchrist, "The political sovereign means the sum-total of influences in a State which lie behind the law. In modern representative government we might define it roughly as the power of the people."
(a) True (b) False
143. In the words of _____, "Political sovereign manifests itself by voting, by the press, by speeches, and in many other ways which cannot be described easily."
(a) Prof. R.N. Gilchrist (b) Dicey (c) Thomas Hobbes (d) Austin
144. _____ roughly means the power of the masses as contrasted with the power of the individual ruler of the class.
(a) Legal sovereignty (b) Real sovereignty
(c) Popular sovereignty (d) All of these
145. A _____ sovereign is a sovereign which is actually obeyed.
(a) De jure (b) De facto (c) Both of these (d) None of these
146. In the words of Lord _____, de facto sovereign "is the person or a body of persons who can make his or their will prevail whether with the law or against the law."
(a) Clive (b) Pet wick (c) Mountbatten (d) Brvce

147. The de jure is the _____ sovereignty founded on law.
 (a) Defacto (b) Real (c) Legal (d) All of these
148. On October 28, _____ Mussolini's Black Shirts marched on Rome.
 (a) 1927 (b) 1922 (c) 1822 (d) None of these
149. When the Roman Empire disintegrated in the _____ century A.D., power and authority became decentralized in Europe.
 (a) Eighth (b) Sixth (c) Seventh (d) Fifth

STATE SOVEREIGNTY TRANSFORMATION FACTORS



150. The _____ consolidated the move to territorial sovereignty in Europe.
 (a) Treaty of Paris (b) Treaty of Westphalia
 (c) Treaty of Ghent (d) Treaty of Rome
151. _____ are becoming increasingly important in the development and codification of international legal norms.
 (a) States (b) TNCs
 (c) Nongovernmental actors (d) None of these
152. The International Court of Justice is based in _____.
 (a) Geneva, Switzerland (b) The Hague, the Netherlands
 (c) Rome, Italy (d) Bern, Switzerland
153. The conviction on the part of states that a certain form of action is required or permitted by international law is known as _____.
 (a) Pacta Sunt Servanda (b) Jus Cogens (c) Opinio Juris (d) Jus Ad Bellum
154. Which term refers to the laws governing the conduct of war once launched?
 (a) Jus In Bello (b) Geneva Convention

- (c) Jus Ad Bellum (d) Jus Conges
155. The Ottawa Convention on Landmines (1997) is a good example of a (n) _____ institution.
 (a) Constitutional (b) Issue-specific (c) Fundamental (d) International
156. Institutions comprising the primary rules and norms of international society, without which society among sovereign states could not exist, are described as _____ institutions.
 (a) Fundamental (b) Issue-specific (c) Foundational (d) Constitutional
157. During the late middle ages, humanity in general, including monarchs, was seen as being subject to _____.
 (a) Royal and natural law (b) The rules of military engagement
 (c) God's law and natural law (d) Constitutional law and God's law
158. Which treaty/treaties ended the Napoleonic Wars and paved the way for the Congress of Vienna?
 (a) The Treaties of Westphalia (b) The Treaty of Paris
 (c) The Treaty of Versailles (d) The Treaties of Utrecht
159. With regard to the language and practice of justification, international legal argument is _____.
 (a) Rhetorical and analogical (b) Analogical and coercive
 (c) Rhetorical and ineffectual (d) Ineffectual and coercive
160. The principal mechanism, employed by the states to "legislate" international law is _____.
 (a) The International Criminal Court (b) The International Court of Justice
 (c) International institutions (d) Multilateral diplomacy
161. Which document establishes the "state as a person of international law"?
 (a) 1968 Hartford Convention on the Obligations of States, 1968
 (b) 1933 Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, 1933
 (c) Peace of Westphalia, 1648
 (d) Statute of the International Criminal Court
162. Developing countries criticize international law as _____.
 (a) Based on the realist perspective of international relations
 (b) Based on Western European historical experience of warfare
 (c) Ignoring the needs of women and children in developing countries
 (d) Failing to provide access to cases involving the division of the electromagnetic spectrum and other "new" resources
163. According to the United Nations Charter, in the General Assembly voting is on the basis of.
 (a) Human rights record. (b) One vote for each member state
 (c) Geographic regional bloc
 (d) Percentage of the UN budget that the member state provides
164. According to the textbook, the UN secretary-general.
 (a) Serves as the commander-in-chief of the UN
 (b) Is the UN diplomat-in-chief
 (c) Has no authority, and is simply a figurehead
 (d) Cannot be from the United States or Russia

165. How many states signed the UN Charter when it was first established in 1945?
(a) 39 (b) 51 (c) 191 (d) 72
166. According to the United Nations Charter, in the Security Council voting is on the basis of.
(a) One vote for each permanent member, three-fourth vote for the other members.
(b) One vote for each member state on the Security Council
(c) Geographic regional bloc
(d) Percentage of the UN budget that the member state provides
167. Which key section of the UN Charter deals with "Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression?"
(a) The Preamble (b) Article 99 (c) Chapter 6 (d) Chapter 7
168. Which nation is not a member of the permanent five that hold a veto on the Security Council?
(a) United States (b) China (c) Germany (d) France
169. Which body is not a principal organ of the United Nations system?
(a) World Bank (b) Economic and Social Council
(c) Trusteeship Council (d) International Court of Justice
170. The _____ serves as the main UN judicial organ to settle disputes between states.
(a) International Criminal Court (b) International Court of Justice
(c) Security Council (d) Peacekeeping Operations and Missions
171. Name the secretary-general of the UN who outlined a more ambitious agenda for the UN in 1992.
(a) Dag Hammarskjold (b) Javier Perez de Cuèllar
(c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali (d) Kofi Annan
172. Which concept involves confidence-building measures, fact-finding, and preventive deployment of UN authorized forces?
(a) Peacemaking (b) Peacekeeping
(c) Post conflict peace building (d) Preventive diplomacy
173. What UN body was tasked with overseeing the transition of territories from colonial status to self-government or independence?
(a) The World Bank Group (b) The Security Council
(c) The Trusteeship Council (d) The Economic and Social Council
174. Which country was granted a Strategic Trust over certain islands in the Pacific Ocean?
(a) Australia (b) New Zealand (c) Japan (d) United States
175. Which country first created a commission on intervention and state sovereignty that advanced the notion of the "responsibility to protect"?
(a) Canada (b) United States (c) The Netherlands (d) France
176. Amnesty International is an example of what type of organization?
(a) Intergovernmental organization (b) International regime
(c) Non-governmental organization (d) Bilateral agreement
177. The Ottawa Convention on Landmines and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty are two examples of _____.
(a) Collective security organizations (b) Non-governmental organizations
(c) Primary United Nations organs (d) Issue specific regimes

178. The African Union (AU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are examples of _____.
- (a) Collective security organizations (b) Regional organizations.
(c) Non-governmental organizations (d) Primary United Nations organs
179. The national interest often referred to by the French expression "raison d'état" means "_____."
- (a) Reason of State (b) Will of the state (c) Power of the state (d) All of these
180. The first thinker to advocate for the primacy of the national interest is usually considered _____.
- (a) Thomas Hobbes (b) Niccole Machiavelli
(c) Hans J. Morgenthau (d) All of these

WHAT IS NATIONAL INTEREST?

- Any issue that has the potential to directly impact the pursuit of National Goals can be classified as an area of National Interest
- Has 5 major dimensions
 - Geo - Political
 - Economic
 - Military
 - Socio-cultural
 - Science & Technology
- National Interests therefore stem from the evolving National goals in each of these dimensions and is also a reflection of the relative National Strengths with regard to these dimensions

181. Reason of state means "a mean between what conscience permits and affairs require."
(a) True (b) False
182. Morgenthau asserted that "concept of interest is defined in terms of _____."
(a) Politics (b) Power politics (c) Power (d) Policies
183. In international Relations threats of force in negotiations are sometimes called _____.
(a) Soft power (b) Stones (c) Rotten carrots (d) Sticks
184. When Country A offers Country B material inducements to cooperate, Country A is offering _____.
(a) Sticks (b) Fruit (c) Beans (d) Carrots
185. Name the philosopher. "National Interest means the general, long term and continuing purpose which the state, the nation, and the government all see themselves as serving."
(a) Thomas Hobbes (b) Hans J. Morgenthau
(c) Charles A. Beard (d) Charles Larches

186. Vernon Von Dyed said about national interest "it is those which, states seek to protect and achieve in relation to each other."
(a) True (b) False
187. The author of the book 'The National Interest in International Relations Theory' is _____.
(a) S. Burchill (b) Hans J. Morgenthau
(c) Thomas Hobbes (d) Machiavelli
188. Who said, "The meaning of national interest is survival — the protection of physical, political and cultural identity against encroachments by other nation-states"?
(a) Machiavelli (b) Thomas Hobbes (c) Morgenthau (d) None of these
189. During 1979-89, USSR justified its intervention in Afghanistan in the name of "_____."
(a) Soviet national interests (b) Iranian national interests
(c) Pakistani national interests (d) USA's national interests
190. P-5 countries talk of non-proliferation and arms control in terms of the ____ of all the nations.
(a) Political interests (b) National interests
(c) The international interests (d) All of these
191. National interests can be defined as the claims, objectives, goals, demands and interests which a nation always tries to preserve, protect, defend and secure in relations with other nations.
(a) True (b) False
192. Morgenthau, sub-divides identity into three parts:
(a) International identity, Political identity and Cultural identity
(b) Physical identity, National identity and Cultural identity
(c) Physical identity, Political identity and Social identity
(d) None of these
193. The non-vital components are those parts of national interest which are determined either by circumstances or by the necessity of securing the vital components.
(a) True (b) False
194. _____ presents a six-fold classification of interests which nations try to secure.
(a) Thomas Hobbes (b) Thomas W. Robinson
(c) Machiavelli (d) None of these
195. _____ is a universally accepted means for securing national interests.
(a) Hypocrisy (b) Diplomacy (c) Policy making (d) All of these
196. The second important method for securing national interest is _____.
(a) Minutes of meeting (b) Dispute resolution
(c) Propaganda (d) All of these
197. The _____ nations use economic aid and loans as the means for securing their interests in international relations.
(a) Rich and developed (b) Poor (c) Strong (d) All of these
198. In this era of Globalisation conduct of international economic relation has emerged as a key means of.
(a) Political interest (b) National interests
(c) Social interest economic interest (d) All of these

199. _____ are concluded by two or more states for securing their common interests. And are used for securing identical and complementary interests.
- (a) Alliances and Treaties (b) Alliances and agreements
(c) Alliances and contracts (d) Alliances and commissions
200. It is an unwritten law of international intercourse that nations can use _____ for securing their national interests.
- (a) Nukes (b) Arms (c) Force (d) All of these
201. What can be seen both a "reaction against" and a "product of" globalization?
- (a) Nihilism (b) Parliamentarianism
(c) Federalism (d) Nationalism
202. The process by which a state interacts with the global system of states is called.
- (a) The Delphic process (b) The goal-sorting process
(c) The foreign policy process (d) The rational-actor model
203. Allied victory in the First World War led to the enshrinement of the notion of _____ in the European political order.
- (a) Right-wing revisionism (b) National self-determination
(c) National revisionism (d) None of these
204. Creation of a new state, through uniting smaller ones or separating from a larger one (or both), is a result of.
- (a) State-creating nationalism (b) State-strengthening nationalism
(c) Civic nationalism (d) State-subverting nationalism
205. Nationalism has served as an important component of state building and for the formation of _____ within societies.
- (a) A common identity and consciousness (b) Cultural interest groups
(c) Recognized ethnic minorities (d) A shared identity and historical purpose
206. The Cold War was dominated by _____.
- (a) Civic, state-supporting nationalism (b) Ethnic, state-supporting nationalism
(c) Civic, state-subverting nationalism (d) Ethnic, state-subverting nationalism
207. After the Cold War, ethno-nationalism has been challenged by.
- (a) The emergence of new states. (b) Civil conflict in Africa.
(c) Increased international intervention (d) Globalization
208. The methods and tools that national leaders use to achieve the national interests of a state is/are called.
- (a) National security policy (b) Rational actor model
(c) Statecraft (d) Defence policy
209. Government officials who use mass culture and mass media to send messages are _____.
- (a) "Steering the ship of state" (b) "Conducting coercive diplomacy"
(c) "Conducting demagoguery" (d) "Conducting public diplomacy"
210. During negotiations between two states Country A threatens Country B with war if Country B does not concede on the issue. In this case Country A is _____.
- (a) Steering the ship of state (b) Conducting coercive diplomacy
(c) Conducting demagoguery (d) Conducting public diplomacy

CHAPTER 4

STRATEGIC APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL RELATION

"War made the state, and the state made war."

Charles Tilly

"Great is the guilt of an unnecessary war."

John Adams

"If everyone fought for their own convictions there would be no war."

Leo Tolstoy, War and Peace

"Mankind must put an end to war before war puts an end to mankind."

John F. Kennedy

"Strategy was first used in Athens (508 BC) to describe the art of leadership used by the ten generals on the war council. Some argue for the more creative, human side; while others argue for the more analytic side of strategy."

Max McKeown, The Strategy Book

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- The origin of the word strategy is _____.
(a) The Latin (b) The Greek (c) The French (d) None of these
- The basic definition of the word strategy is, "A plan to match resources to the _____."
(a) Objectives (b) Policies
(c) Diplomatic relations (d) None of these
- An organized effort by a government or other large organization to stop or defeat something that is viewed as dangerous or bad is known as _____.
(a) Insurgency (b) Belligerency (c) War (d) Attack
- What is the state of war?
(a) A state that is aggressive and always building up its military.
(b) The conditions when there is no actual conflict but a permanent cold war that could become a "real" war at any time.
(c) A situation in which several or neighbouring states are at war
(d) None of these

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5. New wars' are supported by which types of activities?
(a) Hostage-taking (b) Illegal trafficking of diamonds and drugs
(c) Arms smuggling across weakly enforced borders
(d) All of these
6. Deterrence is a security concept whose objective is to dissuade a potential adversary from initiating war, by threatening the use of force.
(a) True (b) False
7. If war is not avoided, deterrence is considered to have been failed.
(a) True (b) False
8. Since the end of the Cold War, some foreign affairs experts believe that the world has moved toward a — system.
(a) Bipolar (b) Unipolar (c) Regional (d) Monetary
9. Which of the following is generally not considered to be a cause of war?
(a) God's will (b) Human nature
(c) Economics (d) The international system
10. A zone in which belligerents are waging war broadly and an area marked by extreme violence is called _____.
(a) War zones (b) IT zone (c) Peace zone (d) All of these
11. First known use of the word 'war zone' is in _____.
(a) 1914 (b) 1918 (c) 1917 (d) 1920
12. Conventional warfare is declared war between states in which nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons are _____.
(a) Used (b) Not used
13. Unconventional warfare, is an attempt to achieve military victory through acquiescence, capitulation, or clandestine support for one side of an existing conflict.
(a) True (b) False
14. Cyber warfare involves the actions by a nation-state or international organization to attack and attempt to damage another nation's _____.
(a) Political system (b) Air and marine system
(c) Information systems (d) All of these
15. Nuclear warfare is warfare in which nuclear weapons are the _____ method of achieving capitulation.
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Auxiliary (d) None of these
16. Poison gas as a chemical weapon was principally used during _____, and resulted in an estimated 1.3 million casualties.
(a) World War I (b) World War II (c) Thirty Years War (d) All of these
17. Which treaty ended the WWI?
(a) Geneva Conference (b) Treaty of Versailles
(c) Paris Peace Accords (d) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
18. 'War of aggression is a war for conquest or gain rather than self-defence.' This argument can be the basis of _____ under customary international law.
(a) War crimes (b) Street crimes (c) International crimes (d) Civil wrong
19. Hitler became the essential dictator of Germany in which decade?
(a) 1920s (b) 1950s (c) 1940s (d) 1930s

20. Which war during the 1930s greatly influenced the development of military tactics that were used in World War II?
(a) The Spanish-American War (b) The Boer War
(c) The Spanish Civil War (d) The Korean War
21. Karl von Clausewitz said, "War is nothing more than the continuation of politics by other means."
(a) True (b) False
22. What was the last major attempt at a peaceful resolution with Germany prior to the outbreak of WWII?
(a) The Geneva Convention (b) The 1936 Olympic Conferences
(c) The Washington Naval Conference (d) The Munich Conference
23. What event began World War II?
(a) Pearl Harbour (b) Assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand
(c) Invasion of Poland (d) Battle of Britain
24. This was a line of fortifications across the French border with Germany.
(a) The Siegfried Line (b) The Maginot Line
(c) The Stalin Line (d) The Verdun Line
25. The British Expeditionary Force was made to evacuate France in 1940 through the French port of _____.
(a) Calais (b) Le Rochelle (c) Antwerp (d) Dunkirk
26. The Battle of Britain consisted of _____.
(a) A sea-borne landing operation (b) Unrestricted submarine warfare
(c) Strategic bombing campaign (d) The largest tank battles in history
27. Who was the King of Britain at the time of the Revolutionary war?
(a) King George III (b) King George II (c) King Henry IV (d) King Henry VIII
28. This quotation belongs to _____ 'politics is war without bloodshed while war is politics with bloodshed.'
(a) Lenin (b) Trotsky (c) Stalin (d) Mao Tse-Tung

WHAT'S JUST WAR THEORY?

- **Jus ad bellum:** (Meaning thereby: "right to enter into war") is a set of criteria that are to be consulted before engaging in war in order to determine whether entering into war is permissible, that is, whether it is a just war..
- **Jus in Bello:** (Meaning thereby: the justice of how a war is fought) directs how combatants are to act or should act once war has begun.

29. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union during World War II?
(a) Lenin (b) Trotsky (c) Stalin (d) None of these
30. The decisive city battle of the Eastern Front was _____.
(a) Kursk (b) Stalingrad (c) Rzhev (d) Kiev

31. When did Pearl Harbour occur?
(a) December 7, 1942 (b) December 11, 1941
(c) December 7, 1941 (d) December 8 1940
32. What was the most significant early US victory in the Pacific theatre?
(a) Battle of the Coral Sea (b) Wake Island
(c) Iwo Jima (d) Midway
33. The firebombing of German town — was a major civilian tragedy during the war.
(a) Dusseldorf (b) Dresden (c) Stuttgart (d) Frankfurt
34. The Japanese never occupied US Territory.
(a) True (b) False
35. The main Axis powers of World War II consisted of _____.
(a) Germany, Russia, Japan (b) Germany, Italy, Romania
(c) Germany, Finland, Japan (d) Germany, Italy, Japan
36. The term "D-Day" refers to.
(a) The Allied invasion of the coast of Normandy
(b) The Allied Invasion of Southern France
(c) The Allied Invasion of Italy
(d) The Soviet Invasion of Germany
37. The Battle of the Bulge refers to.
(a) The American breakout through the hedgerow country
(b) The Cherkassy Bulge
(c) The German summer counteroffensive at Kursk
(d) The German winter counter offensive on the Western Front
38. The aftermath of WWII led directly to the collapse of Imperialism and the self-determination of former colonies.
(a) True (b) False
39. _____ is a war in which the participants engage in complete mobilization of full available resources and population
(a) Guerrilla warfare (b) War (c) Total war (d) Conflict
40. Total war is warfare by any means possible, disregarding the laws of war, placing no limits on legitimate military targets, using weapons and tactics that result in significant civilian casualties.
(a) Yes (b) No
41. A total war is also usually a guerrilla war.
(a) True (b) False
42. Religious groups always practice terrorism.
(a) True (b) False
43. Total war is the practice of war where nearly all _____ a society are employed to defeat an opponent is called total war.
(a) The resources of (b) The customs (c) Intellectual minds (d) All of these
44. US bombing attacks during WWII were justified because of the horrific nature of _____.
(a) Guerrilla war (b) Limited war (c) Asymmetric war (d) Total war

45. In the US no automobiles were built in _____ as those factories were needed to build tanks and other military vehicles.
(a) 1943 and 1944 (b) 1944 and 1945 (c) 1943 and 1945 (d) 1943 and 1946
46. The entire economy in _____ is subject to the needs of the government.
(a) Limited war (b) Total war (c) Guerrilla war (d) Asymmetric war
47. Which country refused to follow the Geneva Conventions on War?
(a) Japan (b) China (c) America (d) Pakistan
48. World War I was a _____, involving the governments, economies and populations of participating nations to an extent never seen before in history.
(a) Limited war (b) Total war (c) Guerrilla war (d) Asymmetric war
49. The term 'total war' was coined by German general Paul Von Ludendorff.
(a) True (b) False
50. Asymmetrical warfare implies a/an _____ distribution of power.
(a) Equal (b) Superior and inferior
(c) Disproportionate (d) None of these
51. Asymmetrical warfare is generally a strategy of last resort, and those who engage in it are convinced that their political ends are so morally imperative that they justify whatever means are necessary to achieve them.
(a) True (b) False
52. The primary strategic objective of asymmetrical warfare is _____, not military.
(a) Psychological (b) Social (c) Political (d) None of these
53. Warfare in which opposing groups or nations have unequal military resources and the weaker opponent uses unconventional weapons and tactics, as terrorism, to exploit the vulnerabilities of the enemy is called _____.
(a) Asymmetric warfare (b) Guerrilla warfare (c) War (d) Conflict
54. Andrew J. R. Mack's referred "asymmetric" as a significant disparity in power between opposing actors in a conflict in his article, "Why Big Nations Lose Small Wars" in World Politics in the year _____.
(a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1977 (d) 1978
55. Terrorist tactics such as hijackings and suicide bombings are also considered to be _____, because they tend to involve a smaller, weaker group attacking a stronger one.
(a) Asymmetrical (b) Limited war (c) Total war (d) Civil war
56. The 9/11 terrorist attacks and the war in Afghanistan are among the best-known recent examples of _____.
(a) Total warfare (b) Asymmetric warfare
(c) Guerrilla warfare (d) All of these
57. A war in which the weapons used, the nations or territory involved, or the objectives pursued are restricted in some way is called _____.
(a) Total war (b) Limited war (c) Guerrilla war (d) War
58. A war in which the use of nuclear weapons is avoided can be classified as _____.
(a) Limited war (b) Guerrilla war (c) Total war (d) None of these

59. _____ was a student of war studies, after his death his collected work were published in 10 volumes, the first three of which contain his masterpiece Vom Kriege (On War).
(a) Karl von Clausewitz (b) Thucydides
(c) Machiavelli (d) None of these
60. Carl von Clausewitz, in his classic study, "On War," pointed out that there are conflicts "where a decision [meaning a decisive, total victory] is not the objective." This is a good description of what we now call _____.
(a) Limited war (b) Guerrilla war (c) Total war (d) None of these
61. The limited wars of 21st century are different from those fought by Europeans and Americans in the 18th century, in the way that they are fought _____.
(a) Using unlimited resources for limited ends (b) Using limited means for unlimited ends
(c) Using nuclear technology for limited ends (d) Using nuclear technology for unlimited ends
62. In the Arab-Israeli conflict, Hamas and the bulk of the Palestinian Arab population have the "unlimited" goal of wiping _____ off the map.
(a) Great Britain (b) America (c) Afghanistan (d) Israel
63. In a limited war, the principal goal of at least one of the forces involved is to preserve itself and its freedom to be able to go on fighting.
(a) True (b) False
64. According to André Beaufre, who was _____, "Limited wars are a sort of tough negotiations."
(a) A German (b) An American (c) A French (d) None of these
65. A war whose objective is less than the total defeat of the enemy means _____.
(a) Total war (b) Limited war (c) Guerrilla war (d) War
66. These are the example of _____ war - American Indian war, Crimean War, Korean War, Vietnam War, War of Attrition, Falklands War, and NATO bombing of Yugoslavia.
(a) Limited war (b) Guerrilla war (c) Total war (d) None of these
67. "A violent conflict within a country fought by organized groups that aim to take power at the centre or in a region or to change government policies", is called _____.
(a) Civil war (b) Guerrilla war (c) Total war (d) None of these
68. A war between opposing groups of people in the same country is called _____.
(a) Civil war (b) Geographical war (c) Interior war (d) Attack
69. Firstly, the term civil war was used in _____ century.
(a) 15th (b) 14th (c) 12th (d) 11th
70. _____ is a conflict between various groups in a state who are trying to destabilize the ongoing set-up.
(a) Guerrilla war (b) Total war (c) Civil war (d) None of these
71. A war which is fought to change the entire system of government, to replace the officials or rulers or to split them is called _____.
(a) Civil war (b) Guerrilla war (c) Total war (d) None of these
72. In 1971, the former East Pakistan ceded from Pakistan to form a new state of present-day Bangladesh. It is an example of _____ War.
(a) Civil (b) Guerrilla (c) Total (d) Limited

73. The American Civil War was a civil war fought from _____, to determine the survival of the United States of America.
(a) 1862 to 1865 (b) 1863 to 1865 (c) 1864 to 1865 (d) 1861 to 1865
74. The establishment of Pakistan by splitting from South-Asian country India in 1947 can be cited as an example of _____.
(a) Guerrilla war (b) Total war (c) Limited war (d) Civil war
75. Guerrilla warfare (the word guerrilla comes from the Spanish meaning "little war") is often the means used by weaker nations or military organizations against a larger, stronger foe.
(a) True (b) False
76. Chinese general and strategist Sun Tzu, in his book 'The Art of War' was the earliest to propose the use of guerrilla warfare.
(a) True (b) False
77. The term guerrilla war became popular during the _____ when the Spanish people rose against the Napoleonic troops and fought against a highly superior army using the guerrilla strategy.
(a) Thirty Years War (b) Peninsular War (c) World War I (d) World War II
78. The term "guerrilla" was used in English as early as _____.
(a) 1809 (b) 1709 (c) 1609 (d) 1509
79. What is the traditional view of state-to-state war? Select all the correct options.
(a) Inter-state war may be becoming increasingly obsolete
(b) Inter-state war is rooted in our understanding of a Westphalian state system
(c) Inter-state war is not based upon a Westphalian state-centric model
(d) None of these
80. Which of the following aspects of this statement are true? "War made the state, and the state made war."
(a) It comes from the work of historical sociologist Charles Tilly.
(b) It applies to the development and use of atomic weapons.
(c) It is the primary argument of Robert Heinlein.
(d) It is used to explain civil conflict in Africa.
81. Which of the following is a major truth about war?
(a) War's character has changed, though its nature has not.
(b) Neither the character nor nature of war has changed.
(c) The nature of warfare has changed, though its character has not.
(d) Both the nature and character of warfare have changed.
82. What is a clear example of the Revolution in Military Affairs?
(a) Afghanistan in the 1980s (b) Rwanda in 1994
(c) Serbia in 1999 (d) Iraq in 2003
83. Whose roles have been changed by contemporary warfare?
(a) The media
(b) Children
(c) Children
(d) All of these

84. Deterrence is the other means to prevent the _____.
- (a) Diplomatic relations (b) War
(c) Peace process (d) All of these

7 PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE DETERRENCE

1. Clear communication of threat.
2. Threat must be credible.
3. Adversary must be rational.
4. A face-saving "way out" of suffering the threat must be made available to adversary.
5. Threat must not include possibility of all-out retaliation or devastation.
6. Credible assurances given to adversary of no surprise first strike.
7. Convince adversaries that it is in their own best interest to comply with demand.

85. In the context of the nuclear age, the idea of Deterrence was first articulated by Bernard Brodie in _____.
- (a) 1946 (b) 1945 (c) 1944 (d) 1943
86. _____ wrote in 1959, "A credible nuclear deterrent, must be always at the ready, yet never used."
- (a) Bernard Brodie (b) Thomas Schelling (c) Frank C. Zagare (d) All of these
87. _____ defines deterrence as "an effort by one actor to persuade an opponent not to take action of some kind against his interests by convincing the opponent that the costs and risks of doing so will outweigh what he hopes to gain thereby."
- (a) Thomas Schelling (b) Frank C. Zagare (c) Alexander George (d) All of these
88. Deterrence is a strategy of prevention. It has three components:
1. Capability. 2. The intention to employ it. 3. The ability to communicate both capability and resolve.
- (a) True (b) False
89. Politically speaking the policy of developing a lot of _____ so that other countries will not attack your country is called deterrence.
- (a) Military power (b) Civil power (c) Nuclear power (d) All of these
90. Deterrence consists of following a threat intended to discourage a state from _____.
- (a) Committing aggression (b) Doing bilateral trade
(c) Establishing international relations (d) All of these
91. Deterrence theory gained increased prominence as a military strategy during _____ with regard to the use of nuclear weapons.
- (a) The Cold War (b) The World War I (c) The World War II (d) None of these
92. Preventing an armed attack against another state is known as _____ deterrence.
- (a) Widened (b) Extended (c) Unilateral (d) None of these

93. Deterrence is a security concept whose objective is to dissuade a potential adversary from initiating war, by threatening the use of force.
(a) True (b) False
94. If war is avoided, deterrence has failed _____.
(a) True (b) False
95. Proponents of deterrence believe that people choose to obey or violate the law after calculating the gains and consequences of their actions.
(a) True (b) False
96. For a threat to work, the one making the threat must be able to go through with the threat. This concept is called _____.
(a) Credibility (b) Capability (c) Accountability (d) All of these
97. Creditability is that, the threatened nation has to believe that the threatening nation will go through with it.
(a) True (b) False
98. During the Cold War, deterrence theory mostly focused on the antagonistic relationship between the _____.
(a) Soviet Union and America (b) China and Africa
(c) Uganda and South China (d) None of these
99. Kennedy's face off with Khrushchev over the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 was a demonstration of _____.
(a) Minimum credible deterrence (b) Successful deterrence
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
100. In the world of international affairs, deterrence is not about the effective application of force, but about the exploitation of "potential force."
(a) True (b) False
101. Nuclear weapons have always been seen as _____ in international relations.
(a) A symbol of peace (b) The Great equalizer
(c) A symbol of global pollution (d) All of these
102. Realist scholars explain the Pakistani nuclear tests of _____, as needed to counter Indian military superiority with a small nuclear force.
(a) May 29, 1998 (b) May 30, 1998 (c) May 28, 1998 (d) May 26, 1998
103. Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee made a bus trip to Lahore on _____.
(a) February 20, 1999 (b) March 20, 1999 (c) April 20, 1999 (d) May 20, 1999

HOW DETERRENCE IS DIFFERENT FROM DEFENCE?

- Defence is the ability to defend oneself against an act of aggression.
- Deterrence is the ability to persuade the adversary from committing act of aggression.
- Defence follows the failure of deterrence.
- Deterrence is based on the threat of retaliation with force to inflict unacceptable damage.

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104. "Existential deterrence" was first used by _____ to refer to US/ Soviet nuclear relations.
(a) Bernard Brodie (b) Thomas Schelling (c) Frank C. Zagare (d) McGeorge Bundy
105. Since the age of _____, chiefly on Cuban Missile Crisis event, deterrence has been viewed and used as the greatest mediator to attempt influence the decision-making of the states.
(a) Cold War (b) World War I (c) World War II (d) All of these
106. Which of the following statements is true regarding culture?
(a) Culture is a relatively simple concept (b) Culture is acquired
(c) Culture often provides detailed prescriptions for appropriate behaviour
(d) The nature of cultural influences is such that we are consciously aware of them
107. The boundaries that culture sets on behaviour are called _____.
(a) Rules (b) Norms (c) Prescriptions (d) Precepts
108. _____ are rules that specify or prohibit certain behaviours in specific situations.
(a) Norms (b) Precepts (c) Sanctions (d) Prescriptions
109. Strategic culture pertains to _____ defence.
(a) International (b) National (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
110. The term "strategic culture" has grown to become an integral part of the international relations' vocabulary since first being introduced by _____ in a 1977 research report on Soviet and American nuclear strategies.
(a) Jack Snyder (b) Hans J. Morgenthau
(c) Machiavelli (d) None of these
111. Who asserted? Strategic culture can be defined as a set of beliefs, attitudes and norms towards the use of military force', often moulded according to historical experience?"
(a) Chappell (b) Snyder (c) Kerry Longhurst (d) None of these
112. Strategic culture is not a permanent or static feature.
(a) True (b) False
113. Traditionally, "strategy" refers to how _____ can be applied to reach political ends.
(a) Soft power (b) Hard power (c) Both of these
114. Colin S. Gray argues, 'All strategic behaviour is affected by humans who cannot help but be cultural _____.'
(a) Agents (b) Policy makers (c) Followers (d) All of these
115. Afghanistan's irredentist claims on Pakistan's territory intensified the latter's insecurity. Due to which Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's admission to the United Nations in September _____.
(a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1947 (d) 1950
116. Pakistan purchased small weapons and equipment from Great Britain and other _____ countries in the early years of independence.
(a) United nation's (b) South Asian (c) Commonwealth (d) All of these
117. Pakistan and the United States signed the Mutual Defence Assistance Treaty in _____, which facilitated US arms transfers to Pakistan and military training of its personnel by US experts.
(a) May 1954 (b) June 1954 (c) July 1954 (d) August 1954
118. Pakistan was admitted to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in _____.
(a) September 1954 (b) +92 336 7801123 (c) November 1954 (d) December 1954

119. Pakistan was admitted to the Baghdad Pact (later renamed the Central Treaty Organization, CENTO) in _____.
- (a) June 1955 (b) July 1955 (c) August 1955 (d) September 1955
120. Pakistan leaned towards the West, especially the United States, in the aftermath of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in _____.
- (a) October 1979 (b) November 1979
(c) December 1979 (d) None of these
121. The _____ and Pakistan contributed significantly to building and strengthening resistance to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.
- (a) United States (b) Soviet Union (c) Iran (d) Afghanistan
122. The Bush administration invoked the Pressler Amendment in _____ against Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme and halted all military sales and economic assistance.
- (a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1987 (d) 1989
123. Pakistan's policymakers never aimed at military parity with India rather wanted to develop enough military capability to increase the cost of an armed conflict for that country.
- (a) True (b) False
124. Pakistan began to obtain weapons and military equipment from China towards the end of 1965 (after the 1965 Indo-Pak war) or in early 1966.
- (a) True (b) False
125. Grand strategy, also called _____, comprises of the "purposeful employment of all instruments of power available to a security community."
- (a) High strategy (b) Big strategy (c) Wide strategy (d) All of these
126. The decision to nuclearize Pakistan was a strategic shift brought about by Z.A. Bhutto's government in _____.
- (a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1973 (d) 1974
127. Pakistan conducted nuclear explosions to rectify the strategic imbalance in South Asia, _____ after India gone for nuclear explosions in May 1998.
- (a) 16 days (b) 17 days (c) 19 days (d) None of the above
128. Pakistan does not accept India's _____ offer. Such a restraint is a disadvantage to Pakistan.
- (a) No use of conventional means of war (b) No use of nuclear force
(c) No first use (d) None of these
129. The strategic culture approach helps us understand the historical and _____ dynamics of decision-making.
- (a) Psychological (b) Sociological (c) Environmental (d) None of these
130. Population, economy and health are challenges faced by strategic culture of Pakistan.
- (a) True (b) False

CHAPTER 5

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

"Man is an animal that makes bargains: no other animal does this - no dog exchanges bones with another." Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*

"So long as there is imperialism in the world, a permanent peace is impossible." Hassan Nasrallah

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- When there are limited numbers of producers in market, it is called _____.
(a) Monopoly (b) Oligopoly (c) Partnership (d) Joint ownership
- International political economy is the study of inter-relationship between economic and politics and between states and _____.
(a) States (b) Non-state actors (c) Society (d) Markets
- International political economy explains how politics is used to achieve _____ goal and vice versa.
(a) Economic (b) Political (c) Academic (d) All of these
- International political economy is a conscious shift towards understanding the issues of wealth and poverty, of who gets what in international system.
(a) True (b) False
- The founding mother of IPE is that of _____ who first rigorously championed for the subject as a distinctive part of international studies.
(a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Henry Kissinger (c) Susan Strange (d) None of these
- Prior to the World War I almost all currencies were convertible into _____.
(a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Copper (d) Dollar
- John Ravenhall said, "International Political Economy is a subject-matter whose central focus is the interrelationship between public and private power in the allocation of scarce resources."
(a) True (b) False

QUICK AND SMART APPROACH TO IPE THEORIES

The table below presents the "mainstream" debates in IPE.

Main Actors		Main Goal	View of Relationships	Classic Authors
Liberalism	Individuals	Individual Liberty	Positive-Sum	Adam Smith, David Ricardo
Realism*	Nation-States	National Security	Zero-Sum	Thomas Hobbes, Friedrich List
Marxism	Classes	Emancipation	Exploitative	Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels

8. International Political Economy (IPE) is a/an _____ that attempts to understand international and global problems using interdisciplinary tools and theoretical perspectives.
(a) Social science (b) Pure science (c) Applied science (d) None of these
9. Mercantilists share the belief with realism that each state must protect its own interests at the expense of _____.
(a) Her own (b) Her citizens (c) Other states (d) All of these
10. Mercantilists emphasises on _____ power.
(a) Relative (b) Hegemonic power (c) Sovereign Power (d) None of these
11. Britain used trade to rise in relative power in the international system around _____ century.
(a) 17th (b) 16th (c) 18th (d) None of these
12. Mercantilism degenerated in the _____ century when Britain turned to free trade.
(a) 17th (b) 16th (c) 18th (d) 19th
13. Following core values belong to which IPE theory?
I. The most important actor in the international system is the state.
II. Human nature is seen as inherently selfish and bad.
III. International economic relations between states are competitive.
IV. There is a direct relationship between the pursuit of political power and economic wealth.
(a) Economic Liberalism (b) Realism
(c) Marxism (d) All of these
14. Realism advocates the primacy of _____ over economics.
(a) Sovereignty (b) Territory (c) Politics (d) None of these
15. _____ in IPE is the doctrine of state building and proposes that, "the market should be subordinate to state interests."
(a) Realism (b) Marxism
(c) Economic Liberalism (d) All of these
16. The development of the realist perspective in IPE can be directly traced back from 16th to _____ century.
(a) 17th (b) 18th (c) 19th (d) 20th

17. The central concern of mercantilism, was the security of the state, the mercantilists believed that this security could be enhanced, not just by the creation of a large and well-equipped army, but also by the acquisition of _____.
- (a) Nuclear Power (b) Information Technology
(c) Soft image on international level (d) Wealth
18. Japan gets more money by the export of cars and other goods than it pays for import of oil and other items.
- (a) True (b) False
19. A state that imports more than it exports sustains a negative balance of trade known as ____.
- (a) Balance of payments (b) Trade surplus
(c) Trade deficit (d) None of these
20. Mercantilism regained its importance in _____ when liberal relations collapsed.
- (a) World Wars (b) Peloponnesian Wars
(c) Thirty Years War (d) None of these
21. _____ focus on the likelihood of zero-sum competition and are therefore more concerned that the gains realized by one party in a trade exchange will come at the expense of the other trade partner.
- (a) Mercantilists (b) Capitalists
(c) Economic liberalists (d) All of these
22. Mercantilism and economic nationalism are the other names of _____ theory in IPE.
- (a) Economic Liberalism (b) Realism
(c) Marxism (d) All of these
23. Economic liberalism refers to the concept of _____ with limited government role in providing support services.
- (a) Closed market (b) Free market
(c) Open market (d) Forex trading market
24. "All of a sudden it becomes even clearer that there's more to gain by economic gains than by geopolitical gains." The comment made by Vivek Paul reveals the idea of _____.
- (a) Economic Liberalism (b) Mercantilism
(c) Marxism (d) All of these

THREE MAIN THEORIES IN IPE

	Mercantilism	Economic Liberalism	Marxism
Relationship between economics and politics	Politics decisive	Economics autonomous	Economics decisive
Main actors/ units of analysis	States	Individuals	Classes
The nature of economic relations	Conflictual zero-sum game	Cooperative positive-sum game	Conflictual
Economic goals	State power	Maximum individual	Class interests

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25. The following central arguments reveal which IPE approach?
- I. It is beneficial in the long run if markets are allowed to operate freely.
II. States should be able to trade openly with each other.
III. The role of the state in economic affairs should be kept to a minimum.
- (a) Realism (b) Economic Liberalism
(c) Marxism (d) All of these
26. David Hume laid the first foundation of liberal thinking by demonstrating a central problem with the mercantilist position.
- (a) True (b) False
27. Adam Smith was born in Kirkcaldy, a small Scottish port, in _____.
- (a) 1732 (b) 1733 (c) 1734 (d) 1723
28. In his most famous work, _____, published in 1776, Smith sought to demonstrate how production and economic growth were the determinants of wealth.
- (a) The Wealth of States (b) The Wealth of Countries
(c) The Wealth of Nations (d) None of these
29. _____ (1883-1946), a part of the English elite had a significant impact on liberal thought at both a theoretical and practical level.
- (a) Adam Smith (b) John Maynard Keynes
(c) John Quincy Wright (d) None of these
30. _____ argue the harmony of interests, which exists within states, is also said to exist between states.
- (a) Realists (b) Marxists (c) Liberals (d) All of these
31. *Laissez-faire* economics emerged throughout the 18 and early 19 centuries in the wealthier states in Europe and _____.
- (a) America (b) United Kingdom (c) North America (d) None of the above
32. *Laissez-faire* means, "It is an economic system in which transactions between private parties are free from government interference."
- (a) True (b) False
33. The theory of _____ lessens the value of the state and approaches political and economic relations as interdependent structures within the global framework.
- (a) Mercantilism (b) Marxism
(c) Economic Liberalism (d) All of these
34. In Economic Liberalism contrary to the realist position, trade between states is viewed as a mutually beneficial exercise and this is often described as a _____.
- (a) Zero-sum game (b) Positive-sum game
(c) Worldly recognized game (d) None of these
35. Who suggested, "Governments should only" intervene when imperfections in the market mechanism exist, or in order to provide public goods.
- (a) Realists (b) Neoliberals (c) Neorealists (d) All of these

36. The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) was concluded in 1947 which worked as a forum for talks on _____ liberalization.
(a) Economic (b) State (c) Trade (d) All of these
37. _____ theorists view economic integration as the path to true global peace under a singular economic and cultural world order.
(a) Liberal (b) Realist (c) Marxist (d) All of these
38. Thomas Friedman purports "No two countries that are both part of a major global supply chain, will ever fight a war against each other as long as they are both part of the same global supply chain," this approach is called _____.
(a) Mercantilism (b) Marxism
(c) Economic Liberalism (d) All of these

LEVELS OF ANALYSIS IN IPE



39. Capitalism is built upon the two key principles of the pursuits of _____ and the protection of private property.
(a) Loss (b) Profit
(c) Interest rate (d) All of these
40. Capitalism sows the seeds of its own destruction.
(a) True (b) False
41. These thoughts belong to which school of thought?
I. Historical change is ultimately a reflection of the economic development of society.
II. Capitalism is the main driving force of world economic relations.
III. In a capitalist society there is class conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.
(a) Economic Liberalism (b) Realism
(c) Marxism (d) All of these
42. The general view of Marxist approaches is that we should analyse the social world in its _____.
(a) Poverty (b) Totality (c) Totality (d) None of these

43. Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) are the founders of Marxism.
(a) True (b) False
44. If someone (possibly while wearing a red shirt with a black silhouetted face) declared, "State interests are an extension of class interests and relations between states are driven by the exploitation of weaker states by stronger states," what theoretical perspective would they be espousing?
(a) Marxism (b) Classical Realism
(c) Classical Liberalism (d) Constructivism
45. In Marx's analysis _____ was built on a logic that would ultimately result in contradiction and crises that would inevitably lead to collapse.
(a) Marxism (b) Economic liberalism
(c) Capitalism (d) All of these
46. The term bourgeoisie is used to denote the _____.
(a) Working class (b) Society
(c) Owners of capital (d) None of these
47. Karl Marx (1818-1883) was born in _____.
(a) United States of America (b) United Kingdom
(c) Prussia (d) Iran
48. Only eleven mourners are thought to have attended his funeral at Highgate cemetery, this fact belongs to which great economist.
(a) Adam Smith (b) Karl Marx
(c) John Maynard Keynes (d) John Quincy Wright
49. Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) was born in Russia and was engaged in revolutionary activities in _____, for which he spent both time in prison and in exile.
(a) Russia (b) Myanmar (c) France (d) Siberia
50. Vladimir Illyich Lenin made a major contribution to the debate over the role of _____.
(a) Capitalism (b) Marxism (c) Imperialism (d) All of these
51. Workers became alienated from work because of three factors: 1. Working conditions intolerable, 2. Exploited for profit, 3. Mechanizing production. This theory is called the _____.
(a) Theory of Self-Alienation (b) Work
(c) Dependency theory (d) None of these
52. Neo-Marxism is a loose term for various 20th century approaches that amend or extend Marxism.
(a) True (b) False
53. Prof. Karl Popper classifies Marxism as a _____.
(a) Theory (b) Hypothesis (c) Critical analysis (d) Faith
54. Say you are watching a speech at the World Bank and a Bolivian representative says that "Poorer, less-developed states are prevented from achieving full development by the structure of the international system." Which theory did he just articulate?
(a) Modernization Theory (b) Neo-liberalism
(c) Classical Realism (d) Dependency Theory

55. Of the more prominent theoretical approaches, _____ is most concerned with economic class.
(a) Realism (b) Liberalism (c) Radicalism (d) Behavioralism
56. _____ is a situation in which stronger countries or societies dominate weaker ones.
(a) Capitalism (b) Communism (c) Imperialism (d) None of these
57. Every unjustifiable demand made by one government upon another and every aggressive act is called _____.
(a) Capitalistic (b) Antagonistic (c) Imperialistic (d) All of these
58. _____ was the first to industrialize and one of the first European nations to create a colonial empire.
(a) America (b) France (c) India (d) England
59. Need for markets, raw materials, source of investments, these are the motives behind _____.
(a) Capitalism (b) Communism (c) Imperialism (d) None of these
60. Dependency Theory developed in the late 1950s under the guidance of the Director of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, _____.
(a) Raul Prebisch (b) Alicia Bárcena Ibarra
(c) José Luis Machinea (d) José Antonio Ocampo

CHAPTER 6

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL COMMUNITY

"There is no flag large enough to cover the shame of killing innocent people."

Howard Zinn

"Nationalism is an infantile thing. It is the measles of mankind."

Albert Einstein

"We deny your internationalism because it is a luxury which only the upper classes can afford."

Benito Mussolini

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- The word nation has been derived from Latin. In Latin, 'natio' and 'nitus' means _____.
(a) The place of birth (b) The place of death
(c) The place of burial (d) None of these
- An extreme form of patriotism marked by a feeling of superiority over other countries is called _____.
(a) Nationalism (b) Citizenship (c) Patriotism (d) None of these
- Nationalism is a doctrine invented in Europe at the beginning of the _____ century.
(a) 16th (b) 18th (c) 17th (d) 19th
- Nationalism remains a potential source of instability and conflict within and between the _____.
(a) Cities (b) People (c) States (d) None of these
- Prof. Anthony Smith defines Nationalism as "an ideological movement for attaining and maintaining autonomy, unity and identity for a population."
(a) True (b) False
- Hans Kohn defines, "Nationalism is a state of mind, in which the supreme loyalty of the individual is felt to be due to the nation-state."
(a) True (b) False
- McGregor said, _____ nationalism conceived the nation as an organic community, united by culture, language and descent.
(a) Western (b) Southern (c) Eastern (d) None of these
- Who said, "Western nationalism conceived the nation as a political and civic community, held together by voluntary adherence to democratic norms?"
(a) Prof. Anthony Smith (b) Ernest Renan
(c) Hans Kohn (d) All of these

9. Carlton Hayes defines nation as, "A nation is an independent political group with a common world-view and _____ heritage."
(a) Rich (b) Sufficient (c) Insufficient (d) Cultural
10. H. Hayes definition of nationalism states, "Loyalty and attachment to the interior of the group (namely the nation and homeland) are the basis of nationalism mean to say _____."
(a) Land, language, and blood are the basis of nationalism
(b) Land, language, and blood are not the basis of nationalism
(c) Land, language, and blood have no contact with nationalism
(d) All of these

ELEMENTS OF NATIONALISM	
Culture:	Shared beliefs and a way of life create a common bond.
History:	A shared past connects people as a group.
Religion:	A common religion helps unite the people.
Language:	A common language is a key element of nationalism.
Territory:	A shared land gives people a sense of unity

11. The 20th century has witnessed the rise and struggle of powerful national movements throughout Asia and _____.
(a) Australia (b) Antarctica (c) Africa (d) All of these
12. _____ had prepared the soil for the growth of French nationalism by his stress on popular sovereignty and the general cooperation of all in forming the national will.
(a) Hans J Morgenthau (b) Machiavelli
(c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau (d) All of these
13. Patriotism is a healthy pride in your country that brings about feelings of loyalty and a desire to help other _____.
(a) International organizations (b) States
(c) Citizens (d) None of these
14. Nationalism is the belief that your country is _____, without question or doubt.
(a) Inferior (b) Superior
15. _____ defines nation as, "A nation is a collection of individuals who are joined together by the factor of territory, blood, language, culture or history."
(a) Luigo (b) Hans J. Morgenthau
(c) Machiavelli (d) All of these
16. One of the main slogans of _____ nationalism was, "Religion is related to God."
(a) Asian (b) Iranian (c) European (d) Egyptian
17. Nationalism is a justification for dispersed ethnic and cultural groups to establish a homeland. Examples include the movements to establish homelands for Kurdish or _____ peoples.
(a) Jewish (b) Hindu (c) Muslim (d) All of these

18. Secularism is the twin brother of nationalism and it changes the meaning of minorities. In a government founded on religion, the followers of other creeds and schools are regarded as _____.
- (a) Minorities (b) Majorities
19. Internationalism is a political principle which advocates a greater political or economic cooperation among nations and people, and whose ideological roots can be traced to both socialism and _____.
- (a) Idealism (b) Realism (c) Liberalism (d) All of these
20. The opposite of internationalism is _____, which favours extreme patriotism and aggression toward other countries.
- (a) Multi nationalism (b) Nationalism
(c) Ultra nationalism or jingoism (d) None of these
21. The belief that countries can achieve more advantages by working together and trying to understand each other than by arguing and fighting wars with each other is called _____.
- (a) Nationalism (b) Ultra nationalism (c) Internationalism (d) None of these
22. International organizations like United Nation reduce the freedom of countries to do what they want. But improve the general state of the world.
- (a) True (b) False
23. If you refuse to eat, read, wear, or discuss anything that wasn't made in your own country, people might accuse you of _____.
- (a) Fascism (b) Nazism (c) Jingoism (d) All of these
24. The word jingo is a nickname for a group of British people who always wanted to go to war to prove the superiority of _____.
- (a) Europe (b) Germany (c) France (d) Britain
25. Who said? "It is through cooperation, rather than conflict, that your greatest successes will be derived."
- (a) Ralph Charell (b) Roberto Savio (c) Valadmir Putin (d) Hitler
26. Internationalism is the principle that everybody works together and accepts global responsibility towards any challenge that faces the _____.
- (a) State (b) His /her own country
(c) World (d) All of these
27. Proponents of _____ believe in the interconnectedness of mankind, that man is not only a citizen of his country but of the world.
- (a) Internationalism (b) Nationalism (c) Jingoism (d) All of these
28. The United States started out being anti-Internationalist in _____, "You stay out of our affairs and we will stay out of yours."
- (a) The Monroe Doctrine (b) The true man doctrine
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
29. The theory that the world is being integrated based on unequal terms, with the dominance of one nation or nation-state over others, is called _____.
- (a) Hegemonic internationalism (b) Liberal internationalism
(c) Revolutionary internationalism (d) None of these

30. The total British Empire in 1897 is an example of _____
(a) Liberal internationalism (b) Revolutionary internationalism
(c) Hegemonic internationalism
31. Liberal Internationalism is an approach based on the belief that, through greater interaction and cooperation, nations and nation-states can achieve common goals, especially peace and prosperity.
(a) True (b) False
32. _____ has the potential to increase world GDP through increased trade.
(a) Liberal internationalism (b) Revolutionary internationalism
(c) Hegemonic internationalism (d) None of these
33. A belief that conflicts within societies are determined by international factors and alliances is known as _____.
(a) Liberal internationalism (b) Revolutionary internationalism
(c) Hegemonic internationalism (d) None of these
34. The protestors/supporters of the Vietnam War in America is an example of _____.
(a) Liberal internationalism (b) Revolutionary internationalism
(c) Hegemonic internationalism (d) None of these
35. _____ is the ability and desire to fulfil its people's economic, social, cultural, and political needs so that the nation can continue to exist and grow.
(a) Self determination (b) Self recognition
(c) Diplomatic relations (d) None of these
36. Peace and Security is the ability of a nation to control its own destiny and borders while maintaining order in a calm manner.
(a) True (b) False
37. Economic stability is the belief that internationalism can be linked to economic stability by creating jobs through the production of goods and free trade among nations. For example, North American Free Trade Agreement.
(a) True (b) False
38. The belief that it is everyone's duty to help others in need no matter the situation, aspect or person pleading for assistance is called _____. For example: UNICEF, Canadian Red Cross etc.
(a) Citizenship (b) Humanitarianism/Global Citizenship
(c) Both b and c (d) Nationalization
39. The widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life" is termed as _____.
(a) Globalization (b) Internationalism (c) Nationalism (d) All of these
40. Anthony Giddens asserts, "_____ is the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities."
(a) Globalization (b) Internationalism (c) Nationalism (d) All of these
41. Early period of globalization (from 1492-1800) was driven by mercantilism and _____.
(a) Communism (b) Capitalism (c) Colonialism (d) All of these
42. Globalization is _____ the centrality of the state, highlighting the growing interdependence of international society.
(a) Encouraging (b) Eroding (c) Boosting (d) All of the above

43. Who predicted, "When China awakes, the world will tremble."
(a) Hitler (b) George W. Bush (c) Napoleon (d) Plato
44. The importance of Western civilization in the international realm is decreasing because of a shift of political and economic power to _____.
(a) Africa (b) Australia (c) Asia (d) None of these
45. Globalization involves:
(a) A stretching of social, political, and economic activities across political frontiers.
(b) A growing magnitude of interconnectedness in almost every sphere of social existence.
(c) An accelerating pace of global interactions and processes.
(d) All of these
46. In the first wave, the age of discovery (1450-1850), globalization:
(a) Was a benign form of cosmopolitan democracy
(b) Was equally experienced across the world and amongst different social groups.
(c) Was decisively shaped by European expansion and conquest.
(d) Saw the establishment of the international Convention on the Elimination of Child Labour.
47. The second wave (1850-1945) globalization _____.
(a) Defined a new age in world history so today the microchip and the satellite are icons of a globalized world order.
(b) Evidenced a major expansion in the spread and entrenchment of European empires.
(c) Saw the expansion of transnational and international law from trade to human rights.
(d) Saw the establishment of the international Convention on the Elimination of Child Labour.
48. Asymmetrical globalization is:
(a) The way in which contemporary globalization is equally experienced across the world and amongst different social groups.
(b) The way in which contemporary globalization is unequally experienced across the world and amongst different social groups.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
49. A global environmental regime was established by the Kyoto Protocol of _____.
(a) 1997 (b) 1998 (c) 1999 (d) 2015
50. In organisations like the IMF, WTO, World Bank we have the start of a/an ' _____ government of the world.'
(a) Social (b) Physical (c) Economic (d) All of these
51. The international Convention on the Elimination of Child Labour:
(a) Was a result of extreme sensitiveness (b) Children refused to do work
(c) Was the product of a complex politics involving public and private actors from trade unions, industrial associations, humanitarian groups, governments, and legal experts
(d) Children abscond from work places
52. An organization (such as the United Nation and its agencies) whose members are state governments is called _____.
(a) Governmental organization (b) Intergovernmental organization
(c) State organization (d) All of these

53. Actors other than state governments that operate either below the level of government (that is, within states) or across the state borders are called _____.
- (a) Citizens (b) Non-state actors (c) State actors (d) All of these
54. The "Post-Westphalian Order" is characterized by:
- (a) The sovereign power and authority of national government
(b) The state autonomy
(c) The emergence of a new geography of political organization
(d) All of these
55. The increasing integration of the world in terms of communication, culture and economics is termed as _____.
- (a) Globalization (b) Internationalism (c) Nationalism (d) All of these
56. At present, globalization is no longer an option, it is a _____.
- (a) Fact (b) An old story (c) A sweet memory (d) All of these
57. The first IMF/WB Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) was given to _____, in the backdrop of appropriate market oriented policies, accompanied with conditional ties, in 1980.
- (a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan (c) Turkey (d) None of the above
58. These are the characteristics of _____.
- (I) Opens up markets and ensures competition.
(II) Removes inefficiencies and leading to greater growth.
(III) Ensures specialization takes place in areas of comparative advantage.
(IV) For labour abundant economies this means increased employment as well as growth
- (a) Globalization (b) Stateism (c) Patriotism (d) Nationalism
59. State Power is on the decline and geographic borders have become porous due to _____.
- (a) Nuclear proliferation (b) Sovereignty of states
(c) Globalization (d) Stateism
60. Owing to increasing globalization States have been challenged but no successful replacement for the state has yet arisen.
- (a) True (b) False

GLOBALIZATION

Good News

- Wider markets for trade
- Larger private capital inflows
- Better access to technology
- Availability of a wider variety of goods

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Bad News

- Reduction in sovereignty
- Increase in competition may lead to some firms closing down
- Risk of being left behind
- Payoffs are larger, but so are the penalties for policy in action or errors

CHAPTER 7

APPROACHES TO PEACE

"Peace is not a relationship of nations. It is a condition of mind brought about by a serenity of soul. Peace is not merely the absence of war. It is also a state of mind. Lasting peace can come only to peaceful people."

Jawaharlal Nehru

It is a rule of international law that weapons and methods of warfare, which do not discriminate between combatants and civilians, should never be used.

Sean MacBride

"Diplomacy is the art of telling people to go to hell in such a way that they ask for directions."

Winston S. Churchill

Never hate your enemies. It affects your judgment."

Mario Puzo

Note: Answers are **Bold and Underlined**.

1. International peace can be maintained by simply imposing restraints on national sovereignty.
(a) True (b) **False**
2. The skill in dealing with others without causing bad feelings is called _____.
(a) Foreign policy (b) Economic policy (c) **Diplomacy** (d) None of these
3. Who said? "Diplomacy is the management of international relations by means of negotiations."
(a) Frankel (b) Hitler (c) Mao Zedong (d) **Harold Nicholson**
4. Foreign policy always travels on the shoulders of _____.
(a) Domestic policy (b) Economic policy (c) **Diplomacy** (d) None of these
5. "An instrument for employing deceit and duplicity in international relations, as well as, the art of telling lies on behalf of the nation" is termed as _____.
(a) Foreign policy (b) Economic policy (c) **Diplomacy** (d) All of these
6. _____ once observed, a diplomat's words must be not related to action.
(a) Frankel (b) Hitler (c) **Stalin** (d) Mao Zedong

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7. "When a diplomat says yes, he means perhaps; when he says perhaps, it means no; and when he says no, he is not a diplomat."
(a) True (b) False
8. Diplomacy is the process of representation and negotiation by which _____ customarily deal with one another in times of peace."
(a) Cities (b) Villages
(c) Government organizations (d) States
9. Hans J. Morgenthau said, "Diplomacy is the promotion of the _____ by peaceful means."
(a) National interest (b) International interest
(c) Global interest (d) All of these

**ALL WAR
REPRESENTS A
FAILURE OF
DIPLOMACY**

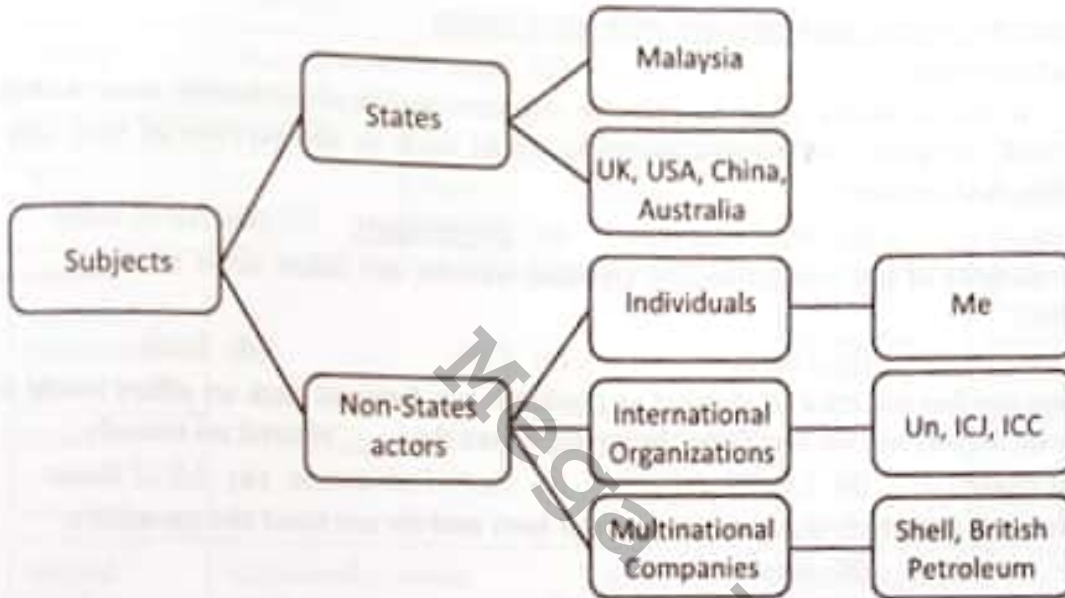
10. When diplomacy fails, _____ may ensue; however, diplomacy is useful even during war.
(a) Peace (b) War
(c) Diplomatic relations (d) None of these
11. The view in late medieval Europe about diplomacy was that the first diplomats were angels, or messengers from heaven to earth.
(a) True (b) False
12. When diplomacy _____, the danger of war, or at least of a major crisis develops.
(a) Breaks down (b) Is present (c) Is prevailing (d) None of these
13. Diplomacy is often confused with _____ but it is incorrect. Diplomacy is the chief, but not the only, instrument of foreign policy.
(a) Foreign policy (b) Economic policy (c) Diplomacy (d) None of these
14. The term diplomacy is derived via French from the ancient Greek diploma, composed of diplomacy, meaning, "folded in two," and the suffix -ma, meaning "an object."
(a) True (b) False
15. The United Nations, with its headquarters in _____, is the largest international diplomatic organization.
(a) Hague (b) Switzerland (c) Poland (d) New York City
16. The term _____ is used to designate the diplomatic practice of conducting secret negotiations and making secret pacts, decisions, alliances and treaties.
(a) Open diplomacy (b) Secret Diplomacy

17. Diplomacy must be accountable and for this it is essential that people must know as to what diplomacy is doing and what are its achievements and failures. This view is termed as _____.
- (a) Open diplomacy (b) Secret diplomacy
(c) Speedy means of communication (d) All of these
18. Cultivating and managing a favourable world opinion toward a _____ is the mandate of diplomacy.
- (a) Rouge state (b) Failed state (c) Nation-state (d) Unaccredited state
19. The Oxford Dictionary defines diplomacy as the management of international relations by ____.
- (a) War (b) Nuclear weapon race
(c) Negotiation (d) All of these
20. Morgenthau referred to diplomacy as the _____ of state power.
- (a) Heart (b) Liver (c) Lungs (d) Brain
21. A (an) _____ is a person appointed by a state to conduct diplomacy with another state or international organization.
- (a) Health Minister (b) An Education Minister
(c) Diplomat (d) None of these
22. Direct participation of foreign minister, Heads of States and Heads of Governments in diplomatic negotiations is called _____.
- (a) Summit diplomacy (b) Open diplomacy
(c) Secret diplomacy (d) Traditional diplomacy
23. Multilateral diplomacy involves more than _____ nations or parties.
- (a) Two (b) One (c) Five (d) None of these
24. Indo-Pakistan War of _____ resulted in the secession of East Pakistan.
- (a) 1965 (b) 1948 (c) 1971 (d) 1999
25. Greece, Byzantium, and Renaissance _____ made the most notable contribution to the evolution of diplomacy.
- (a) Spain (b) France (c) Italy (d) All of these
26. The Congress of Vienna was a conference of ambassadors of European states chaired by Austrian statesman K.W. Metternich, and held in Vienna from September 1814 to June 1815.
- (a) True (b) False
27. United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, _____ is an international treaty that defines a framework for diplomatic relations between independent countries.
- (a) 1971 (b) 1951 (c) 1941 (d) 1961
28. According to Palmer and _____, a diplomat has five functions: representation negotiations, reporting, protections of national Interest abroad, maintenance of international peace and promotion of peace and cooperation.
- (a) Perkins (b) Hans j Morgenthau
(c) Machiavelli (d) Joseph Stalin
29. Old diplomacy was a variant of _____ diplomacy.
- (a) Secret (b) Open

30. Diplomacy pre-19th century is termed as traditional diplomacy.
(a) True (b) False
31. When Heads of State use personal agents to settle delicate problems in IR, it is called _____.
(a) Open diplomacy (b) Secret diplomacy
(c) Traditional diplomacy (d) Personal diplomacy
32. By the dawn of _____ century a new concept of diplomacy emerged that came to be known as 'democratic diplomacy.'
(a) 19th (b) 18th (c) 17th (d) 20th
33. When the diplomats/envoys, foreign ministers or ministers frequently travel between capitals or venues of negotiations to hold talks on several issues to resolve them, it is referred to as _____ diplomacy.
(a) Carrot and sticks (b) Shuttle
(c) Space (d) All of these
34. A diplomatic strategy, one that relies on the threat of force rather than the use of force is called _____.
(a) Open diplomacy (b) Secret diplomacy
(c) Coercive diplomacy (d) Traditional diplomacy
35. Track I diplomacy means official discussions typically involving high-level political and military leaders and focusing on ceasefires, peace talks, treaties, and other agreements.
(a) True (b) False
36. _____ diplomacy is unofficial dialogue and problem-solving activities meant to build relationship and promoting new thinking that can assist the official procedure.
(a) Track I (b) Track II (c) Track III (d) None of these
37. Backchannel or Backdoor Diplomacy is the secret communication between two opponents. It is usually carried out through an informal messenger or a third party.
(a) True (b) False
38. "International law is a collection of rules governing relations between States, who gave this definition?
(a) Grotius (b) Hans J. Morgenthau
(c) Bentham (d) None of these
39. Prof. J. G. Starke has stated that "International law consists of a system of laws, the majority of which applies to states but also regulate the activities of individuals and international organizations when it becomes the concern for the _____."
(a) International authority (b) International mistake
(c) International community (d) None of these
40. A body of rules established by custom or treaty and recognized by nations as binding in their relations with one another is termed as _____.
(a) International law (b) State law
(c) Law of nations (d) Public protection law
41. _____ personality refers to the entities or legal persons that can have rights and obligations under international law.
(a) National legal (b) State legal
(c) International legal (d) None of these

42. The law, which involves relationships between countries and applies "norms regarded as binding on all members of the international community," is called _____.
- (a) Private International Law
(b) Public International Law
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW



43. Private international law is based on the consent of the states.
(a) True
(b) False
44. _____ defined international law in 1905 as "The name for the body of customary and conventional rules which are considered legally binding by civilized states in their intercourse with each other."
(a) Oppenheim (b) Grotius (c) Ellery C. Stowell (d) Phillip C. Jessup
45. The law, which relates to maritime business, is called _____.
(a) Sea law (b) Rivers law (c) Admiralty law (d) All of these
46. The court, which hears cases brought by states against other states, is called _____.
(a) Interpol (b) Amnesty International
(c) UN General Assembly (d) International Court of Justice
47. _____ are binding agreements between two or more nations.
(a) Treaties (b) Understandings
(c) Underwriting contracts (d) None of these
48. If states want to enter into a written agreement that is not intended to be a treaty, they often refer to it as a _____ and provide that it be not governed by international law.
(a) Memorandum of Understanding (b) Memorandum of Association
(c) Articles of Association (d) All of these
49. International Comity is a judicial doctrine. It means _____ of one court or government to respect the rules and laws of another.
(a) Unwillingness (b) Assess

50. The supreme and absolute power that governs an independent state/nation is termed as _____.
- (a) Sovereign immunity (b) State immunity
(c) State head's immunity (d) All of these
51. A State has the following characteristics: a permanent population, a defined territory, a government, and _____.
- (a) The membership of UN
(b) The capacity to enter into relations with other States
(c) The nuclear power (d) None of these
52. _____ is the exclusive right to exercise supreme political authority over a defined territory (land, airspace and certain maritime areas such as the territorial sea) and the people within that territory.
- (a) Territory (b) State integrity (c) Sovereignty (d) All of these
53. General principles of law recognized by civilized nations are often cited as a _____ source of law.
- (a) Third (b) Fourth (c) Fifth (d) Sixth
54. International law has not tried to obstruct or condemn war because such an effort would leave the states with no way out for rectifying the wrong where the _____ offered no remedy.
- (a) Law of peace (b) Law of war (c) Law of arbitration (d) All of these
55. The UN General Assembly declarations are not laws and do not bind the members.
- (a) True (b) False
56. The main defect in international law is a lack of _____.
- (a) Individual's will (b) Enforcement (c) Public will (d) All of these
57. Any agreement among states to regulate some aspects of their military capability or potential is called _____.
- (a) Void agreement (b) Valid agreement (c) Arms control (d) None of these
58. END stands for _____.
- (a) European Nuclear Disarmament (b) Eurasian Nuclear Disarmament
(c) East Nuclear Disarmament (d) None of these
59. CND stands for, 'Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament'.
- (a) True (b) False
60. SALT stands for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.
- (a) True (b) False
61. _____ refers to all efforts to prevent proliferation from occurring, or should it occur, to reverse it by any other means than the use of military force."
- (a) Disarmament (b) Demilitarization (c) Arms control (d) None of these
62. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was signed on _____.
- (a) 4 April 1949 (b) 4 April 1948 (c) 4 April 1947 (d) 4 April 1946
63. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a group of states, which are not formally aligned with or against any major power. The organization was founded in _____ in 1961.
- (a) Spain (b) France (c) Italy (d) Belgrade
64. _____ dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.
- (a) Japan (b) United States (c) Germany (d) France

65. Scholars and practitioners such as John Steinbrenner, Jonathan Dean or Stuart Croft worked extensively on the theoretical backing of arms control.
(a) True (b) False

STRUCTURE OF MULTILATERAL DISARMAMENT AND NOPROLIFERATION

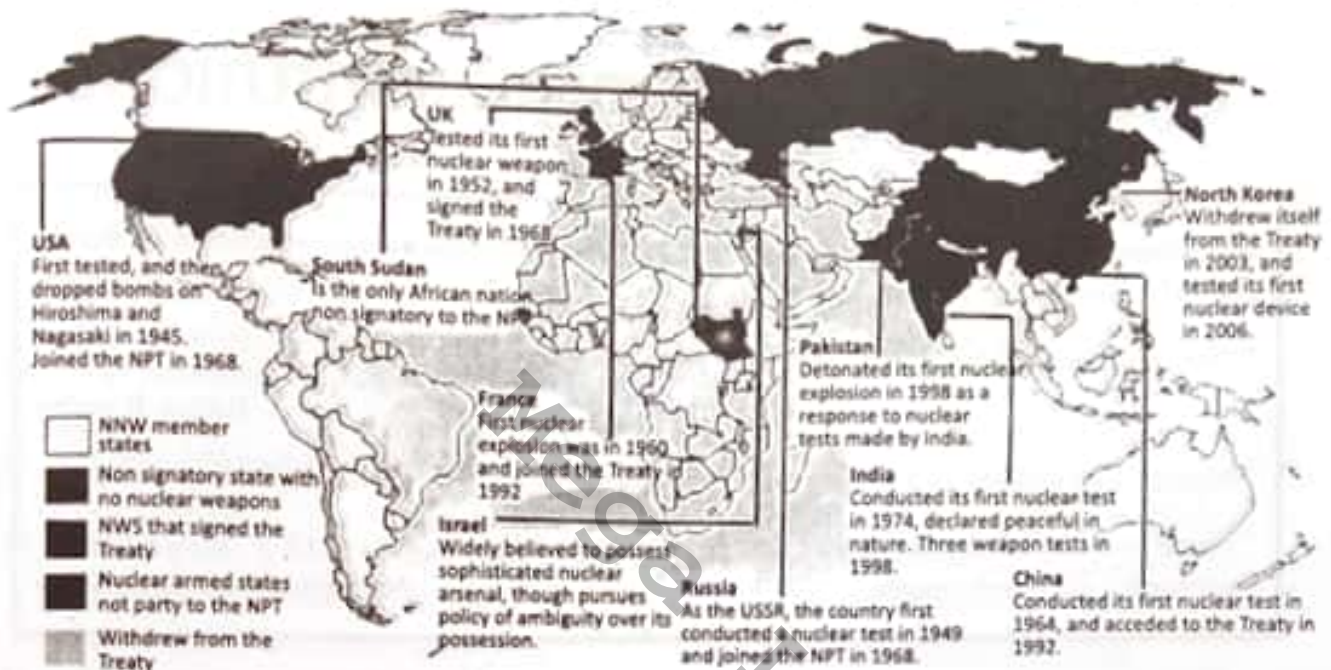
WMD			Missiles	Conventional Weapons	
Nuclear Weapons	Chemical Weapons	Biological Weapons			
NPT (1970.3)	CWC (1997.4)	BWC (1975.3)	HCOC (2002.11)	CCW (1963.12)	UN SMALL ARMS POA
IAEA Safeguard Agreement (1971.2)				Ottawa Convention (1999.3)	Marking Tracing Instrument (2005.7)
CTBT (1996.9)					
NSG/ZC (1978.1)	AG (Australian Group) (1985.6)	MTCR (1987.4)	WA (Wassenaar Arrangement) /1996.7		
PSI (Proliferation Security Initiative) UNSCR 1540					

66. ICBMs stands for, _____.
(a) Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
(b) In Country Ballistic Missiles
67. _____ means when a state's preparation to defend itself is perceived by another state as threatening, causing the threatened state to take comparable defensive action.
(a) Security dilemma (b) Power dilemma
(c) Protection dilemma (d) All of these
68. Arms control is meant to break the _____.
(a) Power dilemma (b) Protection dilemma
(c) Security dilemma (d) All of these
69. In 1919, the Treaty of Versailles limited the _____ army to 100,000 troops.
(a) German (b) French (c) British (d) Hungarian
70. During the Reykjavik Summit in _____, General Secretary of the former Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev proposed and President Ronald Reagan of the US agreed on a plan for the elimination of all nuclear-armed ballistic missiles by 1996.
(a) 1986 (b) 1987 (c) 1988 (d) 1989

71. Nuclear weapons proliferation, whether by state or non-state actors, poses one of the greatest threats to international security today.
(a) True (b) False
72. Non-proliferation of first international assembly that addressed the issue of arms control (among other issues) was the first Hague Convention held in _____.
(a) 1898 (b) 1897 (c) 1899 (d) 1999
73. "Disarmament" became the fashionable term during the 19 century, particularly during and after The Hague Conference of 1899, to describe all efforts to limit, reduce, or control the implements of _____.
(a) Nuclear arms (b) Missiles (c) Drones (d) War
74. Disarmament is based on the notion that if there were no more weapons there would be no more _____.
(a) Peace (b) War (c) Negotiations (d) All of these
75. A third form of disarmament is 'regional disarmament', which seeks to reduce or eliminate weapons from a particular _____.
(a) Country (b) City
(c) State (d) Geographical area
76. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which entered into force in _____, seeks to inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons.
(a) March 1970 (b) April 1970 (c) May 1970 (d) June 1970
77. North Korea announced on _____ to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
(a) January 11, 2003 (b) January 10, 2003 (c) January 12, 2003 (d) January 13, 2003
78. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was extended indefinitely on _____.
(a) 11 May 1995 (b) 11 May 1996 (c) 11 May 1997 (d) 11 May 1998
79. The IAEA was established as an autonomous organization on _____, which is promoting safe, secure, and peaceful nuclear technologies.
(a) 29 July 1957 (b) 29 May 1957 (c) 29 June 1958 (d) 29 July 1958
80. An International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) team of experts completed a mission to review national nuclear security practices in Albania on _____.
(a) 27 May 2015 (b) 27 May 2014 (c) 27 May 2016 (d) None of these
81. _____ can impose sanctions or other punitive measures on those countries not complying with NPT on the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
(a) UN General Assembly (b) UN Secretariat
(c) UN Security Council (UNSC) (d) All of these
82. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the _____ body for the NPT.
(a) Implementing (b) General
(c) Management (d) All of these
83. Non-proliferation usually applies to weapons of _____, which include nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.
(a) Low capability (b) Guns and pistols
(c) Mass destruction (d) None of these

84. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the core component of the global non-proliferation regime, and establishes a comprehensive, legally binding framework.
- (a) True (b) False

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY MAP



85. The problem of nuclear proliferation is global, and any effective response must be _____.
- (a) Unilateral (b) Bilateral
(c) Multilateral (d) None of these
86. In April 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama reignited global non-proliferation efforts through a landmark speech in _____.
- (a) Poland (b) Pakistan (c) Prague (d) Pennsylvania
87. START stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which was signed between USA and _____.
- (a) USSR (b) UK (c) France (d) Germany
88. CTBT stands for Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- (a) True (b) False
89. It is the flag of _____.
- (a) UN (b) IAEA (c) European Union (d) None of these
90. Which war was fought by United Nations?
- (a) Boer War (b) Korean War (c) Vietnam War (d) Six Day War

CHAPTER 8

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

"The world is governed by institutions that are not democratic - the World Bank, the IMF, the WTO." **Jose Saramago**

"The United Nations is our one great hope for a peaceful and free world." **Ralph Bunche**

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." **Martin Luther King, Jr.**

"There is a higher court than courts of justice and that is the court of conscience. It supersedes all other courts." **Mahatma Gandhi quotes**

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. When was United Nations founded?
(a) 3 September 1939 (b) 15 April 1919 (c) **24 October 1945** (d) 28 August 1911
2. What do olive branches on United Nations emblem symbolize?
(a) Faith (b) Hope (c) Love (d) **Peace**
3. Originally United Nations had five official languages. Which language was made the sixth official language of United Nations?
(a) **Arabic** (b) English (c) French (d) Spanish
4. Which of the following countries is not a member of United Nations?
(a) Bhutan (b) Cyprus (c) Denmark (d) **Vatican City**
5. Which of the following is not associated with the UN?
(a) ILO (b) WHO (c) **ASEAN** (d) All of these
6. The chairmanship/presidency of the UN Security Council rotates among the Council Members.
(a) Every 6 months (b) Every 3 months (c) Every year (d) **Every month**
7. Which of the following is not a chief organ of the United Nations?
(a) **International Labour Organisation** (b) Security Council
(c) International Court of Justice (d) General Assembly

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+92 336 7801123

8. Permanent Secretariat to coordinate the implementation of SAARC programme is located at _____.
(a) Dhaka (b) New Delhi (c) Colombo (d) Kathmandu
9. The Indian delegation to the first World Conference on Human Rights was led by _____.
(a) Dr. Manmohan Singh (b) Farooq Abdullah
(c) Dinesh Singh (d) Alam Khan
10. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is located at which of the following places?
(a) Geneva (b) Rome (c) Paris (d) Vienna
11. The office of the UN General Assembly is in _____.
(a) Vienna (b) New York (c) Paris (d) Zurich
12. Which is the principal organ of the United Nations that has virtually accomplished its object?
(a) The Security Council (b) The General Assembly
(c) The International Court of Justice (d) The Trusteeship Council
13. The headquarters of the UNESCO is at _____.
(a) Rome (b) Geneva (c) New York (d) Paris
14. Which UN body deals with population problem?
(a) UNFPA (b) UNDP (c) UNICEF (d) UNESCO
15. Besides UK, USA, Germany and Japan the G-7 countries include _____.
(a) Canada, France and Russia (b) Canada, Italy and Netherlands
(c) France, Netherlands and Russia (d) Canada, France and Italy
16. The headquarters of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is located in _____.
(a) Paris (b) Madrid (c) New York (d) Geneva
17. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of United Nations Security Council?
(a) USA (b) France (c) Russia (d) Germany
18. Which was the last United Nations trust territory to gain independence?
(a) Hong Kong (b) Macao (c) Tuvalu (d) Palau
19. Which of the following is not a purpose of United Nations?
(a) Friendly relations among nations (b) Promotion of films and sports
(c) International cooperation in solving international problems
(d) International peace and security
20. Where is the seat of International Court of Justice?
(a) Amsterdam (b) Rotterdam (c) The Hague (d) Brussels
21. Which war was fought by United Nations?
(a) Boer War (b) Korean War (c) Vietnam War (d) Six Day War
22. The United Nations consisted of how many nations when it was founded?
(a) 76 (b) 13 (c) 51 (d) 26
23. Which conflict initiated the first UN peacekeeping mission?
(a) Korean War (b) Suez Crisis
(c) Arab-Israeli War (d) Indo-Pakistani War

24. UNPROFOR was a United Nations peacekeeping force in which countries _____ from the year 1992-1995?
(a) Ethiopia and Eritrea (b) Rwanda and Burundi
(c) Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (d) Syria and Lebanon
25. In which city was the United Nations Charter, that initiated the United Nations, signed by its founding members?
(a) Geneva (b) San Francisco (c) Washington D.C. (d) Paris
26. Since the 1970s, most of the vetoes cast by the USA in the UN Security Council were on UN resolutions concerning which country?
(a) Cuba (b) Israel (c) Japan (d) Germany
27. UNIFIL is a UN interim force deployed in which country?
(a) Lebanon (b) UK (c) America (d) Pakistan
28. Which disease was, according to the UN World Health Organization in May 1980, globally eradicated?
(a) Smallpox (b) AIDS (c) T.B. (d) All of these
29. In which country did the UN began an intervention (led by the USA, 1993-1995) and fought with the armies of Mohamed Farrah Aidid?
(a) Liberia (b) Bosnia and Herzegovina
(c) Somalia (d) Rwanda
30. Which word is missing from the original meaning of UNICEF: 'United Nations International _____ Emergency Fund?'
(a) Children's (b) Cultural (c) Civilian (d) Chemical
31. Which of these is not an official agency of the United Nations?
(a) World Intellectual Property Organization (b) World Trade Organization
(c) World Health Organization (d) World Tourism Organization
32. UN soldiers are often referred to as _____ Helmets/Berets.
(a) White (b) Blue (c) Red (d) Green
33. On which island has the UN been active as a peacekeeper since 1964, and patrolling a buffer zone since 1974?
(a) Ireland (b) Timor (c) Taiwan (d) Cyprus
34. Which conflict initiated the first UN peacekeeping mission?
(a) Korean War (b) Suez Crisis
(c) Arab-Israeli War (d) Indo-Pakistani War
35. What does the IMF stand for?
(a) International Money Fund (b) International Monetary Fund
(c) International Monetary Fraud (d) Interesting Mortality Facts
36. Considering type of organizations, International Monetary Fund is classified as _____.
(a) Intergovernmental organization (b) International organization
(c) Interregional organization (d) One state organization
37. International Monetary Fund formally came into being on _____.
(a) 12 May, 1944 (b) 27 July, 1944
(c) 27 December, 1945 (d) 27 September, 1945

38. Major functions of IMF are _____.
- (a) Oversee arrangements of fixed exchange rate
 - (b) Providing short-term capital
 - (c) Oversee arrangements of variable exchange rate
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
39. International body which provides short term loan to countries to manage balance of payments is IMF that is the abbreviation of _____.
- (a) Intra country Momentary Funds
 - (b) Inter-regions Money Funds
 - (c) Intergovernmental Manager of Funds
 - (d) International Monetary Fund
40. The headquarter of International Monetary Fund is in _____.
- (a) Washington, United States
 - (b) New York City, United States
 - (c) Geneva, Switzerland
 - (d) Avenue Du Mont Blanc, Switzerland
41. The IMF currently has _____ members.
- (a) 200
 - (b) 188
 - (c) 193
 - (d) 189
42. Goals of IMF are _____.
- (a) To promote international monetary cooperation and facilitate a balanced growth of international trade
 - (b) To promote exchange stability
 - (c) To maintain exchange agreements among members
 - (d) All of these
43. _____ is the highest decision-making body of the IMF.
- (a) The Board of Governors
 - (b) Board of Directors
 - (c) Member states
 - (d) All of these
44. Which country did not receive financial assistance from the IMF and World Bank during the Asian contagion crisis of 1997?
- (a) Indonesia
 - (b) South Korea
 - (c) The Philippines
 - (d) Vietnam
45. In 1994, the IMF participated in a US -led bailout of Mexico following the collapse of the peso. How much was the package worth?
- (a) \$20 billion
 - (b) \$30 billion
 - (c) \$40 billion
 - (d) \$50 billion
46. Which person has not led the IMF or the World Bank?
- (a) Horst Köhler
 - (b) Paul Wolfowitz
 - (c) Rodrigo Rato
 - (d) Tsai Koch-Weser
47. The International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) meets _____ a year to assess key problems of the international monetary system.
- (a) Once
 - (b) Thrice
 - (c) Twice
 - (d) None of these
48. IMF coordinates between $38^{\circ}53'56.42''N$ $77^{\circ}2'39.21''W$.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
49. The current managing Director of IMF is _____.
- (a) Ban Ki-moon
 - (b) Barak Obama
 - (c) Christine Lagarde
 - (d) None of these
50. The parent organization of IMF is _____.
- (a) European Union
 - (b) League of Nations
 - (c) United Nations
 - (d) None of these

51. IMF was formed in the result of Bretton Woods conference held at the Mount Washington Hotel, situated in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, representatives of how many countries gathered there?
(a) 44 (b) 46 (c) 47 (d) 48

WHY DO WE NEED IMF?

Before people from different countries can buy or sell anything to each other, they have to solve a **basic problem**. Buyers have to be able to change their money from their country's currency to the seller's national currency. This is called "**foreign exchange**." Each currency, whether it's the US dollar or the Haitian gourde, has a value in terms of other currencies. This is called the "**exchange rate**." Without a reliable supply of foreign exchange in each country, and without relatively stable exchange rates, world trade would **drop drastically**. One wouldn't be wearing tennis shoes made in Asia, or eating an apple grown in United Kingdom. The International Monetary Fund was founded in 1945 to allow currency to be exchanged **freely and easily** between member countries. Today, the IMF works to help member countries ensure that they always have enough foreign exchange to continue to do business with the rest of the world.

52. Which noted economist is considered one of the founders of the IMF?
(a) John Maynard Keynes (b) Karl Marx
(c) Milton Friedman (d) Adam Smith
53. How large is the joint IMF-European Union bailout package for Greece approved in May 2011?
(a) 70 billion Euros (b) 90 billion Euros (c) 110 billion Euros (d) 130 billion Euros
54. Which countries are not involved in the IMF?
(a) Kosovo, Taiwan, Vatican City (b) Afghanistan, Taiwan, Iraq
(c) North Korea, Iceland, New Zealand (d) Bhutan, Nepal, Nigeria
55. The first country to take loan from IMF was Jamaica. When did Jamaica receive its first IMF loan?
(a) 1976 (b) 1987 (c) 1977 (d) 1970
56. What is devaluating currency?
(a) Reducing the amount of trade deficit (b) Lowering the power of dollar
(c) Increasing the power of dollar (d) When a country's currency is changed
57. Does the IMF provide long-term or short-term help?
(a) Long-term (b) Short-term
58. The US has donated the most money to the IMF
(a) True (b) False

59. The IMF's headquarters is in Berlin.
(a) True (b) False
60. Headquarter of World Bank is located in _____.
(a) Geneva, Switzerland (b) Washington D.C., United States
(c) Berlin, Germany (d) Brussels, Belgium
61. The logo of World Bank is _____.
(a) Working for a World Free of Poverty
(b) Working for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons
(c) Working for a World Free of Pollution
(d) None of these
62. The current president of World Bank is _____.
(a) Jim Yong Kim (b) Ban kin-moon (c) Henry Kissinger (d) Barack Obama
63. Goals of World Bank include _____.
(a) Promotion of foreign investment (b) Promotion of international trade
(c) Facilitation of capital investment (d) All of these
64. The World Bank is a component of the World Bank Group, which is part of the _____.
(a) League of Nations (b) European Union
(c) United Nations system (d) None of these
65. The World Bank was created at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, along with three other institutions, including the _____.
(a) IBRD (b) International Development Association
(c) International Monetary Fund (d) None of these
66. First country who has received loan from World Bank is _____.
(a) United Kingdom (b) Russia (c) France (d) Germany
67. It approved its first loan on 9 May 1947.
(a) True (b) False
68. Organization which is not a member of World Bank Group is:
(a) International Monetary Fund (b) International Finance Corporation
(c) International Development Association
(d) International Bank for Development and Reconstruction
69. World Bank is a recognized member of.
(a) United Nations Development Council (b) United Nations Development Group
(c) United Nations Security Council (d) United Nations General Assembly
70. What is the purpose of international development law for which the World Bank Group strives?
(a) The development of world peace and stability.
(b) The development of economic cooperation amongst the World Bank's members.
(c) The development of a world currency.
(d) The development of national economies, the increase of productivity and the bettering of standards of living around the world.
71. What are the forms of assistance that the World Bank provides to its members?
(a) Technical and financial (b) Political and financial
(c) Political and economic (d) Technical and military

72. The World Bank Group is made up of how many organisations?
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 10
73. Which organisation of the World Bank Group deals with matters related to the development of the poorest countries in the world?
(a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(b) The International Development Association
(c) The International Finance Corporation (d) The Multilateral Investment Agency
74. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is an international financial institution that offers loans to middle-income _____.
(a) Under-developed countries (b) The Developed countries
(c) Developing countries (d) All of these
75. Susan George said, "The World Bank is now the biggest culprit in the debt crisis."
(a) True (b) False
76. How many members are there in World Bank group?
(a) 189 (b) 187 (c) 186 (d) 185
77. Managing Director of world bank group is _____. On July 27, 2016
(a) Jim Yong Kim (b) Ban Kin-Mon
(c) Sri Mulvani Indrawati (d) Barack Obama
78. The World Bank is part of the broader _____, which consists of five interrelated institutions.
(a) World Bank Group (b) International Monetary Fund
(c) European Union (d) All of these
79. The IDA was created to offer an alternative loan option. These loans are often called.
(a) Harsh loans (b) Long-term loans (c) Short-term loans (d) Soft loans
80. What is meant by the New International Economic Order?
(a) A liberal order that the west formed through the World Bank, IMF and GATT.
(b) An unsuccessful campaign for reforms made by developing countries in the 1970s.
(c) A successful campaign for reforms made by developing countries in the 1970s.
(d) None of these
81. What is meant by "Trickle down effect"?
(a) That economic growth will eventually (and automatically) bring benefits to the poor.
(b) That economic growth needs delivery systems to bring benefits to the poor.
(c) That economic growth needs to be controlled by the state.
(d) None of these
82. What was the Brundtland Commission?
(a) The world commission on economic growth
(b) The world commission on worldwide neo-liberal reform
(c) The world commission on environment and development
(d) The world commission on trade and development
83. What do dependents of free-market development think?
(a) That free-market development primarily helps the rich
(b) That developing countries should be dependent on free-market development

- (c) That economic growth is dependent on the poor
(d) All of these
84. What are the Millennium Development Goals?
(a) Set, time-limited development targets
(b) Quantifiable targets across eight areas of development
(c) Aimed at eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015
(d) All of these
85. What is the "nature-focused" account of hunger?
(a) That there is not enough food to go around
(b) That hunger is a distribution problem
(c) That hunger is a part of human nature (d) None of these
86. According to critical alternative views, what is poverty?
(a) A monetary condition brought about by people's own laziness
(b) A monetary condition where people do not have enough to satisfy basic needs
(c) A monetary and non-monetary condition where people lack access to community regulated common resources, opportunities and income
(d) All of these
87. Name of judicial branch of United Nations is _____.
(a) International Court of Justice (b) World Court
(c) International Criminal Court (d) Both (a) and (b)
88. The name of the president of International Court of Justice is Ronny Abraham holding the position since February 6, 2015 and will lead position till _____.
(a) February 5, 2018 (b) February 5, 2019 (c) February 5, 2020 (d) None of these
89. The name of Vice President of ICJ is _____.
(a) Ronny Abraham (b) Abdulqawi Yusuf (c) Ban ki-moon (d) Ronny Abraham
90. International Court of Justice is an international organization, sometimes it is called the.
(a) World criminal court (b) World Wide criminal court
(c) World Court (d) All of these
91. ICJ was created in 1945 at the _____ conference as an integral part of the United Nations Charter.
(a) San Francisco (b) Bretton Woods (c) Paris (d) None of these
92. Headquarters of International Court of Justice is located in _____.
(a) The Hague, Netherlands (b) Geneva, Switzerland
(c) Avenue du Mont-Blanc (d) London, United Kingdom
93. International Court of Justice was established in _____.
(a) 1949 (b) 1945 (c) 1946 (d) 1948 Answer B
94. World Court or International Court of Justice is composed of _____.
(a) Ten judges (b) Sixteen judges (c) Twelve judges (d) Fifteen judges
95. International Court of Justice began its formal work in the year _____.
(a) 1946 (b) 1948 (c) 1945 (d) 1949
96. ICJ has inherited the premises and most of the rules of the pre-war _____.
(a) League of Nations (b) Permanent Court of International Justice

- (c) UN (d) None of these
97. As regard to appointment of judges in ICJ there is a geographical distribution of seats which allocate two to Asia, three to Africa, two to Latin America and the Caribbean, five to Western Europe and other countries, and two to Eastern Europe.
- (a) True (b) False
98. The permanent Court of International Justice applied the principle of *res-judicata* while deciding the:
- (a) Serbian loans case (b) Mavrommatis Palestine concessions case
(c) Chozow factory indemnity case (d) South-West Africa case
99. In which one of the following cases did the International Court of Justice upheld the legitimacy of the 'baselines method' for delimiting the territorial sea in certain coastal waters?
- (a) North Sea Continental Shelf cases (b) Lotus case
(c) Alabama claims case (d) Fisheries case
100. The Judge of the International Court of Justice are elected by:
- (a) The General Assembly (b) The Security Council
(c) Both the General Assembly and the Security Council independently of one another
(d) The Secretary General
101. In case of reparations for injuries suffered in the service of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice held that United Nations _____.
- (a) Possesses a status equal to a sovereign state
(b) Possesses international legal capacity to make an international claim against a sovereign state
(c) Possesses the status of a super state
(d) Has responsibility under International Law
102. The International Court of Justice has no jurisdiction to try individuals accused of war crimes or crimes against humanity.
- (a) True (b) False
103. Judgments of ICJ _____ and without appeal. If either of the parties challenges their scope or meaning, it has the option to request an interpretation.
- (a) Are final (b) Are not final
104. The International Court of Justice has two major functions. Firstly, it settles disputes, which the member countries may bring before it. Secondly, it may give its opinions on legal matters.
- (a) True (b) False
105. Generally, _____ members of the Security Council of the United Nations always have a judge from their country.
- (a) Four (b) Three (c) Five (d) None of these

PAPER-II

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CHAPTER 1

INTERNATIONAL RELATION BETWEEN TWO WARS

"The revolution does not need historians."

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

"What difference does it make to the dead, the orphans and the homeless, whether the mad destruction is wrought under the name of totalitarianism or in the holy name of liberty or democracy?"

Mahatma Gandhi

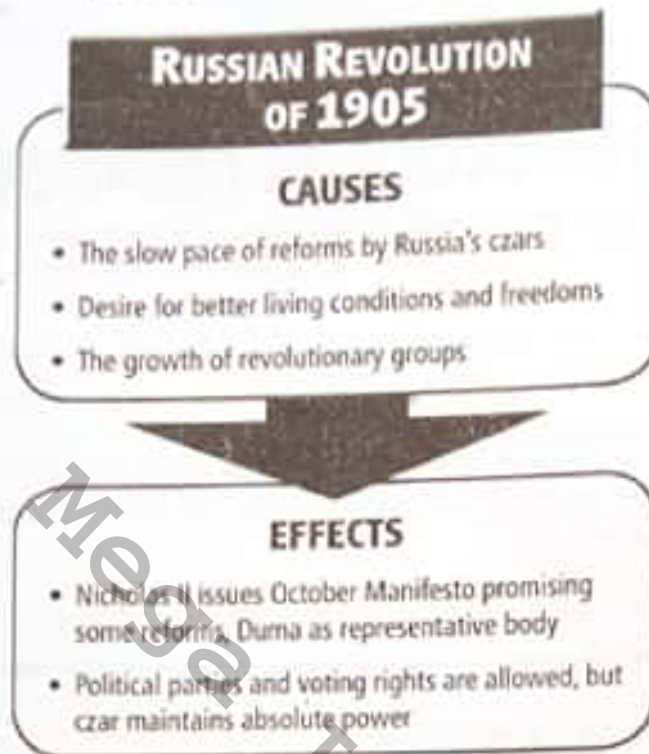
"Where the great force lies, there must be the sanction of peace."

Woodrow Wilson

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- By _____, most Russians had lost faith in the leadership ability of Czar Nicholas II.
(a) 1919 (b) 1917 (c) 1916 (d) 1915
- Duma was the name of Russian _____.
(a) Czar's palace (b) Congress (c) Russian army (d) None of these
- Lenin reorganized the country in _____ and named it, the Soviet Union.
(a) 1923 (b) 1924 (c) 1925 (d) 1922
- _____ was self-proclaimed "Holy man" who eased the suffering of Alexandra's haemophiliac son.
(a) Rasputin (b) Leonard (c) Tolstoy (d) None of these
- Lenin and the Bolsheviks promised the people, "Peace, Land, and _____."
(a) House (b) Bread (c) Clothing (d) All of these
- In _____ of 1917 the Czar Nicholas II abdicated his power and then a temporary government was formed.
(a) April (b) March (c) May (d) June
- In July of _____ the Czar and his entire family were executed.
(a) 1916 (b) 1915 (c) 1914 (d) 1918
- On March 15, Czar Nicholas II abdicated the throne in favour of his brother _____ whose refusal of the crown brought an end to the Czarist autocracy.
(a) Michael (b) George (c) Paul (d) None of these

9. Nicholas II became last Russian Czar in _____, He believed he was the absolute ruler appointed by God.
- (a) 1884 (b) 1885 (c) 1886 (d) 1887



10. A theory that says, the government should own the farms and factories for the benefit of all the citizens, everyone should share the work equally and receive an equal share of the rewards is named as _____.
- (a) Capitalism (b) Communism (c) Marxism (d) None of these
11. Fascism means _____.
- (a) Differences (b) Bundle or group
(c) Fights between ethnic groups (d) All of these
12. _____ dictator Benito Mussolini coined the term fascism in 1919.
- (a) Canadian (b) French (c) German (d) Italian
13. Which ideology is based on common ownership of the means of production?
- (a) Capitalism (b) Communism (c) Fascism (d) Nazism
14. Fascism ideology states that government has complete control over all people and their lives.
- (a) True (b) False
15. Nazism is a dictatorship where the government has complete control over its people and products excluding everyone not of the _____ race.
- (a) Muslim (b) Hindu (c) German (d) Italian
16. A governmental ideology that combined the elements of totalitarian, nationalism, militarism, and anti-Communism and was opposed to socialism, liberalism, democracy and individualism was known as _____.
- (a) Capitalism (b) Communism (c) Fascism (d) Nazism

17. Fascism was the authoritarian political movement which ruled Italy from _____ under the leadership of Benito Mussolini.
(a) 1922 to 1943 (b) 1923 to 1943 (c) 1924 to 1943 (d) 1925 to 1943
18. Nazism is very similar to _____.
(a) Capitalism (b) Communism (c) Fascism (d) Marxism
19. Most fascist states are ruled by a dictator, all dictators are fascist.
(a) True (b) False
20. There were many fascists but two were the most popular Mussolini and Hitler.
(a) True (b) False
21. In _____ Mussolini organised the fascist march on the capital, Rome.
(a) 1920 (b) 1923 (c) 1924 (d) 1925
22. Adolf Hitler, born on _____ was a German politician and the leader of the Nazi Party.
(a) April 20, 1889 (b) April 20, 1998 (c) April 21, 1989 (d) May 20, 1923
23. Nazi Germany was known for the variety of cruel treatment they committed to the _____ people during the Holocaust.
(a) Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Jewish (d) All of these
24. _____ was a man who believed women had specific, defined roles in society and that they were inferior to men.
(a) Hitler (b) Mussolini (c) Ras Putin (d) None of these
25. War is to man what maternity is to a woman. From a philosophical and doctrinal viewpoint, I do not believe in perpetual peace. These words belong to _____.
(a) Hitler (b) Mussolini (c) Suharto (d) Henry Kissinger
26. Who distributed gold medals to mothers who produced the most children?
(a) Hitler (b) Mussolini (c) Suharto (d) None of these
27. Francisco Franco of _____ strictly controlled and influenced public opinion in order to coerce support of his policies using control of the media and propaganda.
(a) Canadian (b) French (c) German (d) Spain
28. The _____ was the German secret police; they imprisoned or killed anyone suspected of helping the Allied forces or Jews or being against the Nazis in any way.
(a) Gestapo (b) Interpol
(c) Thames River Police (d) All of these
29. These are the words of _____ "The heaviest blow which ever struck humanity was Christianity. Bolshevism is Christianity's illegitimate child. Both are inventions of the Jew."
(a) Hitler (b) Mussolini (c) Suharto (d) All of these
30. The truth is that men are tired of liberty. This quote belongs to _____.
(a) Hitler (b) Mussolini (c) Barack Obama (d) None of these
31. Which American president was responsible for the idea of the League of Nations?
(a) William McKinley (b) Woodrow Wilson
(c) Franklin Roosevelt (d) Calvin Coolidge

32. Adolf Hitler killed himself by gunshot on April 30, 1945 in his Fuehrer bunker in _____
(a) Cuba (b) Berlin (c) Poland (d) Austria

LAST CZARS OF RUSSIA

The last czars of Russia passed some reforms but still ruled with nearly unlimited power

Nicholas I (ruled 1825-1855) put down the Decembrist Revolt and led Russia during the Crimean War.

Alexander II (ruled 1855-1881) enacted social and economic reforms and freed Russia's serfs.

Alexander III (ruled 1881-1894) used the secret police and censorship to quell unrest.

Nicholas II (1894-1917) led Russia during the Russo-Japanese War and issued the October Manifesto promising reforms.

33. The League of Nations was created by which treaty?
(a) Treaty of Ghent (b) Treaty of Paris
(c) Treaty of Versailles (d) Treaty of Lausanne
34. Where were the permanent headquarters of the League of Nations?
(a) Stockholm, Sweden (b) Geneva, Switzerland
(c) Antwerp, Belgium (d) Paris, France
35. Which of the following was not an organization within the League of Nations?
(a) Commission for Refugees (b) International Military Board
(c) Permanent Central Opium Board (d) Slavery Commission
36. How many nations were charter members of the League of Nations?
(a) 54 (b) 48 (c) 42 (d) 60
37. Which of the following nations was never a member of the League of Nations?
(a) United States (b) Germany (c) United Kingdom (d) Japan
38. Upper Silesia was a region populated by both Germans and Poles. How did the League of Nations remedy the issue of Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland?
(a) Did nothing (b) Awarded it to Poland
(c) Split the region (d) Awarded it to Germany
39. During its existence, 17 countries withdrew their membership from the League of Nations. Which of the following country did not withdraw from the League?
(a) India (b) Honduras (c) Spain (d) Brazil
40. The League of Nations awarded the Åland Islands to which nation?
(a) Sweden (b) Russia (c) Finland (d) Norway

41. The League of Nations officially came into existence in 1920.
(a) True (b) False
42. The Soviet Union was the only nation to be expelled from the League of Nations.
(a) True (b) False
43. The League of Nations ceased to exist in 1941.
(a) True (b) False
44. When Italy attacked Ethiopia and Japan attacked _____, In both cases, nothing serious was done by the League of Nations.
(a) China (b) Somalia (c) Malaysia (d) Myanmar
45. The League was dissolved in _____, and replaced by the United Nations.
(a) 1944 (b) 1945 (c) 1946 (d) 1947
46. These were the functions of _____. International disarmament, arbitration of international disputes, economic sanctions against aggression, and treaty revision.
(a) United Nations (b) International Monetary Fund
(c) International Court of Justice (d) League of Nations
47. The four aims of the League of Nations were?
(i) Stop Wars (ii) Improve people's lives and jobs
(iii) Disarmament (iv) Enforce the Treaty of Versailles
(a) True (b) False
48. Following were the reasons why the Americans did not join the League of Nations?
I. Many Americans were German immigrants and hated the Treaty of Versailles.
II. Americans did not want to get involved in European affairs because it might involve Americans dying in a war.
III. Americans did not want to get involved in European affairs because it might cost money.
IV. Many Americans were anti-British and hated the British Empire.
(a) True (b) False
49. How many members did the League have in the 1930s?
(a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 80
50. USA, USSR, Germany joined the League of Nations first.
(a) True (b) False
51. Why was Russia not a member of the League?
(a) Russia wanted another world war (b) Russia was not allowed
(c) Russia did not try to join the League
(d) Being a Communist country, hated Britain and France
52. Why was Germany not a member of the League?
(a) Germany did not try to join the League
(b) Not allowed to join by the Treaty of Versailles
(c) Germany wanted another world war (d) None of these

53. Britain, France, Italy and Japan were the four main members of the League of Nations?
(a) True (b) False
54. Covenant, Condemnation, Arbitration and _____ were the four powers, the League used to enforce its decisions.
(a) Imprisonment (b) Hanging till death
(c) Sanctions (d) Fine
55. The League of Nations hadn't _____ which made it hard for League to enforce its decisions.
(a) Police force (b) A headquarter (c) An army (d) All of these
56. How many times a year did the League's Assembly meet?
(a) Once a year (b) Twice a year (c) Thrice a year (d) Quarterly
57. Which country did Italy invade in 1935?
(a) Ethiopia (b) Somalia (c) Malaysia (d) Abyssinia
58. Which country invaded Manchuria in 1931?
(a) Japan (b) Italy (c) Germany (d) France
59. Which country broke the Treaty of Versailles by attacking Russia in 1920?
(a) Finland (b) Germany (c) Italy (d) Poland
60. What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact promise in 1928?
(a) To abolish war (b) To start a new war
(c) To free the prisoners of war (d) To bring peace all over
61. In which country did the League set up a refugee camp?
(a) Greece (b) Italy (c) France (d) Turkey
62. Which event is generally considered to be the first belligerent act of World War II?
(a) Germany's attack on Russia (b) Germany's attack on Britain
(c) Germany's attack on Poland (d) Germany's occupation of Austria
63. Which two countries were the first to declare war on Germany?
(a) Italy and Greece (b) Britain and France
(c) Norway and Denmark (d) The United States and the USSR
64. Against which country did the Soviet Union instigate an armed conflict in late 1939?
(a) Finland (b) Yugoslavia (c) Czechoslovakia (d) Hungary
65. Which were the first two western European countries that Germany invaded?
(a) France and Belgium (b) Norway and Denmark
(c) Switzerland and Liechtenstein (d) Austria and the Netherlands
66. Which option does best describe Germany's standard invasion strategy at the beginning of World War II?
(a) Attack with a combination of speed and overwhelming force.
(b) Intimidate the enemy by first amassing a large force along the enemy's border.
(c) Begin with acts of sabotage behind enemy lines.
(d) Draw out battles for as long as possible to wear the enemy out.

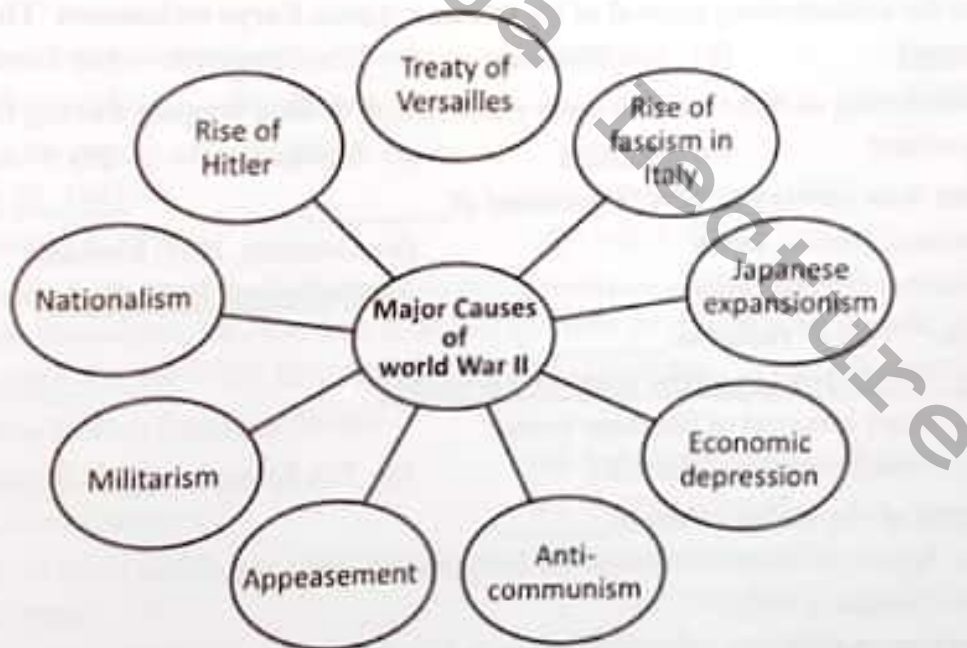
67. What major mistake did the Allies make in preparing to defend against Germany's attack on France?
- (a) They failed to anticipate that the attack would take place.
 - (b) They expected an attack by ground forces rather than a naval assault.
 - (c) They misinterpreted where the main invasion would take place.
 - (d) They failed to set up minefields along the border with Germany.
68. What happened at Dunkirk in May 1940?
- (a) British forces retreated across the English Channel.
 - (b) The French army lost a major battle.
 - (c) American forces invaded France.
 - (d) German forces were defeated in a large naval battle.
69. Where was the French surrender to Germany signed?
- (a) In Paris
 - (b) In Berlin
 - (c) In a railway car
 - (d) On a boat
70. Why did the British Royal Navy attack French warships at Mers-el-Kebir?
- (a) The French crews had sworn allegiance to Germany.
 - (b) France was at war with Britain.
 - (c) The French crews refused to surrender their ships when the British requested.
 - (d) They were manned by Germans.
71. What was Germany's initial strategy for conquering Britain?
- (a) First establish air superiority, and then send in ground forces.
 - (b) First destroy the British navy, and then send in ground forces.
 - (c) First send in ground forces, then attack the country with aircraft.
 - (d) Immobilize London with poison gas attacks.
72. What was the "London Blitz"?
- (a) Germany's plan for a blitzkrieg on London.
 - (b) A term used for Germany's bombing campaign on London.
 - (c) A series of German missile attacks late in the war.
 - (d) Code name for a secret British radar system.
73. Overall, the Battle of Britain is considered to be _____.
- (a) A victory for Germany
 - (b) A victory for Britain
 - (c) A victory for neither
 - (d) A minor conflict
74. What was Italy's primary role in the war?
- (a) It helped Germany in accomplishing its main objectives.
 - (b) It was helpful to Britain.
 - (c) It caused problems for Japan.
 - (d) It distracted Germany from accomplishing its main objectives.
75. What was Hitler's primary justification for invading Russia?
- (a) Stalin was preparing to attack Germany
 - (b) Germany needed more space for its 336,780,123
 - (c) Hitler believed that a war on two fronts would be to his advantage.

- (d) He desired revenge for the execution of Czar Nicholas II.
76. What was the code name given to Germany's plan to invade the USSR?
(a) Operation Sea Lion (b) Operation Barbarossa
(c) Operation Wolfe stein (d) Operation Crossbow
77. What happened to the Soviet air force during the opening days of the German invasion?
(a) Up to 2,000 Soviet aircraft were destroyed while still on the ground.
(b) Soviet pilots scored easy victories against inexperienced German pilots.
(c) It was evacuated to Siberia.
(d) The Soviet air force engaged in huge dogfights involving thousands of planes on each side.
78. On which region of the Soviet Union did Hitler place the highest priority?
(a) Ukraine and southern Russia (b) Leningrad and northern Russia
(c) Moscow and central Russia (d) Siberia
79. Via which route did Russians manage to send some supplies to Leningrad during the German siege of the city?
(a) A German supply line across the Black Sea (b) An underground railroad
(c) A supply route across Lake Ladoga (d) An airlift
80. Which country was the site of most of the Nazi extermination camps?
(a) The USSR (b) Czechoslovakia (c) Poland (d) Hungary
81. How did the Western Allies respond to Germany's invasion of Russia?
(a) They sent supplies and intelligence information to the USSR.
(b) They were largely indifferent to the situation in Russia.
(c) They sent large numbers of troops to fight in Russia.
(d) They attacked German naval forces from the Black Sea.
82. Which Japanese action created tension with the United States?
(a) It's seizure of territory in China. (b) It's seizure of territory in Russia.
(c) It's seizure of territory in Korea.
(d) It's decision to block American shipping routes.
83. Which US action created tension with Japan?
(a) Its blockade of Japanese ports. (b) Its freezing of Japanese assets.
(c) Its establishment of a trade embargo against Japan.
(d) Its default on Japanese loans.
84. Who was the Japanese admiral behind the Pearl Harbour attack?
(a) Hirohito (b) Myamoto (c) Yamamoto (d) Mutsuhito
85. Which of the following was not true about the Pearl Harbour attack?
(a) US officials knew the day before that Japan was planning a major attack.
(b) There was concern among US military leaders that Pearl Harbour was vulnerable to attack.
(c) The Japanese painted their aircraft to look like American planes.
(d) Prior to the attack, Japanese spies had verified which US battleships would be in port.

86. What was unique about the Doolittle Raid?
(a) The bombers were launched from an aircraft carrier.
(b) It was the first raid to employ jet aircraft.
(c) The bombers flew to Japan all the way from Hawaii.
(d) The bombers were unmanned.
87. Which battle is considered to be the turning point for the war in the Pacific?
(a) The Battle of the Coral Sea
(b) The Battle of Guadalcanal
(c) The Battle of Iwo Jima
(d) The Battle of Midway
88. The Battle of the Coral Sea was a unique naval battle in that _____.
(a) It was fought entirely with submarines
(b) It was fought during a typhoon
(c) It was fought entirely with carrier-based aircraft
(d) It was fought primarily at night
89. During the Battle of Midway, Japan lost _____.
(a) Most of its battleships
(b) Most of its aircraft carriers
(c) Admiral Yamamoto
(d) Most of its Pacific Fleet
90. The Battle of Stalingrad was _____.
(a) A clear-cut example of a blitzkrieg
(b) An easy victory for Germany
(c) One of the deadliest battles in human history
(d) Primarily a tank battle
91. Who met at Casablanca?
(a) Roosevelt and Churchill
(b) Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin
(c) Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, and Hitler
(d) Truman and Churchill
92. What was the focus of the Tehran Conference?
(a) The Allied invasion of France
(b) The war in the Pacific
(c) The Battle of Stalingrad
(d) The division of Germany after the war
93. What was the significance of Guadalcanal to Japan?
(a) The island was sacred to the Shinto religion.
(b) The island offered a good position for attacking the Philippines.
(c) The island was known to have oil reserves beneath it.
(d) The island was in an ideal position for controlling the Solomon Islands.
94. What was the significance of Mt. Suribachi?
(a) It was the site of the bloodiest fighting on Okinawa.
(b) It was the Japanese defence headquarters outside Tokyo.
(c) It was the location where Japan was defeated in New Guinea.
(d) It was the site of a major battle on Iwo Jima.
95. Which country instigated the conflict in North Africa?
(a) Germany
(b) Italy
(c) Britain
(d) The United States
96. Why did Allied forces invade Italy after it had surrendered?
(a) German forces were still fighting in the country.

- (b) Italy refused to meet all of the Allied demands.
(c) There was strong anti-Allied resistance among Italian partisans.
(d) The Allies felt that Italy needed to be punished.
97. What was Monte Cassino?
(a) A place where Allied soldiers celebrated after the fall of Rome.
(b) The place where Italy's surrender was signed.
(c) A large monastery in central Italy where the Germans defended Rome from Allied forces.
(d) The site where Mussolini was killed.
98. The Battle of Kursk is best described as _____.
(a) Trench warfare
(b) An aerial battle
(c) Hand-to-hand combat
(d) A tank battle
99. What was the code name for the Allied invasion of Europe?
(a) Operation Barbarossa
(b) Operation Watchtower
(c) Operation Overlord
(d) Operation Bag ration
100. The Allied invasion of Europe was primarily directed at the.
(a) German coast
(b) Italian coast
(c) Danish coast
(d) French coast
101. What was the location of the second major Allied assault into Europe in 1944?
(a) The Italian coast
(b) Greece
(c) The French Mediterranean coast
(d) The German North Sea coast
102. Why was the Luftwaffe (German term for an air force) so ineffective during the last part of the war?
(a) Germany was experiencing a severe oil shortage.
(b) Germany was running out of pilots.
(c) Most of Germany's airplanes had already been destroyed.
(d) The Allies had developed a way to interfere with German navigation equipment.
103. Where did the Battle of the Bulge take place?
(a) The Ardennes Forest
(b) In northern Italy, near Milan
(c) Normandy
(d) In northern Germany, near Hamburg
104. What were the V1 and V2?
(a) Italian army battalions
(b) German missiles
(c) The two atomic bombs dropped on Japan
(d) Nightclubs in Berlin
105. Which Allied country's forces arrived in Berlin first?
(a) The United States
(b) Britain
(c) France
(d) The USSR
106. In the last six months of the war, what was the US strategy for winning the conflict with Japan?
(a) Negotiate with Japan for a conditional surrender.
(b) Insert ground forces on the Japanese mainland.
(c) Break the Japanese' will with massive bombing raids on Japanese cities.
(d) Place all of Japan under a naval blockade until the country surrendered.

107. At what conference did the Allies set the terms for the Japanese surrender?
(a) The Yalta Conference (b) The Casablanca Conference
(c) The Tehran Conference (d) The Potsdam Conference
108. Which was the treaty that ended WWI that laid some of the unrest that would later explode into WWII?
(a) Geneva Conference (b) Treaty of Versailles
(c) Paris Peace Accords (d) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
109. Hitler became the essential dictator of Germany in which decade?
(a) 1920s (b) 1950s (c) 1940s (d) 1930s
110. What war during the 1930s greatly influenced the development of military tactics that were used in WWII?
(a) The Spanish-American War (b) The Boer War
(c) The Spanish Civil War (d) The Korean War
111. What was the last major attempt at a peaceful resolution with Germany prior to the outbreak of WWII?
(a) The Munich Conference (b) The 1936 Olympic Conferences
(c) The Washington Naval Conference (d) The Geneva Convention



112. Which event did begin World War II?
(a) Pearl Harbour (b) Assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand
(c) Invasion of Poland (d) Battle of Britain
113. This was a line of fortifications across the French border with Germany.
(a) The Siegfried Line (b) The Maginot Line
(c) The Stalin Line (d) The Verdun Line

114. The British Expeditionary Force was made to evacuate France in 1940 through the French port of _____.
(a) Calais (b) Le Rochelle (c) Antwerp (d) Dunkirk
115. The Battle of Britain consisted of _____.
(a) A Sea-borne landing operation (b) Unrestricted submarine warfare
(c) Strategic bombing campaign
116. The decisive city battle of the Eastern European Front was _____.
(a) Kursk (b) Stalingrad (c) Kharkov (d) Kiev
117. When did Pearl Harbour incident occur?
(a) December 7, 1942 (b) December 11, 1941
(c) December 7, 1941 (d) December 8 1940
118. What was the most significant early US victory in the Pacific theatre?
(a) Battle of the Coral Sea (b) Wake Island
(c) Iwo Jima (d) Midway
119. The Japanese never occupied US Territory.
(a) True (b) False
120. Who was the commanding general of the German Afrika Korps nicknamed "The Desert Fox"?
(a) Rommel (b) Von Manstein (c) Von Rundstedt (d) Goering
121. The firebombing of this German town was a major civilian tragedy during the war.
(a) Dusseldorf (b) Dresden (c) Stuttgart (d) Frankfurt
122. The main Axis powers of WWII consisted of _____.
(a) Germany, Russia, Japan (b) Germany, Italy, Romania
(c) Germany, Finland, Japan (d) Germany, Italy, Japan
123. The term "D-Day" refers to _____.
(a) The Allied invasion of the coast of Normandy
(b) The Allied Invasion of Southern France
(c) The Allied Invasion of Italy (d) The Soviet Invasion of Germany
124. The Battle of the Bulge refers to _____.
(a) The American breakout through the hedgerow country
(b) The Cherkassy Bulge
(c) The German summer counteroffensive at Kursk
(d) The German winter counteroffensive on the Western Front
125. The aftermath of WWII led directly to the collapse of Imperialism and the self-determination of former colonies.
(a) True (b) False
126. When did World War II begin?
(a) June 28, 1914 (b) November 11, 1918
(c) September 3, 1939 (d) June 1, 1941

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS THAT LED WORLD WAR II



Source: *Guide to Essentials*, Prentice Hall

127. Which country was annexed by Germany and USSR?
(a) Czechoslovakia (b) Austria (c) Denmark (d) Poland
128. When did Germany attack USSR?
(a) June 22, 1941 (b) November 14, 1940
(c) December 3, 1939 (d) July 4, 1940
129. At the time of World War II there were three dictators in Europe. Two were Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. The third dictator did not take part in World War II. Who was he?
(a) Francisco Franco (b) Enver Hoxha (c) Hirohito (d) Josef Tito
130. Who led the Indian National Army?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Kodandera Cariappa (d) George Allenby
131. Who said, "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat?"
(a) Adolf Hitler (b) Benito Mussolini
(c) Franklin Roosevelt (d) Winston Churchill
132. Which German leader landed in Britain on May 10, 1941 and was arrested?
(a) Hermann Goring (b) Rudolf Hess
(c) Benjamin Grossman (d) Heinrich Himmler
133. When was atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima?
(a) June 5, 1944 (b) April 3, 1945
(c) August 6, 1945 (d) September 15, 1945
134. When did Japan surrender?
(a) August 10, 1945 (b) June 30, 1948 (c) June 15, 1943 (d) October 20, 1942

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135. In _____ the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was established.
(a) 1923 (b) 1922 (c) 1924 (d) 1925

INTERESTING FACT ABOUT THE "STAR" ON FLAG OF USSR

On the flag of the USSR (1921-1991) the red five-pointed star was one of the symbols of Socialism and Communism. It represented:

- The five fingers of the worker's hand. It is related to the internationalism of the Marxist slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"
- The five social groups who led the establishment of Socialism: The youth, the militaries, the workers, the peasants and the intellectuals.

CHAPTER 2

COLD WAR

"It is madness for any country to build its policy with an eye to nuclear war."

Leonid Brezhnev

"We're eyeball to eyeball, and I think the other fellow just blinked."

US Secretary of State Dean Rusk

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- The process in which a country that was previously a colony (controlled by another country) becomes politically independent is called _____.
(a) Colonization (b) Decolonization (c) Imperialism (d) None of these
- European powers began colonizing Asia in the early 16th century, beginning with the Portuguese seizure of sites along the west coast of India, Ceylon and _____.
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia (c) Maldives (d) Malacca
- After World War II, colonies believed they had earned a right to self-determination owing to their decisive role in war. This led in Asia and Africa a process of _____.
(a) Colonization (b) Decolonization (c) Imperialism (d) None of these
- During World War II _____, itself a significant imperial power, drove the European powers out of Asia.
(a) Japan (b) France (c) Germany (d) Spain
- After the World War II Nationalist ideas spread together with liberal and Marxist ideologies became one of the main reasons of _____.
(a) Colonization (b) Decolonization (c) Imperialism (d) None of these
- The United States granted independence to the Philippines in _____.
(a) 1945 (b) 1944 (c) 1943 (d) 1946
- The United States gained its strength in world affairs from its status as a/an _____ power.
(a) Social (b) Political (c) Economic (d) None of these
- Stalin wanted to consolidate Communist power and modernise the country's _____.
(a) Agriculture (b) Business community (c) Industry (d) Poor class

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9. _____ was the first to give six models of the international system, i.e. balance of power system, loose bipolar system, tight bipolar system, universal system, hierarchical system and the unit veto system.
(a) Morton A. Kaplan (b) Karl Marx (c) Joseph Stalin (d) Woodrow Wilson
10. _____ means the union of like-minded countries into a single homogeneous unit in order to safeguard their national interests.
(a) Depolarization (b) Polarization (c) Federation (d) Confederation
11. When two centres of power, i.e. two poles appear round which the other countries of the world revolve, the system is known as _____.
(a) Multipolar (b) Unipolar (c) Bipolar (d) None of these
12. The beginning of the World War I witnessed a _____ world.
(a) Multi polar (b) Unipolar (c) Bipolar (d) None of these
13. The period from 1945 to 1955 is a decade when _____ bipolar system worked perfectly well.
(a) Tight (b) Loose
14. In tight bipolar system, the non-aligned states disappeared and the system operated only around two super blocs.
(a) True (b) False
15. The Invention of atomic energy, achievement of atomic capability by the USSR, the Warsaw Pact, the Berlin blockade, rise of NATO, accession to power in China by Mao Zedong, Korean War are the events which happened during the era of _____.
(a) WWI (b) WWII (c) Loose bipolarity (d) Tight bipolarity
16. At the start of 1955, the number of nations joining the two blocs exceeded the number of _____ members.
(a) EU (b) UN (c) SEATO (d) CENTO
17. The emergence of the Third World loosened bipolarity because it presented many _____ nations. They were non-aligned to get aid from either bloc.
(a) Non-bloc (b) Poor (c) Rich (d) Independent
18. USA did not accord *de jure* recognition to China until _____.
(a) 1978 (b) 1979 (c) 1980 (d) None of these
19. The easing of hostility or strained relations, especially between countries is called _____.
(a) Bipolarity (b) Multi polarity (c) Détente (d) None of these

"Detente is a readiness to resolve differences and conflicts not by force, not by threats and sabre-rattling, but by peaceful means, at the conference table." Leonid Brezhnev

20. Economic system where most land, industry and business is privately owned is called _____.
(a) Corporatism (b) Communism (c) Capitalism (d) Commercialism
21. In which 1848 book did Karl Marx outline his concept of "class struggle" and the eventual transition to communism?
(a) Das Kapital (b) Up the Workers

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

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- (c) Toward a Classless State (d) The Communist Manifesto
22. Which German-born political theorist was Karl Marx's collaborator, financial supporter and co-author?
(a) Friedrich Engels (b) Georg Hegel (c) Vladimir Lenin (d) Friedrich Nietzsche
23. According to Marxist theory, all aspects of human society are determined or influenced by which factor?
(a) Ideology (b) The media (c) Economics (d) Power
24. Which of the following was NOT one of the "phases of history" described by Karl Marx?
(a) Feudalism (b) Socialism (c) Fascism (d) Communism
25. What did Karl Marx describe as the "opium of the people"?
(a) Politics (b) Religion (c) Alcohol (d) Work
26. A rallying cry of communism, mentioned in Karl Marx's 1848 book, was "_____ Workers of the world."
(a) Stop working! (b) Strike! (c) Unite! (d) Fight Back!
27. In which month was the government of Russia seized by communist revolutionaries known as the Bolsheviks?
(a) August 1914 (b) November 1915 (c) February 1916 (d) October 1917
28. Which Russian-born socialist writer led the Bolsheviks and became the first ruler of the Soviet Union?
(a) Vladimir Lenin (b) Joseph Stalin (c) Karl Marx (d) Leon Trotsky
29. The communist revolution in Russia triggered a period of anti-communist paranoia in the United States, known as the first.
(a) Cold War (b) Great Panic (c) Red Scare (d) Big Freeze
30. A prevailing fear in the post-war United States was that communists were infiltrating which organisations?
(a) Workers' unions (b) Government departments
(c) Schools and colleges (d) Newspapers
31. In 1918, US President Woodrow Wilson ordered the US military to _____.
(a) Bomb Moscow (b) Send troops to Russia
(c) Detain civilian communists (d) Construct nuclear weapons
32. In late 1919, the US government detained almost 250 European-born socialists and ordered that they be.
(a) Imprisoned (b) Deported (c) Shot (d) Released
33. Supported by the US and other Allied nations in 1918-19, Russian anti-communist forces were known as the _____.
(a) Tsarists (b) Red Army (c) Nationalists (d) Whites
34. Which was NOT a feature of the government and society in the Soviet Union between 1917 and 1939?
(a) Government secret police (b) Press control and censorship
(c) Numerous changes of leader (d) Extensive economic reforms

35. Fearing foreign attack or invasion, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin adopted which overall approach to policy?
(a) "Socialism in One Country" (b) "Internationalism"
(c) "Building Fortress Russia" (d) "War Communism"
36. Which Soviet economic policy, implemented to increase food production, caused considerable human suffering and widespread famine?
(a) The Red Terror (b) Farm collectivisation
(c) Wage freezes (d) Food rationing
37. Which of the following was NOT a secret police agency in the Soviet Union?
(a) The CHEKA (b) The NKVD (c) The KGB (d) The CCCP
38. In August 1939, the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression treaty with which European neighbour?
(a) France (b) Great Britain (c) Poland (d) Germany
39. In June 1941, the Soviet Union was invaded by the armed forces of which nation?
(a) United States (b) Germany (c) Japan (d) Poland
40. Who was NOT a member of the "Big Three" that met in wartime conferences in 1943-45?
(a) Joseph Stalin (b) Woodrow Wilson (c) Winston Churchill (d) Franklin Roosevelt
41. In which month did US president Franklin Roosevelt die in office?
(a) December 1941 (b) March 1944 (c) April 1945 (d) August 1945
42. A significant issue discussed at the Yalta conference was the future and independence of which European nation?
(a) Bulgaria (b) Belgium (c) Spain (d) Poland
43. Which European nation was NOT occupied by Soviet forces at the end of World War II?
(a) Poland (b) Czechoslovakia (c) Italy (d) Romania
44. What did Soviet forces do in Hungary and Romania, nations allied with Nazi Germany during World War II?
(a) Shot 10 % of all men (b) Seized their resources
(c) Destroyed arable land (d) Arrested the government
45. Which US president attended the Potsdam conference, the last of the wartime conferences, in July 1945?
(a) Harry Truman (b) Calvin Coolidge
(c) Franklin Roosevelt (d) Dwight Eisenhower
46. Which national leader was replaced at the 1945 Potsdam conference because he had been defeated in a general election at home?
(a) Franklin Roosevelt (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Joseph Stalin (d) Harry Truman
47. Often used to refer to the Soviet government, what is the name of the fortified complex in central Moscow?
(a) The Kremlin (b) Red Square (c) Leningrad (d) Winter Palace
48. Unlike other US presidents, Harry Truman did not have.
(a) Military service (b) A wife (c) A college degree (d) A college degree

48. At the July 1945 Potsdam conference, what demand was repeatedly made by Joseph Stalin?
(a) Withdrawal of US forces (b) US military aid
(c) Polish independence (d) War reparations from Germany
49. Which Cold War political leader coined the phrase "the Iron Curtain"?
(a) Joseph Stalin (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Harry Truman (d) Ronald Reagan
50. Who was the author of the "Long Telegram", a 1946 document that strongly influenced US policy during the Cold War?
(a) George Marshall (b) Harry Truman (c) Dean Acheson (d) George Kennan
51. Which European nation, beset by a civil war between nationalists and socialists, was given \$400 million in US aid in 1947?
(a) Italy (b) Hungary (c) Spain (d) Greece
52. Where did US president Harry Truman outline his foreign policy position, later called the Truman Doctrine, in 1947?
(a) A press interview (b) A speech to Congress
(c) A speech to the UN (d) A letter to Stalin
53. Adopted in 1947, the official title of the Marshall Plan was the _____.
(a) European Rebuilding Plan (b) European Post-War Fund
(c) European Aid Package (d) European Recovery Program
54. Which nation received the largest amount of Marshall Plan funds, almost \$US3.3 billion over four years?
(a) Great Britain (b) Germany (c) Italy (d) Soviet Union
55. What name was given to the group of European nations controlled by or under Soviet influence?
(a) The Stalin Bloc (b) The Red Bloc (c) The Eastern Bloc (d) The Iron Bloc
56. A Moscow-based agency, established in September 1947 to coordinate the actions of Soviet bloc governments, was the.
(a) Comintern (b) Cominform (c) Comsomol (d) Comcoord
57. After the World War II Stalin pressurised Turkey for control of the Dardanelles, to give Soviet naval forces access to which body of water?
(a) The Black Sea (b) The Suez Canal (c) The Persian Gulf (d) The Baltic Sea
58. What was the name of the 1944 proposal that suggested Germany be occupied by the Allies in four zones?
(a) The Marshall Plan (b) The Mitchell Plan
(c) The Munchausen Plan (d) The Morgenthau Plan
59. What was the approximate population of Berlin at the conclusion of the World War II?
(a) 2.8 million (b) 12.8 million (c) 22.8 million (d) 28.2 million
60. The post-war process to cleanse Germany of all aspects of its former government was known as.
(a) De-Kaiseration (b) De-Hitlerisation (c) De-Nazification (d) De-Aryanisation

62. The cities of Berlin, Leipzig and Dresden were located in which occupied German zone?
(a) The American zone (b) The British zone (c) The Swiss zone (d) The Soviet zone
63. In January 1947 the American and British zones merged and adopted the informal name of _____.
(a) Twozononia (b) Bizonia (c) Duzonia (d) Doublezononia
64. By instigating a blockade of Allied occupied zones in Berlin, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin hoped to bring about.
(a) An Allied withdrawal (b) Peace negotiations
(c) An armed conflict (d) A propaganda victory
65. In which month did the Soviet Union begin restricting Allied access to occupied zones in Berlin, thus beginning the Berlin blockade?
(a) June 1946 (b) June 1947 (c) June 1948 (d) June 1949
66. What was the operational codename of the Berlin airlift?
(a) Operation Blow Joe (b) Operation Vittles
(c) Operation Fly-in Fly-out (d) Operation Air Supply
67. In the 11 months of the Berlin airlift, Allied planes completed approximately what number of individual flights?
(a) 270 (b) 2,700 (c) 27,000 (d) 277,000
68. Which American officer, commander of the United States Air Force in Europe, oversaw the planning and implementation of the Berlin airlift?
(a) General Thomas S. Power (b) Colonel Robert E. Hogan
(c) General Curtis Lemay (d) General George Kenney
69. As well as delivering more than a half-million tons of food, the Berlin airlift also transported 1.6 million tons of what other essential item?
(a) Water (b) Cars (c) Buildings (d) Coal
70. Which of the following was NOT a significant danger to Allied pilots involved in the Berlin airlift?
(a) Fatigue from busy schedules. (b) Landing in urban areas.
(c) Attacks from Soviet planes. (d) Weather and mechanical problems.
71. Which communist politician became the first president of the German Democratic Republic, or East Germany?
(a) Helmut Schmidt (b) Erich Honecker (c) Wilhelm Pieck (d) Willi Stoph
72. In which year did Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev first issue an ultimatum to the Allies to withdraw from West Berlin?
(a) 1952 (b) 1958 (c) 1960 (d) 1963
73. Khrushchev's attempt to pressure the West out of Berlin was driven by an increasing number of East Germans.
(a) Escaping to the Allied zones (b) Not paying taxes
(c) Arming for revolution (d) Demanding political reform

74. According to the East German government, what was the official purpose of the Berlin Wall?
(a) "Wildlife control" (b) "Anti-criminal vanguard"
(c) "Anti-fascist protection" (d) "Anti-criminal security"
75. Located in the Friedrichstrasse, what was the busiest and best known official crossing in the Berlin Wall?
(a) Checkpoint Alpha (b) Checkpoint Charlie
(c) Checkpoint Echo (d) Checkpoint Romeo
76. Approximately how many East Germans died attempting to cross the Berlin Wall?
(a) None (b) 23 (c) 230 (d) 2,300
77. What name was given to the flat open area between both sides of the Berlin Wall?
(a) "The Western Front" (b) "Cross at your Peril"
(c) "The Frontier" (d) "The Death Strip"
78. What was the operational name of the secret US project, initiated in 1942 to research and construct nuclear weapons?
(a) Operation Big Boom (b) Little Boy Project
(c) The Fission Mission (d) The Manhattan Project
79. Which physicist oversaw America's nuclear weapons project and is considered to be the "father of nuclear weapons"?
(a) John Bardeen (b) Robert Oppenheimer
(c) Wernher von Braun (d) Stephen Hawking
80. In which year did the Soviet Union detonate its first nuclear weapon, dubbed "Joe-1"?
(a) 1945 (b) 1947 (c) 1949 (d) 1951
81. In the acronym ICBM, what does the "B" stand for?
(a) Ballistic (b) Blast (c) Bombing (d) Barrel
82. In 1962, the Soviet Union test-fired Tsar Bomba, the largest nuclear device ever detonated, in which location?
(a) Arctic Circle (b) Chernobyl (c) Siberia (d) Pacific Ocean
83. Which of the following nations did NOT develop, manufacture and possess nuclear weapons during the Cold War?
(a) Japan (b) France (c) India (d) South Africa
84. What name was given to the unofficial Cold War doctrine that suggested there would be no winners in a nuclear war?
(a) "We Die You Die" (b) "Mutually assured destruction"
(c) "The Truman Doctrine" (d) "Reciprocal Theory"
85. In a 1956 speech to Western ambassadors, Nikita Khrushchev reportedly told them that the Soviet Union would.
(a) "Eat you" (b) "Bury you" (c) "Pass you buy" (d) "Own you"
86. At the height of nuclear paranoia, US school children were taught to respond to an attack by going where?
(a) Home (b) To the bathroom (c) Under a tree (d) Under their desk

87. An American belief that the Soviet Union possessed larger stockpiles of missiles and nuclear weapons was known as the.
(a) "Missile gap" (b) "Death gap" (c) "Kennedy gap" (d) "Two-to-three gap"
88. HUAC, which investigated suspected communists in the 1950s, was an American committee containing members of which body?
(a) White House (b) State Department
(c) FBI (d) US House of Representatives
89. In the late 1940s, HUAC conducted a series of famous hearings into suspected communists and communist ideas in which field?
(a) The press (b) Colleges
(c) The film industry (d) Churches
90. American television comedies like *Leave it to Beaver* reinforced Cold War attitudes with portrayals of.
(a) Subversive communists (b) Conservative family values
(c) Presidential speeches (d) Nuclear threats
91. Joseph McCarthy gained national attention by alleging communist infiltration of the State Department in a 1950 speech delivered at.
(a) Anchorage, Alaska (b) Odessa, Texas
(c) Wheeling, West Virginia (d) Monroe, Louisiana
92. A favourite tactic of Joseph McCarthy's was to produce what item, as potential evidence of communist activity?
(a) A list of names (b) Photographs
(c) Phone taps (d) Letters from Moscow
93. In 1954, Joseph McCarthy's public credibility was diminished after he was televised interrogating members of which organisation?
(a) FBI (b) Boy Scouts (c) Peace Corps (d) US Army
94. Which Hollywood actor, later to enter politics, provided the FBI with details of suspected communists in the late 1940s?
(a) Arnold Schwarzenegger (b) Ronald Reagan
(c) Charlie Chaplin (d) John Wayne
95. Which book, written by English novelist George Orwell, was often used as anti-communist propaganda in Western countries?
(a) Nineteen Eighty-Four (b) Homage to Catalonia
(c) The Spy Who Loved Me (d) Animal Farm
96. What animated character was used to instruct civilians what to do in the event of a nuclear attack?
(a) Geiger the Counter (b) Annie the Air Raid Shelter
(c) Bert the Turtle (d) Rosie the Riveter
97. The island nation of Cuba is located 110 miles off the southern tip of which US state?
(a) Texas (b) Louisiana (c) Mississippi (d) Florida

98. In early 1959 Fidel Castro seized control of the government of Cuba, overthrowing which dictator?
(a) Augusto Pinochet (b) Fulgencio Batista (c) Juan Peron (d) Salvador Allende
99. Before becoming a revolutionary, Fidel Castro studied and worked briefly as a.
(a) Journalist (b) Doctor (c) Lawyer (d) Teacher
100. In pre-1959 Cuba the majority of casinos and brothels in the Cuban capital Havana were operated by which group?
(a) The Freemasons (b) The KGB (c) The CIA (d) The Mafia
101. After seizing power in Cuba, Fidel Castro first sought to build economic ties with which nation?
(a) United States (b) Great Britain (c) Soviet Union (d) China
102. One of Fidel Castro's slogans after seizing control of Cuba was "Revolutions first, _____."
(a) "Wars second" (b) "The people next" (c) "Elections later" (d) "Alliances last"
103. In November 1960, John F. Kennedy was elected US president after a narrow election victory over?
(a) Lyndon Johnson (b) Richard Nixon
(c) Dwight Eisenhower (d) Adlai Stevenson
104. The Bay of Pigs invasion, a US-sponsored mission to remove Castro from power in Cuba, occurred in.
(a) December 1960 (b) April 1961 (c) October 1962 (d) October 1963
105. An embarrassment for the newly elected Kennedy, the failed Bay of Pigs landing was carried out by.
(a) US Navy SEALs (b) CIA agents
(c) British SAS (d) Anti-Castro Cubans
106. In which European city did John F. Kennedy meet Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev in July 1961?
(a) Moscow (b) Stockholm (c) Vienna (d) Berlin
107. The Kennedy family's style and charisma led to the Washington press corp dubbing the White House as _____.
(a) Camelot (b) Versailles (c) Hollywood (d) Amazonia
108. In which month did American U-2 spy planes capture photographs of Soviet missile installations on the island of Cuba?
(a) October 1961 (b) January 1962 (c) October 1962 (d) January 1963
109. The presence of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba meant that Washington could be attacked with approximately.
(a) Five minutes' warning (b) Fifteen minutes warning
(c) One hour's warning (d) Five hour's warning
110. What was the acronym for the group formed by Kennedy to handle the Cuban missile crisis?
(a) CUCOMM (b) JCSCOM (c) DISCOMM (d) CASCOMM

111. In a televised address to the nation early in the Cuban missile crisis, how did John F. Kennedy describe Cuba?
- (a) "That Soviet satellite" (b) "That communist enclave"
(c) "That thorn in our side" (d) "That imprisoned island"
112. What word was used by John F. Kennedy to describe the American naval blockade of Cuba?
- (a) "Quarantine" (b) "Encirclement" (c) "Cordon" (d) "Steel line"
113. Who was the US Secretary of Defence during the Cuban missile crisis?
- (a) Robert Kennedy (b) Maxwell Taylor
(c) Robert McNamara (d) McGuire Bundy
114. The Cuban missile stand-off was resolved through a secret deal to remove US Jupiter missiles from Italy and _____.
- (a) Norway (b) Iraq (c) England (d) Turkey
115. US Secretary of State Dean Rusk said of the Cuban missile crisis, "We were eyeball to eyeball and the other guy _____."
- (a) "Backed down" (b) "Dropped dead" (c) "Just blinked" (d) "Was blind"
116. The communications issues during the Cuban missile crisis led to the development and installation of what.
- (a) Satellite relays (b) A White House-Kremlin Hotline
(c) The Internet (d) Nuclear arming codes
117. In which year did the Chinese Communist Party seize control of China, declaring a socialist people's republic?
- (a) 1945 (b) 1949 (c) 1954 (d) 1959
118. Which revolutionary theorist, writer and military commander became the first leader of communist China?
- (a) Ho Chi Minh (b) Zhou Enlai (c) Chiang Kai-shek (d) Mao Zedong
119. What was the name of the disastrous economic plan, implemented in China in 1958, which caused 10-20 million deaths from famine and starvation?
- (a) Catch Up to the West (b) Sacrifice to Modernise
(c) Socialism in One Country (d) The Great Leap Forward
120. Which of the following nations did NOT share a land border with China?
- (a) Vietnam (b) North Korea (c) Taiwan (d) Soviet Union
121. Popularised in the early 1950s after the rise of China, the Domino Theory was chiefly concerned about the.
- (a) Expansion of communism (b) Trading of weapons
(c) Lack of political cooperation (d) Spread of nuclear weapons
122. Who was the pro-Western, anti-communist leader of South Korea between 1948 and 1960?
- (a) Yi Si-Yeong (b) Ngo Dinh Diem (c) Syngman Rhee (d) Kim Jong-Il
123. In August 1945 the Allies divided the Korean peninsula into two parts, divided by which line?
- (a) The Mason-Dixon Line (b) The 38th Parallel
(c) The Inchon Line (d) The Macarthur Line

124. Which was NOT a feature of the Kim Il-Sung regime in North Korea?
(a) Re-education or labour camps (b) The severing of ties with China
(c) An intense leader cult (d) Closed borders
125. In which month did North Korean forces begin a full scale invasion of South Korea?
(a) June 1948 (b) June 1949 (c) June 1950 (d) June 1951
126. During the Korean War, South Korea was defended by a multinational military coalition operating under the flag of.
(a) United States (b) SEATO (c) United Nations (d) NATO
127. Which US general was relieved of command during the Korean War, for making public statements critical of the government?
(a) Matthew B. Ridgway (b) Dwight D. Eisenhower
(c) George S. Patton (d) Douglas MacArthur
128. Which of these countries did NOT occupy or colonise Vietnam prior to 1945?
(a) China (b) India (c) Japan (d) France
129. In which year did Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh attempt to proclaim an independent democratic republic of Vietnam?
(a) 1935 (b) 1945 (c) 1955 (d) 1965
130. The French withdrew from Vietnam after suffering an embarrassing defeat in which 1954 battle?
(a) Khe Sanh (b) Red River (c) Dien Bien Phu (d) Ia Drang
131. In 1954, representatives of several nations drafted a set of accords about the future of Vietnam in European city of.
(a) London (b) Geneva (c) Paris (d) Vienna
132. What was the capital of North Vietnam?
(a) Hanoi (b) Saigon (c) Pyongyang (d) ~~Hanoi~~ Hiphong
133. In 1963 pro-Western South Vietnamese leader Ngo Dinh Diem drew media attention for his persecution of which Vietnamese group?
(a) Catholics (b) Farmers (c) Bureaucrats (d) Buddhists
134. The Gulf of Tonkin incident, a controversial skirmish between US and North Vietnamese ships, was used as a pretext for _____.
(a) US escalation in Vietnam (b) The removal of Ngo Dinh Diem
(c) ~~US~~ US withdrawal from Vietnam (d) An invasion of North Vietnam
135. Which US president was responsible for the escalation of US involvement in Vietnam, including the deployment of combat troops?
(a) Richard Nixon (b) John F. Kennedy (c) Lyndon Johnson (d) Gerald Ford
136. Approximately how many American servicemen were killed in Vietnam between 1964 and 1975?
(a) 580 (b) 5,800 (c) 58,000 (d) 580,000
137. Which of the following countries was NOT a member of NATO in 1949?
(a) Canada (b) Italy (c) Britain (d) Germany

138. What was the surname of the married couple executed in New York in 1953 for passing information to a Soviet agent?
(a) Profumo (b) Hiss (c) Rosenberg (d) Philby
139. In 1955, eight Soviet bloc nations signed a mutual defence pact in which European city?
(a) Vienna (b) Warsaw (c) Sofia (d) Bucharest
140. The Stasi was a notorious state secret police force in which Soviet bloc country?
(a) Romania (b) East Germany (c) Poland (d) Hungary
141. A 1956 Soviet bloc troops invaded which communist country, following a student uprising and the emergence of a new government led by Imre Nagy?
(a) Hungary (b) Poland (c) Bulgaria (d) Czechoslovakia
142. What was significant about the man-made satellite Sputnik II, launched by the Soviet Union in 1957?
(a) It carried a man (b) It carried a nuclear charge
(c) It carried a living dog (d) It carried surveillance equipment
143. Captured on film and later shown around the world, the "Kitchen Debate" was a discussion of Cold War ideas and values between Nikita Khrushchev and _____.
(a) John F. Kennedy (b) Ronald Reagan (c) Fidel Castro (d) Richard Nixon
144. Who became leader of the Soviet Union in 1964 and later wound back many liberal domestic policies implemented by Khrushchev?
(a) Yuri Andropov (b) Mikhail Gorbachev
(c) Leonid Brezhnev (d) Andrei Gromyko
145. Well-known for his strong anti-communist views, who was head of the FBI for much of the Cold War?
(a) George Bush Sr. (b) Joseph McCarthy (c) Allen Dulles (d) J. Edgar Hoover
146. What name was given to a period of political reform and liberalisation in Soviet bloc Czechoslovakia in the mid 1960s?
(a) The Prague Spring (b) The Czech Change
(c) The Velvet Revolution (d) The New Dawn
147. Political reformers in Czechoslovakia's Communist Party called on the government there to implement "socialism with a _____."
(a) "Conscience" (b) "Sense of humour" (c) "Beating heart" (d) "Human face"
148. How did Moscow respond to proposed democratic and liberal reforms in Czechoslovakia in 1968?
(a) By assassinating its president (b) By suspending financial aid
(c) By cutting off oil and gas lines (d) By sending in Soviet bloc troops
149. In which year did the US gain an advantage in the Space Race by completing a manned mission to the Moon?
(a) 1966 (b) 1969 (c) 1971 (d) 1973
150. What name was given to the "German detente" — the restoration of communications between East and West Germany in the 1970s?
(a) Weltpolitik (b) Realpolitik (c) Ostpolitik (d) Rapprochement

151. In 1972, US president Richard Nixon paid a historic visit to which communist nation?
(a) Hungary (b) Cuba (c) Soviet Union (d) China
152. In September 1973, the elected Allende government was overthrown by a CIA-funded coup, in which South American nation?
(a) Chile (b) Argentina (c) Brazil (d) Peru
153. Originating in the 1970s, what were SALT I and SALT II?
(a) New long range missiles (b) Soviet spy agencies
(c) Space-based defence systems (d) Treaties to reduce weapons
154. In 1975, the space race came to an end with the formation of which joint US-Soviet mission?
(a) Apollo-Sovuz (b) Strategic Defence Initiative
(c) International Space Station (d) Armstrong-Gagarin
155. A contributing factor to detente in the early 1970s was global disruptions and price rises affecting which essential product?
(a) Gold (b) Uranium (c) Oil (d) Steel
156. In 1975, the US, Soviet Union and 33 other nations signed which agreement, a commitment to improved international relations?
(a) Helsinki Accords (b) Geneva Accords (c) Paris Accords (d) Reykjavik Accords
157. In which year did Soviet troops move into the Asian nation of Afghanistan, following political instability there?
(a) 1971 (b) 1975 (c) 1979 (d) 1981
158. What name was adopted by Islamic "freedom fighters" that resisted the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s?
(a) Mujahedeen (b) Hamas (c) Green Crescent (d) Al Qaeda
159. Boycotted by several nations as a political protest, the 1980 Olympic Games were held in which city?
(a) Los Angeles (b) Warsaw (c) Atlanta (d) Moscow
160. In 1966, Ronald Reagan, a former Hollywood actor and political conservative, was elected governor of which US state?
(a) New York (b) California (c) Texas (d) Florida
161. Who did Ronald Reagan defeat in the November 1980 presidential election?
(a) Gerald Ford (b) Walter Mondale (c) Jimmy Carter (d) Bill Clinton
162. Announced in March 1983, the Strategic Defence Initiative, or SDI, was frequently referred to in the mainstream media as."
(a) "Space Odyssey" (b) "Space Lasers" (c) "Star Wars" (d) "Star Trek"
163. Which word encapsulated Ronald Reagan's objectives with regard to communism in eastern Europe?
(a) Containment (b) Appeasement (c) Attrition (d) Rollback
164. A critical Cold War incident occurred in September 1983, when Soviet jets shot down a.
(a) Korean passenger plane (b) American U-2 spy plane
(c) British cargo plane (d) Japanese military flight

165. By the early 1980s the Soviet Union could not produce sufficient quantities of which product, forcing it to rely on imports?
(a) Vodka (b) Steel (c) Grain (d) Oil
166. In April 1986 an explosion and fire caused devastation in and around Chernobyl, a nuclear power plant located in _____.
(a) Moscow (b) Siberia (c) Latvia (d) Ukraine
167. Which of the following men did NOT lead the Soviet Union during the 1980s?
(a) Leonid Brezhnev (b) Boris Yeltsin
(c) Konstantin Cherenkov (d) Mikhail Gorbachev
168. Implemented by Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980s, glasnost is usually translated to English as.
(a) "Openness" (b) "Flexibility" (c) "Diversity" (d) "Truthfulness"
169. In the 1980s the reformist Solidarity movement, led by Lech Walesa, emerged in which Soviet bloc country?
(a) Estonia (b) Hungary (c) Poland (d) East Germany
170. In May 1989, a significant gap in the Iron Curtain appeared, after which two nations agreed to open their borders?
(a) Hungary and Italy (b) Soviet Union and China
(c) Hungary and Austria (d) East Germany and France
171. Between 1965 and 1989 Nicolae Ceausescu ruled as the Stalinist dictator of which eastern European country?
(a) Romania (b) Bulgaria (c) Yugoslavia (d) Albania
172. In a June 1987 speech in Berlin, who challenged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to "tear down this wall"?
(a) Margaret Thatcher (b) Willy Brandt (c) George Bush (d) Ronald Reagan
173. In mid 1989 martial law was imposed in which communist country, following a political protest by around 300,000 students?
(a) Soviet Union (b) Poland (c) Czechoslovakia (d) China
174. Which August 1991 event threatened the government of the Soviet Union?
(a) A failed military coup
(b) A series of assassinations
(c) The collapse of the Warsaw Pact
(d) A wave of mutinies in the army
175. In 1991 the Soviet Union was dissolved and replaced by which federated group of nations?
(a) Commonwealth of Independent States
(b) Russian Coalition
(c) Warsaw Pact
(d) Moscow Alliance

KEY EVENTS AND MOMENTS DURING THE TENSE TIME BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND EASTERN BLOCS

- 1945: Soviet army marches into Berlin; the German capital city falls. World War II ends. Soviet Union, United States, Great Britain, and France divide Berlin and Germany into four zones of occupation, a decision made during the Yalta conference.
- 1946: British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech marks beginning of the Cold War.
- 1947: U.S. President Harry Truman requests funds to support Greek and Turkish efforts to fight communism. It marks the beginning of the Truman doctrine.
- 1948: The Berlin airlift supplies West Berlin with basic necessities after the Soviet Union blocks off the city in an effort to force the West to give it up.
- 1949: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is formed by the United States and many western European countries to defend Europe against Soviet aggression. Communist forces under Mao Zedong take over mainland China. The United States continues to support the government of Nationalist China, led by Chiang Kai-shek, which is forced to retreat to the island of Taiwan.
- 1950: U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy begins his communist witch hunt in the United States. The Korean War begins, the first armed conflict in the Cold War, the global struggle between communism and democracy.
- 1953: More than 300,000 East Germans flee to West Berlin and then to West Germany.
- 1954: The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) assists in the overthrow of Guatemala's communist-influenced government. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) is formed to thwart the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. The Vietnam War begins shortly after Vietnam is divided into communist North Vietnam and non-communist South Vietnam. The United States' involvement spans 1961-73, making it the country's longest war.
- 1955: The Warsaw Pact is formed by the Soviet Union and communist countries in eastern Europe as a military defence organization to counter NATO.
- 1959: Cuba becomes communist under Fidel Castro.
- 1961: Soviet-controlled East Germany divides Berlin with the Berlin Wall. The Alliance for Progress is formed, a U.S.-sponsored programme to counter communism in Latin America. The U.S. orchestrates the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion, an unsuccessful attempt by Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro's communist regime in Cuba.
- 1962: The Cuban Missile crisis sparks a major confrontation between the United States and the Union when the U.S. discovers the existence of Soviet missile installations in Cuba.
- 1963: U.S. President John F. Kennedy tells a crowd of Germans in Berlin that the Wall

- proves the failure of the Soviet system.*
- 1963: *The Soviet Union and the United States agree to install a hot-line - which is a point-to-point communications link - that allows both countries to directly communicate during a crisis.*
- 1964: *The United States Congress approves the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which grants President Johnson authority to send troops to South Vietnam.*
- 1967: *The Soviet Union accuses the United States of encouraging the Israeli attack and seizure of the Sinai, Gaza Strip, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights. This attack becomes known as the "Six Day War".*
- 1968: *Soviet and Warsaw Pact allies invade Czechoslovakia to arrest the current leadership and restore hard-line Communists to power.*
- 1972: *U.S. President Richard Nixon becomes the first U.S. leader to visit communist China, leading to a thaw in Cold War relations.*
- 1972: *Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty I (SALT I) is signed by the Soviet Union and the United States, limiting the proliferation of weapons, including nuclear missiles.*
- 1973: *The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) secretly helps overthrow Chile's socialist government under Salvador Allende.*
- 1979: *The Soviet Union invades Afghanistan, beginning a decade-long war that ends with their withdrawal in 1988.*
- 1983: *The Soviet Union accuses the United States of violating the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty following President Reagan's announcement of his Strategic Defence Initiative, or "Star Wars" - a space-based defence shield intended to destroy attacking missiles.*
- 1985: *Mikhail Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader; he begins to ease away from old communist policies.*
- 1987: *U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sign INF treaty, which removes medium and short-range nuclear missiles.*
- 1989: *The Berlin Wall falls.*
- 1990: *East and West Germany are reunited.*
- 1991: *The Strategic Arms Reduction Talk (START) is signed by U.S. President George H. W. Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Gorbachev calling for additional disarmament of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons.*
- The Soviet Union breaks up into independent republics; the Cold War ends.*

CHAPTER 3

POST COLD WAR

"Everyone's worried about stopping terrorism. Well, there's really an easy way:
Stop participating in it." Noam Chomsky

"How can you have a war on terrorism when war itself is terrorism?" Howard Zinn

With guns you can kill terrorists; with education you can kill terrorism."

Malala Yousafzai

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- Francis Fukuyama is _____, who specializes in Middle Eastern political-military affairs and the foreign policy of the former Soviet Union.
(a) Military general (b) Mathematician
(c) Orthopaedic surgeon (d) **Political scientist**
- Francis Fukuyama wrote his famous article 'The End of History' in _____.
(a) 1985 (b) 1987 (c) **1989** (d) 1991
- In his article, Francis Fukuyama states that liberal states were more stable internally and more peaceful in international relations. This is the victory of _____.
(a) **Liberalism** (b) Idealism (c) Realism (d) All of these
- Which American magazine published an essay with the title "The End of History?"
(a) The Christian Science Monitor (b) **The National Interest**
(c) The news week (d) The week
- Francis wrote his book 'The End of History' and 'The Last Man', in _____, in order to respond to the critics on his article and to defend his main thesis.
(a) **1992** (b) 1993 (c) 1994 (d) 1995
- Francis Fukuyama specializes in Middle Eastern political-military affairs and the foreign policy of the _____.
(a) Middle East (b) United States
(c) **Former Soviet Union** (d) None of these
- According to _____, history is a dialectical process, with a beginning, middle and an end.
(a) **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel** (b) Karl Marx

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- (c) Vladimir Solovyov (d) Francis Fukuyama
8. Who borrowed the concept of history as a dialectical process with a beginning, middle, and an end from Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel?
(a) Vladimir Solovyov (b) Francis Fukuyama (c) Karl Marx (d) None of these
9. The main threat and alternative to liberalism is _____.
(a) Realism (b) Socialism (c) Idealism (d) All of these
10. According to Francis Fukuyama all the countries throughout the world can become liberal, at the same level.
(a) True (b) False
11. The professors of which University invited Francis Fukuyama, to deliver a lecture on the title "The End of History?"
(a) University of Alabama (b) University of Chicago
(c) District of Columbia (d) University of Georgia
12. The Clash of Civilizations is a hypothesis that people's cultural and religious identities will be the primary source of conflict in the _____ world.
(a) Post-WWI (b) Post-WWII (c) Post-Cold War (d) All of these
13. According to Plato, 'Thymos' is necessary for survival of any political community. 'Thymos' is a Greek word used to express the human desire for recognition.
(a) True (b) False
14. Francis Fukuyama is of the view that _____ is the cause of insecurity, also the aggression and war are permanent possibilities in the international system.
(a) Liberalism (b) Marxism (c) Realism (d) All of these
15. The democratic peace theory argues that mature democracies rarely or never go to war with one another.
(a) True (b) False
16. Samuel Phillips Huntington (April 18, 1927 - December 24, 2008) was a (an) _____ political scientist.
(a) American (b) French (c) British (d) German
17. In Huntington terms _____ and India are swing civilizations' and may favour either side.
(a) Pakistan (b) Russia (c) Germany (d) All of these
18. Samuel Phillips Huntington Economic regionalism is increasing which may cause _____.
(a) Complete destruction of world (b) New Economic borders
(c) Clash of civilization (d) None of these
19. Huntington suggests that in the future the central axis of world politics tends to be the conflict between Western and non-Western civilizations. Who phrased it as the conflict between "the West and the Rest"?
(a) Kishore Mahbubani (b) Goh Chok Tong
(c) Margaret Chan (d) S. R. Nathan
20. According to Samuel Phillips Huntington, Inter-civilization conflicts are of
(a) Four (b) Three (c) Two (d) Six
21. The idea of Clash of Civilizations was proposed by political scientist _____ in 1992.
(a) Samuel P. Huntington (b) Vladimir Solovyov
(c) Francis Fukuyama (d) None of these
22. Huntington argues that a " _____ " is emerging in which China will cooperate more closely with Iran, Pakistan, and other states to augment its international position.
(a) Sino Iran connection (b) Sino Pakistan connection
(c) Sino-Islamic connection (d) All of these

23. Huntington put forward his belief that the shape of the world was shifting and that conflicts would be defined by _____ rather than ideology or economic reasons.
 (a) Geography (b) Climatic changes (c) Nuclear Proliferation (d) Culture
24. Huntington said the nation state would remain a significant actor but the principle conflicts would occur between nations and _____, and the "fault lines between civilizations will be the battle lines of the future."
 (a) Government institutes (b) Groups of different cultures
 (c) World organizations (d) Sovereign states
25. One of the very first terrorist groups in history was the sicarii, which targeted Romans and Roman sympathizers. What nationality were they?
 (a) Assyrian (b) Egyptian (c) Greek (d) Judean
26. The modern conception of "terrorism," as well as the term itself, first developed in which period?
 (a) Middle Ages (b) French Revolution
 (c) World War I (d) Post-World War II
27. Besides 9/11 attacks, which of the following was al-Qaeda also responsible for?
 (a) The 1983 barracks bombing in Beirut, Lebanon
 (b) Lockerbie bombing in 1988 (c) 1993's World Trade Centre bombing
 (d) The bombing of the USS Cole in Yemen in 2000
28. Al-Qaeda was founded by Osama bin Laden. Who was his second-in-command?
 (a) Anwar al-Awlaki (b) Abu Musab al-Zarqawi
 (c) Ayman al-Zawahiri (d) Hassan Nasrullah
29. Prior to 9/11, what was the deadliest terrorist attack on US soil?
 (a) 1910 Los Angeles Times bombing (b) 1920 Wall Street bombing
 (c) 1993 World Trade Center's bombing (d) 1995 Oklahoma City bombing
30. The Tamil Tigers, a Sri Lankan terrorist group, is widely credited with the refinement of what common modern terrorist technique?
 (a) Asymmetrical warfare (b) Decentralized organization
 (c) Suicide bombing (d) Skyjacking
31. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, is listed as a terrorist group by the US State Department and is known for taking long-term hostages. Who is their most famous (and now freed) hostage?
 (a) Ingrid Betancourt (b) Christian Chesnot (c) Gilad Shalit (d) Terry Waite
32. The deadliest incident of "The Troubles" in Northern Ireland was the 1998 Omagh bombing, which left 29 people dead and hundreds injured. Which group claimed responsibility for the Omagh bombing?
 (a) Irish National Liberation Army (b) Loyalist Volunteer Force
 (c) Real Irish Republican Army (d) Ulster Defence Association
33. Though once synonymous with terrorism, which group was never listed as a terrorist organization by the US?
 (a) Fatah (b) FARC (c) IRA (d) Hamas
34. The IRA renounced violence in 2005, and has segued into politics in Ireland and Northern Ireland. Which modern political party was once the political arm of the IRA?
 (a) Fianna Fail (b) Fine Gael (c) Sinn Fein (d) Ulster Unionists

35. What terrorist group was behind the 1983 bombings in Lebanon that killed 241 American and 58 French military personnel?
(a) Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (b) Al-Qaeda
(c) Hamas (d) Islamic Jihad
36. The name of Lebanese political party Hezbollah, which is considered a terrorist organization by the US, means "Party of God." What is Hezbollah's religious affiliation?
(a) Alawite (b) Christian (c) Shi'ite Muslim (d) Sunni Muslim
37. Fatah, the Palestinian resistance group founded by Yasser Arafat, occupied a place on the US's official list of foreign terrorist organizations until what year, when they renounced terrorism?
(a) 1983 (b) 1988 (c) 1991 (d) 2001
38. Which terrorist organization was behind the 2002 Bali nightclub bombings that killed 202 people?
(a) Aum Shinrikyo (b) Jemmah Anshorut Tquhid
(c) Jemaah Islamiyah (d) Lashkar-e-Taiba
39. The group Kahane Chai is unique among US-designated terrorist groups. How?
(a) It is a communist militant group. (b) It is a Jewish organization.
(c) It is a Buddhist organization. (d) It is a Christian organization.
40. Citizens of which nation were behind the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people?
(a) Iran (b) Iraq (c) Libya (d) None of these
41. States like Iran and Syria count as allies many groups that the West considers terrorist. But which group is recognized as a terrorist group by Iran, Syria, the US, the EU, and NATO?
(a) Syria (b) Hamas (c) Hezbollah
(d) Kongra-Gel (PKK) (formerly known as the Kurdistan Workers Party)
42. Which group hired many high-ranking US officials to lobby to be removed from the US list of terrorist organizations?
(a) Basque Fatherland and Liberty (b) Irish Republican Army
(c) Kongra-Gel (PKK) (d) Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK)
43. Which African country does the terrorist group Al Shabab primarily operate in?
(a) Congo (b) Kenya (c) Somalia (d) Sudan
44. Which group was behind the 1995 Sarin gas attacks on Tokyo's subway system that left 13 dead and 54 injured?
(a) Aum Shinrikyo (b) Communist Party of the Philippines
(c) Jemaah Islamiyah (d) North Korean government
45. The US State Department keeps a list of "state sponsors of terrorism," which currently consists of only four countries. Which of the following is NOT on the list?
(a) Cuba (b) North Korea (c) Sudan (d) Syria
46. Who was the alleged leader of the July 7, 2005 suicide bombings in London that left 56 people dead?
(a) Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab (b) Abu Hamza
(c) Mohammad Sidique Khan (d) Richard Reed
47. Which of the following is not a cause of terrorism?
(a) Religious (b) Bioterrorism (c) Socio-economic (d) Political

48. Which of the following is correct about psychological causes of terrorism?
(a) It relates to terrorists growing up with the right resources (food and water).
(b) It relates to terrorists having a proper education.
(c) Is the theory that terrorists are born "programmed" to do what they do.
(d) The belief that terrorists are mentally sound.
49. Which of the following is not true about religious terrorists?
(a) They interpret their Holy Book to read that it allows terrorism.
(b) They believe their God endorses terrorism.
(c) They are willing to die for their God. (d) They are only Islamic/Muslim.
50. Which of the following is not a socio-economic cause of terrorism?
(a) Growing up middle class (b) Not having an education
(c) Not having political rights and freedoms (d) Not having access to food and water
51. A dirty bomb is detonated in the subway of New York City. This is a description of _____.
(a) Nuclear terrorism (b) Bioterrorism (c) Cyber terrorism (d) State Terrorism
52. A drug dealer is selling opium to persons in Pakistan. While the dealer and the buyer may not know it, they are helping a terrorist organization to fund its operations. The statement is a description of:
(a) Eco terrorism (b) Bioterrorism (c) State Terrorism (d) Narco terrorism
53. A group called the "Tree Huggers" blows up a newly built hotel (that is occupied) that has been built on a forest. The statement is a description of:
(a) State Terrorism (b) Nuclear Terrorism (c) Eco terrorism (d) Narco terrorism
54. A terrorist gets a sample of Anthrax and goes and dumps in the water supply for a town. The above is a description of:
(a) Bioterrorism (b) Nuclear terrorism (c) State Terrorism (d) Narco terrorism
55. The first terrorist attack ever was carried out by.
(a) Jews (b) Christians (c) Muslims (d) Other
56. The word Hashashin was developed from the word _____.
(a) Murder (b) Suicide (c) Assassin (d) Death
57. The French Reign of Terror was the first time when the term _____ was used?
(a) Terrorism (b) Bomb (c) Suicide Bomb (d) Execution
58. Which of the following was not a terrorist group during WWII?
(a) The Gestapo (b) The SS (c) The NKVD (d) The KGB
59. The most famous attack of the Palestinian Liberation Organization was?
(a) The bombing of 10 Downing St (b) Hijacking of a airplane
(c) Hostages at the Munich Olympic Games (d) Assassination
60. When one state exercises most of the cultural, economic, and military influence the system is known as _____.
(a) Uni polarity (b) bipolarity (c) Multi polarity (d) All of these

CHAPTER 4

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

"NAFTA recognizes the reality of today's economy - globalization and technology. Our future is not in competing at the low-level wage job; it is in creating high-wage, new technology jobs based on our skills and our productivity." John F. Kerry

"The WTO has one of the most impressive records in global economic governance, by promoting trade liberalisation and economic development." Anna Lindh

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. The European Union is a unique economic and political union between 28 European countries that together cover much of the continent _____.
(a) Australia (b) Africa (c) Asia (d) **Europe**
2. The 12 stars in a circle symbolise the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe. This is _____.
(a) **The European Union's flag** (b) The United Nations' Flag
(c) The Amnesty International's flag (d) None of these
3. The ideas behind the European Union were first put forward on May 9, 1950 by _____ foreign minister Robert Schuman.
(a) German (b) Italian (c) **French** (d) Dutch
4. The EU motto is _____.
(a) United we stand divided we fall (b) Where there is unity, there is always victory
(c) **United in diversity** (d) None of these
5. Founding members of EU are France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and _____.
(a) Denmark (b) Finland (c) **Luxembourg** (d) Poland
6. Which treaty eventually led to the establishment of the European Union?
(a) The United Union of Europe - UUE (b) The First European Community - FEC
(c) **The European Coal and Steel Community - ECSC**
(d) The Joint Electricity Production Treaty - IPT

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7. When Mr. A crossed the border from Germany to the Netherlands without showing his passport, he did this due to _____.
- (a) The Maastricht Treaty (b) The Schengen Agreement
(c) The Brussels Agreement (d) The Geneva Treaty
8. Where is the European Parliament's main building located?
- (a) Paris, France (b) Bonn, Germany
(c) The Hague, Netherlands (d) Strasbourg, France
9. Which is the EU's largest city?
- (a) Berlin, Germany (b) Madrid, Spain (c) London, UK (d) Paris, France
10. In which year was the Eurovision Song Contest first broadcast?
- (a) 1961 (b) 1949 (c) 1956 (d) 1932
11. Which of the following countries is the oldest member of the EU?
- (a) UK (b) France (c) Spain (d) Denmark
12. How many of the EU members are currently monarchies?
- (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 10
13. Which is the southernmost point in the EU?
- (a) Island of Gavdos, Greece (b) Punta de Tarifa, Spain
(c) Birzebbuga, Malta (d) Royal Air Force Station Akrotiri, Cyprus
14. Which is the EU's highest mountain?
- (a) Zugspitze, Germany (b) Mont Blanc, border of Italy and France
(c) Vesuvius, Italy (d) Mt. Etna, Italy
15. Which is the most populated country in the EU?
- (a) Germany (b) Poland (c) Romania (d) Spain
16. Which EU member is the smallest, in area?
- (a) Vatican City (b) Malta (c) Liechtenstein (d) Andorra
17. The European Union originated through European Coal Steel Community which became operational in 1953. The idea was put forward in 1950 by _____.
- (a) D.W. Eisenhower (b) Henry Kissinger
(c) Charles de Gaulle (d) Robert Schumann
18. Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and West Germany signed treaties on March 25, 1957 to form European Common Market (ECM). This Treaty was signed in:
- (a) Rome (b) Paris (c) Brussels (d) Bonn
19. Which treaty (signed in 1991) transformed ECM into European Union?
- (a) Warsaw Treaty (b) Berlin Treaty
(c) Maastricht Treaty (d) Paris Treaty
20. The European Union launched its currency "euro" as public currency on:
- (a) January 1, 1999 (b) January 1, 2002 (d) January 1, 1997
21. In which year the membership of European Union increased to (25) nations?
- (a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2005 (d) 2004

22. The Headquarter of European Union is located in the city:
(a) Paris (b) Brussels (c) London (d) Rome
23. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded in 1967 by Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration in _____.
(a) Dhaka (b) Islamabad (c) Bangkok (d) None of these
24. ASEAN was established on _____.
(a) August 8, 1967 (b) August 9, 1968 (c) August 10, 1969 (d) August 11, 1967
25. The Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in Southeast Asia (TAC) was signed by the member states of ASEAN in _____.
(a) February 1976 (b) March 1976 (c) April 1976 (d) May 1976
26. In 2004, four more countries acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, namely Japan, _____, Republic of Korea and Russia.
(a) China (b) Denmark (c) Pakistan (d) Poland
27. The ASEAN Social and Cultural Community (ASCC) was formed to achieve a/an _____ cohesive and caring ASEAN.
(a) Economically (b) Politically (c) Socially (d) All of these
28. The Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) declaration was signed in 1971 by the _____ of the ASEAN member states.
(a) Prime Ministers (b) Interior Ministers
(c) Foreign Ministers (d) Presidents
29. The ASEAN Regional Forum was formed in _____ with the objective of promoting peace and security through dialogue and cooperation in the Asia Pacific.
(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994
30. The Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ) of 1995, also named as Bangkok Treaty, is a nuclear weapons moratorium treaty between _____ Asian member-states under the auspices of the ASEAN.
(a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 8 (d) 7
31. Vietnam has joined ASEAN in _____, and the relations between the US and Vietnam have normalized, under the influence of ASEAN.
(a) 1995 (b) 1996 (c) 1997 (d) 1998
32. The ASEAN nations Thailand and Myanmar have a history of wars between their two nations. One of the most famous conflicts ended with the death of Queen Suriyothai. She was riding on _____ in this battle.
(a) A camel (b) A horse (c) An elephant (d) A water buffalo
33. In 1963, the nation of Malaysia was formed when the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak was created. This action was actively opposed with the use of military might by which of the following ASEAN nations.
(a) Brunei (b) Singapore (c) Indonesia (d) Thailand
34. Singapore became independent from the Federation of Malaysia in 1965. One of the factors that led to this separation was the issue of bumiputra. What is this?
(a) Religious practices of the ethnic Chinese citizens

- (b) Polygamy
(c) Forced military service (d) Positive racial discrimination
35. The disputed island group named as _____ is a bone of contention among four ASEAN nations (Vietnam, Brunei, Malaysia, and the Philippines) as well as China and Taiwan.
(a) Prates Islands (b) Falkland Islands (c) Parcel Islands (d) Spratly Islands
36. Phu Quoc, the largest island in Vietnam, was the site of an attack by a neighbouring Southeast Asian nation in May of 1975. This attack began a war between Vietnam and which other ASEAN nation?
(a) Cambodia (b) The Philippines (c) Laos (d) Malaysia
37. Which two nations are involved in the dispute over the area surrounding an ancient Hindu temple named Preah Vihear temple?
(a) Thailand and Cambodia (b) India and Nepal
(c) Malaysia and Indonesia (d) Thailand and Laos
38. Disputes over maritime boundaries have been part of the history of ASEAN and some continue to this day. Which of the following has NOT been involved in a dispute of this type?
(a) Laos (b) Singapore (c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia
39. ASEAN was formed to create a peaceful and stable environment for nation building and growth among the Southeast Asian states.
(a) True (b) False
40. ASEAN was formed under the principle of _____ in each others' domestic affairs.
(a) Non-interference (b) Interference
41. What does NAFTA stand for?
(a) North African Free Trade Act (b) North American Free Trade Agreement
(c) New Arkansas Free Transom Act (d) North American Transportation Association
42. When did United States, Mexico, and Canada sign the NAFTA?
(a) November 25, 1992 (b) January 20, 1993
(c) December 17, 1992 (d) July, 30 1992
43. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an agreement signed by Canada, Mexico, and the United States of America that came into effect on _____.
(a) January 1, 1997 (b) January 1, 1996 (c) January 1, 1995 (d) January 1, 1994
44. "Free Trade" means that countries may freely trade goods with each other without having to pay a tariff (tax) on those goods.
(a) True (b) False
45. This is the flag of _____.
(a) EU (b) ASEAN (c) NAFTA (d) SAARC
46. "Mexico is the most important country to the United States in the 21st century." These are the words of _____. [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)
(a) George W. Bush (b) Bill Clinton (c) Barack Obama (d) All of these
47. English, Spanish and _____ are the languages of NAFTA.
(a) French (b) Arabic (c) Hindi (d) Pashto

48. Who signed NAFTA when it was first implemented (subject to approval by the legislatures of the countries concerned)?
(a) Brian Mulroney, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, George H. W. Bush
(b) Mulroney, Kennedy, Gortari
(c) Brian Mulroney, Gortari, Nixon
(d) Carter, Gortari, Mulroney
49. Which American president actually signed the NAFTA following approval by Congress?
(a) Jimmy Carter
(b) George W. Bush
(c) Bill Clinton
(d) George H. Bush
50. Reagan first called NAFTA a _____ American Accord because it was between the United States, Mexico and Canada.
(a) North
(b) South
(c) East
(d) West
51. Which presidential candidate opposed NAFTA?
(a) Bill Clinton
(b) Al Gore
(c) Ross Perot
(d) Richard Nixon
52. NAFTA was welcomed without opposition.
(a) True
(b) False
53. Which transportation carries two-thirds of the trade with NAFTA?
(a) Trucks
(b) Jets
(c) Boats
(d) Airplanes
54. Since 1993, America's economy has boomed because of NAFTA.
(a) True
(b) False
55. SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
(a) True
(b) False
56. The date of establishment of SAARC is _____.
(a) December 8, 1985
(b) November 8, 1985
(c) October 8, 1985
(d) December 9, 1985
57. SAARC was founded in _____ in 1985.
(a) Dhaka
(b) Kathmandu
(c) Karachi
(d) None of the above
58. Ziaur Rahman, president of _____ presented the concept of a SAARC at first.
(a) Pakistan
(b) Bangladesh
(c) India
(d) Bhutan
59. Headquarters of SAARC is in _____, the capital of Nepal.
(a) Kathmandu
(b) Pokhara
(c) Lalitpur
(d) Birganj
60. There are _____ member states in SAARC.
(a) 8
(b) 9
(c) 10
(d) 11
61. Name of observers countries of the SAARC are Australia, China, European Union, Iran, Japan, Mauritius, Burma, South Korea and _____.
(a) United Kingdom
(b) United States
(c) Germany
(d) Poland
62. These are the aims of _____.
 - To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia.
 - To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region.
 - To cooperate with international and regional organizations.
 - To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries.
(a) NAFTA
(b) SAARC
(c) SCO
(d) OIC

63. The SAARC Secretariat was established in Kathmandu on _____ and was inaugurated by late King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah of Nepal.
(a) January 16, 1987 (b) January 17, 1987 (c) January 18, 1987 (d) February 16, 1987
64. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, _____, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are the members states of SAARC.
(a) North America (b) Nepal (c) Somalia (d) Sudan
65. The motto of the SAARC organization is 'Deeper Integration for Peace and War.'
(a) True (b) False
66. The official language of SAARC organization is _____.
(a) Bengali (b) Hindi (c) English (d) Urdu
67. The idea to develop SAARC was first initiated in the year _____ but it took five years to get it contemplated.
(a) 1980 (b) 1981 (c) 1982 (d) 1983
68. Initially the SAARC organisation comprised of only seven countries. At the Association's _____ summit, held in New Delhi, India on 3rd-4 April 2007, Afghanistan became its eighth member.
(a) 15th (b) 14th (c) 13th (d) 12th
69. The 19th SAARC summit is an upcoming meeting of the heads of states. Summit will take place in Islamabad and Murree, Pakistan in the year _____.
(a) 2018 (b) 2017 (c) 2016 (d) None of these
70. The 18th SAARC Summit was held at the Nepalese capital Kathmandu from November 26 to November 27, _____.
(a) 2012 (b) 2013 (c) 2014 (d) 2015
71. Ambassador Abul Ahsan of Bangladesh was appointed as the first secretary-general of SAARC.
(a) True (b) False
72. The Shanghai Five grouping was created on _____ by signing a treaty.
(a) April 28, 1997 (b) April 27, 1996 (c) April 26, 1996 (d) April 26, 1997
73. The Declaration of Shanghai Cooperation Organization was signed by the six heads of state after admitting Uzbekistan in the Shanghai Five mechanism on June 15 _____.
(a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2003 (d) 2004
74. The Shanghai Convention against Terrorism, Separatism and _____ was signed, on 15 June 15, 2001 clearly defining terrorism, separatism and extremism for the first time on the international arena.
(a) Fanaticism (b) Extremism (c) Fundamentalism (d) All of these
75. This is the logo of _____.
(a) OIC (b) SCO (c) ECO (d) WTO
76. Headquarters of SCO is in _____
(a) Beijing (b) Bangkok (c) Islamabad (d) Thimphu
77. The official languages of SCO are _____.
(a) Chinese, Arabic (b) Arabic, Russian (c) Chinese, Russian (d) English, Russian

78. Which Pakistani president argued in favour of Pakistan's qualification to join the SCO as a full member during a joint summit with China in 2006?
(a) Pervez Musharraf (b) Asif Ali Zardari
(c) Mohammad Rafiq Tarar (d) Farooq Leghari
79. Which country was granted dialogue partner status in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) at the group's 2009 summit in Yekaterinburg?
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Spain (c) Sri Lanka (d) Somalia
80. Pakistan applied for membership of SCO in 2006, and was approved in _____.
(a) July 2015 (b) July 2014 (c) June 2014 (d) August 2015
81. This is the flag of _____.
(a) OIC (b) SCO (c) Saudi Arabia (d) Syria
82. OIC is Second largest inter-governmental organization after _____.
(a) European Union (b) United Nations (c) SCO (d) NAFTA
83. Leaders of Muslim nations met in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco to establish the OIC on 12th Rajab 1389 Hijra on _____.
(a) 25 September 1969 (b) 26 September 1969
(c) 25 September 1970 (d) 24 September 1971
84. OIC leadership successfully solved the issue of oil restriction against the supporters of Israel in _____.
(a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1974 (d) 1975
85. On June 28, _____ during the 38th Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Astana, the organization changed its name from Organisation of the Islamic Conference to its current name.
(a) 2011 (b) 2012 (c) 2013 (d) 2014
86. Having three elements the Ka'aba, the Globe, and the Crescent. This is the emblem of _____.
(a) European Union (b) Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
(c) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (d) None of these
87. The Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUOICM) was established in Iran in 1999, and its head office is situated in _____.
(a) Islamabad (b) Jeddah (c) Tehran (d) None of these
88. The official languages of the OIC are Arabic, English, and _____.
(a) Urdu (b) French (c) Russian (d) Bengali
89. In June 2008, the OIC conducted a formal revision of its charter. Within the revised charter, the OIC has chosen to support the _____ and international law.
(a) Geneva Convention (b) Treaty of The Hague (1949)
(c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (d) Montreal Protocol
90. "Sustainable socio-economic development for people of the region." This is the motto of _____.
(a) European Union (b) Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
(c) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (d) Economic Cooperation Organization

91. ECO is an ad hoc organization under the United Nations Charter.
(a) True (b) False
92. The ECO was established in 1985 as a trilateral organization of Iran, Pakistan and _____.
(a) Bangladesh (b) India (c) Afghanistan (d) Turkey
93. ECO's secretariat and cultural department are located in _____.
(a) Tehran (b) Islamabad (c) Jeddah (d) None of these
94. The economic bureau of ECO is in _____.
(a) Italy (b) Moscow (c) Turkey (d) Switzerland
95. The scientific bureau of Economic Cooperation Organization is situated in _____.
(a) Pakistan (b) Tajikistan (c) Turkey (d) Iran
96. When did Pakistan become a member of world bank?
(a) Jul 11, 1953 (b) Jul 11, 1952 (c) Jul 11, 1951 (d) Jul 11, 1950
97. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an inter-governmental organization, which regulates international trade. The WTO officially commenced on January 1, 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, signed by 123 nations on April 15, _____.
(a) 1993 (b) 1994 (c) 1995 (d) 1996
98. What is the head of World Trade Organization called?
(a) Governor General (b) President of Geneva
(c) Director-General (d) None of these
99. Does the WTO come with its own institutional framework?
(a) No, the WTO depends on the relevant frameworks of national governments.
(b) No, the WTO provides certain institutional arrangements but only on an ad hoc basis.
(c) Yes, the WTO provides a certain institutional framework which changes depending on the nature of free trade agreements.
(d) Yes, the WTO provides a common institutional framework for the implementation of free trade agreements.
100. What are the three key 'components' of the WTO?
(a) A Senate, a Judiciary and a Directorate.
(b) A Trade Commission, a Dispute Settlement Body and a Council of Ministers.
(c) An Executive apparatus, a Legislative apparatus and an Enforcement apparatus.
(d) A Board of Governors, the Assembly of Member States and a Steering Committee.
101. What are the two main functions of the WTO?
(a) The promotion of free trade and economic liberalism.
(b) The administration of the WTO agreements and the resolution of international trade disputes.
(c) The promotion of world peace, economic stability and financial cooperation.
(d) The administration of the WTO's institutional framework and the promotion of economic cooperation amongst its members.
102. World Trade Organization replaced which agreement in 1995?
(a) Agreement on Customs, Excise and International Trade
(b) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
(c) Agreement on Taxation International Trade (d) None of these

103. Who is the current Director General of WTO?
(a) Pascal Lamy (b) Mike Moore (c) Peter Sutherland (d) Roberto Azevêdo
104. Where is the headquarters of World Trade Organization?
(a) Lagos State (b) Geneva (c) Nigeria (d) Adis Ababa
105. Which of the following languages is spoken in World Trade Organization?
(a) Spanish (b) Sardinian (c) Italian (d) Arabic
106. The World Bank was original the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development that was initially tasked with which of the following?
(a) Facilitating private investment and reconstruction.
(b) Aiding the third world after WWII.
(c) Assisting in the decolonization process. (d) Encourage consumer spending after WWII.
107. The WTO was replaced by which organization?
(a) IMF (b) IBRD
(c) GATT (d) Brettons Woods system
108. The WTO covers services, intellectual property, and investment issues as well as _____.
(a) Shipping Lanes (b) Trade in Endangered Species
(c) Trade of Illegal Substances (d) Merchandise Trade
109. In 1947 which organizations became the forum for negotiations on trade liberalization?
(a) World Bank (b) GATT (c) WTO (d) IBRD
110. The global economic collapse that ensued following the US Wall Street stock market crash in October 1929 was:
(a) The Great Depression (b) The World Economic Decline
(c) The Financial Meltdown of 1929 (d) The Great Recession
111. Which organization brought major reductions in customs duties, quotas, and other measures that previously inhibited cross-border movement of merchandise?
(a) WTO (b) GATT (c) IMF (d) UNCTAD
112. Which era saw a '40-year wave of protectionism'?
(a) 1870-1913 (b) 1950-89 (c) 1914-50 (d) 1929-73
113. Which word refers to a contractual obligation to make payments of interest and repayments of principal on borrowed funds at certain fixed times?
(a) Equity (b) Derivative (c) Bond (d) Security
114. The _____ replaced the _____ as the primary global forum for trade matters.
(a) World Trade Organization -----Global Association of Trade Talks
(b) World Trade Organization -----General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
(c) Global Trade Organization ----- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
(d) Global Association of Trade Talks ----- World Trade Organization
115. The United States maintained a fixed exchange rate.
(a) Until 1933 (b) Until 1973 (c) Until 1980 (d) Until 1989
116. Which organization [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/) aims to promote high standards of regulation in stock and bond markets?
(a) BIS (b) IOSCO (c) IMF (d) WTO

117. Which historical period was considered the heyday of the gold-sterling standard?
(a) 1945-71 (b) 1897-1929 (c) 1910-50 (d) 1870-1914
118. Which of the following is not a member of the WTO?
(a) United States (b) China (c) Russia (d) Iran
119. In 1972, US president Richard Nixon paid a historic visit to which communist nation?
(a) Hungary (b) Cuba (c) Soviet Union (d) China
120. GATT, IBRD, and the IMF were the three institutions of which post-WW-II system?
(a) WTO (b) Global Bank system
(c) Brettons Woods (d) Basel Convention on Banking

FAST FACTS ABOUT IMF

- **Membership:** 189 countries
- **Headquarters:** Washington, D.C.
- **Executive Board:** 24 Directors, each representing a single country or groups of countries
- **Staff:** Approximately 2,700 from 148 countries
- **Total quotas:** US\$668 billion (as of 13 September, 2016)
- **Additional pledged or committed resources:** US \$668 billion
- **Committed amounts under current lending arrangements (as of 9 August, 2016):** US\$159 billion, of which US\$144 billion have not been drawn
- **Biggest borrowers (amount outstanding as of 31 August, 2016):** Portugal, Greece, Ukraine, Pakistan
- **Biggest precautionary loans (amount agreed as of 9 August, 2016):** Mexico, Poland, Colombia, Morocco
- **Surveillance consultations:** 130 consultations in 2013, 132 in 2014 and 124 in 2015
- **Capacity development:** 274 person years in FY2013, 285 in FY2014 and 288 in FY2015
- **Original aims:**
 - promote international monetary cooperation;
 - facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade;
 - promote exchange stability;
 - assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments; and
 - make resources available (with adequate safeguards) to members experiencing balance of payments difficulties

CHAPTER 5

FOREIGN POLICY OF SELECTED COUNTRIES

"A country that demands moral perfection in its foreign policy will achieve neither perfection nor security."
— Henry Kissinger

"No foreign policy - no matter how ingenious - has any chance of success if it is born in the minds of a few and carried in the hearts of none."
Henry A. Kissinger

"Foreign policy deals across time as well as space."
William Pfaff

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- The US Department of State, concerned with foreign policy is headed by _____ who is a senior official of the federal government of the United States of America.
(a) The Secretary of State (b) The President
(c) The Minister for Foreign Affairs (d) None of these
- The United States Department of State (DOS) was created in _____.
(a) 1788 (b) 1789 (c) 1790 (d) 1792
- The Harry S. Truman Building is the headquarters of the United States Department of State. It is located in _____.
(a) Florida (b) Hawaii (c) Kentucky (d) Washington, D.C.
- The Secretary of State in USA is nominated by the president, confirmed by the Senate and is a member of the Cabinet. He is also the head of the _____.
(a) Cabinet (b) United States' Department of the State
(c) Senate (d) Congress
- The Secretary of State in USA carries out the president's foreign policies through the State Department, which includes the Foreign Service, _____, and US Agency for International Development.
(a) State service (b) Civil Service (c) Both (d) None of these
- The current US secretary of state is John Kerry sworn in as the 68th Secretary of State of the United States on _____.
(a) February 1, 2013 (b) February 1, 2014 (c) February 1, 2015 (d) February 1, 2016

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)
+92 336 7801123

7. "Free trade is terrible." These are the words of _____.
- (a) Donald Trump (b) Mao Zedong (c) Deng Xiaoping (d) Jiang Zemin
8. The purpose of the United States' foreign policy has been to defend the American constitutional system and the common interests of the _____.
- (a) European people (b) African people
(c) People of the whole world (d) American people
9. "If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off—when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice." These are the words of _____.
- (a) Bill Clinton (b) Henry Kissinger
(c) George Washington (d) Woodrow Wilson
10. The first imperative of Russia's foreign policy consensus is maintaining the country's position as a _____.
- (a) Socialist republic (b) Military superpower
(c) Nuclear superpower (d) None of these

INTERESTING INFORMATION

What Is the Soyuz?

The Soyuz (saw-yooz) is a Russian spacecraft. The Soyuz carries people and supplies to and from the space station. It can also bring people back to Earth.

What can the Soyuz Do?

Russian crew members are called **cosmonauts**. NASA crew members from the United States are called **astronauts**. Crew members from Europe, Canada and Japan are also called astronauts.

The Soyuz takes cosmonauts and astronauts to and from the space station. A Soyuz has room for three people to ride in it. The spacecraft also brings food and water to the space station.

The Soyuz is like a lifeboat. At least one Soyuz is always attached to the space station. If there were an emergency on the space station, the crew could use the Soyuz to leave the space station and return to Earth.

What are the Parts of the Soyuz?

The Soyuz has two parts. One part is the **Soyuz capsule**. The second part is the Soyuz rocket.

1. Soyuz Capsule

- The Soyuz capsule sits on top of the Soyuz rocket. The capsule has three parts. The parts are also called modules.
- The first part of the capsule is the Orbital Module. The crew members live in the Orbital Module while they are in **orbit**. This module is about the size of a large van. The Orbital Module carries the crew to the station.

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

+92 336 7801123

- The second part of the capsule is the Descent Module. "To descend" means to go down. The crew sits in this part when the Soyuz is launching to the space station. They also use the Descent Module for landing on Earth.
- The third module is home to the **life support systems**. It holds things like batteries, solar panels and steering engines.

2. Soyuz Rocket

- The Soyuz capsule launches on top of a Soyuz **rocket**.
- A rocket is what launches people and objects into space.
- After the launch, the capsule and the rocket separate.
- The rocket part of the Soyuz returns to Earth.
- The Soyuz capsule keeps going, and takes only nine minutes to reach space.

How Does the Soyuz Launch and Land?

- The Soyuz launches from **Kazakhstan**. It is Russia's neighbour to the south. The Soyuz takes just six hours to get to the space station.
- The Soyuz lands in the grassy **plains** of Kazakhstan. After leaving the space station, the Soyuz takes only 3.5 hours to land. The crew uses the **hatch** on the Soyuz to enter and leave the station.
- When the crew is ready to come home, they ride in the Soyuz capsule back to the Earth. The Soyuz does not land like an airplane because the Soyuz does not have wheels or wings.
- To land, the Soyuz drops through Earth's atmosphere. The **atmosphere** (the layer of gases surrounding a planet) slows the Soyuz. The Soyuz uses parachutes to slow down even more. When the Soyuz gets close to the ground, it fires small rocket engines to slow down more. Even then, the landing is bumpy.

11. Why were the rights of individual states potentially problematic for the foreign policy-making of the early United States?
- (a) Each state had its own president, potentially leading to friction.
(b) Each state had its own political culture, potentially leading to friction.
(c) Each state determined its own external relations, potentially leading to friction.
(d) There was no problem.
12. Why does the Presidency hold primacy in the realm of foreign policy in USA?
- (a) As a result of its constitutional mandate.
(b) As a result of the historical evolution of US government.
(c) As a result of the legacy of British rule.
(d) Both (a) and (b)
13. What is meant by 'executive prerogative'?
- (a) A set of extra-constitutional powers claimed by the Presidency in times of emergency.
(b) A set of extra-constitutional powers claimed by the Congress in times of emergency.

- (c) The normal powers assigned to the Presidency by the US constitution.
(d) The popular authority invested in the President by virtue of being elected to office.
14. What is an 'executive agreement'?
- (a) An agreement between the President and another head of state outside of the formal treaty process.
(b) An agreement between the President and Congress in the area of foreign policy.
(c) An agreement reached by the National Security Council.
(d) An agreement to hold a new presidential election.
15. How did Congress seek to assert its role in the foreign policy process in the wake of the Vietnam War?
- (a) By impeaching the President over the conduct of the war.
(b) By setting a fixed ceiling on military spending and removing the President's title of Commander-in-Chief.
(c) Through increased oversight, budget cuts and the assertion of new war powers.
(d) It implemented a strategy for an 'imperial Congress'.
16. Why do interest groups focus their attention on Congress' role in the foreign policy process in USA?
- (a) Congress has the power to declare war.
(b) Congress controls the purse-strings.
(c) Congress now dictates US foreign policy.
(d) Congress is itself a sort of interest group
17. Why is the role of the intelligence community in the policy process potentially problematic in terms of open democracy?
- (a) Intelligence agencies are apolitical. (b) Not all intelligence agents are elected.
(c) Intelligence is by its very nature secretive and confidential.
(d) Former intelligence officials may run for office.
18. In what sense is the US foreign policy process based upon a pluralist ideal?
- (a) Presidents may only serve two terms in office.
(b) More than one political party gets to have its say.
(c) The President is popularly elected.
(d) Struggle between multiple groups and institutions is supposed to regulate the conduct of foreign policy.
19. How have the 'War on Terror' and the Iraq War of 2003 affected perceptions of the US foreign policy process?
- (a) It has raised questions over the use of intelligence.
(b) It has raised questions over the application of emergency powers.
(c) It has raised questions over congressional oversight.
(d) All of these
20. Which of the following has proved to be a major challenge to Obama administration?
- (a) International popularity of Obama's election.
(b) America's role as a world model.
(c) Global environmental regime.
(d) Critical narratives in social media.

21. Since World War I, the principle that has most often guided American foreign policy is that the spread of _____ would make the world a better and safer place.
- (a) Nuclear weapon (b) Democracy
(c) Chemical weapon (d) Conventional weapon
22. America intervened in World War I, fought in Europe in order to secure _____.
- (a) The rights and liberties of small nations (b) For occupying Europe
(c) For getting freedom for him (d) None of these
23. When George W. Bush assumed the presidency in January 2001, his major foreign policy initiative was the creation of a _____ over parts of Europe.
- (a) Missile shield (b) A huge army
(c) Aircraft weapons (d) Hand combat weapons
24. All of these are the current issues of which country's foreign policy?
- I. Should the ground troops be sent into Syria to fight ISIS?
II. Should the government decrease military spending?
III. Should the country accept refugees from Syria?
IV. Should the military fly drones over foreign countries to gain intelligence and kill suspected terrorists?
- (a) Pakistan (b) Great Britain
(c) Iran (d) United States of America
25. Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump outlined his stance on foreign policy on April 27, 2016. He said his strategy involves the use of diplomacy and "new people" outside the foreign policy establishment.
- (a) True (b) False
26. Of all the country's policy arenas, foreign policy is the most.
- (a) Stable (b) Volatile (c) Elitist (d) Confusing
27. Tools available to shape and implement foreign policy include.
- (a) Military options (b) Diplomacy (c) Trade policies (d) All of these
28. In 2010, the United States has imposed economic sanctions on which of the following countries?
- (a) Iran (b) Pakistan (c) Afghanistan (d) India
29. As part of the war on terror, the US secretary of state made a case at the United Nations that.
- (a) Iran had directly supported the 9/11 attack
(b) The US had concrete intelligence that Saddam Hussein was behind the 9/11 attack
(c) Iraq was harbouring weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)
(d) The governments of Afghanistan and Iraq had together carried out the 9/11 attack
30. What is the meaning of the term regime change in foreign policy circles?
- (a) Using diplomacy to convince foreign leaders to change their policies.
(b) Using sanctions and trade to force a foreign leader to step down.
(c) Forcing a foreign government to hold new elections.
(d) Ending the reign of an enemy nation's leaders through military action.

31. Which of the following is true about American foreign policy in the 21st century?
- (a) Congress and the president play equally important roles in shaping foreign policy.
 - (b) Congress plays the dominant role in shaping foreign policy.
 - (c) The president plays the dominant role in shaping foreign policy.
 - (d) The president's role is slightly more influential than Congress's in shaping foreign policy.
32. Which of the following departments or agencies does NOT play a major role in advising the president on foreign policy?
- (a) The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
 - (b) The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
 - (c) The Department of State
 - (d) The Department of Defence
33. The independent agency of the federal government responsible for collecting, analyzing, evaluating, and disseminating foreign intelligence is the _____.
- (a) National Security Agency (NSA)
 - (b) Department of Homeland Security
 - (c) Securities and Exchange Commission
 - (d) Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
34. Which of the following statements about the CIA is true?
- (a) It is an independent agency of the federal government.
 - (b) Concerns about the clandestine nature of the agency's activities abroad led to increased congressional oversight during the 1970s.
 - (c) After the 9/11 attacks, critics of the CIA faulted its inability to anticipate and avert the attacks.
 - (d) All of these
35. "Military-Industrial Complex, in America means _____.
- (a) The Congress and the president.
 - (b) The stockholders of defence corporations and the media industry.
 - (c) The arms industry and the military rank and file members.
 - (d) Collusion among the US armed forces, the defence industry, and Congress.
36. Which of the following is NOT an example of the way the media can shape foreign policy?
- (a) Focusing public attention on events in certain parts of the world.
 - (b) Investigating the implementation of U.S. foreign policy.
 - (c) Forcing a congressional vote on a particular policy agenda.
 - (d) Shaping public opinion through films, television programs, and other entertainment vehicles.
37. In drafting the Constitution of USA, the founders _____.
- (a) Sought to guarantee that the US would be intimately involved in foreign affairs
 - (b) Sought largely to remove the US from international affairs
 - (c) Did not express an opinion about U.S. involvement in foreign affairs
 - (d) Did not address the issue of U.S. involvement in foreign affairs
38. Early American efforts at international trade were complicated by _____.
- (a) Impressments
 - (b) Piracy
 - (c) Naval inferiority
 - (d) All of these
39. The declaration that European powers were no longer welcome to colonize the America is known as _____.
- (a) The Monroe Doctrine
 - (b) Manifest destiny
 - (c) The Roosevelt Corollary
 - (d) Isolationism

40. The completion of the Panama Canal did all of the following EXCEPT.
(a) Allow the US to show off its naval power (b) Improve trade flows
(c) Shorten the time necessary for boats to travel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans
(d) Make the United States a dominant world power
41. The United States did not join World War II until two years after it began because of _____.
(a) Its lack of knowledge about the Holocaust (b) The legacy of its failures in World War I
(c) A powerful isolationist movement that opposed intervention in a European war
(d) Its economic weakness at the end of the Depression
42. One of the significant shifts in the international community after World War II was the rise of.
(a) Multilateral organizations (b) Superpowers
(c) Colonization (d) Genocide
43. Which of the following was NOT a significant factor in shaping the post-World War II?
(a) The Marshall Plan (b) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
(c) The North American Free Trade Agreement
(d) The United Nations
44. The Bretton Woods Agreement established two organizations to promote economic stability, i.e. _____.
(a) The Federal Reserve System and the World Bank
(b) The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund
(c) The World Trade Organization and the International Bank of Commerce
(d) None of these
45. The principle that if one nation fell to communism, other nations would also succumb is part of which theory?
(a) The balance of power theory (b) Containment
(c) Brinkmanship (d) The domino theory
46. The easing of tension between the United States and its communist rivals was called _____.
(a) Détente (b) Containment (c) Brinkmanship (d) Bilateralism
47. Which of the following is true about the Obama Doctrine?
(a) Its rhetoric is markedly different from the policies of the Bush administration.
(b) Its actions are markedly different from the policies of the Bush administration.
(c) It has largely carried on the Bush administration's belief in the clash of civilizations thesis.
(d) It has maintained the Bush administration's strong rhetoric but toned down its militarist policies.
48. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation is the central government institution which leads the foreign policy and foreign relations of Russia. Who is the current foreign minister?
(a) Yevgeny Primakov (b) Sergey Lavrov
(c) Mikhail Menshikov (d) Igor Ivanov
49. During which international revolution take place?
(a) World War II (b) Russo-Japanese War
(c) Napoleonic War (d) World War I

40. Which calendar did Russia use until February 1918?
(a) Julian (b) Gregorian (c) Old Slavonic (d) Hebrew
41. Which Czar did terrorists assassinate in 1881?
(a) Nicholas I (b) Alexander I (c) Alexander II (d) Alexander III
42. What slogan was shouted during the February Revolution?
(a) "Let them eat cake!" (b) "Freedom and justice!"
(c) "No more war!" (d) "Bread and peace!"
43. The February Revolution began as a (n) _____.
(a) International Women's Day march (b) Railroad strike
(c) Food drive for soldiers on the front (d) Bolshevik rally
44. Where was the Tsar during the February Revolution?
(a) Visiting soldiers on the front (b) In the Winter Palace
(c) At a peace conference in Europe (d) In the Kremlin
45. As a result of the February Revolution, the Tsar _____.
(a) Was thrown out of office (b) Exiled
(c) Voluntarily abdicated (d) Was immediately executed
46. After the February Revolution, how many organizations claimed to be the new Russian government?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
47. The provisional government was made up of _____.
(a) Former members of the Synod (b) Former ministers under the tsar
(c) Revolutionaries (d) Former members of the Duma
48. Which country's government aided Lenin in returning to Russia?
(a) France (b) Germany (c) Turkey (d) Britain
49. Upon his return to Russia, how did Lenin view revolutionaries outside his own party?
(a) As friends and allies.
(b) As potential Bolsheviks whom he needed to convert.
(c) He ignored them.
(d) As enemies who might be used temporarily but had to be eliminated in the end.
50. What slogan did Lenin use following his arrival in Russia in April 1917?
(a) "There is such a party!" (b) "All power to the Soviets!"
(c) "Proletarians of the world unite!" (d) "Onward to the shining future!"
51. What was the set of ideas that Lenin expressed in the newspaper Pravda following his return to Russia?
(a) The April Theses (b) The Communist Manifesto
(c) The Federalist Papers (d) Das Kapital
52. During the summer following the February Revolution, what did Lenin initially believe was the best strategy for starting a second revolution?
(a) Use loyal troops to attack government buildings
(b) Take control of the press
(c) Encourage mass street riots (d) Execute the tsar in public

63. The Bolshevik Party drew its support primarily from whom?
(a) Peasants (b) Aristocrats (c) The intelligentsia (d) The working class
64. The Petrograd Soviet was a (an).
(a) Union of workers and soldiers (b) Organization of ex-monarchists
(c) Society of farmers (d) Group consisting primarily of lawyers
65. Which of the following events seriously weakened the Bolsheviks?
(a) The First Congress of Soviets (b) Kerensky's June offensive
(c) The July Putsch (d) Rasputin's murder
66. Which of the following seriously weakened the provisional government in Russia?
(a) The July Putsch (b) The Kornilov Affair
(c) Elections for the Constituent Assembly (d) The First Congress of Soviets
67. Who was Lavr Kornilov?
(a) A Bolshevik (b) A rebellious Cossack
(c) A monarchist army general (d) Leader of the Petrograd Soviet
68. What happened as a result of the July Putsch?
(a) The provisional government was unseated. (b) The Petrograd Soviet split apart.
(c) The army mutinied.
(d) Several prominent Bolsheviks were arrested.
69. Which is true of the Bolsheviks during August and September 1917?
(a) They split into two factions.
(b) They had a strong boost in popular support.
(c) They sought monetary assistance from Britain.
(d) Lenin was betrayed by Trotsky.
70. In early October 1917 all of the following were true of the Bolsheviks except.
(a) Many were still uneasy about going ahead with a coup
(b) They held public debates together with members of the provisional government
(c) The Bolsheviks' Central Committee met and decided to overthrow the provisional government
(d) They used the Smolny Institute as a headquarters
71. Which two Bolsheviks were most strongly against starting the revolution sooner rather than later?
(a) Kamenev and Zinoviev (b) Trotsky and Dzerzhinsky
(c) Stalin and Lunacharsky (d) Kerensky and Kornilov
72. Which action did the provisional government take against the Bolsheviks just prior to the October Revolution?
(a) Brought in loyal troops from the front. (b) Closed down Bolshevik newspapers.
(c) Ordered police to raid the Smolny Institute. (d) Set up barricades around the Winter Palace.
73. Who were the "Junkers"?
(a) German army officers. (b) Workers in the Petrograd junkyard.
(c) Russian army cadets assigned to defend government buildings.
(d) Bolshevik military units.

74. What was the Aurora?
- (a) A Russian battleship brought into Petrograd to defend the provisional government.
 - (b) A German yacht on which the peace treaty was signed between Germany and Russia.
 - (c) The first Russian aircraft carrier brought into service at the end of World War I.
 - (d) A Russian cruiser brought into Petrograd by sailors loyal to the Bolsheviks.
75. Why did it take an entire day for the Bolsheviks to capture the Winter Palace?
- (a) The palace has hundreds of rooms, and it took the Bolsheviks a long time to find where the provisional government was hiding.
 - (b) The palace was heavily guarded, and it took a long time to overcome all resistance.
 - (c) Neither side was eager to fire on the other, so they negotiated for hours.
 - (d) Lenin hesitated to give the order for his troops to enter the building.
76. During the February Revolution, what sparked the mutiny among the soldiers?
- (a) Some of the troops were disseminating Bolshevik propaganda within the ranks.
 - (b) The soldiers did not have enough food to eat.
 - (c) The troops were revolted by the idea of firing upon fellow Russians.
 - (d) They were paid off by German spies.
77. After the October Revolution, what was Lenin's first official act?
- (a) The Decree on Land
 - (b) The Decree on Property
 - (c) The Decree on Work
 - (d) The Decree on Peace
78. Which happened to Kerensky after the revolution?
- (a) He was imprisoned.
 - (b) He was executed.
 - (c) He fled the country.
 - (d) He joined the Bolsheviks.
79. Which representative body was meeting in Petrograd on the same day as the October Revolution?
- (a) The Constituent Assembly
 - (b) The Duma
 - (c) The Central Committee
 - (d) The Congress of Soviets
80. What was the official name of Lenin's new government?
- (a) The Politburo
 - (b) The Soviet of the People's Commissars
 - (c) The Executive Committee
 - (d) The Supreme Soviet
81. Which former critic of Lenin chaired the Executive Committee?
- (a) Zinoviev
 - (b) Trotsky
 - (c) Dzerzhinsky
 - (d) Kamenev
82. What was the immediate reaction of Russian upper classes to the October Revolution?
- (a) They paid little attention to it.
 - (b) They panicked and fled the country en masse.
 - (c) They started a civil war.
 - (d) They appealed to Britain and the United States for help.
83. What was the Bolsheviks' initial policy regarding the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) They cancelled the elections.
 - (b) They let the elections take place without interference.
 - (c) They let the elections take place but attempted to manipulate the results.
 - (d) They let the elections take place but required that 90 percent of the seats go to the Bolsheviks.

84. How did the Bolsheviks fare in the elections for the Constituent Assembly?
(a) They received about one half of the votes.
(b) They received about one-quarter of the votes.
(c) They received nearly 100 percent of the votes.
(d) They received about three-fourths of the votes.
85. Which best describes the response to the October Revolution in Moscow?
(a) A group of monarchists took control of the Kremlin.
(b) There was almost no reaction in Moscow at all.
(c) Unlike in Petrograd, the fighting went on in Moscow for nearly a week.
(d) Resistance continued in Moscow for over six months.
86. Who became the Russian foreign minister under Lenin?
(a) Dzerzhinsky (b) Zinoviev (c) Trotsky (d) Stalin
87. Immediately following the October Revolution, what was the state of the Bolsheviks' plans for managing the country?
(a) They had mapped out a highly detailed government structure in advance.
(b) They improvised the government's structure as they went along.
(c) They continued to use the same structure that the provisional government had created.
(d) They invited the heads of socialist movements in Europe to help plan out Russia's future.
88. Which organization was headed by Felix Dzerzhinsky?
(a) The Foreign Ministry (b) The NKVD
(c) The Cheka (d) The GOP
89. How many times did the Constituent Assembly meet?
(a) Once (b) Twice (c) Three times (d) Four times
90. The Red Terror was a response to which event?
(a) The beginning of the Civil War. (b) A terrorist bombing in Petrograd.
(c) An assassination attempt on Lenin.
(d) The entrance of US and British troops into Russia.
91. In March 1918, the Russian capital was moved to.
(a) Petrograd (b) Moscow (c) Kiev (d) Minsk
92. In the Russian Civil War, who were the Bolsheviks' opponents?
(a) Monarchists (b) Democrats
(c) Moderate socialists (d) All of these
93. Which representative body replaced the Constituent Assembly?
(a) The First Congress of Soviets (b) The Second Congress of Soviets
(c) The Third Congress of Soviets (d) The Executive Committee
94. The Kornilov affair can best be summed up as.
(a) An attempted coup (b) The inspiration for Dr. Zhivago
(c) A misunderstanding (d) A terrorist plot
95. All of the following were groups involved in the Russian Civil War except.
(a) The Reds (b) The Whites (c) The Blues (d) The Greens

96. When did the Russian Civil War begin?
(a) Spring 1917 (b) Summer 1917 (c) Spring 1918 (d) Summer 1918
97. The Cheka was a forerunner of the _____.
(a) Duma (b) Petrograd Soviet (c) Politburo (d) KGB
98. The USSR finally collapsed in.
(a) 1981 (b) 1989 (c) 1991 (d) 1993
99. These are the words of _____. "We should support whatever our enemies oppose and oppose whatever our enemies support."
(a) Donald Trump (b) Mao Zedong (c) Deng Xiaoping (d) Jiang Zemin
100. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China is a/an _____ agency responsible for foreign relations between the People's Republic of China and other countries in the world.
(a) Secret (b) Executive (c) State (d) None of the above
101. The Executive agency of China has its headquarters in _____ District, Beijing.
(a) Dongcheng (b) Xicheng (c) Shijingshan (d) Chaoyang
102. The current foreign minister of china is _____.
(a) Yang Jiechi (b) Tang Jiaxuan (c) Wang Yi (d) Zhou Enlai
103. The Silk Road was a network of trade routes, formally established during the _____ Dynasty.
(a) Han (b) Tughlaq (c) Syed (d) None of these
104. Key to One Belt, One Road's success is the development of an unblocked road and rail network between China and _____.
(a) Asia (b) Australia (c) Europe (d) North America
105. Who created the Chinese Nationalist Party in the early 20th century?
(a) Mao Zedong (b) Chiang Kai-shek (c) Yuan Shikai (d) Sun Yat-Sen
106. To where did the Nationalists flee when they lost the Civil War?
(a) Manchuria (b) Taiwan (c) Russia (d) Japan
107. Who undertook the famed 'Long March' to escape persecution in the 1930s?
(a) The Manchurians (b) The Nationalists (c) The Communists (d) The Japanese
108. China's "Open-door policy" opened the country to foreign investment and encouraged development of a market economy and private sector during _____.
(a) 1987-90 (b) 1986-92 (c) 1986-90 (d) None of these
109. This student of Sun Yat-Sen became the head of the Nationalist Party upon Sun Yat-Sen's death. Who was he?
(a) Chiang Kai-Shek (b) Deng Xiaoping (c) Yuan Shikai (d) Mao Zedong
110. In _____ China adopted a soft foreign policy towards Russia and signed a declaration restoring friendly ties.
(a) 1993 (b) 1992 (c) 1990 (d) 1991
111. Who became the most powerful leader of the Communist Party due to his actions during the Long March of the late 1930s.
(a) Yuan Shikai (b) Mao Zedong (c) Chiang Kai-Shek (d) Lin Biao

112. During World War II, a large group of Chinese were in hiding due to persecution, but actually became experts in guerrilla warfare and were most responsible for holding back the Japanese. Who were they?
(a) The Warlords (b) The Nationalists (c) The Communists (d) The Boxers
113. Mao Zedong attempted to imitate the Soviet 'Five-Year Plan' to bring China rapidly into the industrial market. This movement failed, despite his grandiose title for it. What did Mao call this movement?
(a) The Great Leap Forward (b) The Three-Year Plan
(c) The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (d) The Revive China Movement
114. Sun Yat-Sen's basic and early underlying ideology for the Nationalist Party was based on what?
(a) 'The Hundred Flowers Campaign' (b) 'The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution'
(c) 'The Three People's Principles' (d) 'The Little Red Book'
115. "The President says one thing during the election, something else when he takes office, something else at midterm and something else when he leaves." these words belong to _____
(a) Donald Trump (b) Mao Zedong (c) Deng Xiaoping (d) Jiang Zemin
116. Foreign and Commonwealth Office is responsible for the diplomatic foreign relations of the _____. It was created in 1968 by merging the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Office.
(a) United Kingdom (b) United States of America
(c) European Union (d) Germany
117. Great Britain reduced its overseas commitments after _____.
(a) 1999 (b) 1991 (c) 1945 (d) 1946
118. Suez Crisis of _____ marked the end of status of Great Britain as a superpower and reduced its involvements in the Middle East.
(a) 1956 (b) 1951 (c) 1954 (d) 1953
119. The British approach of Foreign policy since the 1990s has been described as "spread the right norms and sustain NATO."
(a) True (b) False
120. The Rt. Hon Philip Hammond MP was appointed Foreign Secretary of United Kingdom on _____.
(a) 15 July 2013 (b) 15 July 2014 (c) 15 July 2015 (d) 15 July 2016
121. The Ministry of External Affairs of India (MEA) was initially the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. It was renamed the Ministry of External Affairs in _____.
(a) 1948 (b) 1947 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
122. _____ became India's first prime minister. Remained in power for long seventeen years (1947-1964) during this long period he was the central figure of India's foreign policy making.
(a) Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(c) Gulzarilal Nanda (d) Indira Gandhi

123. Non-alignment was the corner stone of India's foreign policy.
(a) True (b) False
124. These are the words of _____. We are in no camp, and in no military alliance. The only camp we should like to be in is the camp of peace which should include as many countries as possible."
(a) Liaqat Ali Khan (b) Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Gulzarilal Nanda
125. _____ was the only child of India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.
(a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajev Ghandi (c) Kamla Nehru (d) None of these
126. Mr. Narendra Modi, the present prime minister of India, is focusing on improving India's _____ with its neighbouring countries.
(a) Trade (b) Relationship (c) Nuclear enmity (d) None of these
127. The current Minister of External affairs of India is _____.
(a) Salman Khurshid (b) S. M. Krishna
(c) Pranab Mukherjee (d) Sushma Swaraj
128. When did Mr. Modi visit Bhutan, Brazil, Nepal, Japan, USA, Myanmar, Australia, Fiji and Nepal?
(a) 2012 (b) 2013 (c) 2014 (d) 2015
129. These are the basic goals of _____ foreign policy.
I. Maintenance of territorial integrity.
II. Maintenance of its political independence.
III. Acceleration of social and economic development.
IV. Strengthening its place on the globe.
V. Keeping cordial and friendly relations with all countries.
(a) India (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh
130. After Indian military intervention in 1971, Pakistan left SEATO in November _____.
(a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1974 (d) 1975
131. The guiding principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy are rooted in the country's Islamic ideology, its rich cultural heritage and historical experience.
(a) True (b) False
132. Pakistan established diplomatic relations with USA on October 20, _____.
(a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1948 (d) 1949
133. Pakistan signed Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the United States in May _____.
(a) 1952 (b) 1953 (c) 1954 (d) 1956
134. In 1956, President Dwight Eisenhower requested Prime Minister Suhrawardy to lease _____ to the American army for keeping an eye on Soviets Union.
(a) Chaklala Air base (b) Rawalpindi Air base
(c) K.M.M. Alam (d) Shakardara Air Station

135. The Soviet ambassador took up his position in Karachi in March _____
(a) 1940 (b) 1960 (c) 1950 (d) 1947
136. Pakistan was the first Muslim country to recognize the People's Republic of China in the first week of January 1960.
(a) True (b) False
137. Pakistan had to face a serious shortage of _____ in 1952-53.
(a) Sugar (b) Wheat (c) Jute (d) All of these
138. Pakistan shifted from independent foreign policy to a multifaceted alignment with the West during _____.
(a) 1953-62 (b) 1953-70 (c) 1953-80 (d) 1953-2015
139. In September 1954, Pakistan joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) which is also known as _____.
(a) The Manila Pact (b) The Bali Pact (c) The Baghdad Pact (d) All of these
140. During 1972-79, Pakistan took an approach of bilateralism and _____ in its foreign policy towards USA, China and the Soviet Union.
(a) Alignment (b) Permanent alignment
(c) Non alignment (d) None of the above

CHAPTER 6

SOUTH ASIA

"It isn't enough to talk about peace. One must believe in it. And it isn't enough to believe in it. One must work at it."
Eleanor Roosevelt

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- Both India and Pakistan has tested their nuclear devices till May _____, and the region of South Asia became a nuclear flashpoint.
(a) 1996 (b) 1997 (c) 1998 (d) 1999
- Among the following which process is being used widely to resolve inter-state conflicts?
(a) War process (b) Peace process
(c) Diplomatic process (d) All of these
- The course of the bilateral relationship between India and Pakistan, since the inception of these two states in 1947, has _____.
(a) Been very smooth (b) Been off and on friendly
(c) Never been smooth (d) None of the above
- Former US President _____ stated "South Asian region is the most dangerous place on earth."
(a) Ronald Reagan (b) Bill Clinton (c) Jimmy carter (d) Gorge W. Bush
- The roots of the Composite Dialogue Process between India and Pakistan date back to May 1997.
(a) True (b) False
- The Composite Dialogue Process between Pakistan and India was initiated by Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Gen. Pervez Musharraf, President of Pakistan in January _____.
(a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2004 (d) 2005
- The peace initiative, commonly known as the 'Composite Dialogue Process', was stopped due to attacks on India's financial capital Mumbai in November _____.
(a) 2007 (b) 2008 (c) 2009 (d) 2010
- Aman ki Asha ("Hope for Peace") is a campaign jointly started by the two leading media houses _____ in Pakistan and The Times of India in India.
(a) The ARY (b) The QTV (c) The Jang Group (d) The Duniya news

9. In 2004, Pakistan and India agreed to resolve eight issues, *i.e.* Peace and Security including CBMs, Jammu and Kashmir, Siachin, Sir Creek, Wullar Barrage, Terrorism and Drug Trafficking, to be discussed bilaterally between the two countries.
(a) True (b) False
10. The first overland truck route between Pakistan and India was opened at the Wagah border crossing in _____.
(a) 2006 (b) 2005 (c) 2007 (d) 2008
11. Agreement on Advance Notification of Ballistic Missile Tests was brought into effect in 2005 requires India and Pakistan to inform the other _____ hours in advance before testing any ballistic missiles within a 40 km radius of the International Border and the Line of Control.
(a) 48 (b) 24 (c) 72 (d) 144
12. Joint Judicial Committee of judges belonging to India and Pakistan is meant to look into the welfare and release of prisoners jailed in both countries.
(a) True (b) False
13. The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on _____ that resolved the Indo-Pak War of 1965.
(a) 10 January, 1967 (b) 11 January, 1966 (c) 12 January, 1968 (d) 10 January, 1966
14. Simla Agreement in _____ bound the two countries India and Pakistan "to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations."
(a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1977 (d) 1999
15. The Government of India Act, 1935 put water under _____ jurisdiction in the united Subcontinent.
(a) Provincial (b) Federal
16. On _____, India stopped the supply of water to Pakistan from every canal flowing from India to Pakistan.
(a) April 1, 1948 (b) April 2, 1948 (c) May 1, 1948 (d) April 1, 1949
17. Pakistan approached the World Bank in _____ to help settle the problem permanently.
(a) 1951 (b) 1952 (c) 1953 (d) 1954
18. Pakistan obtained exclusive rights for the three western rivers, namely Indus, Jhelum and Beas.
(a) True (b) False
19. Under the Indus Water Treaty of _____ brokered by the World Bank the dispute over the division of rivers was resolved between India and Pakistan.
(a) September 19, 1960 (b) September 20, 1960
(c) September 21, 1960 (d) September 19, 1961
20. The Indus Waters Treaty was concluded by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President of Pakistan _____.
(a) Avub Khan (b) Pervez Musharraf (c) Iskandar Mirza (d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
21. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej all combine into one river near _____ in Pakistan and flow into the Arabian Sea, south of Karachi.
(a) Mithan Kot (b) Rani Kot (c) Kila Rohtaas (d) None of these

22. The waters of the Indus basin begin in Tibet and the Himalayan Mountains in the state of ____.
- (a) Bahawalpur (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Madia Pradesh
23. The Sir Creek is a _____ (60 mi) strip of water disputed between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch marshlands.
- (a) 96 km (b) 100km (c) 200km (d) 206km
24. Kutch region is located in _____ Gujrat.
- (a) Pakistan (b) Indian (c) Both (d) None
25. Sir Creek is named after the _____ representative Sir Creek eastward who was requested to mediate in a dispute between the ruler of Sindh and the Rao of Kutch.
- (a) Irish (b) British (c) American (d) None of these
26. The boundary line, known as the "Green Line", is disputed by _____. India supports its stance by citing the thalweg doctrine in international law.
- (a) India (b) Pakistan
27. The thalweg doctrine states that river boundaries between two states may be, if the two states agree, divided by the mid-channel.
- (a) True (b) False
28. Pakistan challenges the thawlweg doctrine on the ground that sir creek is _____.
- (a) Not so deep water (b) Not a navigational water
(c) Not so important geography (d) All of the above
29. Ceasefire Agreement along the LoC, three bus services running between Lahore-Delhi, Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Lahore Amritsar, railway links through Samjhuta Express and Thar Express all are the example of _____.
- (a) Confidence Building Measures (b) Confidence Building Manners
(c) Confidence Binding Measures (d) None of these
30. The Simla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan on _____ in Simla, the capital city of Indian state of Himachal Pradesh.
- (a) July 2, 1973 (b) July 3, 1971 (c) July 2, 1972 (d) July 2, 1974
31. The Lahore Declaration was signed on _____.
- (a) February 21, 1999 (b) February 28, 1999 (c) February 24, 1998 (d) February 21, 1991
32. The signatories of Lahore Declaration were Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Indian Prime Minister _____.
- (a) Gulzarilal Nanda (b) Rajiv Gandhi
(c) Atal Bihari Vaipavee (d) Dr Manmohan Singh
33. The Siachen Glacier is located in the western Karakoram Range in the Himalaya mountains, at approximately 35.5° N 77.0° E.
- (a) True (b) False
34. "Sia" in the Balti language refers to the rose family plant widely dispersed in the region. "Chun" refers to any object found in abundance. Thus, the name Siachin refers to a land with an abundance of roses.
- (a) True (b) False

35. Siachen is one of the five largest glaciers in the Karakoram, situated at an average altitude of _____ metres (17,700 feet) above sea level.
(a) 5,400 (b) 5300 (c) 5200 (d) 5100
36. Main passes on Siachen are Sia La, Bilafond La, Gyong La.
(a) True (b) False
37. India launched operation Meghdoot to capture the Siachen Glacier on _____.
(a) 19 April 1984 (b) 13 April 1985 (c) 13 April 1986 (d) 13 April 1984
38. The creek, which opens up into the Arabian Sea, divides the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat with _____ province of Pakistan.
(a) Punjab (b) Khyber Pakhtunkhaw
(c) Sindh (d) Baluchistan
39. Thalweg Docoptrine is the law which provides that a river can be divided from its _____ channel if two nations are agreed upon the dividence.
(a) Mid (b) South (c) North (d) East
40. Pakistan rejects the Thalweg Doctrine by advocating that the law is not applicable because Sir Creek is _____.
(a) Not navigable water (b) Navigable water
(c) A strip of water (d) None of these
41. In 2012-13, trade between India and Pakistan totalled _____.
(a) \$3.4 billion (b) \$2.4 billion (c) \$6.4 billion (d) \$7.4 billion
42. The average weekly import of goods from Pakistani to the Indian side of Kashmir during _____ was eight crore Pakistani rupees.
(a) 2009 (b) 2010 (c) 2011 (d) 2013
43. Pakistan and India signed an agreement on the maintenance of places of religious worship on _____.
(a) August 16, 1953 (b) September 14, 1953
(c) August 14, 1953 (d) August 14, 1954
44. On May 17, 1955, Pakistan and India signed an agreement, known as the Pant-Mirza Agreement to prevent _____ and protect places of worship.
(a) Exchange of people (b) People to people contact
(c) Border Incidents (d) None of these
45. The talks on friendly exchanges and people-to-people contacts were held in New Delhi on 3-4 August 2004 between Nawaz Sharif and Atal Behari Vajpayee.
(a) True (b) False
46. In April _____, a bus service between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar was inaugurated to enable the members of divided families living across the Line of Control (LoC) to visit one another.
(a) 2005 (b) 2006 (c) 2007 (d) 2008
47. The cultural agreement signed between India and Pakistan on _____ is the main framework for cultural cooperation, and friendly exchanges and for the promotion of people-to-people contact.
(a) December 31, 1988 (b) December 20, 1988
(c) December 31, 1989 (d) December 31, 1990

48. In April _____ a high profile Pakistani cricketer, Shoaib Malik married the Indian tennis star Sania Mirza.
(a) 2011 (b) 2012 (c) 2010 (d) 2013
49. The Foreign Secretary of Pakistan is _____ head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
(a) The bureaucratic (b) The chief (c) The political (d) The provincial
50. The current Foreign Secretary is _____, who took the charge of this office in December 2013.
(a) Jalil Abbas Jilani (b) Aitzaz Ahmad Chaudhry
(c) Aziz Ahmad Chaudhry (d) Salman Bashir
51. The current Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sartaj Aziz entered in office on _____.
(a) June 7, 2015 (b) June 7, 2016 (c) June 7, 2013 (d) June 7, 2012
52. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar is the current _____ of India.
(a) Foreign Secretary (b) Minister of Foreign Affairs
(c) Interior Minister (d) High Commissioner
53. Sushma Swaraj is the current _____ of India.
(a) Foreign Secretary (b) Minister of Foreign Affairs
(c) Interior Minister (d) High Commissioner
54. The state emblem of Pakistan which was adopted in _____.
(a) 1954 (b) 1953 (c) 1952 (d) 1956
55. The foreign secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India were supposed to be held on January 15, but following the Pathankot attack on _____ talks were agreed to be rescheduled in near future.
(a) 2 January 2016 (b) 2 January 2015 (c) 4 January 2016 (d) 6 January 2016
56. The United Jihad Council, also known as the Muttahida Jihad Council (MJC), was formed in the summer of 1994 is a Kashmiri separatist militant group.
(a) True (b) False
57. Jalil Abbas Jilani is the current Pakistani ambassador to _____.
(a) United Kingdom (b) Taiwan
(c) China (d) United States of America
58. Mr Abdul Basit is the High Commissioner of Pakistan to _____.
(a) China (b) India (c) United Kingdom (d) Iran
59. Federal Minister for Planning and Development _____ has said that arrangement of people-to-people contact is necessary for cooperation between India and Pakistan.
(a) Ahsan Iqbal (b) Arshad Iqbal (c) Tahzeeb Iqbal (d) Shazad Iqbal
60. The USSR entered neighbouring Afghanistan in _____.
(a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1979 (d) 1989
61. The country Afghanistan was renamed as Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) in _____.
(a) 1977 (b) 1978 (c) 1979 (d) 1989
62. The USSR announced the departure of the last Soviet troops on _____.
(a) 13 February 1989 (b) 15 February 1998 (c) 15 February 1999 (d) 15 February 1989

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63. The current president of Afghanistan is _____.
- (a) Hamid Karzai (b) Burhannudin Rabbani
(c) Ashraf Ghani (d) Mohammad Umar
64. The Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs - MFA - is the government cabinet office responsible for managing the foreign relations of Afghanistan the current foreign Minister is _____.
- (a) Atiqullah Atifmal (b) Ahmad Moqbel Zarar
(c) Salahuddin Rabbani (d) Zalmai Rassoul
65. Prime Minister Amin's faction killed the president Taraki in a gun battle on _____.
- (a) 19 September 1979 (b) 14 September 1978
(c) 14 September 1977 (d) 14 September 1979
66. The Geneva Accords are the agreements on the settlement of the situation relating to the _____.
- (a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan (c) India (d) Somali
67. The Geneva Accords were signed on _____.
- (a) 19 April 1988 (b) 14 April 1989 (c) 14 April 1987 (d) 14 April 1988
68. The Geneva Accords were signed between Afghanistan and Pakistan who were serving as guarantors.
- (a) United Nations and USA (b) United Nations and USSR
(c) United Nations (d) USA and USSR
69. The Geneva Accords consisted of several instruments.
- (a) True (b) False
70. The Taliban acknowledged Mansur's death by US drone attack in May _____ and named his successor as Mawlawi Hibatullah Akhundzada.
- (a) 2013 (b) 2014 (c) 2015 (d) 2016
71. Last Soviet troops left Afghanistan in 1989, but civil war continued until Najibullah's government toppled in _____.
- (a) 1994 (b) 1993 (c) 1996 (d) 1992
72. The Taliban came to prominence in Afghanistan in the autumn of _____.
- (a) 1996 (b) 1995 (c) 1994 (d) 1993
73. The Taliban is a radically militant Islamic movement that controlled some 90 percent of Afghanistan between 1996 and 2001.
- (a) True (b) False
74. Al-Qaeda is a militant Sunni Islamist global organization founded in _____ by Osama bin Laden to resist the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the 1980s.
- (a) 1998 (b) 1988 (c) 1999 (d) 1989
75. On 9/11, the United States was attacked by _____.
- (a) Al-Qaeda (b) Korea (c) Canada (d) Pakistan
76. How many commercial flights were hijacked on the day of 9/11?
- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

77. How many planes crashed into the Twin Towers?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
78. Other than New York and Virginia, which other state had a plane crash in?
(a) Pennsylvania (b) California (c) Alaska (d) Hawaii
79. What famous government building did a plane crash into?
(a) The Pentagon (b) Post office buildings in the United States
(c) Six World Trade Centre (d) Chet Holyfield Federal Building
80. What day was September 11, 2001?
(a) Monday (b) Tuesday (c) Wednesday (d) Thursday
81. 15 of the 19 hijackers in 9/11 incident were from which country?
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Iraq (c) Iran (d) Afghanistan
82. How many World Trade Centre buildings were there?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7
83. Securacom was a security company which provided security for the World Trade Center. Who was the principle of this company on just before 9/11?
(a) John O'Neill (b) Donald Rumsfeld (c) Marvin Bush (d) John Ashcroft
84. Prior to 9/11 how many steel structured buildings had collapsed due to fire?
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 5
85. WTC towers 1 and 2 were built to withstand how many Boeing 707 crashes each?
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT FLAG OF AFGHANISTAN?

Afghanistan has had more changes of its national flag than any other country in the world. Afghanistan has had 20 different flags since the first flag when the Hotaki dynasty was established in 1709. The current flag was adopted by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2004. This flag is similar to the one flown in Afghanistan during the monarchy between 1930 and 1973. The difference is the addition of the *shahadah* at the top of the coat of arms (seen in yellow) in the centre. This flag consists of three stripes of the colours black, red, and green. This has been present on most flags of Afghanistan in the last twenty years. The centre emblem is the classical emblem with a mosque with its mihrab facing Makkah.

Meanings of Colours of Flag

- Black symbolizes Afghanistan's troubled past
- Red bloodshed for Afghanistan's independence
- Green represents hope for the future, prosperity and Islam as it is believed to be favourite colour of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and his daughter, Fatima (Allah Be Pleased With Her). Green is also mentioned several times in the Quran, in relation to paradise. [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/) +92 336 7801123

Meaning of Emblem on the Flag

National Emblem features a mosque with its *mihrab* (the niche which shows the direction to the Muslim Holy City of Makah) and *minbar* (the pulpit from which sermons are preached) flanked by two national flags of Afghanistan on either side; below the mosque are numerals for the Islamic calendar year 1298 (1919 in the Gregorian calendar, the year of Afghan independence from the UK); this central image is circled by a border consisting of sheaves of wheat on the left and right, in the upper-centre is an Arabic inscription of the Shahada (Muslim creed) below which are the rays of the rising sun over the Takbir (Arabic expression meaning "Allah is great"), and at bottom centre is a scroll bearing the name Afghanistan.



86. Who said they had never envisioned hijacked planes being crashed into buildings?
(a) George W. Bush (b) Condoleezza Rice
(c) Donald Rumsfeld (d) All of these
87. How many countries tried to warn US intelligence of Bin Laden's terrorist plots prior to 9/11?
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 11
88. Bush received a memo two months prior to 9/11 which suggested that.
(a) Al Qaeda plots attack with planes (b) Bin Laden plans attack on major US cities
(c) Terrorist training in US aviation schools (d) All of these
89. Who received prior warnings not to fly that day?
(a) John Ashcroft (b) San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown
(c) The Joint Chiefs of Staff (d) All of these
90. Who was not allowed to fly in the US immediately after the 9/11 attacks?
(a) The American People (b) George Bush
(c) Relatives of Osama bin Laden (d) All of these
91. Larry Silverstein was lease holder for the World Trade Centre. When did he take out a 3.2 billion dollar insurance policy covering terrorist attacks?
(a) May 2002 (b) September 1991
(c) July 2001 (d) February 1993

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92. On the PBS documentary "Rebuilding America" Larry Silverstein admitted.
(a) 9/11 was an inside job (b) They were holographic planes
(c) He decided to "Pull" building 7 (d) All of these
93. How long after the attacks did the 9/11 Commission's investigation begin?
(a) One week (b) One and half years
(c) Three days (d) Six months
94. On December 3, 2002 G.W. Bush responded to a question about bin Laden's whereabouts by saying.
(a) I'll tell you after I get back from my vacation with him and his family
(b) He hides in caves. We'll get him
(c) It's not that important not a priority.
(d) We'll find him Dead or Alive!
95. What was done with the WTC steel?
(a) Immediately shipped overseas and melted down.
(b) It was completely vaporized by the space beams.
(c) Reinforced for construction of the Freedom Tower.
(d) Examined by physicists in an effort to find out how they collapsed.
96. Where was Osama bin Laden the day before the attacks?
(a) In Afghanistan's capital city finalizing his attack plans.
(b) Nobody knows.
(c) Having lunch with G.W. Bush. (d) In a Pakistani hospital on dialysis.
97. Today's terrorist groups tend to have objectives that are characterized by.
(a) Religious, transcendental goals (b) A desire for global impact
(c) An increasing propensity to target the US and West
(d) All of these
98. The traditional Islamic banking system exploited for financing by al-Qaeda and other likeminded groups is called
(a) Hawala (b) Jihad (c) Qur'an banking (d) Group lending
99. Today's terrorist attacks are less deadly than those of the past.
(a) True (b) False
100. "Terrorism" as a term originated in the _____.
(a) B.C. period (b) 18th century (c) 19th century (d) 20th century
101. Terrorism can become international by _____.
(a) Groups creating a presence on the World Wide Web
(b) Groups translating materials into multiple languages
(c) Groups focusing on foreign targets both domestically and across national borders
(d) Groups having members from more than one country
102. Roughly the same number of terrorist organizations exists today as ten or twenty years ago.
(a) True (b) False

103. Since 1992, al-Qaeda has actively sought to develop _____.
(a) Nuclear weapons (b) Chemical weapons
(c) Biological weapons (d) All of these
104. Al-Qaeda's attempts to procure uranium from South Africa in the early 1990s were ultimately successful.
(a) True (b) False
105. The "easiest" category of WMD for terrorists to access and deploy is _____.
(a) Chemical (b) Biological (c) Radiological (d) Nuclear
106. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) is the official name used by the government of the United States to describe the _____.
(a) War against nuclear proliferation (b) War against pollution
(c) Global War on Terrorism (d) All of these
107. Operation Enduring Freedom was originally named Operation Infinite Justice, but changed as Islamic point of view is that only _____ can provide infinite justice
(a) God (b) International Court of Justice
(c) Supreme Court of Pakistan (d) United Nations
108. Operation Enduring Freedom began on _____, four weeks after the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on America.
(a) 12 October 2001 (b) 7 October 2001 (c) 13 October 2001 (d) 8 October 2001
109. The _____ declared October 7th as Operation Enduring Freedom Veterans Day.
(a) US Senate (b) Pakistan Senate
(c) United Nations (d) International Court of Justice
110. ISAF stands for International Security Assistance Force.
(a) True (b) False
111. On 9 November 2001 _____ became the first Afghan city to be released from the Taliban's grip.
(a) Mazar-e-Sharif (b) Taloqan (c) Herat (d) Shindand
112. Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl was abducted in Karachi, on _____ by the National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty.
(a) January 25, 2002 (b) January 23, 2002 (c) January 23, 2003 (d) January 23, 2004
113. The term "Operation Enduring" was used by _____.
(a) US government (b) Pakistan (c) Indian (d) United Nations
114. Afghanistan's first direct democratic election was held on _____.
(a) October 8, 2001 (b) October 9, 2004 (c) October 10, 2006 (d) October 9, 2005
115. President Bush made a surprise visit to Afghanistan on December 15, 2008. It was his first and last visit as president.
(a) True (b) False
116. Hamid Karzai was sworn in for a second term as president on _____.
(a) November 19, 2010 (b) November 19, 2009
(c) November 19, 2008 (d) November 19, 2007

117. President Obama made his first visit to Afghanistan as president on _____.
(a) March 28, 2010 (b) March 28, 2012 (c) March 28, 2013 (d) March 28, 2014
118. Which is the East African terrorist group that, along with al-Qaeda, is a priority focus of US efforts?
(a) Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula
(b) Al-Qaeda in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb
(c) Al-Shabaab (d) Al-Qaeda in Iraq
119. Al-Qaeda has specifically referenced its intentions to target drinking water systems in documentation seized and verified by the US government.
(a) True (b) False
120. Osama bin Laden, the founder and head of the Islamist group _____, was killed in Pakistan on May 2, 2011.
(a) Al-Qaeda (b) Jaesh-e-Mohammad
(c) Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (d) None of these
121. On _____, it was reported by a United States Department of Defence official that Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansur had been killed in a U.S. drone strike in Pakistan Baluchistan.
(a) 21 May 2013 (b) 21 May 2016 (c) 23 May 2016 (d) 21 May 2015
122. In December 2001, a group of prominent Afghans and world leaders met in Bonn, the city of _____.
(a) Poland (b) France (c) United States (d) Germany
123. The Bonn Agreement has provided the basis for the foundation of many political and civil institutions in _____.
(a) Afghanistan (b) France (c) United States (d) Pakistan
124. The Bonn Agreement called for the establishment of a Supreme Court of Afghanistan.
(a) True (b) False
125. Pakistani schoolgirl Malala Yousafzai was shot by Taliban gunmen in October _____.
(a) 2011 (b) 2012 (c) 2013 (d) 2001

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CHAPTER 7

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

"Religion makes people kill each other. Science supplies them with weapons."

Mokokoma Mokhonoana

"A world without nuclear weapons would be less stable and more dangerous for all of us."

Margaret Thatcher

"The atomic bomb certainly is the most powerful of all weapons, but it is conclusively powerful and effective only in the hands of the nation which controls the sky."

Lyndon B. Johnson

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- Which country has the most nuclear warheads?
(a) Russia (b) North Korea (c) United States (d) Israel
- Which country built the first nuclear weapon, and conducted the most nuclear weapons tests?
(a) Russia (b) Iran (c) India (d) United States
- Where was the world's first nuclear weapon detonation carried out?
(a) Alamogordo, New Mexico (b) Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands
(c) Hiroshima, Japan (d) Nagasaki, Japan
- Which material is NOT needed to build a nuclear weapon?
(a) Chemical explosives.
(b) A gas mixture of the hydrogen isotopes tritium and deuterium.
(c) A mass of fissile material – usually, enriched uranium or plutonium.
(d) None of these
- Only one country has used nuclear weapons in warfare. Which country is that?
(a) Russia (b) China (c) India (d) United States
- How many people died in the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
(a) 13,500 (b) 73,500 (c) 35,000 (d) 135,000
- Which of the following countries is NOT permitted to have a nuclear arsenal, as per the international Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty?
(a) Norway (b) Russia (c) China (d) France

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- When was the last time a nuclear weapons test is known to have been conducted?
(a) 1973 (b) 1993 (c) 2012 (d) 2013
- Which country in the Middle East currently has a nuclear arsenal?
(a) Israel (b) Syria (c) Iran (d) Iraq
- Which three countries with nuclear arsenals never signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty?
(a) North Korea, Japan, Germany (b) Iraq, Iran, Kuwait
(c) Israel, India, Pakistan (d) Iran, Kuwait, Israel
- How many nuclear-weapon states are there under the NPT?
(a) 5 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) None of these
- By the mid-1960s, how many States had developed and tested nuclear weapons?
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 30
- What was the strongest driver for the establishment of the nuclear non-proliferation regime?
(a) World War II arms race (b) Cold War arms race
(c) Decolonization wars (d) The USSR's invasion of Hungary
- What is a treaty?
(a) A formal, written agreement only between sovereign states.
(b) A non-binding agreement.
(c) A formal, written agreement between sovereign states or between states and international organizations.
(d) A formal, written agreement only between states and international organizations.
- When did the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) enter into force?
(a) 1968 (b) 1970 (c) 1995 (d) 1971
- What was the strongest driver for the establishment of the nuclear non-proliferation regime?
(a) World War II arms race (b) Cold War arms race
(c) Decolonization wars (d) The USSR's invasion of Hungary
- Which proposed treaty is currently being negotiated, debated, or discussed?
(a) Fissile Material (Cut-Off) Treaty (b) Treaty on Negative Security Assurances
(c) Nuclear Weapons Convention (d) All of these
- When will the Partial or Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (PTBT or LTBT) become obsolete?
(a) When the International Monitoring System (IMS) is complete.
(b) When the Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) enters into force.
(c) When the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) enters into force.
(d) It will never become obsolete.
- The International Monitoring System (IMS) does not include _____.
(a) Seismic (b) Infrasound (c) Satellite observation (d) Hydro acoustic
- Since 1996, the Conference on Disarmament has been trying to begin negotiations on which of the following treaties?
(a) Comprehensive-Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
(b) Treaty on Negative Security Assurances (NSA)
(c) Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty FMCT (d) Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC)
- How many Annex 2 States should ratify the CTBT for it to enter into force?
(a) The five nuclear-weapon States (b) 44

- (c) 9 (d) 54
22. Why the weapons are called "nuclear"?
- (a) Nuclear energy plants provide the huge energy input needed for their manufacture.
(b) The process of nuclear fission, which drives them, was first observed inside the nucleus of a living yeast cell.
(c) Their explosive energy is released when the nucleus of an atom is split apart.
(d) None of these
23. In the NPT, which international organization is charged with applying safeguards?
- (a) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
(b) The NPT Agency
(c) The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization
(d) None. States apply their own safeguards
24. What kind of material is safeguarded?
- (a) Plutonium, Thorium (b) Uranium, Thorium
(c) Uranium, Plutonium (d) All of these
25. What type of safeguards agreement does NOT exist?
- (a) Comprehensive safeguards agreement (b) Voluntary offer safeguards agreements
(c) Additional Protocol (d) State-level approach
26. Which article of the NPT entrusts the IAEA with verification of state compliance with safeguards?
- (a) Article III (b) Article IV (c) Article II (d) Article VI
27. In the past, the IAEA has reported cases of non-compliance to whom?
- (a) Conference on Disarmament (b) UN Security Council
(c) UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (d) UN General Assembly
28. Which of the following is currently a key challenge for the IAEA?
- (a) Verifying the dismantlement of nuclear weapons
(b) Strengthening safeguards
(c) Verifying the CTBT (d) Verifying the FMCT
29. UN Security Council Resolution 1540 was adopted in _____.
- (a) April 2004 (b) April 2000 (c) April 2011 (d) April 2008
30. The Nuclear Suppliers Group was founded in _____.
- (a) 1965 (b) 1992 (c) 1974 (d) 1977
31. The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) was founded by whom?
- (a) The International Atomic Energy Agency (b) Russia
(c) The United States (d) The international community
32. Which UN body serves as the Secretariat for the NPT?
- (a) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (b) UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
(c) Conference on Disarmament (d) UN Disarmament Commission
33. Which are the four regional organizations currently in existence with central disarmament or non-proliferation objectives?
- (a) OPANAL, ABACC, EURATOM, AFCONE (b) OPANAL, ABACC, CTBTO, AFCONE
(c) OPANAL, ABACC, EURATOM, AFCONE (d) OPANAL, ABACC, EURATOM, INDIS

34. Which two treaties was the Conference on Disarmament instrumental in negotiating?
(a) ATT, NPT (b) IAEA, NPT (c) NPT, CTBT (d) NPT, NSAT
35. The UN Institute for Disarmament Research only works on nuclear issues.
(a) True (b) False
36. Most people believe that the world will become a more _____ one as nuclear weapons spread.
(a) Safe (b) Dangerous (c) Peaceful (d) All of these
37. The only feasible way for a terrorist group to acquire a nuclear bomb is for the group itself to develop one.
(a) True (b) False
38. There are only _____ great powers such as the USA, Russia, Great Britain, France and China, who possess nuclear arsenal.
(a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven (d) Nine
39. The U.S. formally lifted the sanctions off of Pakistan in _____.
(a) 1999 (b) 2001 (c) 2004 (d) 2008
40. One country that was sanctioned for nuclear weapon in production is, recent past is _____.
(a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Iran (d) Russia
41. North Korea's production of nuclear weapons has been supported by the US and many other countries around the world.
(a) True (b) False
42. President Bush's policy on nuclear proliferation is to try and stop other nations from having weapons through the UN.
(a) True (b) False
43. There were many allegations against Iran some including drug trafficking and money laundering.
(a) True (b) False
44. Iran was being sanctioned for nuclear weapon production because of their conflict with India.
(a) True (b) False
45. Which country was accused of leaking nuclear secrets to Iran?
(a) America (b) North Korea (c) Russia (d) Pakistan
46. Which description best fits the exterior of the operative portion of early nuclear weapons?
(a) An olive pit (b) A broomstick (c) A soccer ball (d) An orange
47. What was the code name of the first full scale US H-bomb test?
(a) Kraus Ogle (b) Ivy Mike (c) Starfish Prime (d) Super One
48. Which of the following substances were not used in the device used in the first US A-bomb test on July 16, 1945 in New Mexico?
(a) Lithium-6 deuteride (b) Polonium
(c) Plutonium (d) Kleenex
49. Why didn't H-bomb designer Edward Teller serve in the military during World War II?
(a) His nuclear skills were deemed to important for him to be drafted.
(b) He lost part of his foot in a street car accident.
(c) He was in Auschwitz.
(d) He dodged the draft.

50. The Eisenhower Administration briefly considered suing the Soviet government in international court for infringing the patent on the H-bomb.
(a) True (b) False
51. In 1974, India conducted a nuclear test that it termed as a '_____'.
(a) Peaceful nuclear explosion (b) Dangerous nuclear explosion
(c) War nuclear explosion (d) None of these
52. In _____, India conducted a full scale nuclear test and consequently claimed to attain nuclear capability.
(a) 1998 (b) 1997 (c) 1996 (d) 1995
53. The strategic culture of South Asia is characterized by the hostility between India and _____.
(a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan (c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka
54. India's nuclear doctrine was officialised on _____.
(a) 4 January, 2001 (b) 4 January, 2003 (c) 5 January, 2004 (d) 4 January, 2005
55. The Outer Space Treaty doesn't appear to address anti-satellite weapons.
(a) True (b) False
56. The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was opened for signature on July 1, 1968 and entered into force on March 5, 1970.
(a) True (b) False
57. The NPT is commonly perceived to have three "pillars" or core objectives: disarmament, non proliferation, and _____.
(a) Destruction of nuclear technology (b) Complete boycott of nuclear technology
(c) Peaceful uses of nuclear technology (d) All of these
58. The International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament is a joint initiative of the Australian and _____ governments.
(a) Pakistani (b) Spanish (c) Japanese (d) All of these
59. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of _____.
(a) Nuclear energy (b) Nuclear bomb (c) Nuclear reactors (d) Nuclear treaties
60. The IAEA was established as a United Nations organization on July 29, 1957.
(a) True (b) False
61. This is the flag of _____.
(a) United Nations (b) European Union
(c) International Atomic Energy Agency (d) None of these
62. The IAEA is bound to report to two organs of United Nations that are the General Assembly and _____.
(a) The Security Council (b) The Secretariat
(c) The Economic and Social Council (d) The International Court of Justice
63. The IAEA has its headquarter Vienna a city of _____.
(a) Austria (b) Paris (c) Germany (d) United States
64. The IAEA's two "Regional Safeguards Offices" are located in Toronto-Canada, and in _____.
(a) Florida USA (b) Tokyo -Japan (c) Austria, Vienna (d) London, UK

65. The two liaison offices of IAEA are located in New York City, United States, and in _____.
(a) Geneva, Switzerland (b) Austria, Vienna
(c) London, UK (d) The Hague, Netherlands
66. Three laboratories of IAEA are located in Vienna, _____, Monaco and Trieste.
(a) Salzburg (b) Seibersdorf (c) Linz (d) Graz
67. The IAEA and its Director General, _____, were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 7, 2005.
(a) Mohamed ElBaradei (b) Hans Martin Blix
(c) Sigvard Arne Eklund (d) Yukiya Amano
68. Who is the IAEA's current Director General?
(a) Mohamed ElBaradei (b) Hans Martin Blix
(c) Sigvard Arne Eklund (d) Yukiya Amano
69. "Atoms for Peace" was the title of a speech delivered by US President Dwight D. Eisenhower to the Assembly in New York City on _____.
(a) December 8, 1954 (b) December 8, 1956
(c) December 8, 1953 (d) December 8, 1952
70. PACT stands for Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy. It was developed by IAEA in _____.
(a) 2004 (b) 2006 (c) 2003 (d) 2008
71. The IAEA has three main bodies that are the Board of Governors, the General Conference, and the _____.
(a) General Assessment Bureau (b) Secretariat
(c) Board of Directors (d) None of these
72. The Statute of the IAEA was approved on October 23, 1956 by the Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations. It came into force on _____.
(a) 29 July 1958 (b) 29 July 1956 (c) 29 July 1957 (d) 29 July 1955
73. The Statute of IAEA has been amended _____ times till yet by application of the procedure laid down in paragraphs A and C of Article XVIII.
(a) Four (b) Five (c) Three (d) Two
74. Article _____ of IAEA statute provides the objective of IAEA, "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world."
(a) III (b) II (c) IV (d) V
75. As of February 2016 there are _____ member states of IAEA.
(a) 189 (b) 194 (c) 168 (d) 167
76. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which joined the IAEA in 1974, withdrew its membership of the IAEA in _____.
(a) 1995 (b) 1996 (c) 1994 (d) 1993
77. Pakistan got the membership of IAEA in the year _____.
(a) 1958 (b) 1957 (c) 1956 (d) 1952
78. India joined IAEA in the year 1974.
(a) True (b) False

79. NSG is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seek to prevent nuclear proliferation. The NSG was founded in May 1974. It first met in _____.
(a) November 1976 (b) November 1975 (c) November 1978 (d) November 1977
80. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was created following the explosion in 1974 of a nuclear device by a non-nuclear-weapon State. The name of the state is _____.
(a) Pakistan (b) Israel (c) India (d) North Korea
81. The Zangger Committee, also known as the Nuclear Exporters Committee, was named after its first Chairman Prof. Claude Zangger who belonged to _____.
(a) Russia (b) Switzerland (c) Paris (d) Germany
82. The NSG first met in November 1975 in London, and is thus popularly referred to as the "London Club" ("Club de Londres").
(a) True (b) False
83. Pakistan formally applied for seeking membership of 48-nation NSG on _____ in Vienna.
(a) May 19, 2016 (b) May 19, 2015 (c) May 19, 2014 (d) May 19, 2013
84. _____ has been entrusted by NSG Participating Governments to chair the NSG between June 2015 and June 2016, for the third time in the history of the Group.
(a) Japan (b) Turkey (c) Italy (d) Argentina
85. Republic of Korea's chairmanship of the NSG began with the 26th Plenary Meeting on 23 and 24 June 2016 in Seoul. Korea got this opportunity for _____.
(a) First time (b) Second time (c) Third time (d) Twenty time
86. Without China's support India can join The Nuclear Suppliers Group.
(a) True (b) False
87. China is not a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime.
(a) True (b) False
88. In 1959, radioactive deposits were found in wheat and milk in _____.
(a) Hiroshima (b) Nagasaki
(c) Soviet Union (d) The Northern United States
89. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs marked the end of World War II and the beginning of the _____.
(a) Stone age (b) Technological age
(c) Nuclear age (d) Information technology age
90. In his address to the United Nations on September 25, 1961, he challenged the Soviet Union "not to an arms race, but to a peace race."
(a) John F. Kennedy (b) Tony Blair
(c) Nikita Khrushchev (d) Dmitry Medvedev
91. These are the words of _____. "The two most powerful nations had been squared off against each other, each with its finger on the button."
(a) John F. Kennedy (b) Nikita Khrushchev
(c) Alexander Rutskevich (d) None of these

92. After the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962, these are the words of Khrushchev. "It is insane that two men, sitting on opposite sides of the world, should be able to decide to bring an end to civilization."
- (a) True (b) False
93. _____ had supported a ban on nuclear weapons testing since 1956.
- (a) John F. Kennedy (b) Lyndon B. Johnson
(c) Richard Milhous Nixon (d) Dwight David "Ike" Eisenhower

QUICK REVIEW OF CTBT

"The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" is officially known as the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, also abbreviated as the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), or Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT).

➤ <u>Signed at Moscow:</u>	August 5, 1963
➤ <u>Ratification advised by U.S. Senate:</u>	September 24, 1963
➤ <u>Ratified by U.S. President:</u>	October 7, 1963
➤ <u>U.S. ratification deposited at Washington, London, and Moscow:</u>	October 10, 1963
➤ <u>Proclaimed by U.S. President:</u>	October 10, 1963
➤ <u>Entered into force:</u>	October 10, 1963

The treaty

- Prohibited nuclear weapons tests or other nuclear explosions under water, in the atmosphere, or in outer space.
- Allowed underground nuclear tests as long as no radioactive debris fall outside the boundaries of the nation conducting the test.
- Pledged signatories to work towards complete disarmament, an end to the armaments race, and an end to the contamination of the environment by radioactive substances.

94. Kennedy claimed that a limited test ban "is safer by far for the United States than _____ nuclear arms race."
- (a) Expanded (b) Expensive (c) An unlimited (d) None of these
95. The Limited Nuclear Test Ban treaty was signed in _____ on August 5, 1963.
- (a) New York (b) London (c) Washington (d) Moscow
96. The US Senate approved the Limited Test Ban treaty on September 24, 1963 by _____ margin.
- (a) 80-90 (b) 80-50 (c) 80-19 (d) 80-30
97. The Limited Test Ban Treaty is of unlimited duration.
- (a) True (b) False

98. The Limited Test Ban Treaty entered into force on _____.
(a) 10 October 1965 (b) 10 October 1966 (c) 10 October 1963 (d) 10 October 1962
99. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on _____.
(a) 10 September 1995 (b) 10 September 1996
(c) 10 September 1994 (d) 10 September 1995
100. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) has not entered into force as eight specific states have not ratified the treaty.
(a) True (b) False
101. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was opened for signature in _____ on September 24, 1996.
(a) New York (b) Paris (c) London (d) Hague
102. Each State Party to CTBT undertakes not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place _____.
(a) In Australian continent (b) In water
(c) Under its jurisdiction or control (d) In space
103. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) contains a preamble, _____ treaty articles, two treaty annexes, and a protocol with two annexes detailing verification procedures.
(a) 16 (b) 17 (c) 18 (d) 19
104. Article _____ of CTBT establishes the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty Organization, which will ensure treaty implementation.
(a) II (b) III (c) IV (d) None of the above
105. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty organization is located in _____.
(a) Paris (b) London (c) The Hague (d) Vienna
106. In nuclear engineering, fissile material is material capable of sustaining a nuclear fission chain reaction.
(a) True (b) False
107. The Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) is a proposed international treaty to prohibit the further production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices.
(a) True (b) False
108. Negotiation of the Fissile Material Cut-off treaty was endorsed without a dissenting vote in 1993 by the United Nations _____.
(a) Secretariat (b) General Assembly (c) Security Council (d) All of these
109. In the _____ paradigm the definition of Strategic stability is surviving a first nuclear strike and then credibly being able to respond with a massive retaliatory nuclear strike.
(a) Hot war (b) Cold War (c) World War I (d) World War II
110. United Kingdom started its nuclear programme on April 10, 1940 and it was the third country to test an independently developed nuclear weapon, on _____.
(a) 3 October 1952 (b) 4 October 1954 (c) 3 October 1956 (d) 3 October 1958

111. The Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) was a programme first initiated on March 23, 1983 under President _____.
(a) Woodrow Wilson (b) Bill Clinton (c) Barack Obama (d) Ronald Reagan
112. The Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), is also known as _____.
(a) Gulf wars (b) Nuclear wars (c) Conventional wars (d) Star Wars
113. Missile defence systems are a type of missile defence intended to shield a country against incoming missiles, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) or other ballistic missiles.
(a) True (b) False
114. The United States, Russia, France, India, Israel and Pakistan have developed missile defence systems.
(a) True (b) False
115. The term "Missile defence system" broadly means a system that provides any defence against _____ missile type by any country. .
(a) Conventional (b) Nuclear
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these
116. Any mechanism which can detect and then destroy a missile before it can cause any harm is called a _____.
(a) The aircraft defence system (b) Weapons of mass destruction defence system
(c) State defence system (d) Missile defence system
117. The Indian Ballistic Missile Defence Programme consists of two interceptor missiles, namely the Prithvi Air Defence (PAD) missile for high altitude interception, and the Advanced Air Defence (AAD) Missile for lower altitude interception. The PAD was tested in November 2006, and the AAD was tested in _____.
(a) December 2008 (b) December 2004 (c) December 2007 (d) December 2006
118. The Outer Space Treaty is a treaty that forms the basis of international space law, was entered into force on _____.
(a) 25 October, 1978 (b) 10 October, 1967 (c) 30 October, 1967 (d) 20 October, 1967
119. The _____ bars states from placing weapons of mass destruction in orbit of Earth.
(a) The international space law treaty (b) The national space law treaty
(c) The outer space treaty (d) None of these
120. The Soviet Union sent the first satellite, Sputnik I, into space in _____.
(a) 1957 (b) 1958 (c) 1959 (d) 1960
121. The Outer Space Treaty, 1967 prohibits the placement of conventional weapons in earth's orbit.
(a) True (b) False
122. The prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS) is a critical issue on the _____ disarmament and arms control agenda.
(a) UN (b) USA (c) European Union (d) NAFTA
123. In 1966, efforts began in the United Nations to establish an agreement to regulate activity in space resulting in the Outer Space Treaty being signed in _____.
(a) 1970 (b) 1967 (c) 1968 (d) 1969

124. There are currently no weapons deployed in space.
(a) True (b) False
125. The United Nations _____ is consensus-building body, where issues of international peace and security are collectively discussed among all UN member states.
(a) Security Council (b) Secretariat (c) General Assembly (d) All of these
126. The General Assembly has adopted a resolution drafted by Russia and _____ on transparency and confidence-building measures (TCBMs) in outer space.
(a) Spain (b) France (c) China (d) Taiwan

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR OUTER SPACE

In 2008, the European Union (EU) initiated a procedure to develop an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities (ICoC).

The ICoC is based on three main principles:

1. All countries' inheritable right to use space for peaceful purposes;
2. Protection of security and reliability of space objects in orbit; and
3. Consideration for states' legitimate defence interests

The code is not intended to have any formal enforcement mechanisms, will not function as a legally binding treaty, but is intended to consist of a set of principles and guidelines agreed to on a voluntary basis amongst states. The objective behind the ICoC is to enhance safety and security in outer space through the development and implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures.

127. Nuclear, biological and _____ weapons are generally categorized as WMD.
(a) Chemical (b) Battle rifles (c) Martial art weapons (d) None of these
128. As of _____, 192 states have given their consent to be bound by the Chemical Weapon Convention.
(a) April 2016 (b) April 2014 (c) April 2013 (d) April 2012
129. The militarisation of space means the placement and development of weaponry and military technology in outer space.
(a) True (b) False
130. Agreement governing the activities of states on the moon and other celestial bodies was entered into force on _____.
(a) 13 July 1984 (b) 11 July 1984 (c) 16 July 1984 (d) 17 July 1984

CHAPTER 8

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

"Peace can happen in 24 hours....just like war can happen in 24 hours."

Sari Nusseibeh

"India is using troops in Kashmir. They are losing the battle of heart and minds. It's like treating cancer with dispirin."

Imran Khan

"As a historical legacy, the Kashmir conflict has been an outstanding issue for more than half a century."

Li Peng

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- The Indian Ocean is the world's third largest body of water and has become a growing area of competition between _____ and India.
(a) America (b) China (c) Pakistan (d) France
- The Indian Ocean covers at least one _____ of the world's total ocean area.
(a) Forth (b) Fifth (c) Sixth (d) Seventh
- Who said? "I study power so as to understand the enemy."
(a) Stanley Hoffmann (b) Karl marks
(c) Henny Kissinger (d) None of these
- The centre of gravity of global geopolitics has shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific and, more significantly, to the Indian Ocean.
(a) True (b) False
- American scholar _____ predicted that the Greater Indian Ocean stretching from Horn of Africa to Indonesian archipelago will be the centre of the global conflicts because most of the international business supply will be conducted through this route.
(a) Robert Kaplan (b) Charlie Chaplin
- China has emerged as the _____ largest economy of the world after the United States.
(a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Fifth
- The State of Jammu and Kashmir was created in 1846 under the _____.
(a) Treaty of Amritsar (b) Treaty of Westphalia
(c) Treaty of Versailles (d) None of these
- It was India which first took the Kashmir issue to the United Nations on _____.
(a) 2 January, 1948 (b) 1 January, 1948 (c) 3 January, 1949 (d) 1 January, 1949

9. There are total four parties involved in Kashmir dispute - India, Pakistan, _____ and the people of Kashmir.
(a) United States of America (b) United Kingdom
(c) China (d) Russia
10. The constitution of Indian-administrated Jammu and Kashmir defined it as part of India in _____.
(a) 1958 (b) 1957 (c) 1954 (d) 1952
11. Kashmir is located at the junction of Pakistan, India, Afghanistan and China in the _____ mountains.
(a) Himalayan (b) Karakoram (c) Tibet (d) All of these
12. The total area of state of Kashmir that is a former princely state of _____, was 86,023 square miles.
(a) United Kingdom (b) British India (c) India (d) Pakistan
13. According to the census of 1941 population of Kashmir was 4.02 millions, 77 percent were Muslims and 20 percent were Hindus.
(a) True (b) False
14. The Maharaja of Kashmir signed a treaty of accession with India on _____.
(a) 26 October 1947 (b) 29 October 1947 (c) 28 October 1947 (d) 27 October 1947
15. In 1962 _____ defeated India in a short war for control of Aksai Chin.
(a) Great Britain (b) Pakistan (c) China (d) None of these
16. The _____ Simla Agreement turned the Kashmir ceasefire line into the Line of Control and pledged both sides to settle their differences through negotiations.
(a) 1972 (b) 1978 (c) 1973 (d) 1975
17. On June 2, 2016 Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesperson _____ asserted, "Pakistan needs to vacate its illegal occupation of parts of Jammu and Kashmir and address the suffering caused to millions in those parts."
(a) Sushma Sawaraj (b) Vikas Swarup (c) Salman Khurshid (d) Pranab Mukherjee
18. Indian occupied Kashmir can be divided into _____ parts.
(a) Three (b) Two (c) Four (d) Five
19. Jammu and Kashmir is the only state in India with a Muslim-majority population.
(a) True (b) False
20. Maharaja Hari Singh became the ruler of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir in _____, and he was the reigning monarch at the conclusion of the British rule in the subcontinent in 1947.
(a) 1924 (b) 1925 (c) 1926 (d) 1928
21. _____ is the capital of Azad Kashmir.
(a) Gilgit (b) Baltistan (c) Muzaffarabad (d) None of these
22. Article _____ of the Indian constitution grants special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
(a) 378 (b) 371 (c) 372 (d) 370
23. The war of 1947 is called the First Kashmir War. The war started in _____ 1947 when Pakistan feared that the Maharajah of the princely state of Kashmir and Jammu would accede to India.
(a) May (b) June (c) October (d) November

- The _____ war of 1965 caused thousands of casualties on both sides and witnessed the largest engagement of armoured vehicles and the largest tank battle since World War II.
- (a) Sixteen-day (b) Fifteen-day (c) Seventeen-day (d) Eighteen-day
- India and China fought a border war.
- In _____ (b) 1962 (c) 1963 (d) 1965
- Tashkent agreement was signed on January 10, 1966 between Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Pakistani President, _____.
- (a) Yahya Khan (b) Gen. Pervaiz Musharaf
(c) M Ayub Khan (d) None of these
- Which country is to the west of Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal (c) Pakistan (d) Thailand
- Who bought Kashmir from the British?
- (a) Ranjit Singh (b) Mahadaji Scindia
(c) Sayyajirao Gaekwad (d) Gulab Singh
- Who signed Jammu and Kashmir's Instrument of Accession?
- (a) Hari Singh (b) Sheikh Abdullah (c) Karan Singh (d) Asaf Jah
- What is the term of Jammu and Kashmir's Legislative Assembly?
- (a) Five years (b) Six years (c) Four years (d) Seven years
- Which is the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) Srinagar (b) Pahalgam (c) Baramulla (d) Gulmarg
- Which is the winter capital of Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) Udampur (b) Jammu (c) Poonch (d) Leh
- Which is the official language of Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) Hindi (b) Punjabi (c) Urdu (d) Kashmiri
- Who was Jammu and Kashmir's chief minister in 1983?
- (a) Farooq Abdullah (b) Ghulam Nabi (c) Azad Bhim Singh (d) Muzaffar Beg
- When was Kargil War fought?
- (a) 1965 (b) 1971 (c) 1987 (d) 1999
- Which article in Indian constitution is a temporary provision for Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) 242 (b) 370 (c) 236 (d) 324
- The Tashkent agreement was signed through the mediating efforts of the Soviet Prime Minister Alexi Kosygin.
- (a) True (b) False
- India declared war on _____ after Pakistani Air Force planes struck Indian airfields in the Western sector.
- (a) December 3, 1971 (b) November 3, 1971 (c) October 3, 1971 (d) December 4, 1971
- The Simla Agreement was signed on 2 July, 1972 between Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto the then _____.
- (a) President of Pakistan (b) Prime minister of Pakistan
(c) Foreign Minister of Pakistan (d) Interior minister of Pakistan
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto government was overthrown and he was hanged in _____.
- (a) 1978 (b) 1977 (c) 1976 (d) 1975

41. _____ is the only war ever fought by two nuclear-weapons nations through conventional methods.
(a) War of 1965 (b) War of 1971
(c) Kargil war of 1999 (d) War of 1948
42. In _____ India raised Kashmir issue in the UN Security Council, which passed a Resolution 47 that calls for a referendum on the status of the territory.
(a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1949 (d) 1948
43. China gradually occupied eastern Kashmir (Aksai Chin) in _____.
(a) 1960s (b) 1950s (c) 1970s (d) 1980s
44. The 1972 Simla Agreement turned the Kashmir ceasefire line into the Line of Control.
(a) True (b) False
45. In April _____ Mehbooba Mufti, the leader of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), became the first female chief minister of Indian-administered Kashmir.
(a) 2013 (b) 2014 (c) 2015 (d) 2016
46. In 2015 March, India's ruling _____ sworn into government in Indian-administered Kashmir for first time in coalition with local People's Democratic Party.
(a) Indian National Congress INC (b) Communist Party of India CPI
(c) Nationalist Congress Party NCP (d) Bharatiya Janata Party BJP
47. In _____ 2016, the killing of popular militant by security forces of Burhan Wani, a popular militant and top commander of the Hizbul Mujahideen group, sparked violent protests in Indian-administered Kashmir.
(a) July (b) June (c) April (d) May
48. On November 2, 1917 the British government supported creating a "national home" for Jews in Palestine without infringing upon the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine this is called _____.
(a) Balfour Declaration (b) Declaration of Rights
(c) Declaration of Independence (d) Declaration of Peace
49. Intifada literally means in Arabic "_____
(a) To resolve the issue (b) To initiate peace talks
(c) To initiate war (d) To shake off
50. On May 14, _____ the British officially withdrew from Palestine and the Jewish National Council proclaimed the State of Israel.
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) None of these
51. On _____ Israeli government, with Chaim Weizmann as president and David Ben-Gurion as prime minister, was admitted to the UN.
(a) May 13, 1949 (b) May 12, 1948 (c) May 11, 1949 (d) May 11, 1948
52. On July 26, 1956 _____ took control of Suez Canal.
(a) Jordan (b) Egypt (c) Lebanon (d) Pakistan
53. The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed on _____.
(a) 2 June 1965 (b) 2 June 1966 (c) 2 June 1964 (d) 2 June 1963
54. The Arab-Israeli War of 1967 continued for _____ days.
(a) Seven (b) Six (c) Five (d) Four
55. After six days Arab-Israeli War of 1967, Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula, Golan Heights, Gaza Strip and _____.
(a) Jerusalem (b) West Bank
(c) The Mar Saba Monastery (d) Hisham's Palace

56. On November 22, 1967 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 242, the " _____ " formula, which has been the starting point for further negotiations.
(a) Land for Jews (b) Land for Palestinians
(c) Land for peace (d) Land for war
57. The first intifada was a revolt that began in December 1987 by Palestinian Arabs to protest Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
(a) True (b) False
58. Egyptian and Syrian forces attacked Israel on October 6, 1973 which was the holiest day in Jewish calendar known as _____.
(a) Yom Kippur (b) Sukkot
(c) Hanukkah (d) TU b'shevat and Purim
59. On November 20, 1977 Egyptian president _____ made a historic visit to Jerusalem to discuss a peace agreement and address the Knesset.
(a) Mohamed Morsi (b) Anwar Sadat (c) Adly Mansur (d) Abdel Fattah el-Sisi
60. On _____ Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, which ended 30 years of war and established diplomatic and commercial relations between Israel and Egypt.
(a) March 26, 1979 (b) March 25, 1980 (c) March 24, 1971 (d) March 23, 1979
61. Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egyptian control in _____.
(a) 1985 (b) 1984 (c) 1983 (d) 1982
62. On May 17, 1983 a US brokered accord was reached between Israel and _____.
(a) Lebanon (b) Egypt (c) Syria (d) Jordan
63. On October 30, 1991 the US and Soviet Union organized the Madrid Conference, in which Israeli, Lebanese, Jordanian, Syrian, and Palestinian leaders met to establish a framework for peace negotiations.
(a) True (b) False
64. On September 13, 1993 Yasir Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin signed the historic, " _____ " _____.
(a) Declaration of Rights (b) Declaration of Independence
(c) Declaration of Principles (d) Declaration of Peace
65. Oslo Accords is an accord intended to be a framework for all future negotiations between Israel and Palestine, conducted secretly in Oslo, Norway, and completed in August 1993.
(a) True (b) False
66. The current Prime Minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu was elected on _____.
(a) May 28, 1996 (b) May 29, 1996 (c) May 28, 1995 (d) May 28, 1994
67. On September 28, 2000, Ariel Sharon's visit ignited a violent revolt from the Palestinians, which started the _____ intifada, also dubbed the Al-Aqsa intifada.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
68. In Judaism, the Temple Mount is the place where God chose the Divine Presence to rest, where the world expanded into its current form, and where God gathered dust to create the first man. It is known to Muslims as _____.
(a) Khana Kabaa (b) Jamia Mosque (c) Haram-e-Sharif (d) All of these
69. The main course of the Arab-Israeli conflicts from 1948 to 1973 was the clash between.
(a) Islamic Fundamentalism and Orthodox Judaism
(b) Arab socialism and Israeli capitalism
(c) Arab nationalism and Jewish nationalism

- (d) Israeli technology and Saudi Arabian economic goals
70. Who were David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, and Menachem Begin?
- (a) Leaders of the modern state of Israel.
 - (b) Scientist who developed better methods of discovering oil.
 - (c) Clergy who supported Islamic Fundamentalism.
 - (d) Egyptian presidents who encouraged peace with Israel.
71. During the late 1980s and early 1990s the greatest threat to the stability of the nations of Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco was the _____.
- (a) Rising standard of living of their citizens.
 - (b) Economic reforms taking place in Eastern Europe
 - (c) Rise of Islamic Fundamentalism
 - (d) Lack of financial aid from the United States
72. Israel is a country that has _____.
- (a) An abundance of oil
 - (b) A democratically elected government
 - (c) Islam as its official religion
 - (d) Friendly ties to Jordan
73. In 1979, the signing of the Camp David Accords by Egypt and Israel indicated that _____.
- (a) Nationalism was no longer a force in Middle Eastern politics
 - (b) The differences between Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims had been settled
 - (c) Former enemies were able to negotiate
 - (d) The Soviet Union dominated Middle Eastern affairs
74. A major factor that continues to contribute to terrorist activities in the Middle East is _____.
- (a) A decrease in crude oil prices on the world market
 - (b) The Palestinian effort to establish a homeland
 - (c) The presence of United Nations forces in Syria
 - (d) The worldwide rejection of violence as a means to end conflict
75. The 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran was a reaction to the failure of Shah Reza Pahlavi to _____.
- (a) Modernize the nation's economy
 - (b) Meet the social and political needs of the people
 - (c) Establish political ties with western nations
 - (d) Supply the military with advanced weapons technology
76. As a peace process continues in the Middle East, a major stumbling-block to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the question of _____.
- (a) Ownership and operation of the Suez Canal
 - (b) Control of the Arabian Peninsula
 - (c) Representation of Palestinian Arabs and Israelis
 - (d) Land and civil rights for Palestinian Arabs

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO ISRAEL-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT



77. In the 1990's, the action by the Israeli government that has most divided Israeli society has been the decision to _____.
- (a) Support the United States-led Allied Coalition during the Persian Gulf War
(b) Grant control of part of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the Palestinians
(c) Support the Camp David accords
(d) Oppose Islamic fundamentalist rule in Iran
78. Before settling on Palestine, Zionists considered locations in Africa and the _____.
- (a) America (b) Australia (c) Antarctica (d) Russia
79. The first Arab Israel war was fought in 1947-1949 in which _____ Arab armies took part.
- (a) Ten (b) Nine (c) Five (d) Six
80. By the end of the 1947- 1949 war, Israel had conquered _____ percent of Palestine.
- (a) 77 (b) 78 (c) 79 (d) 80
81. In the year _____ Israel captured the remaining 22 percent of Palestine that had eluded it in 1948 – the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- (a) 1968 (b) 1969 (c) 1967 (d) 1960
82. In December 1987, the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza began a mass uprising against the Israeli occupation.
- (a) True (b) False
83. The original population of what is now Israel was 96 percent Muslim and Christian in total.
- (a) True (b) False
84. The kidnapping of an Israeli soldier by _____ in mid 2006 sparked off the crisis in Lebanon.
- (a) Hamas (b) Al-Qaida (c) Hezbollah (d) None of these
85. _____ is an organization in Palestine fighting for the rights of Palestinians to be able to return to their old homes.
- (a) Al-Qaida (b) Hezbollah (c) Hamas (d) ISIS

PAST PAPERS MCQs

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. The Great Britain and Russia agreed to make Afghanistan a buffer state between their empires in:
(a) 1879 (b) 1897 (c) 1869 (d) None of these
2. Amnesty International was established in London by the British Lawyer, Peter Benenson in:
(a) 1961 (b) 1951 (c) 1971 (d) None of these
3. The ANZUS Treaty between Australia, New Zealand and United States was signed in:
(a) 1951 (b) 1945 (c) 1950 (d) None of these
4. The Treaty of Versailles settled peace in:
(a) Europe (b) Middle East (c) Africa (d) None of these
5. The Commonwealth of Independent States was established in:
(a) 1991 (b) 1990 (c) 1989 (d) None of these
6. International Monetary Fund was formed after Bretton Woods Conference in:
(a) 1944 (b) 1943 (c) 1945 (d) None of these
7. "Issues in Global Politics" was written by:
(a) E. H. Carr (b) Gavin Boyd (c) James N. Rosenau (d) None of these
8. South West Asia is popularly known as:
(a) Near East (b) Middle East (c) Arab World (d) None of these
9. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was established in:
(a) 1960 (b) 1968 (c) 1970 (d) None of these
10. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation consists of:
(a) 7 states (b) 8 states (c) 5 states (d) None of these
11. Suez Crisis between Egypt, France, Britain, Israel began in:
(a) 1956 (b) 1955 (c) 1954 (d) None of these
12. The International Court of Justice was constituted on:
(a) 26th June 1945 (b) 21st June 1946 (c) 23rd June 1948 (d) None of these
13. The Charter of United Nations consists of:
(a) 108 articles (b) 101 articles (c) 111 articles (d) None of these
14. The British Secretary of Foreign Affairs A. Balfour announced British support to establish Jewish state in Palestine on:
(a) November 2, 1917 (b) [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)
+92 336 7801123 (c) December 2, 1918 (d) None of these

15. To cripple British Communication with India, Napoleon organized military expedition to Egypt in:
(a) 1798 (b) 1789 (c) 1898 (d) None of these
16. LAIA stands for:
(a) Latin American Integration Association (b) Latin American Information Agency
(c) Latin American Investment Association (d) None of these
17. Arab League was established on:
(a) 22nd March 1945 (b) 22nd April 1945 (c) 22nd February 1945 (d) None of these
18. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-I) was signed in:
(a) 1972 (b) 1971 (c) 1974 (d) None of these
19. The headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is located in:
(a) Bangkok (b) Manila (c) Singapore (d) None of these
20. International Relations during 1648–1945 were characterized by:
(a) Bi-polar system (b) Multi-polar system (c) Uni-polar system (d) None of these
21. French Revolution occurred in:
(a) 1787 (b) 1789 (c) 1798 (d) None of these
22. World population was one billion in:
(a) 1800 (b) 1803 (c) 1850 (d) None of these
23. Versailles Peace Conference was held in:
(a) 1918 (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) None of these
24. Germany invaded Poland in:
(a) 1938 (b) 1939 (c) 1940 (d) None of these
25. Bretton Woods Conference was concluded in:
(a) July 1944 (b) August 1944 (c) September 1944 (d) None of these
26. ECOSOC has been established under chapter — of the UN charter.
(a) V (b) VII (c) X (d) None of these
27. The UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim belonged to:
(a) Austria (b) Poland (c) Belgium (d) None of these
28. "Politics among Nations" was written by:
(a) K. J. Holstai (b) Hans Morgenthau
(c) Frederick Hartman (d) None of these
29. United Arab Emirates is a federation of:
(a) 5 Emirates (b) 6 Emirates (c) 7 Emirates (d) None of these
30. The ICJ is located at:
(a) Washington (b) Geneva (c) The Hague (d) None of these
31. German reunification occurred in:
(a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) None of these
32. Switzerland joined the UN during:
(a) 2000 (b) 2001 (c) 2002 (d) None of these
33. Sarah Palin was the governor of:
(a) New York (b) Alaska (c) Illinois (d) None of these

34. President de Gaulle withdrew France from NATO in:
(a) 1966 (b) 1950 (c) 1962 (d) None of these
35. Pearl Harbor, a US naval base in Hawaiian Islands, during WWII was attacked by:
(a) Germany (b) Japan (c) Cuba (d) None of these
36. According to Brandt Report, 'The South' consists of:
(a) Third World Countries (b) Australia
(c) China (d) None of these
37. In 1933, Hitler signed an agreement with Pope known as:
(a) Brandeus (b) Concordat (c) Peace Pact (d) None of these
38. The current president of Russia is:
(a) Vladimir Putin (b) Nicolas Sarkozy (c) Dmitry Medvedev (d) None of these
39. North Korea invaded South Korea in:
(a) 1948 (b) 1950 (c) 1959 (d) None of these
40. Indian Congress came into power under the leadership of Sonia Gandhi in:
(a) 2000 (b) 2004 (c) 2006 (d) None of these
41. The UN Charter in 1945 was drawn up in:
(a) New York (b) San Francisco (c) Washington (d) None of these
42. Owen Young, who gave the young plan, was:
(a) An American Banker (b) German President (c) British Ambassador (d) None of these
43. Windhoek is the capital of:
(a) Uganda (b) Namibia (c) Luxembourg (d) None of these
44. CENTO was dissolved in:
(a) 1979 (b) 1981 (c) 1998 (d) None of these
45. The First Hague Conference was held in:
(a) 1890 (b) 1907 (c) 1914 (d) 1899
46. NPT is not signed by:
(a) China (b) Israel (c) Russia (d) None of these
47. Afghanistan has vice presidents:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) None (d) None of these
48. ASEAN Summit 2008 took place in:
(a) Bangkok (b) Malaysia (c) Philippines (d) None of these
49. Current Foreign Secretary of Pakistan is (2016):
(a) Shah Mahmood Qureshi (b) Salman Bashir
(c) Sherry Rehman (d) Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry
50. Faroe Islands is:
(a) A Scandinavian State (b) Darwin's birthplace
(c) An American Prison (d) None of these
51. Ronald Reagan was a presidential candidate of:
(a) Republican (b) Democrats (c) Both (d) None of these
52. "Politics among Nations" [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)
(a) K. J. Holsti (b) Gavin Boyd
(c) Hans J. Morgenthau (d) None of these

53. UNO was formed in:
(a) 1944 (b) 1945 (c) 1946 (d) None of these
54. Peaceful co-existence between USA and USSR was initiated by:
(a) Stalin (b) Brezhnev (c) Khrushchev (d) None of these
55. Détente between USA and USSR started between:
(a) 1959-69 (b) 1969-79 (c) 1980-90 (d) None of these
56. Perestroika was started by:
(a) Brezhnev (b) Podgorny (c) Gorbachev (d) None of these
57. The 'Taliban' came to power in Afghanistan in:
(a) 1990 (b) 1992 (c) 1996 (d) None of these
58. Ismail Hania is:
(a) President of Palestine (b) Lebanese Minister
(c) Leader of Hamas (d) None of these
59. Netanyahu is:
(a) President of Taiwan (b) Defence Minister of China
(c) Prime Minister of Israel (d) None of these
60. USSR disintegrated in:
(a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c) 1991 (d) None of these
61. "Theory and Practice of International Relations" is written by:
(a) Padelford and Lincoln (b) Palmer and Perkins
(c) Hans J. Morgenthau (d) None of these
62. Kim Jong-il was a :
(a) President of South Korea (b) Foreign Minister of Burma
(c) President of North Korea (d) Supreme leader of Korea
63. Ronald Reagan, an actor, became the president of:
(a) Mexico (b) USA (c) France (d) None of these
64. NPT was signed in:
(a) 1966 (b) 1968 (c) 1970 (d) None of these
65. CTBT was signed in:
(a) 1990 (b) 1944 (c) 1995 (d) 1996
66. People's Republic of China came into being in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) None of these
67. WTO was formed in:
(a) 1990 (b) 1993 (c) 1995 (d) None of these
68. Cuban Missile Crisis took place in:
(a) 1960 (b) 1961 (c) 1962 (d) None of these
69. NATO was signed in:
(a) 1945 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) None of these
70. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon is from:
(a) Burma (b) Mauritius (c) South Korea (d) None of these

71. OIC is an organization of:
 (a) 48 states (b) 57 states (c) 60 states (d) None of these
72. African Development Bank was established in:
 (a) 1962 (b) 1964 (c) 1969 (d) None of these
73. Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone consists of _____ members:
 (a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) None of these
74. The author of famous book, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" is:
 (a) Gerald Ford (b) Henry Kissinger (c) Ronald Reagan (d) None of these
75. Mauritius and Seychelles are located in _____ ocean:
 (a) Pacific (b) Western Indian (c) Mediterranean (d) None of these
76. The author of the book "The End of History and the Last Man" is:
 (a) Fukuyama (b) Huntington (c) Kissinger (d) Christine Faire
77. The author of the book "Twenty Years' Crisis" is:
 (a) Rousseau (b) Harold J. Laski (c) E. H. Carr (d) John Dewey
78. Balance of power is based on:
 (a) Realist Paradigm (b) Liberal Paradigm (c) Marxist Paradigm (d) Post-modernism
79. Immanuel Kant and John Locke provide the philosophical basis for:
 (a) Realism (b) Liberalism (c) Post-modernism (d) Behaviouralism
80. Pre-emptive Strike Doctrine confers upon states the:
 (a) Right to attack any potential threat to its security
 (b) Right to attack when they are actually attacked
 (c) The responsibility to intervene in the domestic affairs of other states for humanitarian protection
 (d) Duty to respond to the calls of UN
81. Modern State System is believed to have started with:
 (a) End of Second World War (b) Versailles Treaty
 (c) End of Cold War (d) Peace of Westphalia
82. The 1979 summit meeting which led to peace between Egypt and Israel was held at:
 (a) Camp X-Ray (b) Camp Roger (c) New York (d) Camp David
83. Apartheid was a policy of the:
 (a) State of Israel (b) State of West Africa
 (c) State of South Africa (d) State of North Africa
84. Pakistan joined NAM in:
 (a) 1955 (b) 1978 (c) 1988 (d) 1979
85. SAARC was established in:
 (a) 1993 (b) 1985 (c) 1990 (d) 1998
86. Intifada refers to:
 (a) The Russian revolution
 (b) The spontaneous popular uprising of the Palestinians beginning in the late 1980s
 (c) Palestinian relations with Jordan
 (d) The popular uprising of the Arab people for democracy

97. Through Balfour Declaration 1917:
(a) USA announced its support for creation of Israel
(b) Britain announced its support for creation of independent Palestine
(c) Britain announced its commitment to the creation of a Jewish state in the Middle East
(d) Soviet Union announced its support for World Revolution
98. The current row between US and Iran is about:
(a) Iran's system of education (b) Iran's democracy
(c) Iran's Nuclear Program (d) Iran's relations with Pakistan
99. Indo-Chinese war occurred in:
(a) 1965 (b) 1962 (c) 1971 (d) 1948
100. Ho Chi Minh was:
(a) Leader of Vietnam (b) Leader of Laos
(c) Leader of Thailand (d) Leader of Japan
91. Missile Crisis of 1962 was between:
(a) USA, USSR and Cuba (b) USA, USSR and Argentine
(c) USA, USSR and Egypt (d) USA, USSR and Iran
92. New International Economic Order:
(a) Is Economic System structured after the end of Cold War
(b) Was the demand of the rich countries to change the International Economic System
(c) Was the demand of the Global South to restructure the International Economic System
(d) Is the International Economic System based on technological revolution
93. "Theory of International Politics" has been authored by:
(a) John Mearsheimer (b) Hans Morgenthau (c) Kenneth Waltz (d) Stephen Walt
94. League of Nations was formed after the treaty of:
(a) Versailles (b) Westphalia (c) Schengen (d) Locarno
95. Yalta Conference was held in the year:
(a) 1943 (b) 1944 (c) 1945 (d) 1946
96. NATO stands for:
(a) Northern Alliance Treaty Organization (b) North African Treaty Organization
(c) North Atlantic Trust Organization (d) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
97. Pakistan became a part of SEATO in the year:
(a) 1954 (b) 1955 (c) 1956 (d) 1957
98. Perestroika and Glasnost reforms were introduced by:
(a) Ronald Reagan (b) Mikhail Gorbachev
(c) George Bush (d) Boris Yeltsin
99. After the end of Cold War, Pakistan was subjected to sanctions under:
(a) Pressler Amendment (b) Symington Amendment
(c) Glenn Amendment (d) None of these
100. NPT came into effect in the year:
(a) 1967 (b) 1968 (c) 1970 (d) 1971

101. Warsaw is the capital of:
 (a) Czechoslovakia (b) Poland (c) Romania (d) Ukraine
102. The headquarters of Conference on Disarmament (CD) is in:
 (a) Vienna (b) Geneva (c) Brussels (d) New York
103. The Bandung Conference was attended by:
 (a) 23 Countries (b) 26 Countries (c) 29 Countries (d) 32 Countries
104. Easing of tensions between rival states is called:
 (a) Deterrence (b) Entente (c) Détente (d) Containment
105. "Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism" was written by:
 (a) Trotsky (b) Stalin (c) Lenin (d) Marx
106. The island of Diego Garcia is situated in:
 (a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean (c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean
107. The Iran-Iraq war lasted for:
 (a) 5 Years (b) 6 Years (c) 7 Years (d) 8 Years
108. The treaty signed in 1991 for the reduction of strategic weapons was:
 (a) SALT (b) INF (c) START (d) CTBT
109. The absence of centralized authority at the international level is called:
 (a) Hierarchy (b) Anarchy (c) Unipolarity (d) Bipolarity
110. To frighten one's enemy into inaction is called:
 (a) Security Dilemma (b) Détente (c) Anarchy (d) None of these
110. The famous diplomat of Pakistan, who also remained the President of International Court of Justice was:
 (a) Zafrullah Khan (b) Agha Shahi
 (c) Sahibzada Yaqub Khan (d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

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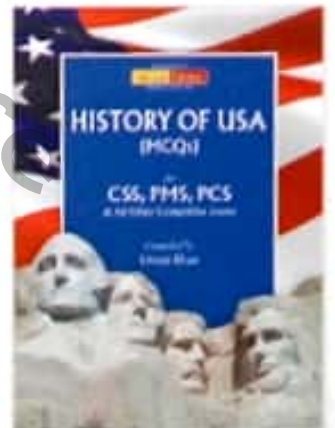
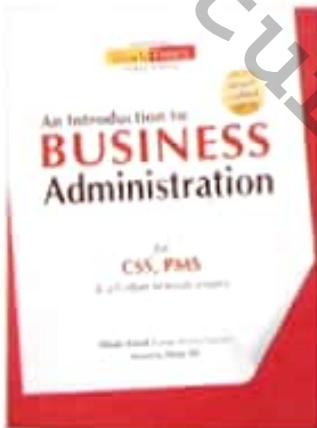
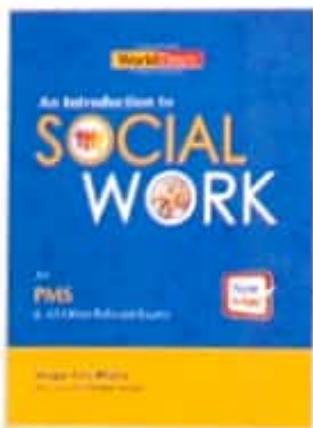
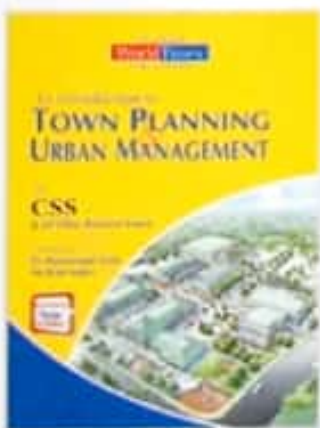
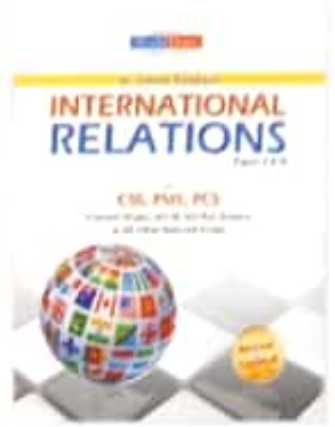
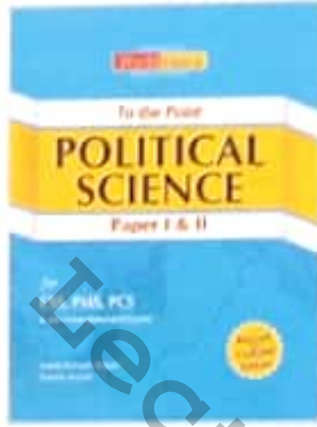
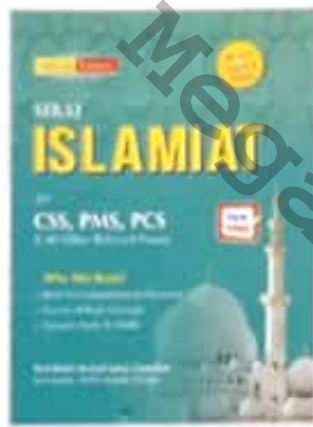
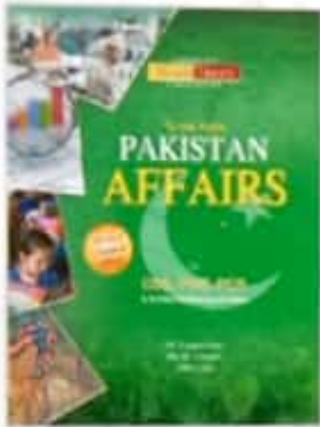
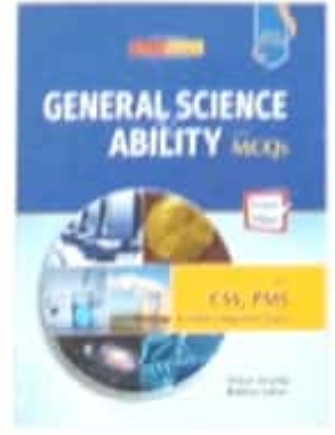
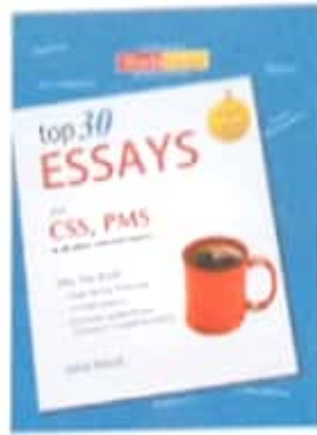
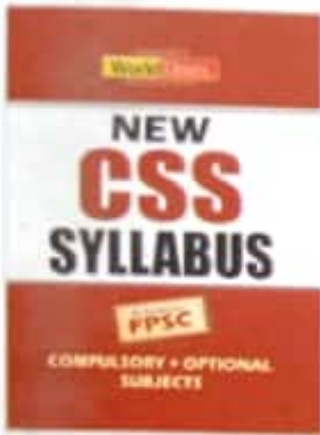
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