

International Day against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property Quiz

1. When is the International Day against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property observed?

- ☐ a) November 12
- ☐ b) November 14
- ☐ c) November 15
- ☐ d) November 16

(Answer: b) November 14)

2. Which organization established the International Day against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property?

- ☐ a) UNESCO
- ☐ b) UNODC
- ☐ c) WHO
- ☐ d) UNICEF

(Answer: a) UNESCO)

3. In which year was the International Day against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property first proclaimed?

- ☐ a) 2017
- ☐ b) 2018
- ☐ c) 2019
- ☐ d) 2020

(Answer: c) 2019)

4. What is the main goal of this international day?

- ☐ a) To promote tourism
- ☐ b) To protect cultural heritage from illegal trade
- ☐ c) To support modern art sales
- ☐ d) To expand cultural markets

(Answer: b) To protect cultural heritage from illegal trade)

5. Which global convention forms the foundation for preventing illicit trafficking in cultural property?

- ☐ a) 1970 UNESCO Convention
- ☐ b) 1980 Paris Convention
- ☐ c) 1990 Geneva Convention
- ☐ d) 2000 Rome Convention

(Answer: a) 1970 UNESCO Convention)

6. What does the 1970 UNESCO Convention focus on?

- ☐ a) Trade in endangered species
- ☐ b) Export and import of cultural property
- ☐ c) International film production
- ☐ d) Free movement of artworks

(Answer: b) Export and import of cultural property)

7. Which organization works with UNESCO to combat illicit trafficking in cultural property?

- ☐ a) Interpol
- ☐ b) WTO
- ☐ c) WHO
- ☐ d) IMF

(Answer: a) Interpol)

8. Which term describes items like sculptures, paintings, manuscripts, and artifacts?

- ☐ a) Natural resources
- ☐ b) Cultural property
- ☐ c) Commercial goods
- ☐ d) Industrial materials

(Answer: b) Cultural property)

9. What is one major consequence of illicit trafficking in cultural property?

- ☐ a) Growth in cultural awareness
- ☐ b) Loss of national identity and history
- ☐ c) Increase in tourism revenue
- ☐ d) Rise in cultural exchanges

(Answer: b) Loss of national identity and history)

10. Which group often helps in recovering stolen cultural property?

- ☐ a) Archaeologists
- ☐ b) Interpol and customs authorities
- ☐ c) Teachers and librarians
- ☐ d) Tour operators

(Answer: b) Interpol and customs authorities)

11. Why are museums important in the fight against illicit trafficking?

- ☐ a) They buy artifacts without records
- ☐ b) They promote cultural theft
- ☐ c) They verify and protect legal collections
- ☐ d) They sell artifacts to private buyers

(Answer: c) They verify and protect legal collections)

12. What action can individuals take to prevent illicit trafficking?

- ☐ a) Buy unverified artifacts
- ☐ b) Report suspicious cultural items
- ☐ c) Ignore art market regulations
- ☐ d) Export ancient objects

(Answer: b) Report suspicious cultural items)

13. Which continent faces major challenges in illicit trafficking of artifacts?

- ☐ a) Europe
- ☐ b) Africa
- ☐ c) Antarctica
- ☐ d) North America

(Answer: b) Africa)

14. What is the estimated global value of the illicit art and antiquities trade?

- ☐ a) Billions of dollars
- ☐ b) Millions of dollars
- ☐ c) Thousands of dollars
- ☐ d) Hundreds of dollars

(Answer: a) Billions of dollars)

15. Why is protecting cultural heritage important for future generations?

- ☐ a) It preserves identity, history, and shared humanity
- ☐ b) It boosts global trade
- ☐ c) It reduces cultural diversity
- ☐ d) It promotes mass production

(Answer: a) It preserves identity, history, and shared humanity)