How to Play

There are 10 rounds of 10 questions each.

Answers are recorded on a paper answer sheet.

You have 45 seconds to answer each question, starting from when the question is read.

Answer sheets will be collected after each round.
Rules

Teams are not allowed to consult with the audience, wireless devices, cell phones, other teams, books, or written material at any point during the competition. Any team found by World Affairs Councils of America judges, runners, or staff to be violating this rule will forfeit that round.

If a team believes another team is cheating, they may tell a World Affairs Councils of America representative; however, if the other team is not found to be in violation of any rules, the accusing team will forfeit one (1) point.
Rules

A team consists of four (4) players. Player substitutions are not allowed. A player can only use the bathroom during the break. If a player leaves at any other point during the rounds, he or she cannot return until after the break.

Parents, alternates, and other guests must remain off the floor at all times.
Scoring

1 point for each right answer.

No penalty for wrong answers or no answer.

If there is a tie for 1st through 3rd place, tiebreaker rounds will be played.
Challenging a Question

There will be three (3) periods during which teams may submit a written challenge to the judges using the official challenge form. These periods will occur directly following the recitation of answers of the preceding rounds.

Each team may submit no more than two (2) challenges total.

The challenge form must be filled out completely for the challenge to be considered. There will be no verbal discussion with the judges allowed.
Challenging a Question

You may only challenge questions from the answers read immediately preceding the challenge period. You may not challenge these answers in future challenge periods.

Teams are not allowed to consult with audience members prior to submitting a challenge.

There will be no verbal discussion with the judges allowed.

The decision of the judge is final. If your challenge is unsuccessful, your team will forfeit one (1) point.
Schedule

Round One: Country in Focus: Qatar
Round Two: How to Deal with North Korea
Round Three: Global Refugee and Migration Crisis
   Rounds 1-3 Answers Read
Round Four: #WeAreNATO – The Alliance at 70
Round Five: Great Decisions
Round Six: Japan-U.S. Relations
Round Seven: Space Policy
   Rounds 4-7 Answers Read
Schedule

Round Eight: World Trade Organization (WTO)

Round Nine: Bridging Divides to Build Peace

Round Ten: Current Events

Rounds 8-10 Answers Read

Tiebreaker Rounds (if necessary)
WACA Thanks Its Sponsors!
Round 1: Country in Focus: Qatar
1. Which of the following is true about U.S.-Qatar relations?

A. Qatar’s main imports from the U.S. are liquified natural gas, aluminum, and fertilizers
B. Qatar receives substantial U.S. development assistance
C. More than 120 U.S. companies are operating in Qatar
D. The U.S. Ambassador to Qatar is William Grant

State Gov: U.S.-Qatar Relations
2. Qatar will host the Soccer World Cup in 2022. What other Middle Eastern country has hosted the FIFA World Cup tournament?

A. None  
B. UAE  
C. Saudi Arabia  
D. Turkey  

10 Facts about the 2022 Soccer World Cup in Qatar
3. Before severing ties with Qatar in June 2017, Saudi Arabia also cut ties in 2002. How long did it take for Saudi Arabia to reinstall its ambassador in Doha in the earlier instance?

A. Two years
B. Five years
C. Seven years
D. Ten years

https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/how-al-jazeera-amplifies-qatars-clout
4. The Qatar Investment Authority (QIA), one of the world's biggest sovereign wealth funds, manages $335 billion in assets. How much does QIA plan to invest in the United States by 2020?

A. $20 billion
B. $35 billion
C. $45 billion
D. $55 billion

Qatar Information Packet, pg. 10
5. The annual Dhow Festival in Qatar celebrates the country’s deep connection with _______.

A. The sea  
B. The desert  
C. The skies  
D. Neighboring lands
6. Which statement about Qatari music is false?

A. Traditional music has remained the most popular genre in Qatar
B. Qatari music does not transcend the country’s borders
C. Traditional Qatari music is no longer played
D. All of the above
7. Why did Qatar start exploring the oil market in 1923?

A. Oil deposits were discovered in Dukhan field
B. Its pearl diving market took a hit from Japanese competition
C. A political coup led to a new industrial policy
D. Its neighbor Saudi Arabia encouraged Qatar to do so

8. With its Qatar National Vision 2030 plan, the country is trying to strike a balance between an economy based on petroleum and an economy based on _____.

A. Plastics  
B. Trade  
C. Knowledge  
D. Hydro

9. Once the blockade on Qatar was imposed in June 2017 by its neighbors, which of the following helped Qatar stay stable?

A. Sovereign Wealth Fund reserves
B. Fish trading
C. The Emir donated his personal reserves
D. The government sold half of the country’s bonds

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fVfRPvePno
10. Which country of the blockading "Quartet" was the only one not to recall its citizens from Qatar?

A. UAE
B. Bahrain
C. Saudi Arabia
D. Egypt

Round 2: How to Deal with North Korea
1. Which countries were part of the diplomatic negotiations with North Korea on its nuclear program in 2003?

A. U.S., Russia, Japan, Singapore, and South Korea  
B. U.S., Russia, Germany, France, and South Korea  
C. U.S., China, Japan, Russia, and South Korea  
D. U.S., China, India, Russia, and South Korea  

https://www.cfr.org/quiz/see-how-much-you-know-about-north-korea
2. In the early 2000s, North Korea withdrew from what diplomatic achievement?

A. Korean Armistice
B. South-North Nonproliferation Treaty
C. Korean Peninsula Nuclear Treaty
D. Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

https://www.history.com/topics/north-korea-history
3. What is one factor that can be attributed to the thaw in relations between North and South Korea?

A. New leadership in the South, with liberal President Moon Jae-in
B. Great concessions from Kim Jong-un to improve human rights
C. The North seeking to strengthen its ties to China
D. Weakening of the Kim family dynasty

4. Over what body does the Presidium rule?

A. The Supreme Court  

B. Supreme People’s Assembly  

C. Parliament  

D. Provisional People’s Committee

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UX0Sb1e2fc4
5. After his inauguration in 2017, President Trump set up the “New York Channel” for what purpose?

A. Communication with Japan, South Korea, and China
B. Broadcasting U.S. news directly to North Koreans
C. Communication with North Korea
D. Connecting with North Korea’s UN Committee
6. Located in South Korea, the Settlement Support Center for North Korean Refugees is also referred to as:

A. Center for a Better Life
B. Hanawon Resettlement
C. Seoul Center for Change
D. Pyeongchang Resettlement

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAvgXmM7Elg
7. The prospects for peace on the Korean Peninsula have been relatively encouraging because of which of the following factors:

A. Kim Jong-un’s desire for another Korean Summit with Moon Jae-in
B. Unification of North and South Korean families
C. A pledge to implement tangible tension-reduction measures along the DMZ
D. All of the above

https://www.cfr.org/article/south-koreas-leader-makes-bold-effort-enhance-prospects-peace
8. In the Pyongyang Joint Declaration, South and North Korea agree to hold a ground-breaking celebration for what?

A. Merging the two countries  
B. Beginning east-coast and west-coast rail and road connections  
C. Creating a shared airline  
D. Renovating the DMZ

https://www.ncnk.org/node/1633
9. What is one common point of skepticism that stemmed from the June 2018 summit between President Trump and Kim Jong-un?

A. The summit failed to clearly define “denuclearization”
B. The summit happened too early in Trump's presidency
C. The summit was not given China's blessing
D. The summit was not held in a legitimate area within Singapore

10. The recent thawing of North-South relations represents an outgrowth of what foreign policy strategy coined by former South Korean President Kim Dae-jung?

A. Korea United
B. Wag the Dog
C. Catch and Release
D. Sunshine Policy

Round 3: Global Refugee and Migration Crisis
1. The United Nations estimates that there are now _____ people around the world aged 10-24?

A. 950 million  
B. 1.2 billion  
C. 1.8 billion  
D. 2.3 billion

https://medium.com/@UNmigration/un-focuses-on-youth-launch-of-youth-2030-the-united-nations-youth-strategy-1a81a6701cfd
2. The 1951 Refugees Convention does **not** include those fleeing from:

A. Persecution  
**B. Climate Change**  
C. War  
D. All of the above

https://www.refugeesinternational.org/currentwork
3. While refugees fleeing from Syria and Iraq have headed to Western Europe and Scandinavia for a better life, many also seek refuge in:

A. Turkey
B. Azerbaijan
C. Bahrain
D. Saudi Arabia

4. The organization Refugees International works to:

A. Protect refugees crossing the U.S.-Mexico border into the U.S.
B. Offer policy recommendations to U.S. Government, the UN, and foreign governments
C. Conduct field missions in Syria to identify displaced people’s needs for basic services
D. All of the above

https://www.refugeesinternational.org/what/
5. While the percentage of people being apprehended at the U.S.-Mexico border dropped by 26 percent in 2017, arrests of suspected undocumented immigrants increased by how much?

A. 20 percent  
B. 35 percent  
C. 40 percent  
D. 45 percent

https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/us-immigration-debate-0
6. 90% of Syrian refugees live where?

A. Cities
B. Deserts
C. Camps
D. Beaches

7. Which three countries make up the “Northern Triangle,” where many U.S. asylum seekers come from?

A. Belize, Costa Rica, and El Salvador  
B. El Salvador, Venezuela, and Nicaragua  
C. El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala  
D. El Salvador, Honduras, and Panama

8. The official definition of refugee was established in the Refugee Convention, which took place in what year?

A. 1945  
B. 1951  
C. 1955  
D. 1961

9. Out of the 68.5 million people displaced around the world, how many were internally displaced as of the end of 2017?

A. 28 million
B. 40 million
C. 50 million
D. 62 million

https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2017/
10. Opinion polls have shown that people in the EU believe that refugee inflows lead to:

A. More terrorism
B. Reduced social benefits
C. Job losses
D. All of the above

Round 4: #WeAreNATO – The Alliance at 70
1. NATO’s first Secretary General described the Alliance’s mission as “To keep the Soviet Union out, the Americans in, and the Germans down.” What’s his name?

A. Joseph Luns  
B. Lord Hastings Lionel Ismay  
C. Dirk Stikker  
D. Paul-Henri Spaak

https://www.cfr.org/quiz/see-how-much-you-know-about-nato
2. Which of the following triggered the first deployment of NATO military assets in support of an Article 5 operation?

A. Hungarian Revolution of 1956
B. Prague Spring (1968)
C. Bosnian War (1992-1995)
D. After the 9/11 terrorist attacks against the U.S. in 2001

https://www.nato.int/cps/ie/natohq/declassified_137124.htm
3. At the NATO Summit in Brussels in July 2018, President Trump insisted that NATO countries should double their defense spending as a percentage of GDP to:

A. 2%
B. 3%
C. 4%
D. 5%

4. In September 1993, the last group of Soviet troops left Poland, which marked a great victory for which former Polish President?

A. Lech Kaczyński
B. Mateusz Morawiecki
C. Lech Walesa
D. Beata Szydło

5. NATO has put collective defense measures in place, at the request of Turkey, for all of the following except:

A. During the Gulf War of 1991
B. In response to the situation in Syria in 2012
C. During the crisis in Iraq in 2003
D. During the overthrow of Col. Gaddafi in Libya in 2011

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_110496.htm
6. What has recently eroded Republican support of the NATO Alliance?

A. White House criticism of the Alliance
B. The leadership of Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg
C. Failure to admit Ukraine as a member
D. Internal corruption within the Alliance

7. How long is the NATO Secretary General’s term of office?

A. Two years
B. Three years
C. Four years
D. Five years

https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/north-atlantic-treaty-organization-nato
8. NATO works with over _____ non-member countries and other international organizations.

A. 70
B. 64
C. 53
D. 40

9. Once the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) was permitted to join NATO in 1955, the Soviet Union formed its own regional alliance with seven Central and Eastern European countries? It was called the _______________.

A. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
B. Non-Atlantic Treaty Organization
C. **Warsaw Pact**
D. Collective Security Treaty Organization

https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/nato
10. From 1949 to 1989, what was the main purpose of NATO?

A. Rebuild Europe after WWII
B. Deter the Soviet Union
C. Prevent increases in member countries' defense budgets
D. Bring new countries into the organization as members

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/opinions_152166.htm
Round 5: Great Decisions
1. What was Turkey’s main objection to U.S. funding for the Syrian Democratic Union Party (PYD) in 2017?

A. The PYD has close links with Iranian military leaders
B. The PYD closely follows American methods of warfare
C. The PYD is a part of the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK), which Turkey classifies as a terrorist group
D. The PYD includes former members of President Erdogan’s government

2018 Great Decisions: “Turkey,” pg. 60
2. Which of the following is **not** a territorial dispute that has occurred during Russian President Vladimir Putin’s time in office?

A. Crimea, Ukraine
B. Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Georgia
C. Chechnya, Russia
D. Baku, Azerbaijan
3. Nelson Mandela, considered one of the most respected world figures of the 20th century, was a leader of which political party that has ruled South Africa since his 1994 presidential inauguration?

A. United Democratic Movement
B. Organization of African Unity
C. African National Congress
D. United Party of Peace

2018 Great Decisions: “South Africa,” pg. 85
4. In July 2017, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Microsoft, Google, and Snapchat started the Global Internet Forum to counter _____.

A. Drugs  
B. Terrorism  
C. Political Interference  
D. Sex Trafficking
5. What era has the world recently entered, according to a former Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs?

A. Post-American Era  
B. China First Era  
C. Belt and Road Era  
D. America Alone Era
6. There are many examples of documented health disparities between rich and poor countries. How many years is the gap in life expectancies between Japan and Sudan?

A. 18 years  
B. 21 years  
C. 29 years  
D. 34 years

2018 Great Decisions: “Global Health,” pg. 97
7. Political scientist Joseph Nye coined what term to describe a country’s capacity to influence another without military force?

A. Hard power
B. Soft power
C. Military rebalancing
D. Unilateral preeminence

2018 Great Decisions: “U.S. Global Engagement,” pg. 70
8. In a July 2017 poll, what percentage of Turkey’s population believed the United States was the number-one security threat?

A. 48%  
B. 56%  
C. 68%  
D. 72%

2018 Great Decisions: “Turkey,” pg. 57
9. What was the name for the foreign policy strategy regarding military power that the Obama administration articulated in its 2015 National Security Strategy?

A. Leading from Behind
B. Strategic Patience
C. America First
D. Peace through Strength

10. In hopes of establishing itself as a regional economic player in Europe, Russia created what body?

A. Union of Eastern European States (UEES)
B. Eastern European Union (EEU)
C. Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)
D. Trans-European Partnership (TEP)
Round 6: The U.S.-Japan Alliance
1. Despite Trump's 2016 campaign attacks on the costs of basing U.S. troops in Japan, American public opinion supports these long-term bases. Japan in 2015 paid _____ in host-nation support, representing _____ of total basing costs.

A. ¥53 billion; 19%
B. ¥76 billion; 35%
C. ¥103 billion; 51%
D. ¥191 billion; 86%

“Public Opinion and the U.S.-Japan Alliance at the Outset of the Trump Administration,” Chicago Council on Global Affairs, 2017
2. Regarding trade policy, the difference in emphasis between statements made by President Trump and Prime Minister Abe in September 2018 can be best summarized as:

A. Reciprocal trade vs. Free, rules-based trade
B. Reducing trade deficits vs. Preservation of market access
C. Reciprocal trade vs. Protection of intellectual property rights
D. Reducing trade deficits vs. Protections for textile producers

“Joint Statement of the United States and Japan,” The White House, 2018
3. Japan passed new security laws in 2015, allowing its Self-Defense Forces to exercise collective self-defense in which of the following scenarios?

A. Defending U.S. naval ships from attack in any circumstance
B. Using force to settle an ally's international dispute
C. Intercepting ballistic missiles targeting the U.S. and U.S. bases in the Pacific theater
D. None of the above

"Abe's Push to Change Japan's Defense Strategy," Japan Today, April 30, 2018
4. In February 2017, President Trump and Prime Minister Abe affirmed that the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security covers which group of islands claimed by Japan?

A. Natuna Regency
B. Kuril Islands ("Northern Territories")
C. Senkaku Islands
D. Spratly Islands

“Joint Statement from President Donald J. Trump and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe,” The White House, 2017
5. Which market has been identified as "the real target" and "launching stage" for the government-supported Cool Japan movement?

A. China  
**B. Southeast Asia**  
C. United States  
D. Latin America

6. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s ‘Abenomics’ reforms have produced modest growth in all of the following areas except _______.

A. Global demand for high-tech electronics  
B. Robotics and labor-saving technology  
C. Tourism  
D. Consumer Spending

7. Japan’s leadership in the new Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP or TPP-11) seeks to ensure that a _____, _____, and _____ economic order is upheld and advanced.

A. Rules-based, high standard, liberal
B. Rules-based, class standard, conservative
C. Quota-based, high standard, conservative
D. Quota-based, classic standard, liberal

“More Important Than Ever: Renewing the U.S.-Japan Alliance for the 21st Century,” CSIS, 2018, Pg. 5
8. Which two issues are priorities for the Japanese public, according to a Kyodo news survey after the September 2018 reelection of Shinzo Abe?

A. Economic policies; Constitutional revision
B. Pensions and healthcare; Economic policies
C. Diplomacy and security; Disaster management
D. Diplomacy and security; Financial reconstruction and tax policy

Japan Political Pulse, Sasakawa USA
9. How many years after the end of WWII did it take for the United States to sign the Civil Liberties Act, which issued a formal apology to Japanese-Americans placed in internment camps?

A. 12 years  
B. 28 years  
C. 43 years  
D. 63 years

10. Justice Hugo Black, in his majority opinion for the landmark case Korematsu vs. United States, wrote “All legal restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single racial group are _____."

A. Unconstitutional  
B. Morally unjustifiable  
C. Justified in extreme conditions  
D. Immediately suspect

Round 7: Space Policy
1. Which is **not** one of the four pillars of President Trump’s National Space Strategy?

A. Transform to more resilient space architectures  
B. Strengthen deterrence and warfighting options  
C. Foster conducive domestic and international environments  
D. Build trust and legitimacy in U.S. space policy

2. The idea of a military force dedicated to outer space was first proposed by a military-reform commission led by _____.

A. Donald Rumsfeld
B. Dick Cheney
C. Condoleezza Rice
D. Colin Powell

3. Conventional satellites transmit information via radio and microwave signals. What Chinese satellite, launched in 2016, was the first to be equipped with quantum capabilities that could one day transfer encrypted (hack-proof) data.

A. Tiangong-1  
B. ChinaSat 9  
C. Micius satellite  
D. Double Star satellite
4. According to the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, how much of the global space economy is made up of commercial space activities?

A. 48%
B. 58%
C. 76%
D. 89%

https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/FP_20180614_safeguarding_the_heavens.pdf, Pg. 3
5. Russia-U.S. cooperation on the International Space Station is hindered by systemic obstructions such as Russia’s aggressive policy towards its neighbors and _____.

A. Dwindling space reserve funds  
B. Declining status of Russia’s space industry  
C. Loss of public support  
D. None of the above
6. The EU’s second flagship space program Copernicus is used to provide _____ and _____.

A. Geospatial and early warning information
B. Security oversight and defense systems
C. Systems strengthening and technical support
D. High alert systems and offensive frameworks

https://rusi.org/commentary/united-europe-space
7. While the idea of creating a Space Force branch drew attention and excitement, U.S. military presence in space is already handled by which branch of the Armed Forces?

A. U.S. Coast Guard  
B. U.S. Navy  
C. U.S. Marines  
D. U.S. Air Force

8. Which of the following billionaires has not expressed interest in investing in the space industry and travel?

A. Jeff Bezos
B. Mark Zuckerberg
C. Elon Musk
D. Igor Ashurbeyli

9. Approximately how much would it cost to fund both the Space Force and Space Command over the next five years?

A. $5 billion
B. $9 billion
C. $13 billion
D. $20 billion

https://aerospace.csis.org/why-we-need-a-space-force/
10. Which country put the first human in space?

A. United States  
B. Poland  
C. Czechoslovakia  
D. Soviet Union

https://www.space.com/22724
Round 8: World Trade Organization (WTO)
1. In what year did Congress establish the private sector advisory committee system to ensure that U.S. trade policy and trade negotiation objectives reflected U.S. commercial and economic interests?

A. 1965  
B. 1972  
C. 1974  
D. 1980  

https://ustr.gov/about-us/about-ustr
2. What is one positive result of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in terms of trade among its members?

A. Country exports have increased from 5 percent to 30 percent
B. Economic policies in WTO member countries have become more fiscally liberal
C. The WTO has exceeded 200 members
D. The impact of tariffs on the WTO has significantly decreased

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/07/what-is-the-wto
3. Which continent has the fewest WTO members that are designated as “least developed countries?”

A. South America  
B. Asia  
C. Africa  
D. North America

https://www.thebalance.com/wto-membership-benefits-and-importance-3306364
4. What is one of the areas of cooperation between the U.S., EU, and Japan as they attempt to reform the world trading system?

A. Block China from trading  
B. **Overturn the definition of public bodies**  
C. Update trading form documentation  
D. Reform the dispute panel process

5. Which article of the WTO agreement allows member countries to impose tariffs for national security reasons?

A. Article 7  
B. Article 14  
C. Article 18  
D. Article 21

https://www.cfr.org/blog/trump-china-and-steel-tariffs-day-wto-died
6. Who does Jack Ma believe the trade war between U.S. and China will destroy?

A. African traders
B. Robot makers
C. Small businesses everywhere
D. Wall Street financiers

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=84&v=6Hh8lQGtDyg
7. Innovation, creativity, and _____ represent a large amount of value that’s traded in the world today.

A. Marketing
B. Branding
C. Technical assistance
D. Leisure

https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm7_e.htm
8. What three things can the G20 do to save the World Trade Organization?

A. China must “walk the talk”
B. Consolidate an agenda for WTO modernization
C. Bring the U.S. back into the fold
D. All of the above

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/09/g20-wto
9. Between 2009-2017, how many cases did the Obama administration bring to the WTO?

A. 25
B. 34
C. 45
D. 48

https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/whats-next-wto
10. Which of the following countries is the currently the newest member of the WTO?

A. Cambodia
B. Afghanistan
C. Iran
D. Russia

https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm
Round 9: Bridging Divides to Build Peace
1. In which city did the Alliance of Tunisian Facilitators mediate a dispute between street vendors and authorities in 2014?

A. Aryanah  
B. Kasserine  
C. Sousse  
D. Tunis

Tunisian Student Unions Bridge Islamist, Secular Divide
2. Which treaty was commemorated in 1958 with the dedication of a stone pagoda in the midst of cherry blossoms in Washington, DC?

A. Harris Treaty
B. Burlingame Treaty
C. Lansing-Ishii Agreement
D. Treaty of Portsmouth
3. What is the platform launched in 2017 in South Sudan to bring together young leaders from within and outside the country to discuss and advocate for positive change?

A. South Sudan Young Leaders Forum
B. Global Peace Network
C. Convention on Conflict Management for South Sudan
D. Juba Together

In South Sudan, an artists’ Movement for Peace Catches Fire
4. After a massacre of 1,700 young Iraqi cadets and soldiers in Iraq, there was fear that a cycle of revenge killings would ensue between which of the following pairs?

A. Yazidis and Sunni Muslims  
B. Ethnic Kurds and Shia Muslims  
C. Ethnic Kurds and Yazidis  
D. Sunni and Shia Muslims

About the U.S. Institute of Peace
5. After working together in Nigeria, Pastor James Wuye and Imam Muhammad Ashafa continued their mediation efforts in which of the following countries?

A. Sudan, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, and Cambodia  
B. Kenya, Iran, Nicaragua, and Russia  
C. South Sudan, Kenya, Iraq, and Sri Lanka  
D. Madagascar, Vietnam, Argentina, and Bora Bora

Nigeria’s Imam and Pastor: Faith at the Front (video)
6. Which of the following is not included in the description of “triple displacement” applied to internally displaced persons who are men:

A. Loss of status in family  
**B. Religious intolerance**  
C. Unemployment  
D. Discrimination in host community
7. The 2017 BRICs Summit’s concluding Xiamen Declaration called out terrorist violence in which allied country of China?

A. Pakistan  
B. Afghanistan  
C. Russia  
D. Myanmar
8. The Alliance for Middle East Peace is a coalition of how many groups working in Israel and the Palestinian territories to build relationships between Arabs and Jews?

A. 39  
B. 87  
C. 92  
D. 110

Grassroots Work in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
9. What is the name of the prominent, bipartisan human rights group in Congress?

A. Committee on Human Rights and Peacebuilding  
B. Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission  
C. Eleanor Roosevelt Bipartisan Rights Rights Caucus  
D. Joint Taskforce on Equal Rights

Congress Can Be Bipartisan: The Case of Human Rights
10. What was the measured change in Positive Peace globally between 2005 and 2016?

A. -3.8 %
B. -1.85%
C. 1.85%
D. 3.8%

Global Peace Index, Executive Summary, pg. 3
Round 10: Current Events
1. The country of _____ celebrated the 40th anniversary of its internal revolution on February 11.

Iran

https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/10/
2. _____ is the leader of the country that banned military-style semiautomatic weapons and assault rifles in the days after a domestic terrorist attack at a mosque.

Jacinda Ardern (just last name is okay)

https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2019, WWNU
3. Richard Fontaine wrote in *The Atlantic* that _____, _____, and _____ must maintain better missile defenses since the collapse of the talks at the U.S.-North Korea Summit in Hanoi earlier this year. Name the three countries.

**South Korea, Japan, and the U.S.**

4. The U.S. pulled out of the _____ with Russia in February 2019, citing Russian violations of the treaty.

INF -or- Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty

https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02, WWNU
5. _____ celebrated a milestone anniversary earlier this month, and its Secretary General delivered an address to the U.S. Congress.

NATO

https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2019/,
6. The Mexican crime lord _____ was convicted in February and sentenced to life in prison, for his part in drug smuggling, murder, and other heinous acts.

El Chapo

https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/12, WWNU
7. After many failed attempts by the British parliament to reach a BREXIT agreement, the EU finally granted the UK what?

An extension -or- An extension until Oct. 31
-or- An extension until Oct. 31 to reach a BREXIT deal

https://theconversation.com/brexit, WWNU
8. Long-standing tensions erupted between neighboring nuclear powers _____ and _____ when each carried out airstrikes on the other in February.

India and Pakistan

https://www.cnbc.com/2019/02, WWNU
9. In February, President Trump declared a national emergency over the _____ issue.

**Humanitarian crisis -or-**

**Southern border security -or-**

**Migrant influx/immigration -or-**

**Border wall (funding)**

https://www.nbcnews.com/think/opinion/trump-s-emergency-declaration-may-have-laid-groundwork-his-impeachment-ncna972801, WWNU
10. Zuzana Caputova was recently elected as the first female president of _____.

Slovakia

http://time.com/5561925/, WWNU
Tiebreaker Round
1. What new technological feature is the Tokyo 2020 Olympics expected to showcase?

A. Self-driving cars
B. 5G technology
C. 8K television
D. All of the above

https://www.cnbc.com/2018/02/26/
2. In an effort to help raise funds to rebuild Iraq after its years-long war with ISIS, ______ hosted the *International Conference for Reconstruction of Iraq* in February 2018.

A. Iran  
B. Kuwait  
C. Saudi Arabia  
D. Jordan

3. Qatar in recent years has entered into production-sharing agreements with international oil companies to increase crude oil reserves and oil production rate levels. What company did Qatar not partner with?

A. Ramcomo
B. Occidental
C. Total
D. Anadarko

4. This past September, NATO became stuck in a weapons sale between ______, ______, and ______.

A. Russia, the U.S., Saudi Arabia
B. Turkey, the U.S., Saudi Arabia
C. Turkey, Russia, the U.S.
D. Turkey, the U.S., Iraq

5. The U.S. targeted Latin American countries for further sanctions in April 2019. Which of the following countries was not included in the sanctions?

A. Nicaragua  
B. Venezuela  
**C. Bolivia**  
D. Cuba  

https://www.apnews.com/b2787dedd3434f798b89201fb4d1972, WWNU
6. Which U.S. president announced the withdrawal of approximately 100 nuclear weapons from South Korea under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty?

A. George W. Bush
B. George H.W. Bush
C. Bill Clinton
D. Ronald Reagan

https://www.cfr.org/timeline/north-korean-nuclear-negotiations
7. Which disease prompted the UN Security Council to declare it a security threat in 2001?

A. SARS  
B. H5N1 Avian Influenza  
C. Malaria  
D. HIV/AIDS
8. In 2017’s WTO work, the U.S. focused agriculture negotiation efforts on what?

A. Improving transparency
B. Increasing U.S. market access in Asia
C. Improving dispute settlement procedures
D. Increasing U.S. agriculture exports

9. UNISPACE, the UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, was first held in 1968, following the passing of which treaty?

A. Outer Space Peace Treaty
B. **Outer Space Treaty**
C. Peaceful Exploration Space Treaty
D. Space Race Treaty

https://daily.jstor.org/
10. Which organization is most often the first potential refugees register with when initiating their migration process to the U.S.?

A. U.S. Refugee Admissions Program
B. Citizenship and Immigration Services
C. Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
D. UN High Commissioner for Refugees

https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/how-does-us-refugee-system-work
Sudden Death
Round 1:
Name 10 of the 13 locations featured in the “Peace Trail on the National Mall”

1. United States Institute of Peace
2. United States Department of State
3. Albert Einstein Memorial
4. Lincoln Memorial
5. Arts of War & Arts of Peace
6. Vietnam Veterans Memorial
7. Korean War Veterans Memorial
8. World War II Memorial
9. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial
10. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
11. Japanese Cherry Trees
12. Thomas Jefferson Memorial

https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/Peace-Trail-on-the-National-Mall.pdf
Round 2:
Name all the members in the Gulf Cooperation Council

1. Bahrain
2. Kuwait
3. Oman
4. Qatar
5. Saudi Arabia
6. United Arab Emirates

Round 3:
Which are the 5 most and 5 least peaceful countries according to the 2018 Global Peace Index?

• Most
  1. Iceland
  2. New Zealand
  3. Austria
  4. Portugal
  5. Denmark

• Least
  1. Somalia
  2. Iraq
  3. South Sudan
  4. Afghanistan
  5. Syria
Round 4:
Name all the members of the six-party talks who negotiated dismantling North Korea’s nuclear program

1. China
2. Japan
3. North Korea
4. Russia
5. South Korea
6. United States

https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/6partytalks
Thank you and congratulations to all!

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