

SHS1 Government Objective

Section 5: Actors in the International System

Instructions: Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

1. When the President of Ghana delivers a speech at the African Union summit, they are acting as a...
 - A. Non-state actor.
 - B. National state actor.
 - C. National non-state actor.
 - D. Multinational corporation.
2. The fundamental difference between a state actor and a non-state actor is that a state actor...
 - A. is not involved in international relations.
 - B. officially represents a sovereign country.
 - C. is always an individual.
 - D. has no influence on foreign policy.
3. Amnesty International, an organization that operates in many countries to advocate for human rights, is best classified as...
 - A. an international state actor (IGO).
 - B. a national state actor.
 - C. an international non-state actor (NGO).
 - D. an influential personality.
4. A Ghanaian think tank like IMANI Africa publishes a report that critiques the government's trade policy, influencing public debate. IMANI is acting as a...
 - A. National non-state actor.
 - B. National state actor.
 - C. Sub-regional IGO.
 - D. Global IGO.
5. A major global health crisis erupts. Which of the following is an example of a non-state actor that would likely play a significant role in the response?
 - A. The Parliament of Ghana
 - B. The African Union (AU)
 - C. The World Health Organization (WHO), an IGO
 - D. An international NGO like Doctors Without Borders
6. The primary role of a national state actor, such as a Foreign Minister, is to...
 - A. create profit for their company.
 - B. represent the interests of their country on the global stage.
 - C. provide humanitarian aid independently of the government.
 - D. challenge the authority of their own state.
7. When a wealthy philanthropist like Bill Gates funds a global health initiative, he is acting as...
 - A. a national state actor.
 - B. an influential personality (non-state actor).
 - C. an inter-governmental organization.
 - D. a representative of the US government.
8. The creation of job opportunities in Ghana by a foreign-owned company like Coca-Cola is a direct role played by...
 - A. a state actor.
 - B. an IGO.
 - C. a non-state actor (MNC).
 - D. an influential personality.
9. A key role of non-state actors like think tanks and labor unions is to...
 - A. formulate and implement official foreign policy.
 - B. influence the foreign policy decisions of the government.
 - C. command the armed forces.
 - D. represent the state at the UN.
10. The international system is shaped by the actions of both state and non-state actors. This implies that...
 - A. only governments have influence in global affairs.
 - B. global issues are complex and require the involvement of various entities.
 - C. non-state actors are more powerful than state actors.
 - D. the international system is simple and easy to manage.
11. ECOWAS was originally established with a primary focus on...
 - A. military cooperation.
 - B. cultural exchange.
 - C. economic integration.
 - D. political unification.
12. A Ghanaian citizen traveling to Nigeria for a business trip without needing a visa is enjoying which achievement of ECOWAS?
 - A. Conflict resolution
 - B. Trade liberalisation
 - C. Free movement of persons
 - D. Promotion of democracy
13. When ECOWAS sends peacekeeping troops to a member state experiencing a civil war, it is fulfilling its role in...
 - A. conflict prevention and resolution.
 - B. establishing a common currency.
 - C. eliminating trade barriers.
 - D. harmonizing economic policies.
14. A major challenge for ECOWAS is the frequent occurrence of military coups in the sub-region. This directly threatens the organization's goal of...
 - A. promoting democratic governance.
 - B. creating a customs union.
 - C. ensuring free movement of goods.
 - D. developing infrastructure.

15. The inability of some member states to pay their dues to ECOWAS directly impacts its ability to...

- A. promote democracy.
- B. resolve conflicts.
- C. fund regional projects and security operations.
- D. encourage free movement of people.

16. The presence of Anglophone, Francophone, and Lusophone countries within ECOWAS highlights that the organization was designed to...

- A. maintain colonial boundaries.
- B. promote a single language.
- C. transcend colonial-era divisions for regional unity.
- D. focus only on the interests of Anglophone countries.

17. The rise of terrorist groups like Boko Haram in the sub-region poses a direct challenge to ECOWAS's objective of...

- A. ensuring regional peace and stability.
- B. creating a common market.
- C. promoting cultural exchange.
- D. eliminating tariffs.

18. ECOWAS's shift from a purely economic body to one that is also heavily involved in politics and security was primarily a response to...

- A. the demands of the United Nations.
- B. the numerous violent conflicts that erupted in the sub-region.
- C. the success of its economic policies.
- D. the withdrawal of Mauritania.

19. The African Union evolved from which earlier organization?

- A. ECOWAS
- B. The United Nations
- C. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU)
- D. The European Union

20. The AU's "Agenda 2063" is a long-term plan focused on...

- A. securing Africa's independence from colonial rule.
- B. the sustainable growth and socio-economic transformation of the continent.
- C. creating a single African military force.
- D. addressing only the challenges of North Africa.

21. The establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is a major achievement of the AU aimed at...

- A. promoting political unity.
- B. boosting intra-African trade and economic integration.
- C. resolving all conflicts on the continent.
- D. creating a single African currency.

22. When the AU suspends a member state following a military coup, it is upholding its aim of...

- A. promoting economic development.
- B. defending the sovereignty of that state.
- C. promoting democratic principles and good governance.
- D. creating a common market.

23. A persistent challenge for the AU is its financial reliance on external donors. This situation directly threatens the organization's...

- A. ability to promote democracy.
- B. independence and ability to implement its own agenda.
- C. peacekeeping operations.
- D. relationship with ECOWAS.

24. The AU's deployment of a peacekeeping mission to Somalia (AMISOM) is an example of its efforts in...

- A. economic integration.
- B. conflict resolution and peacebuilding.
- C. promoting trade.
- D. fighting human trafficking.

25. The transition from the OAU to the AU signaled a shift in focus from...

- A. economic integration to political liberation.
- B. peacekeeping to economic development.
- C. political liberation and decolonization to socio-economic integration and governance.
- D. regional concerns to global concerns.

26. The problem of human trafficking, where Africans are exploited in other parts of the world, is a challenge for the AU that falls under its goal of...

- A. promoting peace and security.
- B. promoting and protecting human rights.
- C. defending the sovereignty of member states.
- D. creating an integrated continent.

27. The United Nations was formed in 1945 with the primary and most urgent goal of...

- A. promoting global trade.
- B. preventing another world war and maintaining international peace.
- C. ending colonialism immediately.
- D. creating a single world government.

28. In the UN Security Council, the "veto power" held by the five permanent members means that...

- A. any of the five can block a major resolution, even if all other members agree.
- B. they have the right to vote twice.
- C. they can ignore any decision made by the General Assembly.
- D. they are exempt from paying dues to the UN.

29. The UN General Assembly is the most democratic organ of the UN because...

- A. it is controlled by the five permanent members.
- B. its decisions are binding on all member states.
- C. every member state has an equal vote.
- D. it is responsible for all peacekeeping operations.

30. When the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) delivers food to a famine-stricken region, it is fulfilling the UN's aim of...

- A. preserving international peace.
- B. promoting social and economic progress through humanitarian aid.
- C. supporting decolonization.
- D. preventing nuclear proliferation.

31. A major achievement of the UN's Trusteeship Council was its role in...
- A. peacekeeping.
 - B. providing humanitarian aid.
 - C. supporting the decolonization process.
 - D. promoting global trade.
32. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a global plan to...
- A. increase the power of the Security Council.
 - B. address challenges like poverty, inequality, and climate change.
 - C. fund peacekeeping missions.
 - D. create a single world currency.
33. The UN's failure to prevent the war in Ukraine highlights which major challenge?
- A. Inadequate financial resources
 - B. The persistence of wars, especially when a permanent member of the Security Council is involved
 - C. The problem of nuclear proliferation
 - D. The lack of a General Assembly
34. The fact that many UN member states do not pay their dues on time directly leads to which challenge?
- A. The persistence of wars
 - B. Nuclear proliferation
 - C. Inadequate resources to fund its programs and operations
 - D. The veto power of the Security Council
35. UN peacekeepers, often called "Blue Helmets," are typically deployed to...
- A. start wars between countries.
 - B. monitor ceasefires and help stabilize post-conflict areas.
 - C. enforce economic sanctions.
 - D. collect taxes for the UN.
36. The UN's inability to stop countries from developing nuclear weapons is a direct challenge to its goal of...
- A. promoting human rights.
 - B. preserving international peace and security.
 - C. supporting decolonization.
 - D. providing humanitarian aid.
37. If ECOWAS imposes sanctions on a member state after a military coup, it is acting as...
- A. a non-state actor.
 - B. an international state actor (IGO) trying to uphold its democratic principles.
 - C. an influential personality.
 - D. a multinational corporation.

38. A multinational oil company (a non-state actor) signs a major investment deal with the Ghanaian government (a state actor). This interaction demonstrates that...
- A. only state actors are important in the international system.
 - B. state and non-state actors often interact to shape economic outcomes.
 - C. non-state actors have no influence on national economies.
 - D. the international system is solely about politics.
39. The AU's Agenda 2063 and the UN's SDGs are similar in that both...
- A. are legally binding treaties that countries must follow.
 - B. are long-term strategic plans aimed at promoting development.
 - C. focus exclusively on political integration.
 - D. were created to address the challenges of the 20th century.
40. A major limitation of the power of IGOs like the AU and ECOWAS is that they...
- A. have their own powerful armies.
 - B. can force member states to do anything they want.
 - C. are composed of sovereign states that may not always agree or comply with decisions.
 - D. are richer than all of their member states combined.
41. The veto power in the UN Security Council is a significant challenge to the UN's effectiveness because...
- A. it ensures that all decisions are made democratically.
 - B. it allows a single powerful country to block action against itself or its allies.
 - C. it gives more power to the smaller, non-permanent members.
 - D. it is rarely used in practice.
42. A non-state actor like the Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) can influence the international system by...
- A. deploying a peacekeeping mission.
 - B. lobbying international organizations like UNESCO on global education policies.
 - C. signing a treaty with another country.
 - D. commanding the Ghanaian army.
43. The existence of both the AU (a regional IGO) and ECOWAS (a sub-regional IGO) suggests that...
- A. the two organizations are in constant conflict.
 - B. African countries see value in cooperation at multiple geographic levels.
 - C. ECOWAS is more powerful than the AU.
 - D. the UN has mandated the creation of these bodies.

44. If a country is suffering from a severe humanitarian crisis, which type of actor is most likely to provide direct, on-the-ground aid like food and medicine?
- A. A national state actor like the Foreign Minister
 - B. A non-state actor like World Vision or a UN agency like WFP
 - C. A multinational corporation like a car manufacturer
 - D. A national think tank
45. The fact that terrorist groups are considered non-state actors highlights that...
- A. all non-state actors are beneficial to the international system.
 - B. non-state actors can also have a destructive impact on global peace and security.
 - C. only states can engage in violence.
 - D. terrorism is not a major issue in the international system.
46. The AfCFTA, an initiative of the AU, is designed to overcome which major economic challenge for the continent?
- A. The low level of trade between African countries
 - B. The lack of natural resources in Africa
 - C. The absence of a coastline for most African countries
 - D. The dominance of the agricultural sector

47. Why is it often difficult for organizations like the UN and AU to prevent civil wars within sovereign states?
- A. Because they are not interested in peace.
 - B. Because the principle of state sovereignty can make direct intervention difficult without the state's consent.
 - C. Because they lack the financial resources to buy weapons.
 - D. Because civil wars are not a threat to international peace.
48. A key difference in the roles of an IGO like the UN and an NGO like Amnesty International is that the UN can...
- A. only write reports.
 - B. authorize legally binding actions like sanctions or military intervention.
 - C. only be funded by individuals.
 - D. not be influenced by its member states.
49. The recent wave of military coups in West Africa presents a direct challenge to both ECOWAS and the AU because it...
- A. proves that their economic policies have failed.
 - B. undermines their core principles of promoting democracy and constitutional rule.
 - C. is a problem that only the UN can solve.
 - D. has no impact on regional stability.
50. The international system is a complex web of actors. Which statement best describes the modern reality?
- A. States are the only actors that matter, and they operate in complete isolation.
 - B. Non-state actors have completely replaced states as the most powerful entities.
 - C. States remain the primary actors, but their power is increasingly shared and challenged by a diverse range of non-state actors.
 - D. The system is chaotic, with no clear rules or patterns of interaction.