

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most outstanding limitation against wars in pre-colonial Africa was <input type="text"/> conditions	climatic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most prominent example of the Muslim 'holy wars' from the 17th century on 'infidels' and 'unbelievers' was led by <input type="text"/>	Usman Dan Fodio	Uthman Dan Fodio				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mansa <input type="text"/> was one of the most remarkable Malian kings of all times who expanded the Mali influence over the Niger city-states of Timbuktu/ Gao and Djenne	Musa					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In precolonial Oyo Kingdom military power was exercised by the <input type="text"/>	Oyo Mesi					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> power can be defined broadly as the capacity to influence other states through economic means.	Economic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three commonly utilized main styles of negotiation are Problem-Solving (or Integrative); Cooperative and <input type="text"/>	Competitive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The doctrine of non-recognition of illegal or immoral factual situations is called the <input type="text"/> Doctrine	Stimson					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	De jure" recognition is a mutual <input type="text"/> between two States	treaty					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A "de facto" recognition is derived from actions and contacts between two <input type="text"/> if they enter into a relationship on a political level	States					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> in conciliation functions differently from the mediator.	conciliator					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> style of negotiation has the advantage of producing fewer breakdowns in bargaining and recourse to litigation	Cooperative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The invaluable contribution of Richard Zouche to the development of international law can be gleaned from his distinction between the law of <input type="text"/> as well as his perception of law as an abnormal relationship between states	peace					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The destruction of the native social and political systems and of the imposition of artificial constructs, concerning boundaries, population, and governmental institutions led to the formation of the <input type="text"/> system in Africa	state					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Because there is no sovereign supranational body to enforce international law; some older theorists such as Samuel Pufendorf/ John Austin and Thomas Hobbes have denied that it is law; true or false? <input type="text"/>	True					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many elements must be in existence before international treaties and conventions are seen as agreements between subjects of international law? <input type="text"/>	four	4				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International law finds its origin from three sources: international conventions of general or particular nature; international custom as evidence of a general practice accepted as law and general principles of law recognised by civilised the <input type="text"/>	states					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> international law is derived from the consistent practice of States accompanied by opinion juris	Customary					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Formal agreements/obligations between states are referred to as <input type="text"/>	Treaties						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	States have the right to employ <input type="text"/> in self-defense against an offending state that has used force to attack its territory or political independence.	force						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Traditionally, <input type="text"/> were the sole subjects of international law	States						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The abbreviation GATT refers to <input type="text"/>	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The formation of the United Nations created a means for the world community to enforce international <input type="text"/> and sanction members that violate its charter	law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of International treaties which were necessitated by environmental issues covered <input type="text"/> (1958); Endangered species (1973); and Global Warming and bio-diversity (1992)	Fisheries						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (1968) attempted to limit the spread of <input type="text"/>	Nuclear weapons						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty prohibited nuclear tests in the atmosphere in Outer space and <input type="text"/>	Underwater					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The inadequacy of the League of Nations and of idealistic renunciations of war led to the formation of the <input type="text"/> as a body capable of compelling obedience to international law and maintaining peace	United Nations	United Nations Organisations				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	By the end of hostilities after the end of the <input type="text"/> in 1945 the world again was faced with grave international problems	Second World War	2nd World War				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> Convention of 1864 provided for more humane treatment of the wounded	Geneva					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Declaration of <input type="text"/> abolished privateering and drew up rules of contraband and stipulated rules of blockade	Paris					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The country that contributed much to the laws of neutrality and aided in securing recognition of the doctrine of freedom of the seas was the <input type="text"/>	United States	United States of America				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most significant principle Hugo Grotius enunciated was the notion of <input type="text"/> and the legal equality of all states	sovereignty					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The de jure belli ac pacis means the <input type="text"/> of war and peace	law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> were needed to safeguard the individuality and inviolability of the new states/ the power of their rulers and the orderliness of their relations	Laws						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The feudalistic entities with their relatively uncertain borders gave way to states based upon sharply defined <input type="text"/>	territory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The relationships of subordination and super-ordination under the Universalist reign of emperor and pope were replaced by a system of coordination among <input type="text"/> _rulers	sovereign						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 opened the possibility of independent <input type="text"/>	statehood						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International law is sub-divided into public international law and <input type="text"/> international law	private						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International law deals with the relationships between persons or between <input type="text"/> or entities in different states	states						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International law is the body of rules considered legally binding in the relations between national states also known as the law of <input type="text"/>	nations						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In pre-colonial Africa warriors were forbidden from poisoning a river or a well because of the two factors of prognostication and <input type="text"/>	prediction					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In pre-colonial Africa <input type="text"/> and Sacred Bush were some of the places that were protected from denigration in the course of conflict	Shrines					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Laws of war are intended to mitigate the evils of war by <input type="text"/>	People	persons				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic principles that must be adhered to in the utilization of the law according to Olowo-Ake (2005) include Distinction/ Proportionality/ Military Necessity and <input type="text"/>	Limitation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Organisation was established to save the world from the scourge of war	United Nations	UN				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Organisation was established in 1945?	United Nations	UN				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Versailles e Peace Conference let to the creation of the <input type="text"/>	League of Nations					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> country attacked the US Fleet at Pearl Harbor	Japan					eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In international law; the <input type="text"/> approach is a restrictive interpretation which bases itself on the "ordinary meaning" of the text.	textual					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In international law; the <input type="text"/> approach considers the idea behind the treaty; treaties "in their context"; or what the writers intended when they wrote the text?	subjective					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fundamental means by which foreign relations are conducted and foreign policy implemented is known as <input type="text"/>	Diplomacy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Special <input type="text"/> are individuals occasionally appointed to represent a country at important ceremonial events or to conduct special negotiations.	Emissaries					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acronym IBRD stands for <input type="text"/>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	World Bank				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for diplomatic body/institution is diplomatic <input type="text"/>	corps					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hugo Grotius based international law on <input type="text"/> law which for him embraces civil and even divine law.	natural					eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> writer wrote that 'Justice is the highest utility and merely on that ground neither a state nor the community of states can be preserved without it'.	Hugo Grotius					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When used without an adjective "international law" generally refers to " <input type="text"/> international law."	public					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hugo Grotius contribution to interstate commerce was a reaction to the claim of a <input type="text"/> ship seized by the Dutch East India Company.	Portuguese	Portugal				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Professor Allmerica Gentile delineated international law from ethics and <input type="text"/>	theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> Conference led to the colonial apportionment of African territories among the European powers?	Berlin					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the system of rules governing the relations among sovereign states and providing the common principles of humankind?	International law					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice is often referred to as the " <input type="text"/> of the Poor".	Bible					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Certain norms of international law achieve the binding force of peremptory norm or what is referred to as jus <input type="text"/>	cogens					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> international law defined "is the system of law which regulates the activities of entities possessing international personality."	Public					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for international law is law of <input type="text"/>	nations					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The abbreviation ILC in international law refers to <input type="text"/>	International Law Commission					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rameses was a king in <input type="text"/>	Egypt					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The agreements of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks signed by the United States and the USSR in 1972 limited defensive and <input type="text"/> weapon systems	offensive					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 1963 limited [] Ban Treaty prohibited nuclear tests in the atmosphere in outer space and underwater.	Test						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Law of the Sea (1983) clarified the status of territorial waters and the exploitation of the []	sea-bed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The statement "A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose" is credited to the Vienna Convention on the []	Law of Treaties						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] are not international legal persons "in their own right" but the "human agents" responsible for conducting the affairs of states on the international plane?	Governments						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Oba of [] placed agents in peripheral parts of his territory such as the Yoruba town of Akure/ to collect the tribute.	Benin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Stimson Doctrine became more important since the Second World War/ especially in the United Nations as a method of ensuring compliance with [] law	international						eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The abbreviation ILC in international law refers to <input type="text"/>	International Law Commission					
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Showing 1 to 150 of 300 entries