

CHAPTER 13: International Law, Norms, and Human Rights

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Why did the former Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, state that the US invasion of Iraq in 2003 was illegal?
 - a. Iraq had every legal right to produce weapons of mass destruction for defensive purposes
 - b. The UN passed a resolution prohibiting the US to invade Iraq
 - c. While the UN passed a resolution stating Iraq was in violation of previous Security Council resolutions, it did not explicitly authorize the invasion
 - d. The vast majority of UN members did not support the US invasion of Iraq

2. The set of rules and obligations that states recognize as binding on each other is called
 - a. international law
 - b. international organizations
 - c. international regimes
 - d. international institutions

3. According to the author, states are not compelled to follow international law but they do so because of
 - a. threats from more powerful states
 - b. self-interest
 - c. the influence of the United Nations
 - d. altruistic beliefs

4. One of the first sources of international law which sought to regulate war came from the
 - a. Roman Empire
 - b. Catholic Church
 - c. League of Nations
 - d. feudal states

5. According to the Dutch legal scholar, Grotius, a just war includes all but one of the following principles
 - a. There must be just cause to go to war
 - b. A preemptive war is permissible
 - c. The means used in war must not be inhumane
 - d. The means used in war must be proportional to the ends obtained

6. The 1928 Kellogg-Briand Treaty sought to
 - a. Establish punishment for those committing genocide
 - b. establish the League of Nations
 - c. prohibit war as an instrument of state policy
 - d. ban specific weapons in the use of war

7. The banning of biological and chemical weapons was signed by the major powers in 1925 and included in the
 - a. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - b. Kellogg-Briand Treaty
 - c. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - d. Geneva Protocol

8. Countries who signed the 1987 Montreal Protocol agreed to
 - a. ban of the use of aerosol propellants
 - b. reduce annual catch limits on halibut and tuna to protect breeding grounds.
 - c. regulate the level of mercury released from coal fired power plants
 - d. lower the level of energy consumption in the developed countries

9. The International Court of Justice lists all but one of the following sources of international law.
 - a. international treaties
 - b. international custom
 - c. resolutions of the United Nations
 - d. general principles of law recognized by nations

10. The General Assembly of the United Nations
 - a. has the right to pass legally binding resolutions
 - b. does not have the right to pass legally binding resolutions
 - c. has the right to decide on the placement of peacekeeping forces
 - d. has the power of the veto

11. Since the end of World War II, there has been a constant effort to
 - a. codify custom and general principles into formal laws
 - b. rely extensively on custom and general principles rather than international law
 - c. dismantle certain aspects of international law
 - d. ignore nearly all international treaties

12. According to many scholars, the central problem with international law is
 - a. the unequal power among nations
 - b. the arbitrary decisions made by the International Court of Justice
 - c. the greater weight of domestic vs. international law
 - d. enforcement of legal decisions and treaties

13. For cases in which the International Court of Justice has jurisdiction
 - a. the case must involve two or more states
 - b. rulings are considered final and there is no appeal process
 - c. the case can involve states or non-state actors
 - d. the US must be one of the plaintiffs

14. While the International Court of Justice can issue judicial decisions, the enforcement of those decisions has been the role of
 - a. the World Court
 - b. NATO
 - c. the United Nations
 - d. states themselves

15. One of the most significant changes from the GATT to the World Trade Organization has been the
 - a. establishment of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body

- b. lowering of non-trade barriers
 - c. heightened role of the European Union in the WTO
 - d. success of developing countries in enforcing economic sanctions against wealthy countries
16. The World Trade Organization model that emphasizes that the authority for penalties comes from the WTO, but the enforcement comes from states themselves is called
- a. Free trade model
 - b. Blended enforcement model
 - c. Mixed use model
 - d. Self-enforcement model
17. States generally are willing to enforce international law themselves because
- a. more powerful states could invade any state that breaks the law
 - b. the International Court of Justice would decide against them anyway
 - c. they tend to benefit from international law
 - d. the UN would impose greater sanctions against those states
18. Those who argue against the relevance of international law suggest that
- a. international treaties and agreements simply are not important
 - b. the International Court of Justice has no enforcement power whatsoever
 - c. international law may at times constrain the behavior of states
 - d. international law is a tool used by powerful states to control weak states
19. Which theory of international relations supports the idea of the relevance of international law?
- a. Economic structuralism
 - b. Liberalism
 - c. Marxism
 - d. Realism
20. Those who believe in the relevance of international law argue that states who break laws
- a. pay a very high price
 - b. need not worry if they are powerful
 - c. will only be sanctioned under specific conditions
 - d. are very different from individuals who break domestic law
21. The primary difference between domestic and international law is the
- a. geographic location of the courts
 - b. jurisdiction authority vested in both types of law
 - c. reliability of enforcement mechanisms
 - d. relative power of states
22. Which organizational category is defined as shared notions about how states will behave on a particular issue?
- a. International organizations
 - b. International law
 - c. International regimes
 - d. Global governance
23. In the area of the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, what is the name of the actor in which many states have this shared interest?

- a. organization
 - b. regime
 - c. institution
 - d. law
24. Norms can take many forms including all but one of the following.
- a. relative power between states
 - b. ethical principles about how actors should behave
 - c. mutual expectations about how actors will behave
 - d. social identities indicating which actors are legitimate
25. Norms can spread through many ways, including all but one of the following.
- a. Through international organizations
 - b. From state to state
 - c. Among transnational groups of government experts
 - d. Through military coercion and war
26. International organizations can help spread norms by
- a. providing side-payments to other groups who accept these norms
 - b. establishing standards on various issues and presenting those norms as having legitimacy
 - c. using threats to compel others to accept norms
 - d. using the power and authority of their leaders to convince states to adopt norms
27. The Bush Administration argued that UN resolution 1441 supported the case for invasion because it called for
- a. serious consequences
 - b. military invasion
 - c. possible nuclear strike
 - d. economic sanctions
28. Those who argued against the legality of invasion suggested that the UN resolution calling for “serious consequences”
- a. did not mention the existence of weapons of mass destruction
 - b. did not imply that the US was allowed to use military force
 - c. supported a broad-base coalition to overthrow Saddam Hussein
 - d. required the International Court of Justice approval before military action was permitted
29. Even though the US invaded Iraq without specific UN authorization, the fact that the US and its allies argued the legality of the invasion acknowledged that international law is
- a. irrelevant
 - b. inconsequential
 - c. still in its infancy
 - d. relevant in today’s politics
30. Over the last several years, the importance of treaties has been demonstrated in all but one of the following ways.
- a. Treaties have resolved the crisis between Israel and the Palestinians
 - b. States have signed more treaties
 - c. The treaties interact more deeply with state’s domestic affairs

- d. Treaties now include effective enforcement mechanisms
31. The first major global environmental treaty is the
- a. Geneva Conventions
 - b. Maastricht Treaty
 - c. Montreal Protocol
 - d. Kyoto Protocol
32. The first permanent court to deal with significant illegal acts was the
- a. International Court of Justice
 - b. European Court of Justice
 - c. International Criminal Court
 - d. International Military Tribunal
33. The 1948 document which includes a range of inalienable rights that every individual possesses is known as the
- a. Geneva Conventions
 - b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - c. Maastricht Treaty
 - d. European Convention on Human Rights
34. In all of the following countries but one are cases in which other governments intervened to protect the rights of individuals of other countries.
- a. India
 - b. Sudan
 - c. Yugoslavia
 - d. Iraq
35. According to the author, one major controversy surrounding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights revolves around
- a. the definition of an adequate standard of living
 - b. the role of the UN in providing access to health care
 - c. whether governments must intervene when a state violates its own citizens' rights
 - d. whether family planning programs in developing countries encourage abortions
36. Which category of criminal action focuses on atrocities committed during armed conflicts?
- a. racial hatred
 - b. ethnic tensions
 - c. war crimes
 - d. human rights abuse
37. The notion of war crimes first developed as a result of which war?
- a. World War I
 - b. World War II
 - c. Korean War
 - d. Vietnam War
38. Illegal actions that come under war crimes include all but one of the following.
- a. Willful killing
 - b. Torture
 - c. Unlawful deportation
 - d. Hate language
39. The most innovative feature of the International Criminal Court is that its primary focus is
- a. individuals
 - b. states
 - c. ethnic groups
 - d. international organizations
40. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over all but one of the following crimes.

- a. genocide
 - b. economic discrimination
 - c. crimes against humanity
 - d. war crimes
41. One of the first international treaties that focused on the conduct of war, especially in terms of treatment of prisoners, is called the
- a. Geneva Conventions
 - b. Maastricht Treaty
 - c. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - d. Landmine Ban Treaty

ESSAY

1. The US invaded Iraq twice, in 1990 and in 2003. What were the main differences in the circumstances that resulted in these invasions?
ANS:
Students' answers may vary.
2. Explain the structure of the International Court of Justice. What are the types of cases on which it passes legal judgment? What are its primary strengths and weaknesses?
3. The World Trade Organization is similar to the previous organization, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but also quite different. What are the main similarities and differences between these two organizations? What are the distinct challenges faced by the WTO?
4. Discuss the two sides on the legality of the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003. Which side makes the most convincing argument?
5. Discuss the features of the International Criminal Court. What are its distinctive features? What are its primary challenges?