

1. Which of the following reflects aspects of the Chinese Communist Party's strategy on its revolutionary path to power?
- a. Administrative reform and urban planning
 - b. War socialism and trench warfare
 - c. Labor strikes and trade unions
 - d. Land reform and guerrilla warfare
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2. What did the Russian and Chinese revolutions share in common with the French Revolution?
- a. A commitment to Marxist ideology
 - b. A nostalgia for the cultural traditions of the past
 - c. A vision of the good society in a modernizing future
 - d. A focus on promoting the interests of the middle class
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3. In contrast to Russia, the communist revolution in China
- a. was completed within a year.
 - b. focused on building peasant support in the countryside.
 - c. faced a weaker foe in the Guomindang.
 - d. followed the ideas of Karl Marx to the letter.
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4. Which of the following made modernization more difficult in China than in Russia?
- a. The larger population in China
 - b. The Chinese Communist Party's lack of support in the countryside
 - c. The Chinese Communist Party's lack of administrative and governing experience
 - d. The abundance of fertile land in China
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5. Which of the following was a feature common in both Soviet and Chinese policies toward women?
- a. They defined woman's place firmly in the home.
 - b. They originated in grassroots movements.
 - c. They directly attacked male domination within the family.
 - d. They were largely state-directed.
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6. In contrast to China, the collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Union
- a. was marked by extensive violence and the execution or deportation of wealthier peasants.
 - b. was impeded by the age-old deference that peasants traditionally had rendered to their social superiors.
 - 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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7. Which of the following was a criticism of the Soviet model of industrialization made by Chinese leaders in the mid-1950s?
- a. It privileged the countryside at the expense of the cities.
 - b. It promoted individualistic and careerist values.
 - c. It placed too much emphasis on market forces to regulate the economy.
 - d. It failed to prioritize heavy industry.
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8. In what respect did the communist movements in the twentieth century depart from Marxist theory?
- a. They occurred in societies with democratic political systems.
 - b. They occurred in largely agrarian societies.
 - c. They occurred in societies with capitalist economies.
 - d. They occurred in highly industrialized societies.
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9. What was the end result of Mao's two great campaigns—the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution?
- a. The replacement of the Communist Party as the governing body in the country by the military
 - b. The rejection of Karl Marx's ideas in favor of free market capitalism
 - c. China's parity with the United States in terms of industrial production
 - d. The death and ruin of tens of millions, and the widespread discrediting of communism
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10. How did the cold war affect countries emerging from colonial rule in the second half of the twentieth century?
- a. The majority of them were absorbed into a largely voluntary American sphere of influence.
 - b. They found themselves being used as pawns in the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - c. Both the United States and the Soviet Union gave them military and economic aid in the hope of gaining their support.
 - d. The majority found themselves unable to escape from the military-backed Soviet sphere of influence.
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11. Which of the following contributed to American global influence in the decades following World War II?
- a. A productive economy in a country untouched by the destruction of war
 - b. The failure of other countries to break the American monopoly on nuclear weapons
 - c. The territorial disputes, ideological differences, and political rivalry among European states
 - d. The absorption of the former colonies of European empires within the American sphere of influence
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12. Which of the following describes relations among those countries controlled by communist parties?
- a. Peaceful and open cooperation strengthened the ties of friendship.
 - b. Bitter and divisive conflict undermined any sense of communist solidarity.
 - c. They were a monolithic force firmly under Soviet control.
 - d. They set aside national loyalties and united in common opposition to global capitalism.
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13. Which of the following contributed to the failure of Soviet reforms to strengthen socialism and revive a stagnant economy?
- a. The government adamantly refused to abandon communist economic policies.
 - b. The Soviet Communist Party would not relinquish its political monopoly or promote democracy.
 - c. The planned economy was dismantled before a functioning market-based system could emerge.
 - d. The combination of nationalism, consumerism, and tradition created a strange and troubled hybrid.
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14. What was the result of the reforms instituted under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping in China in the 1980s?
- a. Economic stagnation, social upheaval, and widespread famine
 - b. The weakening and collapse of the Chinese Communist Party
 - c. Rapid economic growth based on capitalist models
 - d. A multi-party political system based on competitive elections
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15. What effect did the Soviet policy of glasnost have on the communist countries in Eastern Europe?
- a. It deepened widespread feelings of political apathy and public cynicism.
 - b. It sparked demonstrations that toppled the communist states in Eastern Europe.
 - 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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16. Refer to Map 21.3 in the textbook. In which country did a Soviet-backed communist regime assume power in 1979?
- a. Guatemala
 - b. Dominican Republic
 - c. Egypt
 - d. Afghanistan
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17. What did the different expressions of global communism in the twentieth century share in common?
- a. A stateless society without private property
 - b. A common ideology derived from European Marxism
 - c. A militant nationalism that emphasized isolationism
 - d. A commitment to reform through peaceful and democratic means
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18. 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. The Warsaw Pact
 - b. Treaty of Friendship
 - c. Communist International
 - d. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
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19. Which of the following contributed to the outbreak of the Russian Revolution?

- a. The popularity of the Romanov dynasty
 - b. The inability of the newly established soviets to speak for ordinary people
 - c. The pressures of World War I
 - d. The class struggle between the urban poor and the impoverished peasantry
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20. Which of the following promises made by the Bolsheviks resonated with the majority of the Russian population in 1917?

- a. Programs aimed at Russification
 - b. Worker control of factories
 - c. Victory in war
 - d. Abdication of the tsar
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21. Which of the following contributed to the Bolsheviks' victory in the Russian civil war?

- a. The support of non-Russian nationalities
 - b. The financial backing of Japan
 - c. The end of World War I
 - d. The divisions among their opponents
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22. Which of the following was a value emphasized in the socialist modernity of communist states?

- a. Individualism
 - b. Materialism
 - c. Equality
 - d. Tolerance
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23. Which of the following was a feature of most communist states?

- a. Market economies operating free of state control
 - b. Mass organizations controlled by the Communist Party
 - c. Corporate control of the arts, education, and the media
 - d. Civil societies that functioned independently
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24. 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 “speak bitterness meetings”
 - b. The Tiananmen Incident
 - c. The Cultural Revolution
 - d. The Great Leap Forward
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25. Which of the following countries' membership in the "second world" of communist countries occurred without Soviet military intervention?
- a. Poland
 - b. Hungary
 - c. Czechoslovakia
 - d. Cuba
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26. Which of the following countries was an arena for a "hot war" between Soviet-backed communist forces and U.S.-backed resistance forces?
- a. Afghanistan
 - b. Cambodia
 - c. Japan
 - d. Yugoslavia
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27. The tensions of the cold war strengthened the influence of which of the following on the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union?
- a. The military-industrial complex
 - b. The savings and loan industry
 - c. The International Monetary Fund
 - d. The World Bank
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28. Which of the following occurred in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of communism?
- a. The emergence of the U.S. dollar as the international currency
 - b. The establishment of English as a global language
 - c. Open conflict among different ethnic groups living within the same state
 - d. The disintegration of the European Union and NATO
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29. In the twenty-first century, international tensions born of communism remain in
- a. Eastern Europe and Latin America.
 - b. East Asia and the Caribbean.
 - c. West Africa and the South Pacific.
 - d. Southeast Asia and India.
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30. Which of the following was a feature of both Soviet and Chinese reforms in the 1980s and 1990s?
- a. Promoting democracy through competitive elections
 - b. Introducing ration coupons to control the black market
 - c. Granting independence to labor unions and political parties
 - d. Welcoming foreign investment in joint enterprises
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