Answers for Rounds 1-3
Round 1

Country in Focus: Qatar
1. Before the 1930s, nearly half of all Qataris worked in which industry?

A. Pearling
B. Dairy farming
C. Tourism
D. Oil
2. Until the mid-19th century, European mapmakers and travelers generally regarded Qatar as part of ____________.

A. Saudi Arabia  
B. Bahrain  
C. Turkey  
D. Iran
The U.S. established diplomatic relations with Qatar in 1972, the year after Qatar gained its independence from _________.

A. United Arab Emirates
B. The Sultanate of Oman
C. United Kingdom
D. The Netherlands
4. Which of the following statements about U.S.-Qatar economic relations is FALSE?

A. More than 120 U.S. companies are operating in Qatar.

B. The U.S. is Qatar’s single largest source of imports and its largest foreign investor.

C. Qatar’s main imports from the U.S. are liquified natural gas (LNG), aluminum, fertilizers, and sulfur.

D. Qatar plans to invest $45 billion in the United States by 2021.
5. On June 5, 2017, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain and a fourth country cut diplomatic ties with Qatar and imposed a blockade. What is the fourth country?

A. Iran  
B. Kuwait  
C. Yemen  
D. Egypt
6. The Doha-based global news network Al Jazeera broadcasts to approximately how many people in the Middle East?

A. Less than 100 million people
B. 100-200 million people
C. 300-400 million people
D. 450 million or more people
7. According to Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, Iran is trying exploit the blockade on Qatar to enhance its influence in which two countries?

A. Yemen and Syria  
B. Turkey and Kuwait  
C. Iraq and Jordan  
D. None of the above
How much of Qatar’s nominal gross domestic product (GDP) was attributed to oil and gas production in 2014?

A. 43%
B. 51%
C. 64%
D. 76%
9. Qatar aims to produce 20% of its energy in 2030 from which of the following sources?

A. Wind power
B. **Solar power**
C. Nuclear power
D. None of the above
10. According to the Qatar-America Institute, how many stadiums will Qatar construct by 2020 in preparation for the 2022 World Cup?

A. 0
B. 2
C. 8
D. 15
Round 2
How to Deal with North Korea
1. Soon after assuming power, which leader pursued economic and agriculture policies that caused severe famines, claiming the lives of hundreds of thousands of North Koreans?

A. Kim Il-sung  
B. Kim Jong-chul  
**C. Kim Jong-il**  
D. Kim Jong-un
2. After Japan’s defeat in WWII, which of the following lines of division on the Korean Peninsula split the territory into U.S. and Soviet zones of influence?

A. 36 degrees north latitude (36th parallel)
B. 128 degrees east longitude
C. 38 degrees north latitude (38th parallel)
D. The Yalu River
3. What national ideology came to dominate North Korean politics after the Korean War?

A. Jaju (political independence)
B. Jarip (economic self-sufficiency)
C. Songun (military-first)
D. Juche (self-reliance)
From which of the following agreements did North Korea unilaterally withdraw in 2003?

A. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
B. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
C. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
D. Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)
5. The Singapore Summit on June 12, 2018 brought together which two leaders?

A. Kim Jong-un and Moon Jae-in
B. Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un
C. Xi Jinping and Shinzo Abe
D. Moon Jae-in and Donald Trump
In 2009, Barack Obama tried to revive the “six party talks.” Which country was NOT included in the talks?

A. Russia
B. India
C. China
D. Japan
Despite Kim Jong-un's emerging tolerance of a consumer culture, which of the following business features remain taboo in North Korea?

A. Payment by credit cards
B. Advertising
C. Bazaar-style markets, shops, and departments stores
D. Trade with China
8. According to a Beyond Parallel study in 2017, what percentage of North Koreans living inside the country do NOT see the United States as the enemy?

A. 68%
B. 45%
C. 23%
D. 12%
9. According to the Trump Administration, which of the following is a precondition for an official end to the Korean War?

A. U.S.-South Korean war games
B. An armistice agreement
C. Denuclearization
D. A North Korean apology
10. According to CFR analyst Scott Snyder, the “most surprising” item in the Pyongyang Declaration is ________?

A. Kim’s pledge to allow international inspectors to return to Yongbyon

B. Mutual pledges to reduce tensions along the DMZ

C. Kim’s intent to meet Moon in Seoul by the end of 2018

D. Agreement on inter-Korean economic cooperation
Round 3
Global Refugee and Migration Crisis
1. What term is used to identify someone who has fled their country because they are able to demonstrate that they have been persecuted, or have reason to fear persecution, on the basis of one of five “protected grounds:” race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group?

A. Refugee
B. Migrant
C. Internally displaced person
D. Alien
2. As of 2017, approximately how many Palestinian refugees are under the UNRWA’s mandate?

A. 2.2 million
B. 3.1 million
C. 4.5 million
D. 5.4 million
3. In 2017, which country (for the fourth year in a row) hosted the largest number of refugees worldwide?

A. Pakistan
B. Uganda
C. Turkey
D. Iran
4. In 2017, U.S. federal law enforcement apprehensions of Central Americans attempting to cross the southern U.S. border remain at their lowest level since _________.

A. 2012  
B. 2002  
C. 1992  
D. 1972
5. Of all immigrants arriving in the United States in 2015, the largest number came from which country?

A. Afghanistan  
B. India  
C. Mexico  
D. China
6. Which is NOT one of the three U.S. federal agencies involved in the refugee resettlement process?

A. Department of State
B. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
C. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
D. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
7. More than 700,000 Rohingyas have fled to which country?

A. Bangladesh  
B. Myanmar  
C. Thailand  
D. Laos
8. Although Myanmar is not a member of the _________, the UN Security Council could refer cases of suspected crimes against humanity and genocide to it for investigation.

A. European Court of Human Rights  
B. International Court of Justice  
C. Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia  
D. International Criminal Court
9. *Refugees International* was founded in 1979 to address the plight of refugees fleeing ___________.

A. Nicaragua  
B. Uganda  
C. Indochina  
D. Chechnya
10. Within the European Union, close to 1 million Syrian refugees have requested asylum in different countries, with _________ being the primary destination.

A. Sweden  
B. the U.K.  
C. France  
D. Germany
Answers to Rounds 4-7
Round 4

#WeAreNATO (The Alliance at 70)
1. What event helped spark the creation of a NATO consolidated command structure and military headquarters?

A. 9/11 attacks against the United States
B. Breakout of the Balkan Wars
C. Suez Crisis
D. Soviet detonation of an atomic bomb
2. According to Jens Stoltenberg, NATO Secretary General, which of the following events made people ask “do we need NATO anymore?”

A. Creation of the Warsaw Pact
B. Signing of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)
C. Fall of the Berlin Wall
D. Creation of the eurozone
3. The only time NATO’s Article 5 provision of collective defense has ever been invoked was during __________, shortly following the 9/11 terrorist attack.

A. Operation Desert Storm  
B. Operation Inherent Resolve  
C. Operation Eagle Assist  
D. Operation New Dawn
4. In 2018, RAND Corporation analysts warned that NATO forces would be “badly outnumbered and outgunned” in an initial Russian conventional attack on _________?

A. Republic of Georgia  
B. the Baltics  
C. Ukraine  
D. the Balkans
Currently, NATO members are required to allocate 2% of their budget to defense spending. However, based on current trends, only ____ members are expected to meet this benchmark by 2024.

A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 25
6. Which of the following NATO member states contributes the highest overall defense spending as a percentage of its GDP?

A. Norway  
B. France  
C. Estonia  
D. Greece
7. Which country has been invited to become NATO’s 30th member state?

A. Macedonia
B. Montenegro
C. Malta
D. Moldova
8. Jens Stoltenberg, NATO Secretary General argues that expanding to small, developing countries in Europe will actually improve U.S. security by _________.

A. Providing more revenue for NATO
B. Improving NATO-Russian relations
C. Tightening criteria for admitting refugees/migrants
D. Spreading democracy and stability
9. According to the Pew Research Center, which pair of NATO countries boasts the highest public opinion of the Alliance?

A. Poland and Netherlands
B. Germany and Canada
C. Hungary and France
D. U.K. and U.S.
10. In a 2017 the Pew Research Center survey of attitudes toward NATO in the U.S. found that _______.

A. The percentage of Republicans who favor NATO has surged 20% to 59%
B. Support among Democrats for NATO has remained flat
C. Republican support for NATO is steady at 47%
D. Independents favor NATO more than Democrats
Round 5
Great Decisions
1. Which country was not a part of George W. Bush’s “axis of evil” when first declaring the war on terror?

A. Iraq  
B. Egypt  
C. North Korea  
D. Iran
2. In 2014, which Ukrainian president was ousted from power, ultimately leading Russia to annex Crimea in response?

A. Viktor Yushchenko  
B. Ramzan Kadyrov  
C. Viktor Yanukovych  
D. Petro Poroshenko
3. Which acronym designates a group of five countries that represent emerging global economies whose leaders have met annually since 2009?

A. EURIA
B. BRICS
C. G-5
D. ASEAN
4. In March 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping’s name was enshrined in China’s constitution, adding what new formula to China’s governance?

A. Theory of Three Represents

B. The Chinese Dream

C. Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era

D. The Deng Xiaoping Corollary
5. For the first time in ten years, which country moved from being 180th (worst in the Press Freedom Index) to 179th in 2017?

A. Egypt
B. Turkmenistan
C. Eritrea
D. Syria
7. Which nation in the Mediterranean Sea is a key geopolitical focus for Turkey?

A. Cyprus
B. Malta
C. Corsica
D. Gibraltar
8. Which political party in South Africa was founded in 2013 and has since become one of the largest opposition parties in Parliament?

A. Democratic Alliance  
B. Inkatha Freedom Party  
**C. Economic Freedom Fighters**  
D. United Democratic Front
9. In 2017, the spread of ‘Super Malaria’ alarmed scientists as a global threat in what region?

A. Central America
B. East Africa
C. Western Europe
D. Southeast Asia
When determining U.S. policy options in Syria, Charles Lister argues that four truths must be acknowledged. Which one does **NOT** apply?

A. Syria will remain unstable for years

B. U.S. policy since 2011 has been too limited in scope and scale in Syria

C. Terrorism will continue to spawn from Syria until the root causes of instability, political are resolved

D. The United States should ultimately support the Assad regime to improve the lives of Syrian civilians
10. Which former soldier was arrested in 2013 for revealing classified military documents to WikiLeaks?

A. David Petraeus  
B. Edward Snowden  
C. Julian Assange  
D. Chelsea Manning
Round 6
U.S.-Japan Relations
1. Japan is **NOT** a member of which of the following international organizations?

A. ASIA-Pacific Economic Cooperation
B. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
C. Arctic Council
D. ASEAN
2. The 2018 focus of the U.S.-Japanese alliance were negotiations regarding ________ and discussions over the bilateral trade relationship.

A. U.S. military forces stationed in Japan  
B. North Korea  
C. Creation of a Japanese military  
D. Building a memorial for victims killed in the atomic bombs
3. In 2008, the Yanai Commission recommended a revision to Article 9 that would allow Japan to _______.

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<td>A</td>
<td>Exercise its right to collective self-defense</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Develop an atomic weapon</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Use drones to gather intelligence from North Korea</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>Close U.S. military bases in Japan</td>
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4. What is a goal of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s “womenomics” plan?

A. To encourage women to have fewer children
B. To fill 1/3 of the National Diet with women by 2020
C. To raise the female employment rate
D. To increase government spending on postgraduate education
5. Which of the following describes Japan’s changing demographics?

A. A declining birth rate, aging population, and increasing lifespan

B. A declining birth rate, aging population, and decreasing lifespan

C. A declining birth rate, increasing death rate, and increasing foreign immigration

D. An increasing birth rate, aging population, and increasing death rate.

A. 10,000  
B. 50,000  
C. 110,000  
D. 500,000
7. After Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Federal government classified all Japanese-American men over 17 years old, except those already in the armed forces, as 4-C which designated them:

A. Enemy U.S. citizens

B. Dual nationals forbidden from serving in the U.S. government

C. Dual nationals qualified for military service in Europe

D. Non-U.S. citizens
8. Why did the Japanese government create the ‘Cool Japan Fund’ in 2014?

A. To help increase domestic consumer spending

B. To help Japanese businesses expand overseas

C. To deter Japanese delinquency

D. To increase tourism ahead of the 2020 Olympic games
9. ‘Cool Japan’ targets developing regions, especially ____.

A. Southeast Asia
B. North America
C. China and South Korea
D. Latin America
10. At the start of WWII, how were Japanese-Americans living in Hawaii treated differently than those living on the West Coast?

A. A greater number of Japanese-Americans living in Hawaii were placed in internment camps.

B. Japanese-Americans in Hawaii were deported to Japan.

C. Very few Japanese-Americans in Hawaii were placed in internment camps.

D. As most Japanese-Americans in Hawaii were wealthy landowners of sugar and pineapple plantations, they were able to serve in the U.S. military.
Round 7
Space Policy
1. In 2017, President Trump re-established the _________.

A. National Space Organization  
B. International Space Council  
C. National Space Council  
D. Council of Space Intelligence
2. Which of these is a successful, multilateral effort to develop norms of behavior for outer space?

A. No First Placement of Weapons in Outer Space Resolution

B. UN Debris Mitigation Guidelines

C. Prevention of the Placement of Outer Space Weapons Treaty

D. International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities
3. *Rocosmos* used to be known as the ____.

A. Russian Federal Space Agency

B. Agency for Russian Space Intelligence

C. Soviet International Space Center

D. Skolkovo Innovation Center
Russia is interested in developing a series of robotic moon missions referred to as _______.

A. Glosnass Navigation
B. ExoMars
C. Phobos-Grunt
D. Luna-Glob
5. In what year did China become the 3\textsuperscript{rd} country to independently send people into space?

A. 1995  
B. 2003  
C. 2012  
D. 2017
6. Which entity of the Chinese government is directly responsible for space research and development?

A. People’s Liberation Army (PLA)

B. China National Space Administration (CNSA)

C. State Council

D. Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
7. The 2008 Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space (PPWT) was drafted by which two countries?

A. United States and Great Britain  
B. Russia and China  
C. Germany and France  
D. Japan and South Korea
8. What is the main purpose of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty?

A. To provide a multilateral agreement on space trade

B. To share intelligence on outer space among International Space Station partners

C. To ban weapons of mass destruction from being stationed or deployed there

D. To enable countries to explore and use outer space resources without conditions
In 2019, NASA astronauts are approved to fly on private spacecraft built by Boeing and _________.

A. Richard Branson’s Virgin Galactica

B. Jeff Bezos’s Blue Origin

C. Igor Asherbeyli’s Asgardia-1

D. Elon Musk’s SpaceX
10. In what year is the International Space Station’s operations expected to be terminated?

A. 2020  
B. 2024  
C. 2030  
D. 2034
Answers to Rounds 8-10
Round 8
The World Trade Organization (WTO)
1. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade became known as the Word Trade Organization (WTO) in what year?

A. 1955  
B. 1985  
C. 1995  
D. 2005
2. Approximately _______ of the 164 members of the World Trade Organization are developing countries.

   A. 2/3
   B. 1/2
   C. 1/3
   D. 1/4
3. When trade protectionism worsened during the Great Depression of 1929, what happened to world trade?

A. It ground to a halt  
B. It shrank by 25%  
C. It alternated between sharp contractions and sudden growth spurts  
D. It expanded by 10%
4. Which country, having joined the WTO only in 2001, has defended the third-most trade complaints?

A. China  
B. India  
C. Argentina  
D. Russia
5. Through an interagency structure, USTR coordinates trade policy, resolves disagreements, and frames issues for ______.

A. Congressional decision
B. Supreme Court decision
C. Presidential decision
D. Commerce Committee decision
6. Which of the following is NOT one of the five pillars of the Trump Administration’s 2018 trade policy agenda delivered to Congress?

A. Supporting national security policy via U.S. trade policy

B. Renegotiating trade deals, such as NAFTA

C. Imposing tariffs

D. Incentivizing U.S. manufacturers to locate overseas
7. According to World Economic Forum analysts, in what ways can China respond to U.S. tariffs?

A. Imposing retaliatory tariffs and regulatory burdens

B. Blocking corporate mergers in China

C. Encouraging consumer boycotts of U.S. products

D. All of the above
8. Where is the headquarters of the WTO located?

A. Nairobi, Kenya
B. Geneva, Switzerland
C. Paris, France
D. Washington, D.C.
9. At the WTO’s Nairobi Ministerial Meeting in 2017, _________ was not part of any negotiated agreement but garnered widespread discussion.

A. Agricultural export subsidies  
B. Trade facilitation  
C. E-commerce  
D. Information technology
10. Since joining the WTO, China’s GDP has grown from $1.3 trillion to __________.

A. $3.6 trillion

B. $23.4 trillion

C. $12 trillion

D. $30.6 trillion
Round 9
Bridging Divides to Build Peace
A. Human rights abroad are vital to stability and U.S. security.

B. A key role for Congress is to defend human rights advocates abroad.

C. U.S. policy must treat the protection of human rights as a war-prevention strategy.

D. All of the above
2. In what year did Ukraine adopt a National Action Plan to implement the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security?

A. 2018  
B. 2014  
C. 2004  
D. 1994
3. In 2012, what percent of South Sudan’s population was categorized as youth?

A. 12%
B. 22%
C. 42%
D. 72%
4. Which region was home to four of the five largest improvements in peacefulness?

A. Sub-Saharan Africa
B. Southeast Asia
C. South America
D. Middle East
5. In addition to rebuilding Iraq’s bridges, hospitals and schools, the 2018 donor conference in Kuwait stressed the need to ____________.

A. Repair social fabric

B. Build security barriers around foreign embassies

C. Attract major, transnational companies to Iraq

D. Rebuild destroyed architectural sites
6. What is the target year for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals?

A. 2025  
B. 2030  
C. 2040  
D. 2050
7. According to the *Interfaith Mediation Center*, what was a critical tool in establishing conditions that led to the signing of the peace accord in Northern Nigeria?

A. Nonviolent protests  
B. Conflict analysis and reports  
C. U.S. intervention  
D. Dialogue
In Colombia, the ________ is an innovative transitional justice system that would reduce sentences for prisoners in exchange for honest testimony.

A. Special Jurisdiction for Peace  
B. Truth and Reconciliation Commission  
C. Gacaca courts  
D. International Criminal Court
9. What do the United States and Afghan governments view as China’s most important potential contribution to stabilizing Afghanistan?

A. Providing peacekeeping forces in eastern Afghanistan
B. Providing monetary support to Afghan government
C. Using influence with Pakistan to close off Taliban safe havens
D. Using influence with Pakistan to ensure free trade
10. #Anataban is a movement of young South Sudanese ______.

A. Artists
B. Politicians
C. Religious leaders
D. Union organizers
Round 10
Current Events
1. The 2018 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Nadia Murad and Denis Mukwege Mukengere for their work and activism on __________.

A. Use of child soldiers  
B. Chemical weapons  
C. Wartime sexual violence  
D. Use of drones in warzones
2. Which leader, often labeled as the “most powerful woman since Margaret Thatcher,” announced she would not seek re-election in 2021?

A. Theresa May  
B. Angela Merkel  
C. Dilma Rouseff  
D. Jacinda Ardern
3. Since taking office, French President Emmanuel Macron has urged for a(n) ____.

A. European army separate from NATO and the EU
B. Renegotiation of EU terms
C. Increased acceptance of refugees into Europe
D. Increased budget for NATO
What plan did Theresa May and her party come up with to regulate borders and trade once the U.K. leaves the EU?

A. London Plan  
B. Buckinghamshire Plan  
C. Chequers Plan  
D. Brexit Border Plan
5. Where was COP24 held in 2018?

A. Paris, France  
B. Kyiv, Ukraine  
C. The Hague, Netherlands  
D. Katowice, Poland
6. In December 2018, a deadly tsunami in ________ killed over 300 people after a chunk of the Anak Krakatoa volcano collapsed into the ocean.

A. Thailand  
B. Malaysia  
C. Sri Lanka  
D. Indonesia
7. In 2019, President Trump recognized opposition leader, _______________, as Venezuela’s president.

A. Juan Guiado
B. Enrique Peña Nieto
C. Nicolas Maduro
D. Jair Bolsonaro
8. In 2018, a popular uprising against President Manual Ortega in ______________ left 322 people dead and more than 500 people jailed for participating in the protests.

A. Brazil  
B. Venezuela  
C. Nicaragua  
D. El Salvador
9. In February 2019, President Trump announced the United States’ withdrawal from the ____________.

A. Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)
B. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban (CTBT) Treaty
C. Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty
D. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
In January 2019, this country’s top court ruled that opposition leader Felix Tshisekedi won the presidential election, paving the way for him to take over from long-term leader, Joseph Kabila.

A. Democratic Republic of Congo
B. Rwanda
C. Zimbabwe
D. South Africa