
8 IG Final Revision

Term 2

The Arab Common Market (ACM)

Q1: What is economic integration?

Economic integration refers to arrangements where countries coordinate their trade and monetary policies to reduce trade barriers.

Q2: What is a customs union?

A customs union is when countries eliminate trade restrictions and adopt a common tariff system.

Q3: What is a common market?

A common market promotes free trade and the free movement of labor and capital among member countries.

Q4: What is a monetary union?

It is when member countries adopt a single currency and central bank.

Q5: What is an economic union?

An economic union allows free movement of goods, services, labor, capital, and harmonizes economic policies.

Q6: What is the Arab Common Market (ACM)?

The ACM was formed in 1964 to eliminate customs duties among Arab states and encourage economic unity.

Q7: Which countries belonged to the ACM in 1999?

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Syria, and Yemen.

The European Union Single Market

Q8: What is the European Single Market?

It is an area where goods, services, capital, and people move freely without internal barriers.

Q9: When was the EU Single Market completed?

In 1992 by the 15 members of the European Economic Community.

Q10: What is the freedom of services movement?

It allows professionals to work across member states and share skills.

Q11: What is the freedom of capital movement?

It allows investments and money transfers across member states.

World War I (1914–1918)

Q12: What triggered World War I?

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.

Q13: Who were the Allies in WWI?

Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, USA, Japan, and others.

Q14: Who were the Central Powers in WWI?

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Q15: What new weapon was first used in WWI?

Chemical weapons like mustard gas.

World War II (1939–1945)

Q16: What caused WWII to start?

Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939.

Q17: Who were the Axis Powers in WWII?

Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Q18: What event led the USA to enter WWII?

The attack on its ships by German submarines.

Q19: What ended WWII?

The surrender of Germany and Japan in 1945 after the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Q20: What was the League of Nations?

An organization formed after WWI to promote peace and cooperation.

Q21: Who promoted the League of Nations?

U.S. President Woodrow Wilson.

Q22: What were some aims of the League?

Promote peace, settle disputes, and improve health and labor conditions.

Q23: Name one success of the League.

Repatriating 400,000 prisoners of war.

Q24: Why did the League of Nations fail?

It had no military power, lacked U.S. support, and couldn't enforce decisions.

Q25: Why didn't the U.S. join the League?

Isolationist policies, opposition to the Treaty of Versailles, and fear of economic and military involvement.

The United Nations

1. Who was the main driving force behind the creation of the United Nations to replace the League of Nations?

U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

2. When and where was the United Nations officially founded?

Answer: On 24 October 1945 in San Francisco, after the Charter was ratified by major countries.

3. How many member countries are in the United Nations today?

Answer: 193 member countries.

4. What is the main meeting body of the UN that acts like a world parliament?

Answer: The General Assembly.

5. Where is the United Nations Headquarters located?

Answer: New York City, USA.

6. What are the six official languages used at the United Nations?

Answer: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

7. What is the main purpose of the United Nations as stated in the Charter?

Answer: To maintain peace and security, promote friendly relations, solve international problems, and respect human rights.

Q8. What is the role of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)?

To organize the UN's work on economic and social issues and promote human rights.

9. What is the purpose of the Trusteeship Council?

To oversee the administration of Trust Territories, now mostly completed as those territories gained independence.

10. What is the function of the International Court of Justice?

The International Court of Justice is the main judicial body of the United Nations. It is composed of 15 judges and is responsible for resolving legal disputes between countries.

11. Who leads the UN Secretariat, and what is its role?

The Secretary-General leads the Secretariat, which is the administrative arm of the UN and a single term lasts 5 years.

12. What is a flood?

The overflow of water onto land that is normally dry.

13. What are the two main types of floods?

Natural floods and catastrophic floods.

14. Give an example of a natural flood.

Coastal flooding caused by ocean storms or tsunamis.

15. What is a tsunami and why is it dangerous?

A tsunami is a long, high sea wave caused by earthquakes or other disturbances; it moves with great force and speed over land.

16. How are tsunami waves different from regular wind waves?

Tsunami waves flow straight and cover land, while wind waves move in circles and usually do not cause flooding.

17. What is a catastrophic flood?

A flood caused by human-made disasters such as dam failures.

18. Describe the 2005 dam failure in Pakistan.

The Shadi Kor Dam broke after heavy rains, killing around 250–300 people and displacing many more.

19. List three impacts of floods.

1-Destruction to human lives and property.

2-Disruption to transportation and business.

3-High costs for emergency services and infrastructure.

Define flood and tsunami.

1- Flood :An overflow of water that submerges land which is normally dry. Floods can be caused by heavy rainfall, river overflow, dam breakage, or coastal storms, and they may result in damage to homes, crops, and infrastructure.

2- Tsunami : A series of large ocean waves usually caused by underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or landslides. Tsunamis can travel across oceans at high speeds and cause severe destruction when they reach the shore.

Key Definitions

1. **United Nations (UN)** : An international organization established on 24 October 1945 after World War II to promote peace, security, and cooperation among countries. It currently has 193 member states and works on human rights, development, health, and humanitarian aid.
- 2. **ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council)** : One of the six main organs of the UN, responsible for promoting economic growth, social progress, and human rights around the world. It works with governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to achieve global development goals.
- 3. **Secretariat** : The administrative arm of the United Nations, responsible for carrying out the day-to-day work of the organization. It is headed by the Secretary-General and includes offices and departments that help implement UN decisions and programs.