



Practice Worksheet on Supranational Organizations

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Subject: International Relations

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Long Answer Questions

1. Define a supranational organization and explain its core characteristic.
2. List and briefly explain five key needs that necessitate the establishment of supranational organizations.
3. Elaborate on the diverse roles played by supranational organizations in the political, military, social, economic, and cultural spheres.
4. Trace the historical evolution of the European Union (EU), highlighting key milestones and treaties.
5. Identify eight important member states of the EU and briefly explain their key contributions or areas of significant influence within the Union.
6. Describe the location of the EU's headquarters and explain why there is no single official location.

7. Conduct a SWOT analysis of the European Union, identifying its main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.
8. Describe the primary functions and responsibilities of the General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the primary decision-making mechanism in supranational organizations?
- a) Shared decision-making
 - b) Unilateral decision-making
 - c) National sovereignty
 - d) Independent actions
2. Who holds the power to make decisions in a supranational organization?
- a) National governments
 - b) Member states
 - c) Individual citizens
 - d) International corporations
3. How do supranational organizations impact international relations?
- a) Encourages national interests
 - b) Reduces conflict between nations
 - c) Increases trade barriers
 - d) Weakens international cooperation
4. Which of the following is an example of a supranational organization?

- a) World Bank
- b) International Monetary Fund
- c) European Union
- d) North Atlantic Treaty Organization

5. What is the status of national sovereignty within a supranational organization?

- a) Increased national sovereignty
- b) Shared sovereignty
- c) Absolute sovereignty
- d) No sovereignty

6. Which of the following is a primary example of an international organization with a global focus?

- a) International Court of Justice
- b) World Trade Organization
- c) United Nations
- d) European Union

7. What distinguishes supranational decisions from those of typical international organizations?

- a) They always act unilaterally
- b) Their decisions are binding on members
- c) Their authority is limited
- d) They are only advisory bodies

8. What is the main role of supranational organizations in the global context?

- a) Decrease global trade
- b) Promote international cooperation
- c) Ignore global issues
- d) Create more international conflicts

Answer Key

Long Answer Questions - Expected Responses

1. Define a supranational organization and explain its core characteristic.

Expected Answer: A multinational union where member states share authority and sovereignty over at least some internal issues, with decisions binding on all.

2. List and briefly explain five key needs that necessitate the establishment of supranational organizations.

Expected Answer: Preventing conflicts, promoting cooperation, addressing global challenges, greater collective influence, and promoting peace.

3. Elaborate on the diverse roles played by supranational organizations in the political, military, social, economic, and cultural spheres.

Expected Answer: Rulemaking, adjudication, and enforcement powers, often with independence from national control; facilitating military collaboration; disseminating information on national approaches and promoting measures to improve performance; facilitating economic cooperation and holding legislative power; promoting understanding and cooperation among diverse cultures.

4. Trace the historical evolution of the European Union (EU), highlighting key milestones and treaties.

Expected Answer: The EU emerged after WWII to foster cooperation and prevent future conflicts. It began with the ECSC, expanded with the EEC and Euratom, and further evolved with the Maastricht Treaty, creating a framework for monetary unification and leading to the EU's current structure.

5. Identify eight important member states of the EU and briefly explain their key contributions or areas of significant influence within the Union.

Expected Answer: Germany (largest economy, significant influence on EU

economic policy), France (major economy, influence in fishing and agriculture), Italy (third-largest Eurozone economy, policy influence), Spain (Mediterranean region influence), Netherlands (free trade support), Belgium (EU headquarters, founding member), Poland (largest of 2004 expansion members), Sweden (environmental policy influence).

6. Describe the location of the EU's headquarters and explain why there is no single official location.

Expected Answer: Brussels (de facto capital, houses key institutions), Strasbourg (European Parliament's seat), Luxembourg City (Council sessions, courts).

7. Conduct a SWOT analysis of the European Union, identifying its main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

Expected Answer: Strengths: Unity in diversity, economic powerhouse, peace and stability. Weaknesses: Sovereignty issues, economic disparities, bureaucracy. Opportunities: Expansion, global influence. Threats: Nationalism, economic instability.

8. Describe the primary functions and responsibilities of the General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Expected Answer: The UN's General Assembly is the main policy-making and representative body, while the Security Council focuses on maintaining international peace and security. The International Court of Justice settles legal disputes, and the Secretariat handles administrative functions.

Multiple Choice Questions – Correct Answers

1. What is the primary decision-making mechanism in supranational organizations?

Correct Answer: Shared decision-making

2. Who holds the power to make decisions in a supranational organization?

Correct Answer: Member states

3. How do supranational organizations impact international relations?

Correct Answer: Reduces conflict between nations

4. Which of the following is an example of a supranational organization?

Correct Answer: European Union

5. What is the status of national sovereignty within a supranational organization?

Correct Answer: Shared sovereignty

6. Which of the following is a primary example of an international organization with a global focus?

Correct Answer: United Nations

7. What distinguishes supranational decisions from those of typical international organizations?

Correct Answer: Their decisions are binding on members

8. What is the main role of supranational organizations in the global context?

Correct Answer: Promote international cooperation