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
   a. strongly supported the Americans.
   b. changed sides depending on who gave him the best deal.
   c. would only align with nations willing to declare war on Pakistan.
   d. strongly supported the Soviets.
   e. was one of the leaders of the nonaligned movement.

9. The leader of North Vietnam was
   a. Syngman Rhee.
   b. Ho Chi Minh.
   c. Ngo Dinh Diem.
   d. Vo Nguyen Giap.
   e. Mobutu Sese Seko.

10. The Vietnamese Declaration of Independence was modeled on the
    a. work of Lenin.
    b. Manifesto of the Communist Party.
    c. Soviet constitution.
    d. Japanese constitution.
    e. American Declaration of Independence.

11. The disastrous 1954 defeat that forced the French out of Vietnam was at
    a. Saigon.
    b. Haiphong.
    c. Dunhuang.
    d. Dienbienphu.
    e. Hanoi.

12. Ngo Dinh Diem was
    a. the pacifistic Vietnamese philosopher who opposed warfare of all kinds.
    b. the first president of South Vietnam.
    c. the communist leader of North Korea.
    d. the communist leader of North Vietnam.
    e. 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?
    a. Richard Nixon
    b. Lyndon Johnson
    c. Dwight Eisenhower
    d. John Kennedy
    e. 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
    a. France.
    b. Germany.
    c. Russia.
    d. Italy.
    e. 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
   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
   a. Great Britain.
   b. Portugal.
   c. Germany.
   d. Russia.
   e. France.

23. In *The Wretched of the Earth*, Frantz Fanon
   a. suggested that the suffering of Africans was a result of their own sin.
   b. detailed the horrible conditions in Indian cities.
   c. stated that France was meant to rule over Africa because of the civilizing role of the Europeans.
   d. passionately defended the United States as the only country powerful enough to end world hunger.
   e. urged the use of violence against colonial oppressors.

24. The revived interest in African traditions, cultures, poets, and writers was known as
   a. pan-Africanism.
   b. *Négritude*.
   c. nonalignment.
   d. *apartheid*.
   e. “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
   b. Jomo Kenyatta.
   c. Marcus Garvey.
   d. Bernard Dadié.
   e. Frantz Fanon.

26. The Mau Mau uprising was an attempt to free Kenya from control by the
   a. Soviets.
   b. Germans.
   c. British.
   d. French.
   e. Dutch.

27. Jomo Kenyatta was a nationalist leader in
   a. Ghana.
   b. Algeria.
   c. Zimbabwe.
   d. South Africa.
   e. Kenya.

28. The disastrous Great Leap Forward was backed by
   a. Deng Xiaoping.
   c. Jomo Kenyatta.
   d. Yasser Arafat.
   e. 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.  
   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
   b. Mobutu Sese Seko.
   c. F. W. de Klerk.
   d. Laurent Kubila.
   e. Nelson Mandela.

44. In 1960, sixty-nine black demonstrators were slaughtered in South Africa in the ________ massacre.
   a. Amritsar
   b. Sharpeville
   c. Johannesburg
   d. Congo
   e. Homeland

45. The Russian leader who brought massive reform to the Soviet Union beginning in 1985 was
   a. Boris Yeltsin.
   b. Mikhail Gorbachev.
   c. Leonid Brezhnev.
   d. Nikita Khrushchev.
   e. Vladimir Putin.

46. Solidarity was
   a. a combined trade union and nationalist movement in Poland.
   b. the call for reunification of Germany.
   c. the appeal that East German leader Erich Honecker made for the communist world to stay united.
   d. one of the new ideological phrases made popular by Mikhail Gorbachev.
   e. the philosophy that a united capitalist world was destined to destroy communism.

47. The “velvet revolution” brought change to
   a. Czechoslovakia.
   b. Poland.
   c. Romania.
   d. Bulgaria.
   e. East Germany.

48. Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of perestroika referred to
   a. openness.
   b. “the great leap forward.”
   c. decentralizing the economy.
   d. de-communism.
   e. reeducation.

49. When Mikhail Gorbachev discussed the opening of Soviet society to public criticism and admission of
   past mistakes, he used the term
   a. uskorenie.
   b. perestroika.
   c. ceauşescu.
   d. glasnost.
   e. 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?
   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  
   a. is welcomed around the world.  
   b. provides a standard of quality that did not exist before.  
   c. is viewed as the first positive step in the creation of a truly global American empire.  
   d. is feared at all times.  
   e. 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  
   a. age of anxiety.  
   b. age of entertainment.  
   c. age of access.  
   d. age of intrusion.  
   e. age of privacy.

59. The new age of global interconnectedness  
   a. has the potential to ensure complete equality among nations.  
   b. eliminates the distinction between “connected” and “unconnected.”  
   c. provides the last, best chance for universal literacy.  
   d. carries the threat of mass media acting as a vehicle for cultural imperialism.  
   e. ensures the continued victory of capitalism over communism.

60. What has become the “universal tongue” of the twenty-first century?  
   a. html  
   b. hip hop  
   c. English  
   d. Spanglish  
   e. commercialism

61. The term wangguan refers to  
   a. the native American belief that the earth will reclaim its gifts from an ungrateful human population.  
   b. dowry death.  
   c. Mikhail Gorbachev’s plea for “openness.”  
   d. the Indonesian antiglobalization.  
   e. the “net wall” that China has attempted to construct to keep out the Internet.

62. The world’s population increases by ________ every year.  
   a. 200,000  
   b. 600,000  
   c. 4,500,000  
   d. 12,000,000  
   e. 75,000,000

63. It is estimated that by 2050 the population of the earth will reach  
   a. 4.2 billion.  
   b. 5.7 billion.  
   c. 9 billion.  
   d. 15.4 billion.  
   e. 18.9 billion.
64. In 2005, the population of the earth stood at
   a. 2 billion.
   b. 3.5 billion.
   c. 4.3 billion.
   d. 6.5 billion.
   e. 8 billion.

65. The 1997 agreement at Kyoto was aimed at controlling which of the following threats to the world’s environment?
   a. overpopulation
   b. the extinction of large numbers of plants and animals
   c. global warming from the emission of greenhouse gasses
   d. the threat of nuclear war in central Asia
   e. the destruction of the rainforests of Africa

66. The area(s) of the world where child labor is most prominent is/are
   a. Africa.
   b. south Asia.
   c. southeast Asia.
   d. the Middle East.
   e. south and southeast Asia.

67. The United States’ “war on terror” began in the wake of which of the following events?
   a. the Islamic revolution in Iran
   b. the first Gulf War
   c. the attacks on the U.S. World Trade Center and Pentagon
   d. the 2003 invasion of Iraq to oust Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein
   e. an attack on a U.S. warship in Yemen

68. The earliest nongovernmental organization was
   a. the Red Cross.
   b. the International Monetary Fund.
   c. Greenpeace.
   d. the United Nations.
   e. the European Union.

69. Global recognition and acceptance of the concept of human rights grew after
   a. World War I.
   b. World War II.
   c. the cold war.
   d. the Vietnam War.
   e. the Korean War.

70. In the Islamic world, roughly what percentage of women is in the workforce?
   a. 50
   b. 35
   c. 20
   d. 10
   e. 2
71. The Equal Rights Amendment in the United States
   a. ensured equal pay for women.
   b. ensured government support for reproductive rights.
   c. dramatically increased the pay of women.
   d. was such a success that it was copied around the world.
   e. was never ratified.

72. The only countries that transformed their legal systems to ensure basic equality for women were
   a. Islamic countries.
   b. western European countries.
   c. Latin American countries.
   d. communist countries.
   e. North American countries.

73. China’s population policy
   a. limits couples to one child.
   b. encourages families to have as many children as possible.
   c. has created a complicated but logical formula tying number of children to economic well-being.
   d. suggests that couples have no more than four children.
   e. was copied from a successful Indian policy.

74. One unsuspected consequence of China’s one-child family rule is
   a. a precipitous drop in the Chinese population.
   b. the need to “import” women of a marriageable age.
   c. the mystery of a half million “missing” girls every year.
   d. repeated anti-governmental uprisings in the countryside.
   e. the loophole that allows the Chinese to adopt as many children as they want.

75. By 2001, female literacy in India stood at
   a. 10 percent.
   b. 20 percent.
   c. 40 percent.
   d. 54 percent.
   e. 75 percent.

76. Dowry deaths are a major problem facing women in
   a. India.
   b. China.
   c. Saudi Arabia.
   d. the former Soviet Union.
   e. Mexico.

77. The Myanmar leader who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 is
   a. Indira Gandhi.
   b. Benazir Bhuto.
   c. Arundhati Roy.
   d. Aung San Suu Kyi.
   e. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga.