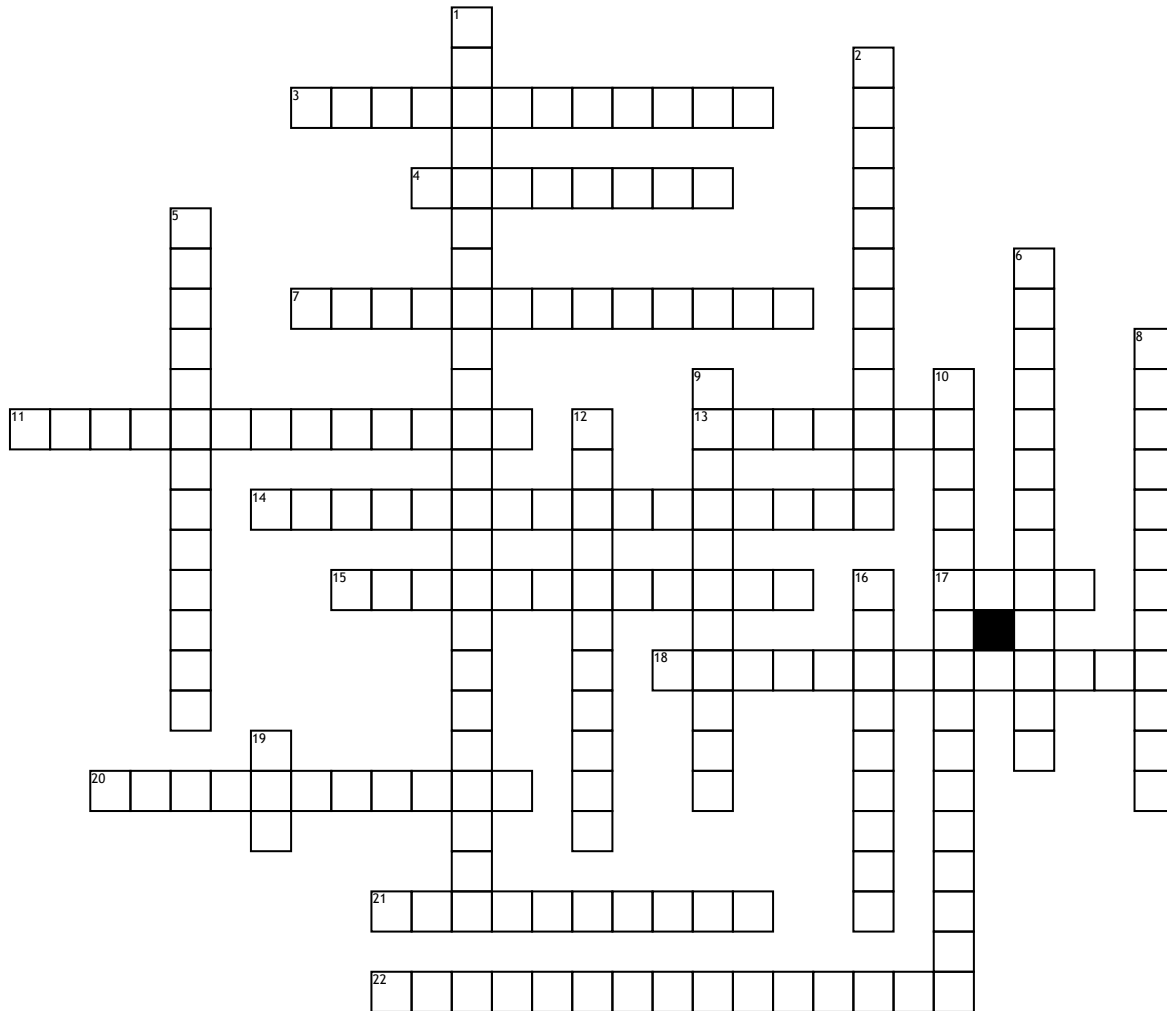


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# 20-2



## Across

3. a society based on voluntary civic and social organizations and institutions, as opposed to commercial institutions or state structures that are enforced some way

4. an act committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group

7. a government's strategy in dealing with other nations.

11. a course of action that a sovereign nation takes in its conduct with other nationstates or international organizations

13. Francophone descendant of the early French settlers of the Maritime provinces or southeastern Québec

14. refers to a large amount of power given to an authority which in theory is placed higher than the state (in our case this authority is the European Union). Intergovernmentalism focuses on the importance of member states in the process of creating EU-wide regulations European Union

15. Peace and security. Peacekeeping is one among a range of activities undertaken by the United Nations to maintain international peace and security throughout the world. ... peace enforcement. peacebuilding. Conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace enforcement rarely occur in a linear or sequential way.

17. North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949

18. law-a body of rules established by custom or treaty and recognized by nations as binding in their relations with one another. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

20. the policy of avoiding further arguments or war by accepting the conditions or demands of an aggressor

21. a system where the absolute monarch is given the power to rule the land and the people by the divine right of kings. In his actions, the monarch is answerable only to God

22. international relations, multilateralism is multiple countries working in concert on a given issue.

## Down

1. may be shared by a group or nation when its members collectively share similar values, beliefs, and internalized feelings based on their shared experiences. A collective consciousness can develop when the people of a nation focus on their identity as a group rather than on their identities as individuals.

2. policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other groups, especially the political affairs of other countries.

5. a sense of individual responsibility to the community or collective; it emphasizes the idea that every citizen should do his or her part in making the community a better place to live, a sentiment that also extends toward responsibility for the nation

6. The United Nations (UN) is an international organization formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among member countries. The organization works on economic and social development programs, improving human rights and reducing global conflicts. organization that meets on the 18-acre site located on the east side of Manhattan in New York.

8. is the conduct of political, economic, or cultural relations between two sovereign states. It is in contrast to unilateralism or multilateralism, which is activity by a single state or jointly by multiple states, respectively. undertaken by two parties

9. Canadian character or spirit

10. the state or process of being international.

12. a state whose political or economic system has become so weak that the government is no longer in control. "if we turn our back on the developing world we will see more failed states"

16. a threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule.

19. a body of rules established by custom or treaty and recognized by nations as binding in their relations with one another.