1. Which two of the following vied for influence in China during the Tang Dynasty?
   (A) Buddhism and Shintoism
   (B) Shintoism and Hinduism
   (C) Confucianism and Hinduism
   (D) Buddhism and Confucianism
   (E) Buddhism and Hinduism

2. Which of the following was not true of nomadic groups?
   (A) Nomadic societies were patriarchal.
   (B) They had some social hierarchy.
   (C) Most of the themes of nomadic art centered on their animals.
   (D) Nomadic societies had little positive influence on settled peoples.
   (E) Nomadic societies engaged in peaceful trade.

3. What happened in western Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire was similar to what occurred in
   (A) Byzantium after the end of the Eastern Empire.
   (B) China after the fall of the Han dynasty.
   (C) Japan after the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate.
   (D) the Holy Land after the unsuccessful Crusades ended.
   (E) the Andes when the Spanish ousted the Inca.

4. The most significant effect of Russia’s conversion to Eastern Orthodox Christianity was
   (A) the trade network that Russia’s acceptance of Christianity opened for it.
   (B) the way it slowed the development of a Russian national identity.
   (C) the way the Church’s teaching that God vests power in the ruler strengthened the Russian tsars’ control over the state.
   (D) the power it gave the Eastern Church in dealing with the Roman Catholic Church.
   (E) its influence on Russian architecture.

5. Which of the following developments most directly resulted from the Crusades?
   (A) Growth of Italian city-states
   (B) Spread of the Black Death
   (C) Vasco da Gama’s voyage to India
   (D) Columbian Exchange
   (E) Restriction of European traders to treaty ports

6. All of the following are true of the major Amerindian civilizations in Central and South America prior to the arrival of Europeans EXCEPT
   (A) economies based on trade.
   (B) monumental building.
   (C) urban centers.
   (D) differentiation of labor.
   (E) social stratification.
7. All of the following were characteristics of western Europe in the 1400s and 1500s except
(A) the growth of capitalism.
(B) the decline of the feudal system.
(C) an increasingly urban population.
(D) the development of improved weaponry.
(E) the continued strength of the Roman Catholic Church.

8. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between European and Asian commercial interests in the 1500s?
(A) Europeans took over the Asian trading network by force.
(B) The trading network in Asia was divided into three zones—Arab, Indian, and Chinese.
(C) Europeans imposed a monopoly system on the spice trade.
(D) Europeans abandoned any idea of colonizing or trading directly with Asians in favor of using Asian intermediaries.
(E) Europeans found, after trial and error, that the only way to benefit from the Asian trading network was to join it as a peaceful partner.

9. Ghana in the 900s and France in the 1600s had which of the following characteristics in common?
(A) Parliamentary government
(B) Divine monarchy
(C) Matrilineal descent
(D) Islam
(E) Trade based on gold and manufactured goods

10. "If man can, with almost complete assurance, predict phenomena when he knows their laws, and if, even when he does not, he can still, with great expectation of success, forecast the future on the basis of his experience of the past, why, then, should it be regarded as a fantastic undertaking to sketch, with some pretence to truth, the future destiny of man on the basis of his history?"

The above statement most probably reflects the viewpoint of
(A) scholar-gentry.
(B) Machiavelli.
(C) nationalists.
(D) Enlightenment thinkers.
(E) Social Darwinists.

11. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the short-term causes of the French Revolution?
(A) The writings of the philosophes precipitated the French Revolution.
(B) The bourgeoisie were willing to join with the aristocracy against the king until the aristocracy insisted that the three chambers of the Estates-General meet separately.
(C) The support of the people of Paris created a general impression of discontent and upheaval but had little to do with the success of the French Revolution.
(D) The French Revolution would not have occurred had the king not needed money.
(E) The lack of interest among people in the countryside almost doomed the Revolution.
12. Which of the following countries practiced indirect rule in governing its colonies in Africa?

(A) Portugal  
(B) France  
(C) Germany  
(D) Great Britain  
(E) Belgium

13. Which of the following is not an accurate comparison of the Japanese and Russian reforms of the late nineteenth century?

(A) Both countries initiated reform of the military.  
(B) Business leaders became an important part of the power structure of both countries.  
(C) Both governments were reorganized to share power with lesser councils.  
(D) The governments of both nations recognized the importance of fostering industrialization.  
(E) Former serfs in Russia and displaced samurai in Japan in general suffered from the reforms.

14. Which of the following is not an accurate interpretation of the cartoon?

(A) Disraeli encouraged Queen Victoria to accept the title of Empress of India.  
(B) The cartoon makes an allusion to the story Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp.  
(C) The cartoon implies that Queen Victoria is a weak monarch.  
(D) The cartoonist portrays Disraeli as evil.  
(E) The cartoonist questions the wisdom of accepting the crown of India.

15. Which of the following agreements renounced war as a vehicle of national policy?

(A) Five-Power Treaty  
(B) Treaty of Versailles  
(C) United Nations Charter  
(D) Kellogg-Briand Pact  
(E) Atlantic Charter
16. A major problem for developing countries in general is a
   (A) stagnant population growth.
   (B) weak industrial base.
   (C) static rural/urban population distribution.
   (D) lack of natural resources.
   (E) lack of foreign economic aid.

17. Which of the following is a fundamental teaching of Islam?
   (A) The Shari'a is a compilation of the Sunna, the teachings of Muhammad, and the Quran.
   (B) Muslim converts may continue to worship their former deities.
   (C) The five-times-a-day prayer services that Muslims must observe are led by a priest called an imam.
   (D) Everyone is equal under Islam.
   (E) Social responsibility is less important than adherence to ritual.

18. A major influence on the development of western Europe was
   (A) the movements of the Mongols.
   (B) Attila's advance against Rome.
   (C) the spread of Islam into Spain by the Moors.
   (D) the pressure put on Germanic peoples by the movement of the Huns.
   (E) the emergence of a unified Frankish kingdom.

19. The introduction of papermaking into Europe is an example of cultural diffusion
   (A) from China by way of the Eurasian trade route.
   (B) from Japan by way of the Arab-Indian trade route.
   (C) through the Columbian Exchange.
   (D) through the Triangular Trade route.
   (E) from the Middle East as part of the Eurasian trade route.

20. A common stage in the early development of political units as diverse as England, France, China, Russia, and Japan was a
   (A) manorialism.
   (B) divine right monarchy.
   (C) constitutional monarchy.
   (D) feudalism.
   (E) anarchy.

21. A major area of contention between the papacy and secular rulers was the
   (A) establishment of the Church of England by Henry VIII.
   (B) rulers' determination to appoint Church officials in their nations.
   (C) heavy tithes the rulers placed on churches within their borders.
   (D) practice of trying clerics in secular rather than Church courts.
   (E) rulers' disinterest in supporting the Crusades.

22. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the long-term significance of Europe's economic activity during the High Middle Ages?
   (A) Economic activity in medieval Europe was stagnant.
   (B) The roots of European capitalism and entrepreneurial activity were laid during the Middle Ages.
   (C) Most Europeans were farmers during the Middle Ages.
   (D) European economic activity was fueled by the Eurasian trading network during the Middle Ages.
   (E) Manorialism was in decline by the end of the Middle Ages.
23. All of the following statements are accurate about both the Mayan and Aztec civilizations EXCEPT

(A) most of the ordinary people in both civilizations were farmers.
(B) the priest class in both empires were powerful.
(C) neither civilization had very advanced technologies or scientific understanding.
(D) the Mayans lived in independent city-states, whereas the Aztecs had one ruler over the entire empire.
(E) the exact nature of the decline of the Mayan civilization is unknown, whereas the Aztec empire fell to the Spanish.

25. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the differences between the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the Americas?

(A) Portuguese Brazil was more dependent on agriculture for its economic base than was Spanish America.
(B) The Catholic Church had more influence over developments in Spanish America than in Brazil.
(C) Portugal exercised direct governmental control over Brazil, whereas Spain put little structure in place to govern its colonies.
(D) Spanish America, unlike Brazil, developed a multiracial society.
(E) Spanish America had little in the way of local manufacturing, whereas Brazil became for the most part self-sufficient.

24. Which statement most accurately describes Peter the Great’s approach to reforming Russia?

(A) He reorganized the bureaucracy but did not touch the military.
(B) He chose to adopt technological modernizations but did not reform the governmental structure.
(C) He adopted some aspects of Western European political organization, such as political parties.
(D) His many reforms improved the life of serfs, although he did not end the practice.
(E) He used his modernization efforts to tighten his control over the country.

26. Which of the following was a problem common to the Abbasids, Ottomans, and Mughals?

(A) European seizure of the African and Southeast Asian trading networks
(B) Western technology
(C) Lack of a shared land border with Europe
(D) A rigid succession policy that invited conflict
(E) The competing power structure of regional warrior aristocrats

27. Which of the following had a direct impact on the abolition of slavery?

(A) Teachings of the Roman Catholic Church
(B) Enlightenment thinking
(C) Islamic teachings
(D) Social Darwinism
(E) Humanism
28. Which of the following statements describes the major difference between the way Brazil achieved independence and the way other states of Latin America became independent?

(A) Brazil did not end its colonial status until late in the nineteenth century, whereas the Spanish states had all achieved independence by mid-century.

(B) Creoles incited and led slave rebellions in Mexico and Brazil, but mestizos led them in the other Spanish colonies in Latin America.

(C) Brazil became a monarchy, whereas the Spanish states became republics.

(D) Slaves led uprisings in Brazil and in Haiti but not in the Spanish empire’s holdings.

(E) The other nations had to fight for their independence, but Brazil under the prince regent simply declared its independence.

30. Which of the following groups of nations competed for colonial empires in Africa in the last half of the nineteenth century?

(A) Germany, Belgium, and the United States

(B) France, Italy, and the Netherlands

(C) Germany, Belgium, and Great Britain

(D) Spain, Great Britain, and Japan

(E) Japan, Portugal, and Germany

31. How did the West influence the overthrow of both the Ottoman Empire and the Qing dynasty?

(A) Direct military intervention by the West resulted in the collapse of the governments.

(B) Western political ideas motivated younger men intent on reform to seize the governments.

(C) Western support of the opium trade had severe negative consequences on the local economies, thus weakening the structure that supported the empires.

(D) Neither empire had a strong cultural or religious center and thus was easily attracted to Western ideas.

(E) Both empires had a strong tradition of the people overthrowing rulers whom they no longer considered governing in their best interests.

32. All of the following were results of World War II EXCEPT

(A) the loss of colonial empires by European nations.

(B) the creation of new states in Europe.

(C) Japan’s adoption of a democratic constitution.

(D) the positioning of the United States as a world power.

(E) the adoption of the United Nations charter.
Question 33 relates to the graph shown below.

![Women Working Outside the Home](image)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

33. Which of the following may explain the trend represented by the data in the graph above?

(A) Women's income helped improve their family's standard of living.

(B) Family stability declined and the divorce rate rose as a result of women working outside the home.

(C) Women who served as heads of households often lived in poverty.

(D) Women made progress toward legal and economic equality as a result of their economic activity.

(E) Women's pay lagged behind men's.
34. "Perestroika is an urgent necessity arising from the profound processes of development in our socialist society. This society is ripe for change."

Which of the following spoke the words above?

(A) Adolph Hitler
(B) Lenin
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Boris Yeltsin
(E) Mikhail Gorbachev

35. Which of the following statements is an accurate description of both Buddhism and Hinduism?

(A) The caste system was an outgrowth of Hinduism but became identified also with Buddhism.
(B) Neither religion placed importance on the individual's efforts to seek release from rebirth.
(C) Nirvana was a major aspect of the belief system of both Buddhism and Hinduism.
(D) Both religions taught the importance of karma in affecting a person's fate.
(E) Buddhism made use of formal rituals, but Hinduism did not.

36. The Mandate of Heaven governed the relationship between the ruler and the ruled in

(A) China.
(B) Japan.
(C) France.
(D) Ghana.
(E) Russia.

37. Which of the following reasons motivated both the Abbasids and the Mongols to expand their empires?

(A) The conversion of nonbelievers to their faith
(B) The desire to attack first to keep invaders from their own territories
(C) The need to gain a port on the Baltic Sea
(D) The desire for wealth and plunder
(E) Population pressures within their own empires

38. All of the following characteristics are true of the Tang and Song dynasties EXCEPT

(A) Buddhism appeared in China for the first time.
(B) The Confucian-educated scholar-gentry increased its power in government and society.
(C) Artistic and scientific innovations flourished.
(D) The subordinate role of women was symbolized by the practice of footbinding.
(E) The urban population continued to grow.
39. Which of the following best describes the spread of Islam in East Africa and Christianity in China?
   (A) Neither religion made inroads in the cities or the interior of either area.
   (B) Christianity was confined to the cities in China, while Islam made converts in the interior through the Swahili trading network.
   (C) Islam had a decided impact on the trading centers of East Africa but little impact on the interior, whereas Christianity had little impact on either urban or rural areas in China.
   (D) Through the trans-Saharan trading network, Islam reached West Africa, but Christianity, with its reliance on priests, did not travel as easily along the Chinese inland trade routes.
   (E) The East African trading centers became a blend of African and Islamic society and culture.

40. All of the following were characteristics borrowed by Kievan Russia from the Byzantine Empire EXCEPT
   (A) the Orthodox Church version of Christianity.
   (B) art and architectural styles.
   (C) having the church dependent on the state.
   (D) a large and highly trained bureaucracy.
   (E) the concept of divine monarchy.

41. Comparing Aztec and Inca political organization would identify differences in the
   (A) way they were structured.
   (B) presence of a tribute system.
   (C) power of the ruler.
   (D) presence of a class of nobles.
   (E) emphasis on military power.

42. Triangular trade referred to the network connecting
   (A) East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and India.
   (B) the west coast of Africa, North America, and western Europe.
   (C) the west and east coasts of Africa and India.
   (D) India, Southeast Asia, and China.
   (E) China, the Middle East, and the southern European coast of the Mediterranean.

43. Which of the following statements best describes the similarities between the economies of the African continent and Latin America in the latter part of the nineteenth century?
   (A) The economies of both the African colonies and Latin American nations depended on exports.
   (B) Both areas were distracted by internal conflicts.
   (C) Latin Americans and Africans resisted the intervention of foreign capitalists who wanted to invest in industrial development.
   (D) African colonies and Latin American nations both had middle classes that supported industrial development.
   (E) Neither area had developed an infrastructure to transport goods and raw materials quickly and over great distances.

44. The unification of which two nations in the nineteenth century ended the centralization of power begun in Europe in the Middle Ages?
   (A) Germany and Spain
   (B) Italy and Spain
   (C) Russia and Austria
   (D) Germany and Italy
   (E) Germany and Austria
PART I: DIAGNOSING YOUR STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

45. Western European foreign policy in the late 1800s was characterized by
(A) Pan-Slavism, colonialism, and an arms race.
(B) détente, colonialism, and an arms race.
(C) imperialism, militarism, and deterrence.
(D) an arms race, imperialism, and a series of alliances.
(E) containment, détente, and the domino theory.

46. All of these factors contributed to the severity of the Great Depression EXCEPT
(A) the reparations demanded of Germany after World War I.
(B) the Stock Market Crash in the United States.
(C) agricultural underproduction.
(D) protective tariffs.
(E) unemployment.

47. All of the following are aspects of traditional Chinese culture and society that are present in modern China EXCEPT
(A) an attitude of cultural superiority.
(B) the Confucian belief that the government must govern for the good of the people.
(C) the reliance on a bureaucracy to run the government.
(D) a belief in the value of harmony.
(E) the Confucian system of civil service.
Question 48 relates to the table shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Date</th>
<th>Language Family or Language</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
<th>Ultimate Driving Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6000 to 4000 BCE</td>
<td>Indo-European</td>
<td>Ukraine or Anatolia &gt; Europe, Central Asia, India</td>
<td>Food production or horse-based pastoralism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 to 2000 BCE</td>
<td>Elamo-Dravidian</td>
<td>Iran &gt; India</td>
<td>Food production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 BCE to present</td>
<td>Sino-Tibetan</td>
<td>Tibetan Plateau, North China &gt; S. China, tropical Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Food production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 BCE to 1000 BCE</td>
<td>Austronesian</td>
<td>S. China &gt; Indonesia, Pacific Islands</td>
<td>Food production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 BCE to 1000 CE</td>
<td>Bantu</td>
<td>Nigeria and Cameroon &gt; South Africa</td>
<td>Food production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 BCE to 1 CE</td>
<td>Austronesistic</td>
<td>South China &gt; tropical Southeast Asia, India</td>
<td>Food production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 BCE to 1500 CE</td>
<td>Tai-kadai, Miao-Yao</td>
<td>South China &gt; tropical Southeast Asia, India</td>
<td>Food production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800s CE</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>Ural Mountains &gt; Hungary</td>
<td>Horse-based pastoralism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 CE to 1300 CE</td>
<td>Altaic (Mongol, Turkish)</td>
<td>Asian Steppes &gt; Europe, Turkey, China, India</td>
<td>Horse-based pastoralism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1480 CE to 1638 CE</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>European Russia &gt; Asiatic Siberia</td>
<td>Food production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48. Based on the table above and your knowledge of world history, which of the following is a reasonable interpretation of the data?

(A) Language developed as the procurement of food became more organized and complex.
(B) Language families developed independent of outside forces.
(C) Older languages eventually disappear.
(D) New languages are really combinations of old languages.
(E) Languages from Asia did not spread farther than Asia.
49. Monasticism was an important aspect of which two of the following religions?
(A) Islam and Buddhism
(B) Buddhism and Christianity
(C) Daoism and Shintoism
(D) Hinduism and Buddhism
(E) Christianity and Hinduism

50. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding feudalism in both Europe and Japan?
(A) Feudalism was an economic as well as a political system.
(B) The nature of feudalism was such that it created a strong central government.
(C) Feudalism weakened as cities developed.
(D) Feudalism needed a large agricultural base to support the system.
(E) The basic feudal relationship was between lord and vassal.

51. The blending of Islamic culture traits with Indian practices resulted in the
(A) use of Indian art styles to render Islamic subjects.
(B) end of the caste system in the Delhi sultanate.
(C) loss of Urdu as a language of the Indian subcontinent.
(D) development of a new religion, Sikhism.
(E) end of Sufism.

52. The placing of upper-class Russian women into quarters separate from men was an outgrowth of Russia’s contact with
(A) the Mongols.
(B) the Byzantine Empire.
(C) the Chinese.
(D) the Abbasids.
(E) Indian traders.

53. Which of the following was not a characteristic of early settled agricultural communities?
(A) A fertility goddess as an important element in religious worship
(B) The division of labor and the development of specialized skills
(C) Cooperative public works projects
(D) Equal status for men and women
(E) The development of immunity to contagious diseases over time

54. All of the following were long-term causes of the Protestant Reformation EXCEPT
(A) religious wars in Europe.
(B) the emergence of European nation-states.
(C) the political power of the papacy.
(D) the lax morals of many clergy.
(E) the call by humanists to simplify Catholic practices.

55. “We have seen that kings take the place of God, who is the true father of the human species. We have also seen that the first idea of power which exists among men is that of the paternal power, and that kings are modeled on fathers.”

The above definition of kingship could fit the monarchs of all the following states, kingdoms, and empires EXCEPT
(A) Great Britain.
(B) Union of Akan States.
(C) France.
(D) Spain.
(E) Japan.
56. The price revolution in Europe was the direct result of
   (A) mercantilism.
   (B) a combination of scarce goods and an increase in the gold and silver in circulation.
   (C) the growth of global trade in the 1500s and 1600s.
   (D) population growth.
   (E) joint-stock companies.

57. All of the following were reforms passed by the French National Assembly in reaction to earlier abuses EXCEPT
   (A) confiscation of Church property.
   (B) limitations on the power of the monarchy.
   (C) revocation of special privileges of the nobility.
   (D) ended papal authority over French clergy.
   (E) abolishment of the Legislative Assembly.

58. Which of the following statements best describes Latin American nations after independence in the 1800s?
   (A) Although they had won their independence, Latin American nations remained plagued by their colonial pasts.
   (B) Latin America's economic dependence shifted from Spain to the United States and Great Britain.
   (C) The newly independent nations continued to be troubled by inequality, rule by a small elite, and limited land ownership.
   (D) Although each nation had a constitution that granted the vote to certain males, typically the new nations simply exchanged rule by peninsulares for rule by creoles.
   (E) In addition to their old problems of inequality and racism, local peasant revolts led by caudillos began to unsettle the political stability of nations.

59. After World War II, the influence and power of which world region declined?
   (A) United States
   (B) Soviet Union
   (C) Asia
   (D) Western Europe
   (E) Africa
60. Which of the following problems did Russia and its former Eastern European satellite nations not have in common?

(A) High unemployment
(B) Ethnic tensions
(C) Lack of experience of a market economy
(D) High inflation
(E) Privatizing state-run industries

61. "And what, O priests, is the noble truth of the path leading to the cessation of misery? It is... right belief, right resolve, right speech, right behavior, right occupation, right effort, right contemplation, right concentration."

These words describe a teaching of which religion?

(A) Judaism
(B) Hinduism
(C) Christianity
(D) Buddhism
(E) Islam

62. A characteristic that the Shang shared with Egyptian civilization was the

(A) principle of the mandate of heaven.
(B) lack of a social hierarchy.
(C) development of a writing system.
(D) ancestor worship.
(E) development of walled settlements to defend against invaders.

63. The Aztec civilization's militaristic tone and use of human sacrifice was based on the earlier culture of the

(A) Inca.
(B) Maya.
(C) Mound Builders.
(D) Toltec.
(E) Khazars.
Question 64 relates to the map shown below.

64. The map above demonstrates which of the following about the trade network that involved medieval Europe?

(A) European trade in this period was restricted to Eurasia.
(B) The pope had no influence on the trading network.
(C) Italian city-states were in an excellent position to capitalize on the trading network that developed in the late Middle Ages.
(D) The trading network facilitated cultural exchanges among Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.
(E) The influx of goods from the Americas would seriously disrupt this network by the 1600s.
65. Which of the following decisions by the Portuguese affected the Arab-African cities of the east coast of Africa?

(A) To trade only from coastal centers  
(B) To monopolize trade with Asia  
(C) To use force if necessary to ensure favorable trading conditions  
(D) To set up an African trading network that included the interior trade routes as well as the coastal cities  
(E) To allow Christian missionaries to evangelize in the cities of the east coast

66. All of the following are true about the Enlightenment EXCEPT

(A) the Enlightenment spawned the Scientific Revolution.  
(B) according to the thinking of the Enlightenment, religion was based on superstition and should be discarded.  
(C) Enlightenment thinkers believed in the power of reason to discover natural law.  
(D) Enlightenment thinkers owed much to the earlier Scholasticism for their view of the value of education.  
(E) the influence of the Enlightenment can be seen in the Latin American independence movements of the early 1800s.

67. The major significance of the Boxer Uprising was the

(A) halt it brought to Chinese reform efforts.  
(B) division of China by European powers into spheres of influence.  
(C) increased intervention of European powers in Chinese affairs.  
(D) campaign against Christians that occurred in the aftermath of the uprising.  
(E) United States' drafting of the Open Door Policy.

68. Which of the following statements most accurately describes why the United States and other European nations did not stop Hitler before a war could begin?

(A) None of the countries had the money or resources after the Great Depression to arm themselves should Hitler fight back.  
(B) These nations were still trying to revive from the Great Depression and paid little attention to Hitler.  
(C) These nations were reluctant to make munitions makers any wealthier by rearming.  
(D) The United States adopted a policy of isolation after World War I and determined to let Europe deal with its own problems.  
(E) Appalled by the destructiveness of modern war, these nations were reluctant to engage in actions that might bring about another war.
69. Which statement most accurately describes the economies of Japan and the city-states of the Pacific Rim compared with the economy of the United States?

(A) The Asian governments of Pacific Rim countries provide economic planning, whereas the United States relies on the market and private business to make economic decisions.

(B) The Asian Pacific Rim nations typically have a low rate of economic growth, whereas the United States has a high GDP.

(C) The Asian Pacific Rim nations have a chronic unemployment problem, whereas the United States does not.

(D) The Asian Pacific Rim nations have an unfavorable balance of trade with the United States.

(E) Industrial pollution is not a problem for Asian Pacific Rim countries, whereas pollution control is an economic drain on U.S. companies.

70. The primary problem facing developing nations in Africa is

(A) lack of a skilled workforce.

(B) their status as dependent economies.

(C) their mounting debt.

(D) the AIDS epidemic.

(E) drought and famine.