Know It For The Exam Periodization 6 Questions

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Historians use the term New Imperialism to refer to the West's
   a. isolationism and parochialism in the late nineteenth century.
   b. use of industrial technology to impose its will on the nonindustrial world.
   c. policies of preservation of the natural environment.
   d. attempt to use propaganda as a tool of empire.
   e. All of these

2. Although imperialism was not new to Europeans, this period was uniquely characterized by
   a. retarded growth and slow development.
   b. use of Chinese technology to inspire European innovation.
   c. rapid and unprecedented annexations of territory by Western powers.
   d. wars of aggression and political assassination.
   e. all of these.

3. Besides conquering large amounts of territory, the New Imperialism was most significant for
   a. creating a global economy of suppliers and consumers.
   b. recognizing international cultural diversity.
   c. spawning racism within Western society.
   d. allowing dependent areas to develop governments.
   e. the educational and health benefits bestowed on the indigenous populations.

4. The Suez canal inadvertently assisted imperialism by
   a. making transit into sub-Saharan Africa easier, creating the scramble for Africa.
   b. isolating Egypt from the Ottoman Empire's protection.
   c. creating lower shipping costs, stimulating shipping and construction of steamships for
      those with overseas trade.
   d. setting France and England at war with one another.
   e. making a deal with Egypt to sell out other African nations at the Berlin Conference.

5. Among the cultural motives for the New Imperialism was a desire to
   a. spread Christianity.
   b. abolish slavery.
   c. "civilize" people of the colonies by bringing them Western education, medicine, and
      customs.
   d. end oppressive treatment of women, like sati.
   e. All of these

6. The colonies offered job opportunities to European women, who often became
   a. serving as wives for indigenous men.
   b. being missionaries, teachers, and nurses.
   c. being miners and industrial workers.
   d. serving as colonial officers and administrators.
   e. serving as lawyers and doctors.
7. The power of Western technology convinced many Euro-Americans that
   a. Western ideas, customs, and culture were superior to non-Western lifestyles.
   b. non-Western ideas, customs, and culture were superior to Western lifestyles.
   c. neither culture was superior but could coexist peacefully.
   d. the West had a lot to learn from non-Western societies.
   e. as Nietzsche said, God was dead.

8. The most harmful aspect of the Western sense of cultural superiority was
   a. the racist ideas that deemed non-Europeans inferior.
   b. the use of biological warfare against the colonies.
   c. the creation of a society of poverty and desperation in Asia.
   d. the tendency to marginalize non-Western ideas.
   e. all of these.

9. Why did the United States participate in imperialism?
   a. Expansion of the idea of Manifest Destiny and westward expansion.
   b. Feeling squeezed out of Africa, the US looked towards Asia.
   c. The Monroe Doctrine had earlier limited expansion in the Pacific Northwest.
   d. US Industrialists demanded Caribbean resources.
   e. To gain control of overseas shipping lines.

10. Why was imperialism so popular with the western general public?
    a. It served as an expression of nationalism at the time.
    b. People coveted adventure and new frontiers.
    c. A driving desire to spread Christianity in the era of the Second Great Reawakening.
    d. Social Darwinism
    e. To expand on European hegemony.

11. The economic motive for imperialism was that
    a. European merchants needed to secure new markets for their goods.
    b. European businesses wanted to look for new opportunities in Asia and Africa.
    c. industrialization created a high demand for raw materials.
    d. Europeans needed to protect their home markets.
    e. All of these

12. A tactic taken by colonial administrations to gain cooperation of indigenous people was to
    a. hire local youths for "modern jobs" within the new colonial government, ensuring loyalty.
    b. start a tribal war and then intervene to obtain local cooperation.
    c. start a pyramid scheme of profit distribution with local elites if they would induce
        cooperation with locals.
    d. build hospitals and schools and hope for goodwill.
    e. set a contract for the length of time before indigenous populations could achieve full
        self-government.
13. Egyptian modernization brought an accumulation of foreign debt, which caused
   a. the government to sell its shares in the Suez Canal to the British.
   b. the Ottoman Empire to depose Ismail.
   c. Egypt to borrow money from Europeans at high interest rates.
   d. none of these.
   e. A, B, and C.

14. What is meant by "effective occupation?"
   a. whichever country from Europe got to an area of Africa first, had claims to it based on occupation.
   b. Establishing a small occupying force in an area with local client kings provided the basis for European administration of an African protectorate.
   c. Every country with colonial ambitions had to contribute forces and participate in a division of spoils.
   d. France and England agreed between themselves to control sub-Saharan Africa along a north-south axis after Leopold II created the threat of a Congo Free State.
   e. Imposing European troops in Egypt to ensure repayment by Khedive Ismail.

15. The British wanted to expand to southern Africa because of
   a. the marauding Zulu armies.
   b. attacks by the Afrikaners.
   c. the need for the rich northern farmlands.
   d. discoveries of gold and diamonds.
   e. they wanted to beat the Germans there.

16. South Africa's 1913 Natives Land Act was intended to
   a. forbid Africans from owning land.
   b. keep Africans on reservations.
   c. keep Afrikaners from starting a new war.
   d. stop British financiers from becoming too powerful.
   e. Both A and B

17. The Ethiopian victory over Italy at Adowa was due to
   a. the Italians having the worst army in Europe.
   b. the Italians bringing the wrong maps with them.
   c. the Ethiopians being armed with rifles, machine guns, and artillery.
   d. the Ethiopians infecting the Italians with malaria.
   e. the intervention of the Germans.

18. Southeast Asia had great economic potential because of
   a. its fertile soil, constant warmth, and heavy rains.
   b. its natural immunity to disease, which the local fruits provided.
   c. the presence of an unlimited supply of geothermal energy.
   d. the large number of craftsmen and artisans.
   e. all of these.
19. The side effect of the two benefits of colonial rule to Southeast Asia (peace and food) was
   a. time to develop a systematic rebellion.
   b. assertion of the traditional class system emphasizing classical education.
   c. a spread of Buddhism.
   d. opium addiction from British attempts to placate unruly natives.
   e. a massive population increase.

20. The imperial "winner" of the contenders for the Philippines was:
   a. Germany
   b. Spain
   c. The United States
   d. Japan
   e. China

21. The pretext for the US taking Cuba from Spain was
   a. support for Emilio Aguinaldo's independence movement from Spain.
   b. support for Cuba entering the free-trade sugar market
   c. the sinking of the battleship Maine
   d. Spain's reneging on payment of Mexican debt to the US
   e. the threat of a junta by pro-Spanish agriculturalists in Cuba threatened US sugar and tobacco plantations.

22. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States
   a. purchased the Philippines.
   b. took Puerto Rico.
   c. took Guam.
   d. interfered heavily in Cuba.
   e. All of these

23. The Platt Amendment
   a. stated that the United States could occupy any Caribbean island.
   b. prevented slavery in the West Indies.
   c. allowed U.S. investment in former Spanish colonies.
   d. gave the United States the right to intervene to maintain "order" in the Caribbean.
   e. All of these

24. In order to build the Panama Canal, the United States
   a. obtained a concession from Colombia.
   b. negotiated a lease with the Panamanian government.
   c. supported a Panamanian rebellion against Colombia.
   d. formed an alliance with France.
   e. All of these

25. Which of the following was not a factor in starting World War I?
   a. Nationalism
   b. Weakening of the Ottoman Empire
   c. Competition for resources in colonial territories to fuel ongoing technology development
   d. Alliances and interactive military plans
   e. The Monroe Doctrine
26. In the early twentieth century, the Ottoman Empire was referred to as the
   a. "sick man of Europe."
   b. "Turkish Colossus."
   c. "Evil Empire."
   d. "Threat from the East."
   e. "Scarlet Knights."

27. What turned the political assassination of Franz Ferdinand into a world-wide event involving all of the Great
   Powers was:
   a. competition among industrialized nations.
   b. the pre-existing system of alliances.
   c. the familial squabbles of the royal houses of Europe, all grandchildren of Queen Victoria.
   d. the opportunity to incite revolution in China and Russia.
   e. the entry of the United States into the fray of war.

28. Which of the European nations was least prepared to go to war?
   a. Germany
   b. Russia
   c. France
   d. England
   e. Austro-Hungary

29. A unique aspect of the Western Front was
   a. that only swords were "legal," so no guns were used.
   b. the three-hundred-mile-long line of armies from Switzerland to the North Sea.
   c. that women made up a small percentage of the German fighting force.
   d. that there was very little loss of life.
   e. the German use of "blitzkrieg" on the battlefield.

30. A new and potent defensive weapon in World War I was
   a. the automatic pistol.
   b. poison gas.
   c. napalm.
   d. the helicopter.
   e. the machine gun.

31. The event which drew the US out of neutrality and into the war was:
   a. sinking of the Lusitania.
   b. German submarines attacking merchant convoys.
   c. the bombing of civilians in Alsace Lorraine.
   d. the Zimmerman telegram.
   e. pressure by Woodrow Wilson.

32. Women during World War I
   a. joined the work force.
   b. refused to support the death and destruction of war on principle.
   c. were largely members of the Socialist Party.
   d. used their newly won voting privileges to elect pacifist candidates.
   e. All of these
33. During World War I, Africa
   a. was the only region to prosper.
   b. provided over a million Africans for armed services.
   c. was the scene of the heaviest fighting.
   d. united to oppose and overthrow colonial powers.
   e. didn't support the war.

34. During the campaigns in the Caucasus, Turkish military maneuvers deliberately caused:
   a. the destruction of naval access to the Aral Sea
   b. the deviation of Russian troops to the southern regions off the Eastern line.
   c. forced death march of hundreds of thousands of Armenians.
   d. a confrontation with Italian troops who had not honored their part of the Triple Alliance.
   e. suppression of secularization within the Turkish state.

35. Zionism was supported as an official policy by which country?
   a. Russia
   b. Germany
   c. Britain
   d. France
   e. The Ottoman Empire

36. Britain's main concern about the Turks was
   a. getting revenge after they lost at Gallipoli.
   b. that the Turks would close off British access to the East.
   c. that they would take all of Britain's colonies in Africa.
   d. to protect Protestant (Christian) forces in the Ottoman Empire.
   e. they would not allow the British access to archeological digs in the Near East.

37. The policy decision that most affected future relations between the Jewish and Palestinian settlers was embodied in
   a. the Balfour Declaration.
   b. the Treaty of Brest Litovsk.
   c. the Zimmerman Telegram.
   d. the Dreyfus Affair.
   e. the Doctors' Conspiracy.

38. The Russian army during the war
   a. was smaller than the German forces and was better equipped.
   b. was very large but poorly supplied and led.
   c. fought in very few battles.
   d. was doing very well until the Revolution began.
   c. fought the German army to its defeat and occupied Berlin.

39. Vladimir Lenin was the leader of the
   a. Bolsheviks.
   b. Mensheviks.
   c. Social Revolutionaries.
   d. Provisional Government.
   e. Young Turks.
40. Which of the following was not included in Lenin's plan for Russia?
   a. Immediate surrender to Germany
   b. Transfer of land to the peasants
   c. A return to agrarian society
   d. A transfer of all power to the soviets
   e. Transfer of factories to the workers

41. In the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia
   a. won territories from the defeated Germans.
   b. gained considerable territory from Turkey.
   c. lost territory, including Poland and Finland.
   d. ended its horrific civil war.
   e. secretly planned to reenter the war.

42. Which was not one of the significant parts of Wilson's fourteen-point plan to end the war?
   a. German evacuation of occupied lands
   b. Autonomy for nationalities under Ottoman rule
   c. Forfeiture of all German agricultural lands
   d. Formation of an association of nations to ensure the independence and territorial integrity of all states
   e. Inclusion of local populations to settle territorial disputes

43. The most preferred destination for refugees after the war was
   a. France, which suffered immense casualties and had an open door immigration policy.
   b. the United States, which had immigration quotas.
   c. New Zealand, which had a low population.
   d. Palestine, which was opened for Zionist settlement.
   e. Canada, because it was largely agricultural.

44. Which of the following was not one of the elements in the Treaty of Versailles that angered Germany?
   a. The infamous "guilt clause"
   b. The amount of reparations it had to pay
   c. The loss of territory it sustained
   d. High tariffs enacted by the allies
   e. Elimination of the German air force

45. Woodrow Wilson's proposal for settlement of the European affairs was based on his principle of:
   a. liberalism.
   b. self-determination.
   c. home rule.
   d. mandates.
   e. protectorate status.

46. How did the Bolsheviks win the civil war in Russia after World War I?
   a. By enlisting the aid of Great Britain in overthrowing the tsar
   b. By using democratic elections to stabilize the Duma
   c. By forcing the tsar to fight a duel with Lenin
   d. Through the military leadership of Leon Trotsky and the Red Army
   c. Lenin resigned to get both sides to make peace.
47. Lenin’s New Economic Policy in 1921
   a. created "labor brigades" to run factories.
   b. gave government full control of agriculture.
   c. allowed private ownership of land and all but the largest businesses.
   d. made the economy part of the military.
   e. outlawed the Christian church.

48. The German crisis of 1923 was marked by
   a. Germany’s attempts to rebuild its military.
   b. German reoccupation of Alsace and Lorraine.
   c. the British military takeover of Berlin.
   d. Germany recklessly printing money, causing inflation.
   e. confiscation of church property by German authorities.

49. Japan had
   a. very few natural resources and little arable land.
   b. many natural resources and little arable land.
   c. very few natural resources and abundant arable land.
   d. many natural resources and abundant arable land.
   e. a small and unmotivated population.

50. The main beneficiaries of Japan’s prosperity in this period were the zaibatsu, who were
   a. farmers.
   b. young men and women of the cities.
   c. large corporations.
   d. the politicians and military.
   e. the wealthy former nobles.

51. Japanese economic prosperity depended primarily on
   b. conscripted labor from the rural areas to further industrialization.
   c. foreign trade.
   d. diplomatic relations to maintain open sea ports across the Pacific.
   e. stability of weather.

52. What was the result of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900?
   a. All foreign powers fled China, creating a power vacuum.
   b. Western powers and Japan captured Beijing and demanded payments.
   c. The Boxers overthrew the Dowager Empress Cixi.
   d. The Communists captured Beijing and Hong Kong.
   e. Opium was finally eradicated from China.

53. The leader of the Guomindang after 1925 was:
   a. Yuan Shikai
   b. Chiang Kai-shek
   c. Sun Yat-sen
   d. Mao Tse Tung
   e. Empress Cixi
54. The political orientation of the Guomindang was:
   a. Monarchist.
   b. Communist.
   c. Nationalist Democratic.
   d. Socialist Republicans.
   e. National Socialist

55. What was the mandate system?
   a. The League of Nations members divided a percentage of wealth generated by all colonies.
   b. Colonial rulers administered territories but were held accountable to the League of Nations.
   c. Colonialism was eliminated.
   d. Colonies were incorporated into various nations with all the rights and liabilities of ordinary citizens.
   e. An immigration system of guest workers was designed to supply the former colonizers with inexpensive laborers.

56. In 1923, Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) turned Turkey into
   a. a sultanate.
   b. an Islamic state.
   c. a secular republic.
   d. a Communist state.
   e. a "mega-state" through its merger with Greece.

57. After the Ottoman Empire collapsed following the First World War, the modern Turkish state
   a. was particularly harsh toward women's rights.
   b. instituted many progressive reforms.
   c. found security in embracing Islamic tradition.
   d. clung closely to traditional Turkish customs.
   e. returned to feudalism.

58. Which of the following did *not* result when far more Jewish immigrants than anticipated arrived in Palestine?
   a. The British tried to limit Jewish immigration.
   b. Jewish settlers were smuggled in by militant Zionists.
   c. The country was torn by strikes and guerrilla war.
   d. Britain was hated by both sides and much of the Arab world.
   e. The unauthorized immigrants were deported.

59. In the 1920s, women's lives
   a. hardly changed at all.
   b. changed more than in any previous decade.
   c. changed, but only for the better.
   d. changed, but only in negative ways.
   e. became shorter than at any time in history.
60. The new social sciences in the 1920s were unsettling because they
   a. supported ideas of Western superiority.
   b. seemed to reinforce bourgeois values.
   c. invariably led to communism.
   d. challenged Victorian morality and middle-class values.
   e. caused the Great Depression.

61. Which of the following transformed the landscape of western Europe and North America more than any other development?
   a. The automobile
   b. Dams and irrigation projects
   c. The telegraph
   d. New factories and industries
   e. Street lights

62. Stalin's First Five-Year Plan stressed
   a. increases in electricity and heavy industries.
   b. production of consumer goods for export.
   c. acquiring colonies to protect the Soviet economy.
   d. decentralized control and economic incentives.
   e. participation in the European Union.

63. The better-off peasants, or kulaks, reacted to collectivization by
   a. refusing to recognize the collectives.
   b. burning their crops and killing their livestock.
   c. attacking the poorest peasants.
   d. acquiring more land and becoming more prosperous.
   e. acquiring visas to the United States and Israel.

64. How did the Nazi takeover of Germany affect Stalin's second Five-Year Plan?
   a. It did not change his plan.
   b. Stalin intended to produce arms but decided to produce consumer goods instead.
   c. It provided Stalin with a new trading partner who also was a militarist.
   d. The Nazis demanded that Stalin cancel his second Five-Year Plan.
   e. Stalin intended to produce consumer goods but decided to produce arms instead.

65. The Purges were a series of trials based on the opportunity to do all of the following except:
   a. Stalin's desire to remove old supporters of Lenin from the Party.
   b. the plan to remove Red Army officers suspected of treason.
   c. extend industrialization's rapid pace into a third five year plan.
   d. prepare the population for a dictatorship of the proletariat
   e. spread the terror to the lower levels of the population.

66. Despite the Stalinist terror, Soviet women
   a. found themselves in more repressed roles.
   b. were expected to work only in farm collectives.
   c. entered jobs and careers previously closed to them.
   d. found their roles in society unchanged.
   e. gained equality with men.
67. The stock market crash of 1929 turned into
   a. the deepest, most widespread depression in history.
   b. an economic boon to the "common man," as he was now able to afford stock.
   c. a minor depression followed by an economic recovery.
   d. a "limited" depression in some countries, but not most Western countries.
   e. a depression for the United States only.

68. Which two countries were particularly hard hit by the Depression?
   a. England and Japan
   b. Japan and Germany
   c. France and Germany
   d. England and France
   e. Canada and Venezuela

69. The South African economy boomed during the Depression because
   a. it was based on agriculture, not industry.
   b. it was not part of the world economy.
   c. the Depression made gold more valuable.
   d. it was exploited as a colony.
   e. of the abundant supply of slave labor.

70. Which of the following was not one of the actions taken by Benito Mussolini?
   a. He put Fascists in government jobs.
   b. He liberalized education.
   c. He gave employers control over employees.
   d. He crushed all other political parties.
   e. He allowed freedom of the press.

71. What did Adolf Hitler write while in jail in the 1920s?
   a. The Protocols of the Elders of Zion
   b. All Quiet on the Western Front
   c. Mein Kampf
   d. The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
   e. Das Boot

72. Hitler's goal for Germany included all of the following except
   a. the repeal of the Treaty of Versailles.
   b. to take over all German-speaking territory.
   c. to expand into Poland.
   d. to eliminate the Jews from Europe.
   e. to divide the Western world from the Eastern by a tripartite pact with Japan.

73. Hitler's popularity came in large part from the German people's belief that
   a. he was a religious, as well as a political, leader.
   b. the German Communist Party should rule Europe.
   c. economic well-being outweighed a loss of liberty.
   d. he was literally the second coming of Jesus Christ.
   e. All of these
74. What were the reasons for the politics of "appeasement"?
   a. Fear of war
   b. Fear of communism
   c. Lack of familiarity with fascist tactics
   d. Belief that one's word was as good as a contract, according to Neville Chamberlain
   e. All of these

75. Hitler signed a "secret pact" with which world leader in 1939?
   a. Japan
   b. Italy
   c. USSR
   d. Spain
   e. Yugoslavia

76. Mao Zedong's variety of communism was a radical departure from the traditional ideology because it
   a. emphasized the urban proletariat.
   b. involved no land distribution.
   c. relied on the peasantry.
   d. was the same as Stalin's brand of communism.
   e. only accepted individuals under twelve years old so they could be properly indoctrinated.

77. Mao Zedong's 1934 escape from the Guomindang to Shaanxi was called the
   a. Miracle of Mao.
   b. Long March.
   c. Trek to the Mountain.
   d. March of Madness.
   e. Night of Terror.

78. In the early years of World War II, the Soviet Union invaded which of the following countries?
   a. Germany and Japan
   b. Germany and Italy
   c. Poland and the Baltic States
   d. France and China
   e. Greece and Turkey

79. The Battle of Britain was conducted primarily by
   a. air attacks.
   b. submarines.
   c. naval warships.
   d. ground force invasion on the beaches at Hastings.
   e. detonating a magnetoelectric pulse on London to wipe out all electric power.

80. Per his earlier writings in Mein Kampf, Hitler's plan for Russia was
   a. to enslave the Slavic people and create "living space" to the East.
   b. complete genocide of all Bolsheviks.
   c. to work in cooperation with Stalin to execute all Jews.
   d. to take over the fertile agricultural lands of western Russia.
   e. to install Catholicism in place of the Russian Orthodox Church.
81. One of the fiercest battles on the Eastern front between USSR and Germany was at
   a. Lvov
   b. Stalingrad
   c. Moscow
   d. Riga
   e. Odessa.

82. The prime motivation for the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asia was
   a. its abundant oil and rubber production.
   b. the opportunity to defeat Western powers.
   c. to keep the Japanese people satisfied.
   d. to keep the United States from entering the war.
   e. to avenge the execution of Japanese sailors in 1938.

83. On December 7, 1941,
   a. the Yalta Conference took place and set in motion the plans for the Axis defeat.
   b. Japanese planes bombed the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor.
   c. Japan surrendered to the United States to end World War II.
   d. the Soviet Union invaded north China.
   e. the United States army invaded the home islands of Japan.

84. The start of the final Allied push to end the war in Europe began on June 6, 1944, known as
   a. The Big One
   b. D-Day
   c. Operation Caprica
   d. The Norman Invasion
   e. Battle of the Bulge

85. The final defeat of Japan took longer than victory over Germany in large part because
   a. of fanatical Japanese resistance.
   b. the Japanese had captured so much more territory.
   c. the United States had concentrated its efforts on Germany.
   d. the Allies were unsure of whether to use the atomic bomb.
   e. ice floes surrounded the islands of Japan.

86. The end of the war in the Pacific arena was controversial because of
   a. the U.S. use of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
   b. the refusal of the United States to consider any alternatives.
   c. international objection to the slaughter of civilian populations.
   d. the environmental effects of radioactivity.
   e. the economic devastation that would occur to the rest of Japan.

87. The Chinese Communist Party enhanced its prestige by doing all of the following except:
   a. redistributing lands of the wealthy among the poor peasants.
   b. obtaining Japanese equipment seized by the Soviets
   c. obtaining American weapons taken from the GMD
   d. forming a coalition government with the GMD per American conditions for military
      support.
   e. waging battles against corrupt and alienating GMD forces.
88. Which group was not murdered by the Nazis in the interest of "racial purity"?
   a. Homosexuals
   b. The disabled and mentally ill
   c. Aryans
   d. Gypsies
   e. The Polish elite

89. Which of the following was not a result of increased United States production during World War II?
   a. It ended the Depression and unemployment.
   b. It created a post-World War II consumer boom.
   c. It helped improve nutrition in the United States.
   d. The economy performed at a minimal level.
   e. It was double that of all the Axis nations.

90. One of the most significant long-lasting consequences of World War II in the United States was the
   a. recruitment of women and minorities into the labor force.
   b. end of any German military threat.
   c. loss of the U.S. Pacific colonies.
   d. encouragement of racial discrimination.
   e. extension of mandatory retirement until age sixty-five.

91. What impact did Europeans have on African health care?
   a. European diseases decimated the African population.
   b. European colonists neglected African health care in order to weaken the population.
   c. Although they claimed to improve it, colonialism usually worsened health care.
   d. African health care improved across the board due to European intervention.
   e. European universities gave free scholarships to Africans wishing to study medicine.

92. Christian religions proved attractive in some parts of Africa because
   a. they did not disrupt African culture.
   b. Africans were willing to abandon Islam.
   c. they established mission schools.
   d. they could be adapted to African needs.
   e. missionaries gave fifty pounds sterling to new converts.

93. World War II was most important for African independence movements because
   a. the German colonies were destroyed during the war.
   b. many Africans served in Allied armies and returned with radical new ideas.
   c. Africans listened closely to German propaganda.
   d. Africans liberated their countries during the war.
   e. colonialism was exposed as a corrupt practice.

94. Significant economic stressors on India in the early twentieth century included which of the following?
   a. Drought
   b. Deforestation
   c. Land shortage for individual use
   d. Urbanization and limited jobs
   e. All of these
95. The British in India took which attitude regarding industrialization there?
   a. Encouragement of infrastructure projects, but discouraged productive industries.
   b. actively encouraged Indian industrialization to promote self-government.
   c. deliberately hindered development of technology to keep Indians subservient and dependent.
   d. Altruistically limited growth to prevent social unrest.
   e. none of these.

96. Significant internal conflict was found in India among which two groups?
   a. Bengalis and Mughals
   b. Hindus and Muslims
   c. Calcuttense and Delhians
   d. Shudra and Brahmin castes
   e. Tamir and Pakastani

97. Indian nationalists during World War I supported Britain enthusiastically and
   a. wished to remain a colony forever.
   b. rebelled against German institutions in India.
   c. sent aid to help support Germany.
   d. expected that India would be granted independence after the war.
   e. received independence immediately as a result.

98. Gandhi's "unusual" political ideas included
   a. terrorist plans to bomb civilian locations.
   b. democratic reforms through legislation and lobbying.
   c. nonviolence
   d. the vote for women.
   e. guerilla tactics.

99. One of Gandhi's significant public relations gestures was
   a. to give up his western attire.
   b. to sit cross-legged on the floor with the "untouchables"
   c. making a long walk to the beach to collect salt in protest of the British monopoly.
   d. setting fire to British textile factories to promote traditional handcrafted spinning.
   e. building an adobe wall through Bengal territory.

100. The British finally recognized Indian independence in 1947 with
   a. a partitioning of the subcontinent into speakers of Urdu and Tamil.
   b. a partitioning of India into Pakistan and India.
   c. separation of Kashmir from Mongolia.
   d. the British maintaining favored-nation status for cotton and tea exports.
   e. Gandhi elected as president.

101. What event turned Pakistan and India into bitter enemies in the 20th century?
   a. Expulsion of Hindus from Bengal
   b. The annexation of Kashmir
   c. the assassination of Gandhi
   d. the formation of the All-India Muslim League
   e. Pakistan sided with Japan during World War II
102. Hindering Latin American development was the fact that Latin American countries
   a. were economically dependent on the United States and Britain.
   b. had achieved independence in the nineteenth century but had not industrialized.
   c. were torn by class divisions of indigenous elites versus European-born people.
   d. had significantly different evolutions.
   e. All of these

103. Which of the following is not one of the reasons that the Constitutionalists eventually won control in Mexico?
   a. They had more soldiers than Zapata and Villa.
   b. They defeated and killed Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa.
   c. They controlled oil exports.
   d. They used the profits from oil to buy weapons.
   e. They adopted many agrarian and social reforms.

104. What was NOT promised in the Mexican Constitution of 1917?
   a. a one year presidency.
   b. Restrictions on foreign ownership of property
   c. universal suffrage.
   d. End of debt peonage
   e. Free education from the Catholic church.

105. Both Argentina and Brazil had
   a. large, docile middle classes.
   b. a small but outspoken middle class.
   c. no middle class.
   d. a classicas society.
   e. a feudal aristocracy.

106. The Depression of 1929
   a. had far less impact on Argentina and Brazil than it had on Europe or the United States.
   b. was not the turning point that the First and Second World Wars were.
   c. caused Argentina and Brazil to veer toward authoritarian regimes.
   d. impacted Argentina but had almost no effect on Brazil.
   e. caused economic devastation that has still not been reversed.

107. A consequence of the industrialization of Brazil was
   a. invasion by the United States.
   b. overproduction of goods.
   c. price inflation.
   d. deforestation.
   e. all of these.

108. In Argentina, Juan Perón was elected president in 1946 with the help of his
   a. secret police force, the "grey shirts."
   b. wife, Eva Perón.
   c. charm and personality.
   d. message of peace and equality.
   e. None of these
109. Decolonization was
   a. the political ideology of the East versus the West.
   b. largely complete before the onset of World War II.
   c. often shaped by the need to align with either the United States or the Soviet Union.
   d. limited to South Africa.
   e. the root cause of war in El Salvador.

110. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was a
   a. military alliance consisting of the United States and western European countries.
   b. military alliance consisting of the USSR and eastern European countries.
   c. military alliance of newly freed African countries.
   d. military alliance of the recently defeated countries of World War II.
   e. military compact among the nonaligned states.

111. The Soviet-dominated counterpart to NATO was the
   a. Warsaw Pact
   b. Green Revolution
   c. Helsinki Accords
   d. Détente agreements
   e. Bretton Woods Collective

112. The Marshall Plan
   a. used currency reserves from member nations to finance temporary trade deficits.
   b. launched a process of economic cooperation and integration.
   c. provided 12.5 billion dollars in economic aid to friendly European countries.
   d. was never enacted due to partisan political feuds in Congress.
   e. helped to rebuild Japan.

113. The significant failure mechanism within the United Nations was:
   a. the insistence on members being industrialized.
   b. domination of the Security Council by the Western nations.
   c. lack of any military backup to enforce its decrees.
   d. rivalry among the permanent members in exercising veto actions.
   e. being tied into the International Monetary Fund.

114. The triumph of the Green Revolution was:
   a. Construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt.
   c. the development of "miracle rice"
   d. mandating cleanup of toxic waste in third world countries abused by the Industrial Nations
   e. raising public awareness of ecology and recycling in the 1960s.

115. In the wake of World War II, the model of economic recovery in the west emphasized
   a. hoarding of resources from Communist countries.
   b. a military industrial complex.
   c. redevelopment of transportation infrastructures in the wake of wartime destruction.
   d. restructuring of the labor system.
   e. the production of consumer goods
116. Why did many of the eastern European nations welcome Communism and Soviet influence after WW II?
   a. The Soviet economy remained strong and productive even during war-time.
   b. The Soviets were enemies of fascism which had been imposed on them from Hitler.
   c. There was a linguistic similarity.
   d. Agreement with the principle of Pan-Slavism.
   e. The attraction of Stalin's "cult of personality."

117. What factors raised the standards of living in post-war Western Europe?
   a. increased wages.
   b. government sponsored health care.
   c. social welfare programs including pensions and grants to the poor.
   d. income redistribution.
   e. all of these.

118. The Korean War was limited to the Korean peninsula because
   a. the United States feared that attacking China might prompt Soviet retaliation.
   b. neither side could win a decisive victory.
   c. military technology had stagnated.
   d. geographic conditions favored a defensive war.
   e. of the inaccessibility of its location.

119. Restrictions on U.S. military operations during the Vietnam War were designed to
   a. prevent China from entering the war.
   b. keep the army from winning the war.
   c. appease American antiwar activists.
   d. win the sympathy of the North Vietnamese leaders.
   e. limit civilian casualties.

120. The discovery by the United States that the Soviet Union had deployed nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962 sparked
   a. the blockade of Cuba.
   b. United States deployment of nuclear missiles in Turkey.
   c. rebellion in Czechoslovakia.
   d. the Bay of Pigs invasion.
   e. the Cuban missile crisis.

121. The Helsinki Accords
   a. were finalized in 1975.
   b. were a precursor to human rights dialogue.
   c. called for government and economic contact across the iron curtain.
   d. said that no boundaries should be changed by military force.
   e. All of these

122. Why were Greece and Turkey admitted to NATO?
   a. They were felt to be capable of participating in the EEC.
   b. to check Soviet expansion in Europe.
   c. They were democratic republics with constitutions and met the NATO criteria.
   d. They provided missile bases to Western military forces.
   e. To reward their resistance movements against the Axis powers during WW II.
123. What event was the catalyst for the space race?
   a. The United States landing of a man on the moon
   b. The successful Soviet flight of a man around the earth
   c. The Soviet Sputnik satellite launch
   d. The crash of the Apollo 11
   e. The U-2 incident of 1960

124. In 1947 India and Pakistan went to war over the
   a. export of Kashmir wool.
   b. northwestern state of Kasumir.
   c. assassination of the Hindu leader Indira Gandhi.
   d. breach of a nuclear weapons pact.
   e. All of these

125. Ho Chi Minh inspired
   a. nationalist movements in Vietnam against China.
   b. the building of the Contra regime in Hanoi.
   c. a treaty between North and South Korea.
   d. a nationalist coalition against the French.
   e. students to go to Europe and study Marxism.

126. Which of the following cannot be said of the French-Algerian War?
   a. It ended in 1962 with Algerian independence.
   b. It ended with Algeria becoming officially a part of France.
   c. It began with a revolt in 1954.
   d. It produced an Algerian independence movement organized by the Front de Liberation National of the FLN.
   c. Algerian forces were supported by Egypt and other Arab countries.

127. South African governments used policies of racial segregation called
   a. blitzkrieg.
   b. partition.
   c. secession.
   d. volkgeist.
   e. apartheid.

128. Which leader of the African National Congress organized guerrilla resistance in 1960?
   a. Leopold Senghor
   b. Kwame Nkrumah
   c. Jomo Kenyatta
   d. Nelson Mandela
   c. Patrice Lumumba.

129. Most of the leaders of African independence movements were:
   a. pro Communist.
   b. committed to imparting democracy.
   c. among the most westernized members of their society.
   d. oppressed by imperial European governments.
   e. influenced by the Soviet economic model.
130. Latin America's decolonization was significantly different from that of Africa because
   a. independence movements had occurred in the nineteenth century but were not followed by
      industrialization.
   b. there were fewer nations in Latin America than in Africa.
   c. Latin America was only controlled by Spain and Portugal, while in Africa there were many
      more European nations present.
   d. Latin America had never been part of the slave trade.
   e. Latin America was predominantly Catholic.

131. The goal of Castro and his revolution was to
   a. install a communist government.
   b. champion human rights.
   c. end American economic imperialism.
   d. turn Cuba into a market economy and democracy.
   e. All of these

132. In 1956, Israel, Great Britain, and France joined together to
   a. invade Egypt and seize the Suez Canal.
   b. drive the Palestinians from Jerusalem.
   c. make a treaty against the dictatorship in Iraq.
   d. create a demilitarized zone in the Middle East.
   e. block China's entry as a member of the United Nations Security Council.

133. The Cold War isolated and excluded Japan from world political issues, helping Japan to
   a. quietly begin to rebuild its military.
   b. regain control over its wartime territories.
   c. rebuild and develop its economic strength.
   d. open its borders to immigrants from nations at war.
   e. All of these

134. Mao Zedong's 1958 Great Leap Forward was a plan designed to
   a. build an alliance with the Soviet Union.
   b. isolate China from foreign influences.
   c. build modern Western-style factories.
   d. industrialize using small-scale industries and collectivized agriculture.
   e. put a man into space.

135. The 1966 Chinese Cultural Revolution was initially intended to
   a. restrict artistic activity.
   b. control Chinese intellectual institutions.
   c. have the army control the Red Guards.
   d. instill revolutionary fervor in a new generation.
   e. prepare the nation for war with the Soviet Union.
136. Which of the following is not true of Israel?
   a. It was declared an independent Jewish state in 1948.
   b. It defeated armies sent by Arab countries in 1948.
   c. It displaced 700,000 Palestinian refugees.
   d. It lost land to Jordan in 1948.
   e. It regained Jerusalem in 1967.

137. Which of the following cannot be said of the Six Day War of 1967?
   a. It was a loss for Israel.
   b. It resulted in Israel's acquisition of all of Jerusalem and the West Bank.
   c. It resulted in Israel's acquisition of the Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, and the Sinai Peninsula.
   d. It was a victory for Israel.
   e. It was a preemptive attack by Israel on Egyptian and Syrian airbases.

138. The superpowers didn't view the struggle between Israel and the Arab states as a vital concern until
   a. Israel developed nuclear capabilities.
   b. Anwar Sadat was assassinated.
   c. the Oslo Accords were signed.
   d. the oil wealth of the Middle East was discovered.
   e. All of these

139. The Egyptian-Israeli war in 1973 led directly to the
   a. autonomy of the Palestinian people.
   b. Arab oil embargo.
   c. creation of the PLO.
   d. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
   e. United Nations troops being stationed in the Gaza Strip.

140. The "Brazilian Solution" refers to
   a. the rapid population expansion in Latin American nations.
   b. Amerindian genocide.
   c. the combination of dictatorship, repression, and government promotion of industrialization.
   d. a chemical spray used to destroy the rain forest.
   e. the development of a defense against nuclear attack.

141. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini led an Iranian revolt in 1979 against the former shah and then implemented
   a. a communist regime.
   b. a pro-American (but anti-Carter) policy.
   c. a nationalization of the oil industry, gaining the enmity of the UAE and OPEC participants.
   d. persecution of all non-Shi'ites.
   e. a parliamentary republic with strict control by religious officials.
142. One of the reasons for the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war was
   a. Saddam Husain's fear that the revolutionary government of Iran would incite Iraq's Shi'ites to rebellion.
   b. US pressure on Iraq to invade Iran.
   c. Khomeini's desire to gain control of Iraq's oil industry.
   d. regional instability as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
   e. Saddam Husain's desire to spark an Islamic revolution in Iran.

143. In order to finance arms to Iran to secure the release of American hostages, President Ronald Reagan illicitly sold arms and financed the war against:
   a. Contras.
   b. Sandinistas.
   c. Juan Peron.
   d. Afghan rebels
   e. Salvadore Allende

144. Which country was engaged in an "unwinnable war" with Afghanistan in the 1980s?
   a. The United States
   b. Iran
   c. France
   d. Iraq
   e. The USSR

145. Which of the following is not one of the "Asian Tigers"?
   a. Cambodia
   b. South Korea
   c. Hong Kong
   d. Singapore
   e. Taiwan

146. Crucial to the success of the Japanese economy in the 1970s and 1980s was:
   a. participation in the European Common Market.
   b. speculation in American real estate.
   c. tariffs and import regulations restricting foreign competition.
   d. breaking up the zaibatsu
   e. achieving trade relations with China.

147. Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, China
   a. experienced economic growth because of freeing industries from the state-run system.
   b. permitted foreign investment for the first time since 1949.
   c. endorsed the first Clean Air and Clean Water Act in the world.
   d. experienced a backward slide into doctrinaire communism.
   e. Both A and B
148. As a response to the protests that culminated in Tiananmen Square, the Chinese government
   a. asked the United Nations to bring in peacekeepers.
   b. used force.
   c. accepted reforms.
   d. disbanded the Communist government and allowed free elections.
   e. attacked Japanese naval bases in Samoa.

149. The policy of restructuring the Soviet Union as authorized by Mikhail Gorbachev was known as
   a. perestroika.
   b. glasnost.
   c. samizdat.
   d. kulak.
   e. tanizat.

150. Solidarity was
   a. a labor union of Polish shipyard workers.
   b. supported by the Catholic Church in Poland.
   c. a union that caused the Polish government to impose martial law.
   d. a potent force with nationally recognized leaders.
   e. all of these.

151. What powerful force ultimately caused the USSR to dissolve?
   a. Racism
   b. Mercantilism
   c. Nationalism
   d. Capitalism
   e. Pacifism

152. The result of the hard-line Communist coup against Gorbachev was that
   a. Boris Yeltsin led popular resistance to the coup.
   b. disgust with communism boiled over.
   c. the Russian Republic effectively took the place of the USSR.
   d. the coup failed.
   e. All of these

153. Ethnic cleansing in the Balkans occurred between
   b. Scrbians and Ottomans.
   c. Greeks and Serbians.
   d. Russians and Croatians.
   c. Albanians and Armenians.

154. In 1798, Thomas Malthus argued that
   a. a healthy economy would reduce the population.
   b. a poor economy would drive people back to the land.
   c. population growth would promote economic gains.
   d. population growth would outstrip food production.
   e. maximum population growth is part of God's beneficial design.
155. In 1994, genocide was perpetrated by
   a. Rwandan Hutus against Tutsis.
   b. South African minorities against blacks.
   c. Egyptian Christians against Muslims.
   d. Sudanese Arabs against the people of Darfur.
   e. Muslim Nigerians against Christians.

156. Twenty-eight million of the 40 million people infected with the HIV virus live in
   a. Latin America.
   b. the United States and Canada.
   c. Asia.
   d. Africa.
   e. Europe.

157. Which of the following is generally not associated with the low birthrates of older industrial nations?
   a. Modern consumer culture
   b. Higher levels of women's employment and education
   c. Access to contraception and abortion
   d. Environmental pollution
   e. Women deferring marriage and children until they have established careers

158. All of the following factors have contributed to the declining life expectancy in eastern Europe except
   a. unemployment.
   b. low incomes.
   c. faminc.
   d. food shortages.
   e. decreased social services.

159. Increases in global immigration are due in large part to
   a. growing populations in developing nations.
   b. a third industrial revolution in Asia and Europe.
   c. development of Third World nations.
   d. nations providing "guest" visas for those wishing to work for five to seven years.
   e. all of these.

160. Despite the unprecedented global economic growth since 1945, the majority of the world's population
   a. is disinterested in consumer goods.
   b. remains in poverty.
   c. views education as only a "necessary evil."
   d. owns some shares of stock.
   e. All of these

161. Anti-immigrant feelings in industrialized nations are mostly due to
   a. labor shortages in the host country.
   b. illegal activity among immigrant groups.
   c. an ethnically derived sense of nationality.
   d. expanding economic opportunity.
   e. all of these.
162. Which of the following is not true about technological innovation after World War II?
   a. It gave rise to an economic expansion and increased productivity.
   b. It changed the way people lived, worked, and played.
   c. It caused a decline in world agricultural production due to the focus on technology, leading to widespread starvation.
   d. It intensified environmental destruction.
   e. It increased the power of industrialized nations relative to the developing world.

163. The most influential technology of the last three decades has been
   a. the computer.
   b. nuclear energy.
   c. industrial robots.
   d. jet airplane transportation.
   e. the combustion engine.

164. The motives for the September 11, 2001, attacks included
   a. the price of oil.
   b. access to American education in the non-Western world.
   c. anger over American control of the Suez Canal.
   d. anger at American influence in the Middle East.
   e. all of these.

165. What is globalization?
   a. The warming of the earth's core
   b. The attempt to colonize planets in space
   c. The growing global economic, cultural, and political integration and interaction
   d. Protecting the markets in your country by raising tariffs
   e. The call for a one-world government

166. The most successful of the regional trade associations has been
   a. NAFTA in North America.
   b. Mercosur in Latin America.
   c. the European Union (EU).
   d. APEC (Asia and the Pacific).
   e. SADC (Southern Africa).

167. The global financial crisis of 2008 had its roots in all of the following except:
   a. the transition to an international gold standard.
   b. a collapse of the housing market in the US.
   c. an Asian financial crisis in the 1990s.
   d. decreased investment after a bubble economy "popped" in 1997
   e. increased American national debt.

168. After serving two terms as a democratic but authoritarian president of Russia, Vladimir Putin
   a. became director of a private natural gas company
   b. returned to be a service officer in the KGB
   c. engineered the election of his protégé and became Prime Minister.
   d. retired to his palace in Sochi.
   e. became a professor of political science at Harvard.
169. Which of the following is not true of India's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)?
   a. It refused to hand over power after losing a national election in 2004.
   c. It has condoned violence against Indian Muslims.
   d. It rose to power by appealing to Hindu nationalism.
   e. It opposes economic and social progress for Untouchables.

170. Democracy in Africa has had "mixed results"; however, in 1994
   a. South Africa became a dictatorship under Nelson Mandela.
   b. Nelson Mandela was assassinated by white extremists.
   c. South Africa elected Nelson Mandela and democracy was used to resolve conflicts.
   d. South Africa was invaded by Uganda and made a "puppet state."
   e. None of these

171. Failing to find Weapons of Mass Destruction, the revised intention of the United States' war in Iraq was announced to be:
   a. seizure of Iraqi oil fields to compensate for military expenses.
   b. installation of a pro-democracy government
   c. to make the borders safe for Jordan.
   d. to prevent a preemptive strike against Israel.
   e. elimination of Shi'ite radicals.

172. A conspiracy between Saddam Husain and Usama bin Laden
   a. was announced at a press conference by Karl Rove.
   b. was responsible for the bombing of the USS Cole in 2000.
   c. was insinuated in mass media by photographs of the two together.
   d. was established by a paper trail linking purchases of bioterror weapons such as anthrax.
   e. has never been substantiated despite extensive analysis and search.

173. The Hezbollah are
   a. Shi'ites in Jordan
   b. Sufi and Kurdish.
   c. Sunnis in Syria
   d. Shi'ite in Lebanon.
   e. Muslims in Israel.

174. Terrorist tactics such as bombings, kidnappings, and assassinations have been practiced by
   a. Chechen rebels in Russia.
   b. Basque separatists in Spain.
   c. Protestant and Catholic extremists in Northern Ireland.
   d. Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka.
   e. All of these
175. What is the goal of terrorism?
   a. To kill as many people as possible
   b. To extort money
   c. To create peace in a world full of conflict
   d. To convince people that their government is incapable of protecting them from pervasive threats
   e. To maintain the status quo

176. In 2002, the European Union promoted economic growth and free trade by
   a. signing NAFTA agreements.
   b. taking advantage of loans from the United Nations.
   c. bringing a law suit against the Tri-Lateral Commission.
   d. adopting a common currency, the euro.
   e. unifying all of Europe into one single country.

177. The North American Free Trade Agreement
   a. raised tariffs with Canada.
   b. allowed the world free trade with North America.
   c. was never agreed to.
   d. eliminated tariffs among the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
   e. was one of the great accomplishments of the European Union.

178. Western women and secular leaders in Muslim countries often criticized the Muslim practice of
   a. fasting during the holy month of Ramadan.
   b. requiring women to wear head coverings and loose garments.
   c. undertaking pilgrimages to Mecca.
   d. abstaining from alcohol.
   e. all of these.

179. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights reflected
   a. its intention to remove guns from the U.S. population.
   b. an international consensus against racism and imperialism.
   c. its intention to try leaders of the major powers as war criminals.
   d. its understanding of slavery as a culturally defined phenomenon.
   e. all of these.

180. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has most often been criticized because
   a. there has been no attempt to enforce it.
   b. it is too vague and unclear.
   c. its "universal" principles are largely Western in origin.
   d. it does not demand equality for women.
   e. All of these
181. The post-World War II decades were dominated by American cultural imperialism; however,
a. many nations have rejected it and started their own cultural imperialism.
b. the Cultural Revolution in China stemmed the spread of American ideas.
c. popular culture and products have become increasingly international.
d. the C.I. Treaty of 1998 guaranteed that cultural imperialism would cease.
e. Soviet cultural imperialism has now become popular as well.