**Questions for revision**

**ESP – International Studies**

Compiled by VTBM

1. UN

What do you know about the United Nations?

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization founded on October 24, 1945, after the end of World War II. It was established with the aim of promoting peace, security, and cooperation among nations, as well as addressing global challenges and advancing human rights.

What are the main organs of the United Nations?

General Assembly (GA), Security Council (SC), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), International Court of Justice (ICJ), Secretariat

What are the main global issues that the United Nations is trying to tackle?

Peace and Security, Human Rights, Climate Change, Poverty and Hunger

What do you think about the role of the United Nations?

Promoting Peace and Security, Fostering Multilateral Cooperation, Upholding International Law

What do you know about the history of the United Nations?

The United Nations (UN) was established in 1945 as a successor to the League of Nations. It was created to promote international cooperation, maintain peace and security, and address global challenges. The UN Charter was signed in 1945, and the organization began its work. The UN has a General Assembly, Security Council, and other organs that discuss and make decisions on global issues. It has played a role in peacekeeping operations, decolonization, and the development of specialized agencies. The UN has expanded its membership and has set goals like the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals to address poverty, health, education, and other global challenges. Throughout its history, the UN has aimed to foster multilateral cooperation, uphold human rights, and advance global development.

2. Globalization

What are some main aspects of globalization?

Economic Globalization: Economic globalization refers to the integration and interdependence of national economies through the flow of goods, services, capital, and technology across borders.

Cultural Globalization: Cultural globalization refers to the exchange, diffusion, and blending of cultural values, ideas, practices, and expressions across nations.

Technological Globalization: Technological globalization refers to the rapid dissemination and adoption of technology across borders, enabling global communication, collaboration, and innovation.

Political Globalization: Political globalization refers to the increased cooperation, interconnection, and influence of political actors and institutions on a global scale.

Environmental Globalization: Environmental globalization highlights the recognition of environmental challenges as global issues that transcend national boundaries.

Can you give an example of globalization in the field of economics?

Global supply chains involve the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services across multiple countries. For instance, consider the production of a smartphone. The raw materials might be sourced from different countries, such as lithium from Bolivia, rare earth minerals from China, and metals from various locations worldwide. The components could be manufactured in different countries, including the production of microchips in Taiwan, assembling in China, and software development in the United States. Finally, the finished products are distributed and sold globally.

Can you give an example of globalization in culture?

One example of globalization in culture is the spread of popular culture and entertainment across borders. Movies, music, television shows, and other forms of media have become increasingly accessible globally, leading to the sharing and blending of cultural expressions. For instance, Hollywood movies have gained worldwide popularity and have been embraced by audiences in various countries. American television shows, such as sitcoms and dramas, have been dubbed or subtitled in different languages and broadcasted in numerous countries. This has contributed to the global reach and influence of American media and cultural norms.

What are some advantages of globalization?

Increased Economic Growth, Technological Advancements, Cultural Exchange and Understanding, Access to Information and Education

What are some disadvantages of globalization?

Economic Inequality, Environmental Challenges, Health and Social Challenges

4. G8

What is the G8?

The Group of Eight (G8) was an international forum consisting of the world's major advanced economies. It was established in 1997 and consisted of eight member countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The European Union was also represented in the meetings.

What do you know about G8?

The primary purpose of the G8 was to promote dialogue, cooperation, and coordination among its member countries on a wide range of global issues. The G8 held annual summits where leaders from member countries came together to discuss and address global challenges. In 2014, following Russia's annexation of Crimea, the G8 countries (except Russia) suspended Russia's membership, effectively transforming the group into the G7

Why is the G8 a powerful institution?

Economic Influence, Political Influence, Policy Coordination, Networking and Diplomacy

What do you know about the G8 annual summit?

The G8 annual summit provided a platform for leaders to discuss and address pressing global challenges. : Each year, one of the G8 member countries hosted the summit. The G8 annual summit brought together the heads of government or heads of state from the G8 member countries. The agenda of the G8 annual summit varied from year to year, reflecting the host country's priorities and the global context.

What are some main topics that the G8 often discuss?

Global Economy, International Trade, Energy and Environment, Global Health, Peace and Security

5. World War

What do you know about World War II?

World War II was a global conflict that took place from 1939 to 1945. World War II was primarily triggered by the aggressive expansionist policies of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler and fascist Italy under Benito Mussolini. The war involved two major alliances. The Allies, led by the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and China, among others, opposed the Axis Powers, which included Germany, Italy, and Japan. World War II resulted in immense loss of life, with estimates of total casualties ranging from 70 to 85 million people, including civilians and military personnel.

Why did it happen?

The rise of totalitarian regimes in Germany, Italy, and Japan played a significant role in triggering the war. The harsh terms imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I, created economic instability and resentment within Germany.

What were the main nations involved in this war?

United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, China, France

What was the aftermath of this war?

Human Casualties and Displacement. Formation of the United Nations, Emergence of Superpowers and the Cold War

In your opinion, what are the main disadvantages of world wars?

Loss of Human Life, Destruction and Displacement, Economic Consequences

6. ASEAN

What is ASEAN’s full title and what do you know about ASEAN?

The full title of ASEAN is as follows: "The Association of Southeast Asian Nations." ASEAN currently consists of ten member states: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Timor-Leste is also an official observer. ASEAN seeks to enhance regional cooperation and integration in various areas, including politics, economics, social matters, and culture. Its main objectives include promoting peace and stability, fostering economic growth, enhancing regional resilience, and promoting collaboration on common issues.

What are the member states of ASEAN now?

1. Brunei Darussalam
2. Cambodia
3. Indonesia
4. Laos
5. Malaysia
6. Myanmar (Burma)
7. Philippines
8. Singapore
9. Thailand
10. Vietnam

Can you name some fundamental principles of ASEAN?

Mutual Respect for the Independence, Sovereignty, Equality, Territorial Integrity, and National Identity of Member States. Non-Interference in Internal Affairs. Peaceful Dispute Resolution. Unity and Solidarity

What is ASEAN Community and what are the pillars?

The ASEAN Community is a collective term that refers to the integration and cooperation among the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It represents ASEAN's vision of achieving deeper regional integration, fostering greater connectivity, and promoting unity among its member states. The ASEAN Community is built upon three pillars, each focusing on different aspects of integration.  These pillars are: ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

In your opinion, what are the main benefits for Vietnam as a member of ASEAN?

Economic Integration and Market Access, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Attraction, Cultural Exchange and People-to-People Connectivity, Regional Security and Stability

7. APEC

What is APEC and what do you know about the APEC?

APEC stands for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. It is a regional forum that promotes economic cooperation and trade liberalization among its member economies in the Asia-Pacific region. APEC was established in 1989 with the goal of fostering sustainable economic growth, prosperity, and development in the region.

What are the member states of APEC now?

1. Australia
2. Brunei Darussalam
3. Canada
4. Chile
5. China
6. Hong Kong, China
7. Indonesia
8. Japan
9. Malaysia
10. Mexico
11. New Zealand
12. Papua New Guinea
13. Peru
14. Philippines
15. Russia
16. Singapore
17. South Korea
18. Taiwan (officially referred to as "Chinese Taipei")
19. Thailand
20. United States
21. Vietnam

What is the main focus of APEC?

The main focus of APEC is to facilitate economic growth, cooperation, and development in the Asia-Pacific region. APEC operates through various mechanisms, including annual Ministerial Meetings, Senior Officials' Meetings, and working groups focused on specific areas of cooperation. The forum provides a platform for member economies to discuss and coordinate policies, exchange information, and develop collaborative initiatives to promote economic cooperation and integration in the Asia-Pacific region.

What do you think about the role of the APEC?

APEC plays a significant role in promoting economic cooperation and integration in the Asia-Pacific region.

In your opinion, what are the main benefits for Vietnam as a member of APEC?

Trade and Economic Opportunities, Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer, Policy Coordination and Harmonization, Networking and Business Opportunities, Regional Stability and Integration