



International Law

Chapter Two Quiz

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Chapter 2: States in International Law

Multiple Choice. Select the *best* answer from those provided.

1. Assume that Xalia applies for membership in the United Nations. Xalia will be a State under International Law if:
 - all of its citizens live in Xalia;
 - if there are no border disputes with Germany or Italy;
 - its government is willing to provide democratic voting rights to its citizens;
 - it exhibits the capacity to enter into relations with other States.**
2. In 1988, the Palestine Liberation Organization declared the existence of the State of Palestine. Under International Law, "Palestine" is not a State:
 - because no leaders engage in any form of foreign relations;
 - because it has no population;
 - until it has a more defined territory;**
 - because it has no government willing to represent the interests of the Palestinian people.
3. Assume that the former government of Kampuchea, known as the Khmer Rouge, retakes power. Recognition of the Khmer Rouge Government:
 - cannot occur because only new States are recognized;
 - is unnecessary if Kampuchea was previously recognized as a State by other nations;
 - will necessarily occur because it is the actual government of Kampuchea;
 - is likely to be given by some States.**
4. Assume that the democratic government of Zingjui is under siege by military despots who happen to be Zingjuini citizens. Other nations:
 - must recognize the belligerency existing in Zingjui;
 - cannot recognize the belligerency existing in Zingjui;
 - should remain neutral during the declared belligerency;**
 - may choose which side to support once they recognize the belligerency.
5. The UN Charter refers to the right of each State to equality under International Law. States are thus equal:
 - in a *de jure* sense, regardless of size;**
 - in a *de facto* sense, giving due regard to differences in economic conditions;
 - only when they are similarly situated in terms of power;
 - only when they are similarly situated in *all* aspects.

6. In 1990, Iraq annexed Kuwait as a new Iraqi province. Iraq thus violated Kuwait's right:
- to self-determination, *but* not equality;
 - to equality as a nation among the community of nations, *but* not Kuwait's right to exist;
 - to exist, *but* not Kuwait's sovereignty;
 - to self-determination and to equality.**
7. Iraq claimed that its invasion of Kuwait was based upon Iraq's legitimate claim to title to Kuwait. Iraq thus:
- violated the duty of States not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States;**
 - did not violate the duty of States not to intervene, given Iraq's colorable claim to ownership of Kuwait;
 - automatically justified the use of force by other States to repel Iraq from Kuwait;
 - could not possibly justify the use of force by other States under any circumstances.
8. Assume that a merchant vessel is *owned and operated* by the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), a member of the United Nations. That ship delivers goods at the port in San Francisco, under a private contract with a merchant in the US. There is a legal dispute involving the quality of those goods. Your client sues, and you seek to attach the FSM vessel. The lawyer for the vessel claims sovereign immunity as a defense to your lawsuit. The US court will:
- render the vessel absolutely immune from suit;
 - render the vessel immune from suit, because it is automatically insulated from suit under the restrictive immunity doctrine;
 - apply the doctrine of absolute immunity to this case;
 - apply the doctrine of restrictive immunity to this case.**

True/False. Mark each of the following statements as either TRUE or FALSE.

9. F_ Under the Constitutive Theory of Statehood, only States comprise (or constitute) the body of law known as Customary International Law.
10. F_ International Law does not recognize the right of rebels to lead a movement designed to overthrow their government since this activity offends the principle of State sovereignty.
11. T_ The UN may intervene in the affairs of a State when its government acts in a manner that is inconsistent with International Law.
12. T_ Under the doctrine of restrictive sovereign immunity, a State may exercise its jurisdiction over another State without the latter's express consent.
13. F_ The right of self-determination allows individuals to overthrow their government and receive assistance from foreign states in their struggle against an unjust government.
14. F_ While a State may be described as a defined territory and population which has a government engaged in foreign relations, it cannot be legitimized absent the political act of recognition by other states.
15. T_ A State may incur responsibility under International Law when it fails to comply with its obligations to other States.