

Chapter 37-38 Test

1. On 30 January 1948, Mohandas Gandhi was assassinated by
 - a. an agent of the Soviet Union.
 - b. a renegade Sikh militant.
 - c. a CIA agent.
 - d. a Hindu extremist.
 - e. an Islamic terrorist.
2. Both Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru felt that communalism was
 - a. dangerous because it emphasized religion over national identity.
 - b. essential for Indian survival.
 - c. difficult—though necessary—to construct because of the need for community in India.
 - d. the key to the long-lasting political stability of India.
 - e. a natural fit for India, although they certainly didn't agree with every aspect of Marx's philosophy.
3. Muhammad Ali Jinnah called for the creation of
 - a. an independent Palestinian state.
 - b. the division of Palestine between Arabs and Jews.
 - c. a UN peacekeeping force to maintain peace in Palestine until order was restored.
 - d. an independent Indonesia.
 - e. Pakistan.
4. Who said, "The only solution to India's problem is Pakistan"?
 - a. Mohandas Gandhi
 - b. Winston Churchill
 - c. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d. Harry Truman
 - e. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
5. In 1946, some six thousand people died in the Great Calcutta Killing in a confrontation between
 - a. Pakistanis and Bangladeshis.
 - b. Hindus and Muslims.
 - c. Americans and Russians.
 - d. North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese.
 - e. communists and fascists.
6. What did Gandhi prophesize would cause the flow of "rivers of blood"?
 - a. Indian nuclear testing
 - b. Pakistan's new alliance with the Soviet Union
 - c. the fate of Bangladesh
 - d. control over the Ganges River
 - e. the partition of India and Pakistan
7. The Bandung Conference
 - a. brought an end to the fighting between India and Pakistan.
 - b. officially ended World War II.
 - c. pushed forward the nonalignment movement.
 - d. resulted in the creation of the policy known as the "final solution."
 - e. created the state of Israel.

8. In regard to international affairs, Nehru
- strongly supported the Americans.
 - changed sides depending on who gave him the best deal.
 - would only align with nations willing to declare war on Pakistan.
 - strongly supported the Soviets.
 - was one of the leaders of the nonaligned movement.
9. The leader of North Vietnam was
- Syngman Rhee.
 - Ho Chi Minh.
 - Ngo Dinh Diem.
 - Vo Nguyen Giap.
 - Mobutu Sese Seko.
10. The Vietnamese Declaration of Independence was modeled on the
- work of Lenin.
 - Manifesto of the Communist Party*.
 - Soviet constitution.
 - Japanese constitution.
 - American Declaration of Independence.
11. The disastrous 1954 defeat that forced the French out of Vietnam was at
- Saigon.
 - Haiphong.
 - Dunhuang.
 - Dienbienphu.
 - Hanoi.
12. Ngo Dinh Diem was
- the pacifistic Vietnamese philosopher who opposed warfare of all kinds.
 - the first president of South Vietnam.
 - the communist leader of North Korea.
 - the communist leader of North Vietnam.
 - responsible for the Vietnamese victory over the French at Dienbienphu.
13. In 1965, which U.S. president ordered a bombing campaign against North Vietnam and sent American ground troops to bolster the South Vietnam army?
- Richard Nixon
 - Lyndon Johnson
 - Dwight Eisenhower
 - John Kennedy
 - Harry Truman
- Answer: b
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14. The European country that served as the mandate power in Palestine after World War I was
- France.
 - Germany.
 - Russia.
 - Italy.
 - Great Britain.

15. In the Balfour Declaration of 1917,
 - a. the United States agreed to enter World War I.
 - b. Korea was divided along the 38th parallel.
 - c. the Irish officially stated that they couldn't support the British in the war effort.
 - d. the British government committed itself to supporting a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
 - e. the Russians officially surrendered to the Germans and pulled out of World War I.
16. In 1947, the United Nations proposed that Palestine should
 - a. be a Jewish state.
 - b. be returned to Ottoman control.
 - c. be divided into Jewish and Arabic halves.
 - d. be an Arab state.
 - e. remain under the auspices of the UN until an acceptable peace could be reached.
17. Gamal Abdel Nasser's internationalist position was most similar to that of
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - b. Ho Chi Minh.
 - c. Syngman Rhee.
 - d. Mohandas Gandhi.
 - e. Nikita Khrushchev.
18. The leader of the Arab world in the 1950s and 1960s was
 - a. Saddam Hussein.
 - b. Gamal Abdel Nasser.
 - c. Anwar Sadat.
 - d. King Farouk.
 - e. Ayatollah Khomeini.
19. The Suez Canal crisis of 1956
 - a. destroyed Gamal Abdel Nasser's reputation.
 - b. left Gamal Abdel Nasser as the leading figure in the Arab world.
 - c. resulted in U.S. control over the Canal.
 - d. almost led to nuclear war between the Soviets and Americans.
 - e. economically devastated India.
20. The English and French were forced to withdraw from controlling the Suez Canal during the crisis in 1956 because
 - a. the Egyptians under Gamal Abdel Nasser drove them out.
 - b. the Soviets used the threat of nuclear war to force them out.
 - c. of the threat posed by a rebuilding Germany back home.
 - d. the United States condemned the attack and forced them to withdraw.
 - e. the Anglo-French alliance fell apart due to an old dispute between the two traditional enemies.
21. "The year of Africa" refers to
 - a. the creation in 1960 of the United Federation of African Nations.
 - b. the winning of independence in 1960 of thirteen former European African colonies.
 - c. a plague in 1960 that devastated the populations of the nations of east Africa.
 - d. a massive worldwide aid program to Africa launched in 1960.
 - e. the creation in 1960 of the state of Liberia.

22. After a long and bloody conflict, the Algerians gained their independence in 1962 from
- Great Britain.
 - Portugal.
 - Germany.
 - Russia.
 - France.
23. In *The Wretched of the Earth*, Frantz Fanon
- suggested that the suffering of Africans was a result of their own sin.
 - detailed the horrible conditions in Indian cities.
 - stated that France was meant to rule over Africa because of the civilizing role of the Europeans.
 - passionately defended the United States as the only country powerful enough to end world hunger.
 - urged the use of violence against colonial oppressors.
24. The revived interest in African traditions, cultures, poets, and writers was known as
- pan-Africanism.
 - Négritude*.
 - nonalignment.
 - apartheid*.
 - “the year of Africa.”
25. The leader of the first sub-Saharan African nation to gain independence, and the most important nationalist leader in Africa, was
- Kwame Nkrumah.
 - Jomo Kenyatta.
 - Marcus Garvey.
 - Bernard Dadié.
 - Frantz Fanon.
26. The Mau Mau uprising was an attempt to free Kenya from control by the
- Soviets.
 - Germans.
 - British.
 - French.
 - Dutch.
27. Jomo Kenyatta was a nationalist leader in
- Ghana.
 - Algeria.
 - Zimbabwe.
 - South Africa.
 - Kenya.
28. The disastrous Great Leap Forward was backed by
- Deng Xiaoping.
 - Kwame Nkrumah.
 - Jomo Kenyatta.
 - Yasser Arafat.
 - Mao Zedong.

29. Deng Xiaoping
- a. masterminded the Great Leap Forward.
 - b. was the driving force behind the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.
 - c. was the leader of Taiwan who helped bring about tremendous economic expansion.
 - d. fled to Taiwan after the Chinese civil war.
 - e. opened China to foreign, capitalist values.
30. The Indian leader who attempted to control the massive population growth in India by ordering involuntary sterilization was
- a. Rajiv Gandhi.
 - b. Mohandas Gandhi.
 - c. Kwame Nkrumah.
 - d. Indira Gandhi.
 - e. Jawaharlal Nehru.
31. In the 1970s, leading Islamic thinkers sought all of the following EXCEPT
- a. enforcement of the *sharia*.
 - b. pan-Islamic unity.
 - c. the revival of Islamic traditions.
 - d. the adoption of successful western economic practices.
 - e. the promotion of Muslim political influences.
32. The Egyptian leader who nationalized the Suez Canal was
- a. Hosni Mubarak.
 - b. Yasser Arafat.
 - c. Gamal Abdel Nasser.
 - d. Anwar Sadat.
 - e. Ayatollah Khomeini.
33. The desire for the reassertion of Islamic values in Muslim politics was at the heart of
- a. globalization.
 - b. Ariel Sharon's philosophy.
 - c. American foreign policy.
 - d. the Iran-Iraq War.
 - e. Islamism.
34. The U.S.-backed government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in Iran was overthrown in 1979 by
- a. Mobutu Sese Seko.
 - b. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.
 - c. Yasser Arafat.
 - d. Saddam Hussein.
 - e. Hosni Mubarak.
35. From 1980 through 1988, Iran was involved in a bloody war with
- a. Israel.
 - b. the Soviet Union.
 - c. Pakistan.
 - d. Afghanistan.
 - e. Iraq.

36. What country has the Institutional Revolutionary Party ruled for much of the twentieth century?
- a. the Soviet Union
 - b. India
 - c. Argentina
 - d. Mexico
 - e. China
37. Juan Perón, a nationalistic militarist who was nonetheless popular with the poor, ruled
- a. Mexico.
 - b. Chile.
 - c. Brazil.
 - d. Nicaragua.
 - e. Argentina.
38. Argentina, in the late 1970s and early 1980s,
- a. moved steadily toward a multiparty political system.
 - b. was ruled by military dictators who caused the “disappearance” of thousands.
 - c. experimented briefly with a communist system.
 - d. was invaded and briefly ruled by a Chilean puppet dictator.
 - e. became a puppet state of the United States.
39. The U.S.-backed Somoza family ruled what country for more than forty years?
- a. Cuba
 - b. Brazil
 - c. Argentina
 - d. San Salvador
 - e. Nicaragua
40. The group that was able to take control of Nicaragua in 1976, after its guerilla operations against the ruling government, was known as the
- a. Somotistas.
 - b. Contras.
 - c. Sandinistas.
 - d. Peronistas.
 - e. Descamisados.
41. The situation wherein national boundaries were artificial conveniences that did not correspond to economic or ethnic divisions was most common in
- a. Africa.
 - b. eastern Europe.
 - c. southeast Asia.
 - d. North America.
 - e. Latin America.
42. In 1948, the system of apartheid was put into place by the Afrikaner National Party in
- a. Zaire.
 - b. Algeria.
 - c. Ethiopia.
 - d. South Africa.
 - e. Mozambique.

43. The leader of the African National Congress was
- Kwame Nkrumah.
 - Mobutu Sese Seko.
 - F. W. de Klerk.
 - Laurent Kubila.
 - Nelson Mandela.
44. In 1960, sixty-nine black demonstrators were slaughtered in South Africa in the _____ massacre.
- Amritsar
 - Sharpeville
 - Johannesburg
 - Congo
 - Homeland
45. The Russian leader who brought massive reform to the Soviet Union beginning in 1985 was
- Boris Yeltsin.
 - Mikhail Gorbachev.
 - Leonid Brezhnev.
 - Nikita Khrushchev.
 - Vladimir Putin.
46. Solidarity was
- a combined trade union and nationalist movement in Poland.
 - the call for reunification of Germany.
 - the appeal that East German leader Erich Honecker made for the communist world to stay united.
 - one of the new ideological phrases made popular by Mikhail Gorbachev.
 - the philosophy that a united capitalist world was destined to destroy communism.
47. The “velvet revolution” brought change to
- Czechoslovakia.
 - Poland.
 - Romania.
 - Bulgaria.
 - East Germany.
48. Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of *perestroika* referred to
- openness.
 - “the great leap forward.”
 - decentralizing the economy.
 - de-communism.
 - reeducation.
49. When Mikhail Gorbachev discussed the opening of Soviet society to public criticism and admission of past mistakes, he used the term
- uskorenie*.
 - perestroika*.
 - ceaușescu*.
 - glasnost*.
 - zhivkov*.

50. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) started with how many nations?
- a. 30 communist nations
 - b. 10 communist nations; 15 noncommunist nations
 - c. 55 noncommunist nations
 - d. 35 noncommunist nations; 11 communist nations
 - e. 23 noncommunist nations
51. Which of these organizations has developed into a forum for settling international trade disputes?
- a. North American Treaty Organization
 - b. Warsaw Pact
 - c. United Nations
 - d. World Trade Organization
 - e. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
52. Which of the following was NOT one of the “little tigers”?
- a. Thailand
 - b. Hong Kong
 - c. Singapore
 - d. South Korea
 - e. Taiwan
53. The Asian economic crisis began in 1997 in what country?
- a. China
 - b. Thailand
 - c. Hong Kong
 - d. Japan
 - e. South Korea
54. The most famous and most strongly integrated regional bloc is
- a. OPEC.
 - b. ASEAN.
 - c. the European Union.
 - d. NAFTA.
 - e. the Warsaw Pact.
55. OPEC is
- a. the remnant of the old communist bloc nations.
 - b. an association of southeast Asian nations.
 - c. a military wing of the United Nations.
 - d. an oil-producing cartel.
 - e. designed to stop the spread of communism.
56. *Americanization* refers to the
- a. homogenizing of global culture.
 - b. spread of liberal democracy throughout the globe.
 - c. spread of U.S.-financed high technology.
 - d. central role that U.S. financial institutions play in the world market.
 - e. spread of Latin American influences to the U.S. market.

57. The spread of U.S. mass culture
- is welcomed around the world.
 - provides a standard of quality that did not exist before.
 - is viewed as the first positive step in the creation of a truly global American empire.
 - is feared at all times.
 - is often seen as a threat to local or indigenous cultures.
58. Because of the rise of communication technology, observers have labeled today's era the
- age of anxiety.
 - age of entertainment.
 - age of access.
 - age of intrusion.
 - age of privacy.
59. The new age of global interconnectedness
- has the potential to ensure complete equality among nations.
 - eliminates the distinction between "connected" and "unconnected."
 - provides the last, best chance for universal literacy.
 - carries the threat of mass media acting as a vehicle for cultural imperialism.
 - ensures the continued victory of capitalism over communism.
60. What has become the "universal tongue" of the twenty-first century?
- html
 - hip hop
 - English
 - Spanglish
 - commercialism
61. The term *wangguan* refers to
- the native American belief that the earth will reclaim its gifts from an ungrateful human population.
 - dowry death.
 - Mikhail Gorbachev's plea for "openness."
 - the Indonesian antiglobalization.
 - the "net wall" that China has attempted to construct to keep out the Internet.
62. The world's population increases by _____ every year.
- 200,000
 - 600,000
 - 4,500,000
 - 12,000,000
 - 75,000,000
63. It is estimated that by 2050 the population of the earth will reach
- 4.2 billion.
 - 5.7 billion.
 - 9 billion.
 - 15.4 billion.
 - 18.9 billion.

64. In 2005, the population of the earth stood at
- 2 billion.
 - 3.5 billion.
 - 4.3 billion.
 - 6.5 billion.
 - 8 billion.
65. The 1997 agreement at Kyoto was aimed at controlling which of the following threats to the world's environment?
- overpopulation
 - the extinction of large numbers of plants and animals
 - global warming from the emission of greenhouse gasses
 - the threat of nuclear war in central Asia
 - the destruction of the rainforests of Africa
66. The area(s) of the world where child labor is most prominent is/are
- Africa.
 - south Asia.
 - southeast Asia.
 - the Middle East.
 - south and southeast Asia.
67. The United States' "war on terror" began in the wake of which of the following events?
- the Islamic revolution in Iran
 - the first Gulf War
 - the attacks on the U.S. World Trade Center and Pentagon
 - the 2003 invasion of Iraq to oust Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein
 - an attack on a U.S. warship in Yemen
68. The earliest nongovernmental organization was
- the Red Cross.
 - the International Monetary Fund.
 - Greenpeace.
 - the United Nations.
 - the European Union.
69. Global recognition and acceptance of the concept of human rights grew after
- World War I.
 - World War II.
 - the cold war.
 - the Vietnam War.
 - the Korean War.
70. In the Islamic world, roughly what percentage of women is in the workforce?
- 50
 - 35
 - 20
 - 10
 - 2

71. The Equal Rights Amendment in the United States
- ensured equal pay for women.
 - ensured government support for reproductive rights.
 - dramatically increased the pay of women.
 - was such a success that it was copied around the world.
 - was never ratified.
72. The only countries that transformed their legal systems to ensure basic equality for women were
- Islamic countries.
 - western European countries.
 - Latin American countries.
 - communist countries.
 - North American countries.
73. China's population policy
- limits couples to one child.
 - encourages families to have as many children as possible.
 - has created a complicated but logical formula tying number of children to economic well-being.
 - suggests that couples have no more than four children.
 - was copied from a successful Indian policy.
74. One unsuspected consequence of China's one-child family rule is
- a precipitous drop in the Chinese population.
 - the need to "import" women of a marriageable age.
 - the mystery of a half million "missing" girls every year.
 - repeated anti-governmental uprisings in the countryside.
 - the loophole that allows the Chinese to adopt as many children as they want.
75. By 2001, female literacy in India stood at
- 10 percent.
 - 20 percent.
 - 40 percent.
 - 54 percent.
 - 75 percent.
76. Dowry deaths are a major problem facing women in
- India.
 - China.
 - Saudi Arabia.
 - the former Soviet Union.
 - Mexico.
77. The Myanmar leader who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 is
- Indira Gandhi.
 - Benazir Bhutto.
 - Arundhati Roy.
 - Aung San Suu Kyi.
 - Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga.