

1. Which of the following was a feature common in both Soviet and Chinese policies toward women?

- a. They directly attacked male domination within the family.
 - b. They defined woman's place firmly in the home.
 - c. They were largely state-directed.
 - d. They originated in grassroots movements.
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2. In contrast to China, the collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Union

- a. was impeded by the age-old deference that peasants traditionally had rendered to their social superiors.
 - b. was marked by extensive violence and the execution or deportation of wealthier peasants.
 - c. was centered on huge “people's communes” created during the Great Leap Forward.
 - d. featured “speak bitterness meetings” at which peasants were encouraged to confront and humiliate landlords.
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3. Which of the following was a criticism of the Soviet model of industrialization made by Chinese leaders in the mid-1950s?

- a. It placed too much emphasis on market forces to regulate the economy.
 - b. It privileged the countryside at the expense of the cities.
 - c. It promoted individualistic and careerist values.
 - d. It failed to prioritize heavy industry.
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4. Which of the following contributed to American global influence in the decades following World War II?

- a. The territorial disputes, ideological differences, and political rivalry among European states
 - b. The absorption of the former colonies of European empires within the American sphere of influence
 - c. A productive economy in a country untouched by the destruction of war
 - d. The failure of other countries to break the American monopoly on nuclear weapons
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5. What was the result of the reforms instituted under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping in China in the 1980s?

- a. A multi-party political system based on competitive elections
 - b. Rapid economic growth based on capitalist models
 - c. The weakening and collapse of the Chinese Communist Party
 - d. Economic stagnation, social upheaval, and widespread famine
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6. What effect did the Soviet policy of glasnost have on the communist countries in Eastern Europe?

- a. It sparked demonstrations that toppled the communist states in Eastern Europe.
 - b. It deepened widespread feelings of political apathy and public cynicism.
 - c. It suppressed anti-communist movements and confirmed communism as the dominant ideology.
 - d. It granted Eastern European states greater autonomy from Soviet control.
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7. Refer to Map 21.3 in the textbook. In which country did a Soviet-backed communist regime assume power in 1979?
- a. Egypt
 - b. Guatemala
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Dominican Republic
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8. Which of the following refers to the military alliance that united the Soviet Union with Eastern European communist states against Western capitalist countries during the cold war?
- a. Treaty of Friendship
 - b. Communist International
 - c. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - d. The Warsaw Pact
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9. Which of the following contributed to the outbreak of the Russian Revolution?
- a. The class struggle between the urban poor and the impoverished peasantry
 - b. The pressures of World War I
 - c. The inability of the newly established soviets to speak for ordinary people
 - d. The popularity of the Romanov dynasty
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10. Which of the following was a value emphasized in the socialist modernity of communist states?
- a. Individualism
 - b. Equality
 - c. Materialism
 - d. Tolerance
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11. Which of the following was a feature of most communist states?
- a. Mass organizations controlled by the Communist Party
 - b. Civil societies that functioned independently
 - c. Corporate control of the arts, education, and the media
 - d. Market economies operating free of state control
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12. Which of the following events in China was most similar to the search for “enemies of the people” in the Soviet Terror of the late 1930s?
- a. The Cultural Revolution
 - b. The “speak bitterness meetings”
 - c. The Tiananmen Incident
 - d. The Great Leap Forward
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13. Which of the following countries was an arena for a “hot war” between Soviet-backed communist forces and U.S.-backed resistance forces?
- a. Japan
 - b. Yugoslavia
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Cambodia
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14. Which of the following occurred in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of communism?
- a. The disintegration of the European Union and NATO
 - b. The establishment of English as a global language
 - c. Open conflict among different ethnic groups living within the same state
 - d. The emergence of the U.S. dollar as the international currency
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15. Which of the following was a feature of both Soviet and Chinese reforms in the 1980s and 1990s?
- a. Welcoming foreign investment in joint enterprises
 - b. Promoting democracy through competitive elections
 - c. Granting independence to labor unions and political parties
 - d. Introducing ration coupons to control the black market
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16. Which of the following represented a fundamental contradiction that undermined the colonial enterprise in the second half of the twentieth century?
- a. The prestige of scientific racism and beliefs in European uniqueness challenged colonial exploitation and poverty.
 - b. The decline of colonies as trade partners and sources of raw materials ran counter to the original logic of colonization.
 - c. The ideal of national self-determination was at odds with the denial of independence to colonies.
 - d. The authoritarian tendencies of European states ran counter to the democratization of colonial society.
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17. Which of the following changes in the international arena in the second half of the twentieth century contributed to the end of European colonial rule?
- a. The Westernized elite in the colonies assimilated into European society and ruled on behalf of European states.
 - b. The United States and the Soviet Union absorbed the colonies of the former European empires.
 - c. The United Nations provided an international platform from which to conduct anticolonial agitation.
 - d. The World Bank offered to compensate those colonial powers willing to grant independence to their colonies.
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18. Which of the following was a social or economic circumstance within the European colonies that contributed to anticolonial movements?
- a. Rapid industrialization within some colonies, which led to a growing working class that took a leadership role in the independence movement
 - b. The spread of a militant anticolonial version of Christianity that expressed itself in anticolonial agitation
 - c. The growing number of Western-educated colonial elites who no longer viewed colonial rule as a vehicle for their people's progress
 - d. The rising prosperity of most colonies, which left their populations richer than the populations of their colonial overlords
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19. Which of the following was an initial goal of the Indian National Congress (INC)?
- a. Organizing the masses for violent revolution against British rule
 - b. Writing a constitution for a newly independent India
 - c. Promoting a separate state for the Muslim minority population
 - d. Gaining positions of influence in British India to protect Indian interests
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20. In contrast to Indians' struggle for independence in the twentieth century, black South African's struggle for control of their country was
- a. waged against an internal community of permanent white settlers who controlled the country.
 - b. characterized by common interests, shared beliefs, and political unity among an ethnically homogenous population.
 - c. plagued by religious conflicts and handicapped by the lack of infrastructure for industrialization.
 - d. successfully completed when Britain handed control of the government to the African National Congress in 1910.
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21. In Africa, which of the following contributed to the loss of popular support for the democratic institutions established in the wake of independence from colonial rule?
- a. Human rights violations
 - b. Poor economic performance
 - c. Marxist class solidarity
 - d. Pan-African unity
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22. Which of the following reflects a task of newly independent nation-states in the aftermath of decolonization in Africa and Asia in the second half of the twentieth century?
- a. The suppression of indigenous customs and traditional culture
 - b. The restoration of a precolonial past based on self-sufficient economies
 - c. The construction of empire and race as a credible basis for political and social life
 - d. The building of modern economies, stable politics, and coherent nations
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23. What did all nationalist movements in Asia and Africa in the second half of the twentieth century share in common?
- a. The leadership of religious figures
 - b. The goal of political independence
 - c. The ideology of Marxist revolution
 - d. The use of guerrilla warfare
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24. Which of the following served as a unifying factor in South Asia before British colonial rule?
- a. Culture
 - b. Geography
 - c. Religion
 - d. Language
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25. In contrast to previous foreign rulers in India, the British were the only ones to
- a. never assimilate into Indian society.
 - b. never use military force to enforce their rule.
 - c. include Indians in colonial governance.
 - d. promote a policy of religious tolerance.
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26. Which of the following characterized Mohandas Gandhi's agenda in India's struggle for independence?
- a. A political strategy based on violent confrontations with British rule
 - b. A religious view of India as an essentially Hindu nation with no room for Muslims
 - c. A social revolution that overthrew the caste system and rejected traditional gender roles
 - d. A nostalgic return to pre-industrial society composed of self-sufficient villages
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27. Which of the following groups favored a broad alliance of everyone opposed to apartheid regardless of race?
- a. The Black Consciousness movement
 - b. The African National Congress
 - c. Inkatha Freedom Party
 - d. The Pan Africanist Congress
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28. Which government launched a revolutionary but short-lived program to achieve a peaceful transition to socialism in the early 1970s?
- a. Chile under Salvador Allende
 - b. India under Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Iran under the Ayatollah Khomeini
 - d. Turkey under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
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29. In the Global South, which of the following was the standard by which people measured and granted legitimacy to their governments?
- a. Economic development
 - b. Environmental preservation
 - c. Gender equality
 - d. Human rights
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30. Refer to Map 22.2 in the textbook. In the partition of British India in 1947, why was Pakistan made up of two regions flanking India?
- a. The two regions were intended to act as buffer states.
 - b. The two regions were intended to cut India off from the rest of Asia.
 - c. The two regions were populated mostly by Muslims.
 - d. The two regions were populated mostly by Hindus.
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31. Which of the following factors contributed to economic globalization during the twentieth century?
- a. The elimination of tariffs in the two decades following World War I
 - b. The rejection by Western powers of the Bretton Woods system
 - c. Technological advances that lowered transportation costs dramatically
 - d. Increased labor migration during the Great Depression
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32. What effect did the Bretton Woods system have on globalization after World War II?
- a. It restricted the global movement of capital, increased tariffs, and subsidized state-run enterprises.
 - b. It established rules for commercial and financial dealings among major capitalist countries.
 - c. It placed political controls on the economic activity of countries within the communist bloc.
 - d. It created processes that made the globalized economy subject to public accountability.
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33. Which of the following reflects a neo-liberal approach to economic development?
- a. Government regulation of the economy
 - b. Increase in tariffs and taxes
 - c. Promotion of global equality
 - d. Privatization of state-run companies
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34. Beginning in the 1960s, which of the following were identified as key issues in Western feminism by women of color?
- a. Ending racism and poverty
 - b. Challenging patriarchal domination
 - c. Promoting cultural imperialism
 - d. Gaining the right to vote
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35. Which of the following has been a contentious issue between the Global North and the Global South since 1945?
- a. The availability of and terms for foreign aid
 - b. The shrinking of the middle class
 - c. The demands of international feminism
 - d. The violations of human rights
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36. What do those who speak of an “American Empire” point to in support of their opinion?
- a. American control of the United Nations
 - b. American control of the International Criminal Court
 - c. American territorial possessions in the Caribbean and South Pacific
 - d. American economic, military, and cultural influence around the world
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37. Which of the following characterizes the response of religious fundamentalism to global modernity?
- a. A wholesale embrace of all aspects of modernity
 - b. A selective rejection of certain aspects of modernity
 - c. A unified movement to destroy all aspects of modernity
 - d. A wholesale rejection of all aspects of modernity
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38. Which of the following has been a goal of Islamic fundamentalist groups in the Muslim world since the 1970s?
- a. To introduce innovations in Islamic religious practice
 - b. To achieve political independence using non-violent protest tactics
 - c. To create a distinctly Islamic modernity not dependent on Western ideas
 - d. To seek an advantage in an American-led economic globalization
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39. What factor led Osama bin Laden and the leaders of al-Qaeda to declare the United States as their enemy?
- a. U.S. opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979
 - b. U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia after the defeat of Iraq in 1991
 - c. U.S. isolationist policies and retreat from the global economy
 - d. U.S. efforts to spread Christianity and Western civilization
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40. Which of the following was a distinctive feature of environmental movements in the Global South?
- a. The emphasis on the rights of nature
 - b. The role of large national organizations
 - c. The involvement of poor people
 - d. The predominance of the middle class
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41. Which of the following opposed neo-liberal globalization and offered an alternative approach expressed in the slogan, "Another world is possible"?
- a. World Trade Organization
 - b. Bretton Woods system
 - c. World Social Forum
 - d. New international economic order
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42. Which of the following issues was more central to women's movements in the Global South than in the industrial West?
- a. Economic survival
 - b. Reproductive rights
 - c. Universal suffrage
 - d. Intellectual freedom
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43. How have modernity, science, and globalization been affected by the world's religions since 1945?
- a. Religions experienced sharp declines in membership and conversions.
 - b. Religion offered a means to oppose elements of a secular and global modernity.
 - c. Religion contributed to the scientific and secular focus of global modernity.
 - d. Religion was widely criticized for fostering superstition and ignorance.
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44. Which of the following represents the use of religion as a basis to fight for social justice, human rights, and the end of poverty?
- a. Militant revolutionary fundamentalism
 - b. The religious edict issued by al-Qaeda
 - c. Liberation theology
 - d. Salafi Islam
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45. Which of the following has contributed to the environmental changes of the twentieth century?
- a. The resurgence of fundamentalism as a response to modernity
 - b. The expansion of the service industry in the industrial West
 - c. The emergence of alternative models of globalization
 - d. The explosive increase in the world population
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46. In Visual Sources 21.1 and 21.4, which color is associated with the new society created by the communist revolution in China?
- a. Black
 - b. White
 - c. Green
 - d. Red
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