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Crash Course CLIMATE AND ENERGY #10: International Climate Agreements

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The _____ is the global authority advocating for the environment, established in 1972.
2. The _____ was formed in 1988 to compile climate science and suggest actions to mitigate climate change.
3. The _____ is a treaty aimed at turning climate knowledge into international action.
4. The 2015 _____ set the goal of keeping global temperature rise well below 2°C.
5. The _____ Protocol was a legally binding agreement created in 1997 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
6. The _____ Agreement is a voluntary climate agreement focused on peer pressure and collaboration.
7. The Paris Agreement encouraged countries to contribute to the _____ to help fund climate initiatives in lower-income countries.
8. The principle of _____ allows each nation to govern itself, complicating international climate policy enforcement.
9. The 1972 _____ Declaration was the UN's first formal move to protect the environment.
10. The only international treaty ratified by all 198 UN member states is the _____ Protocol.
11. The Montreal Protocol successfully phased out _____, chemicals harmful to the ozone layer.
12. The _____ Amendment expanded the Montreal Protocol to include powerful greenhouse gases used in air-conditioning.
13. The acronym _____ stands for the United Nations Environment Programme.
14. The IPCC produces detailed summaries by condensing thousands of _____ articles.
15. Climate policy must overcome _____, political, and economic challenges to be effective globally.

Crash Course CLIMATE AND ENERGY #10: International Climate Agreements KEY

1. The **United Nations Environment Programme** is the global authority advocating for the environment, established in 1972.
2. The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change** was formed in 1988 to compile climate science and suggest actions to mitigate climate change.
3. The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** is a treaty aimed at turning climate knowledge into international action.
4. The 2015 **Paris Agreement** set the goal of keeping global temperature rise well below 2°C.
5. The **Kyoto Protocol** was a legally binding agreement created in 1997 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
6. The **Paris Agreement** is a voluntary climate agreement focused on peer pressure and collaboration.
7. The Paris Agreement encouraged countries to contribute to the **Green Climate Fund** to help fund climate initiatives in lower-income countries.
8. The principle of **national sovereignty** allows each nation to govern itself, complicating international climate policy enforcement.
9. The 1972 **Stockholm Declaration** was the UN's first formal move to protect the environment.
10. The only international treaty ratified by all 198 UN member states is the **Montreal Protocol**.
11. The Montreal Protocol successfully phased out **CFCs**, chemicals harmful to the ozone layer.
12. The **Kigali Amendment** expanded the Montreal Protocol to include powerful greenhouse gases used in air-conditioning.
13. The acronym **UNEP** stands for the United Nations Environment Programme.
14. The IPCC produces detailed summaries by condensing thousands of **peer-reviewed** articles.
15. Climate policy must overcome **cultural**, political, and economic challenges to be effective globally.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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