

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 1 The rules of war have been considered binding on all nations since when?
 - A Korean War
 - B World War I
 - C Word War II
 - D Vietnam War

- 2 A person is spotted in distress. According to the Geneva Convention of the high seas, what must the Navy ship do?
 - A Radio for help and standby for assistance with the rescue.
 - B Before providing assistance, evaluate the person as a potential threat.
 - C Proceed with all possible speed to the rescue of the person.
 - D Redirect the course of the ship in order to avoid collision.

- 3 While on board their ship in a foreign port, officers and crew _____ local jurisdiction. When officers go ashore for leave or liberty _____ laws apply.
 - A must follow; local
 - B do not have to follow; no
 - C must follow; their native nations'
 - D do not have to follow; local

- 4 Any attack must be intended and tend toward the military defeat of the enemy. Which basic principle of civilized warfare does this most closely describe?
 - A Humanity
 - B Chivalry
 - C Pity
 - D Military necessity

- 5 The sum of the ideal qualifications of a knight, including courtesy, generosity, valor, and dexterity in arms
 - A Knighthood
 - B Humility
 - C Valiance
 - D Chivalry

- 6 According to the rules of war, what should happen to a ship when it attempts to break a blockade?
 - A It should be captured.
 - B It should be pirated.
 - C It should be followed.
 - D It should not be pursued.
- 7 In 1962, what was the goal of the Russians when they introduced missiles on the island of Cuba? (Input all that apply, then push the ENTER button.)
 - A Set a blockade on Cuba.
 - B Instill fear in the ships of the Caribbean Sea.
 - C Disrupt the operations of the Panama Canal.
 - D Threaten the U.S. coast.
- 8 The isolating, closing off, or surrounding of a place, as a port, harbor, or city, by hostile ships or troops to prevent entrance or exit.
 - A Siege
 - B Convoy
 - C Blockade
 - D Obstruction
- 9 A limited and selective form of naval blockade directed against specific cargo or contraband
 - A Quarantine (by warships)
 - B Obstruction
 - C Isolation
 - D Barricade
- 10 All prohibited specific cargo
 - A Felonious
 - B Contraband
 - C Lading
 - D Proscribed Payload

- 11 The officers and crew of certain vessels are completely immune from local jurisdiction while on board ship in foreign ports. What are these vessels classified as?
- A Warships
 - B Commercial ships
 - C Merchant vessels
 - D Cargo ships
- 12 Because warships of all nations have a duty to suppress piracy on the high seas in peace or war, they normally ascertain name and nationality of passing merchant ships by visual communication, a procedure recognized under international law as the
- A "right of approach."
 - B provision to board and search.
 - C immunity of commissioned vessels.
 - D right of intervention in mercantile affairs.
- 13 A quarantine was carried out by the U.S. Navy in 1962 for the purpose of stopping Soviet missile shipments into
- A Colombia.
 - B Panama.
 - C Cuba.
 - D El Salvador.
- 14 The international rules of war apply
- A whenever there is armed hostility between states, whether the details of legality are present or not.
 - B only to the contracting parties to the Hague Conventions concerning such rules.
 - C only in the event of a legally declared state or war between belligerent sovereign nations.
 - D mainly for the purpose of clarifying clauses in certain insurance policies and defining effective dates of some wartime Presidential powers.
- 15 The basic purpose of the rules of warfare is to
- A protect persons not involved in the conduct of the war.
 - B limit or restrict use of certain weapons in the conduct of the war.
 - C restrain the belligerents from unrestricted use of force so they do not escalate a conflict to total war.
 - D establish rules for the care and treatment of POWs.
- 16 In the case of a collision at sea, where is the law case held to determine who was responsible?
- A In a civil court conducted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
 - B In the International Court of Justice at the Hague
 - C In an admiralty court of the maritime nation having jurisdiction.
 - D In an admiralty court of the United Nations
 - E In a civil court of the maritime nation having jurisdiction.

- 17 Which of the following statements is true?
- A International Rules of the Road only apply on the High Seas, not in territorial seas or national waters.
 - B International Rules of the Road only apply in territorial seas.
 - C International Rules of the Road apply in territorial seas and all national waters.
 - D International Rules of the Road generally apply in territorial seas and national waters, unless special internal rules have been adopted by a nation.
- 18 To what type of vessels do the International Rules of the Road apply?
- A Merchant vessels above 500 tons and all warships
 - B Warships only
 - C Commercial merchant vessels and warships
 - D Merchants only
 - E To all vessels
- 19 What does a foreign country normally do if a U.S. warship abuses it's privileges while in port?
- A Cancels further visits to the port by U.S. warships
 - B Files a formal complaint through diplomatic channels
 - C Files charges in admiralty court against the warship's Commanding Officer
 - D Authorizes its police or armed forces to board the warship
 - E Files charges in the International Court of Justice against the warship's Commanding Officer
- 20 (NS3-M1U4C3:NTB26)
The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is responsible for the development of International Rules of the Road. What international organization is the IMO a part of?
- A The World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - B The Hague Convention
 - C The United Nations
 - D The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - E The League of Nations

Answer Key: NS3-M1U4C3 - The Law of War at Sea (Exam)

Question:	Answer
1	C
2	C
3	D
4	D
5	D
6	A
7	CD
8	C
9	A
10	B
11	A
12	A
13	C
14	A
15	C
16	C
17	D
18	E
19	B
20	C