1. Mainly	nation-states are men	nbers of International Organizations.
A. Friendly		
B. Sovereign		
C. Neutral		
D. Hostile		
2. United Nations	is an example of	organization.
A. National		
B. Non-governmen	tal	
C. International		
D. Sub-regional		
	y two types of internation nternational	nal organizations: inter-governmental organizations.
A. Social		
B. Economic		
C. Political		
D. Non- governmen	ntal	
4 is a	an example of regional in	ter-governmental organization.
A. Food and Agrico	ulture Organization	
B. INTERPOL		
C. Oxfam		
D. SAARC		
5 is a	n example of internationa	al non-governmental organization.
A. Mercosur		
B. International Ate	omic Energy Agency	
C. Amnesty Interna	ational	
D. Asian Developn	nent Bank	

6. The treaty of	was signed in the year 1648.
A. Versailles	
B. Vienna	
C. Westphalia	
D. Ghent	
7. The treaty of Westpha	lia laid the foundation of modern state system and
A. Collective security	
B. Territorial sovereignty	Ý
C. Thirty Year's War	
D. League of Nations	
8. The(1 the defeat of Napolean.	814-15) met to deal with the political problems which remained after
A. Congress of Hungary	
B. Congress of Vienna	
C. Congress of Habsburg	
D. Congress of Milan	
9. Thesigne international organisation	d in 1713 was another step towards the establishment of ns
A. Treaty of Versailles	
B. Peace of Westphalia	
C. Peace of Utrecht	
D. Treaty of Venice	
10. Presidentthe League of Nations.	_won the Nobel Peace Prize for his role as the leading architect of
A.Franklin Roosevelt	
B. Woodrow Wilson	

C. Harry Truman		
D. Richard Nixon		
11had given the "Fourteen Point" programme which led to the formation of League of Nations.		
A. Williamson Roberts		
B. Franklin D. Roosevelt		
C. Sam Kutesa		
D. Woodrow Wilson		
12. The League was mostly silent in the face of major events leading to the Second World War, such as remilitarization of the Rhineland by		
A. Hitler		
B. Mussolini		
C. Francisco Franco		
D. Stalin		