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

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

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.

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

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.

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.
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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.
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.

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

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.

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

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

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
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

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

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

22. Which of the following was a value emphasized in the socialist modernity of communist states?
   - a. Individualism
   - b. Materialism
   - c. Equality
   - d. Tolerance

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

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
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

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

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

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

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.

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