

SHS1 Government Objective Solution
Section 5: Actors in the International System

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. B: National state actor.2. B: officially represents a sovereign country.3. C: an international non-state actor (NGO).4. A: National non-state actor.5. D: An international NGO like Doctors Without Borders6. B: represent the interests of their country on the global stage.7. B: an influential personality (non-state actor).8. C: a non-state actor (MNC).9. B: influence the foreign policy decisions of the government.10. B: global issues are complex and require the involvement of various entities.11. C: economic integration.12. C: Free movement of persons13. A: conflict prevention and resolution.14. A: promoting democratic governance.15. C: fund regional projects and security operations.16. C: transcend colonial-era divisions for regional unity.17. A: ensuring regional peace and stability.18. B: the numerous violent conflicts that erupted in the sub-region.19. C: The Organisation of African Unity (OAU)20. B: the sustainable growth and socio-economic transformation of the continent.21. B: boosting intra-African trade and economic integration.22. C: promoting democratic principles and good governance.23. B: independence and ability to implement its own agenda.24. B: conflict resolution and peacebuilding.25. C: political liberation and decolonization to socio-economic integration and governance.26. B: promoting and protecting human rights.27. B: preventing another world war and maintaining international peace.28. A: any of the five can block a major resolution, even if all other members agree.29. C: every member state has an equal vote.30. B: promoting social and economic progress through humanitarian aid. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">31. C: supporting the decolonization process.32. B: address challenges like poverty, inequality, and climate change.33. B: The persistence of wars, especially when a permanent member of the Security Council is involved34. C: Inadequate resources to fund its programs and operations35. B: monitor ceasefires and help stabilize post-conflict areas.36. B: preserving international peace and security.37. B: an international state actor (IGO) trying to uphold its democratic principles.38. B: state and non-state actors often interact to shape economic outcomes.39. B: are long-term strategic plans aimed at promoting development.40. C: are composed of sovereign states that may not always agree or comply with decisions.41. B: it allows a single powerful country to block action against itself or its allies.42. B: lobbying international organizations like UNESCO on global education policies.43. B: African countries see value in cooperation at multiple geographic levels.44. B: A non-state actor like World Vision or a UN agency like WFP45. B: non-state actors can also have a destructive impact on global peace and security.46. A: The low level of trade between African countries47. B: Because the principle of state sovereignty can make direct intervention difficult without the state's consent.48. B: authorize legally binding actions like sanctions or military intervention.49. B: undermines their core principles of promoting democracy and constitutional rule.50. C: States remain the primary actors, but their power is increasingly shared and challenged by a diverse range of non-state actors. |
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