

1. 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. Increased labor migration during the Great Depression
  - c. The rejection by Western powers of the Bretton Woods system
  - d. Technological advances that lowered transportation costs dramatically
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2. What effect did the Bretton Woods system have on globalization after World War II?

- a. It placed political controls on the economic activity of countries within the communist bloc.
  - b. It established rules for commercial and financial dealings among major capitalist countries.
  - c. It created processes that made the globalized economy subject to public accountability.
  - d. It restricted the global movement of capital, increased tariffs, and subsidized state-run enterprises.
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3. Which of the following reflects a neo-liberal approach to economic development?

- a. Promotion of global equality
  - b. Government regulation of the economy
  - c. Privatization of state-run companies
  - d. Increase in tariffs and taxes
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4. Beginning in the 1960s, which of the following were identified as key issues in Western feminism by women of color?

- a. Gaining the right to vote
  - b. Promoting cultural imperialism
  - c. Ending racism and poverty
  - d. Challenging patriarchal domination
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5. Which of the following has been a contentious issue between the Global North and the Global South since 1945?

- a. The violations of human rights
  - b. The availability of and terms for foreign aid
  - c. The shrinking of the middle class
  - d. The demands of international feminism
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6. Which of the following describes the effect of economic globalization on wealthy nations like the United States?

- a. Jobs in the low-wage service sector declined and jobs in manufacturing increased.
  - b. The increase in total world output diminished income disparities and created economic equality.
  - c. New opportunities in the global economy contributed to the expansion of the middle class.
  - d. A shifting global division of labor resulted in the loss of many manufacturing jobs.
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7. What do those who speak of an “American Empire” point to in support of their opinion?
- a. American territorial possessions in the Caribbean and South Pacific
  - b. American control of the International Criminal Court
  - c. American control of the United Nations
  - d. American economic, military, and cultural influence around the world
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8. Which of the following reflects a response of African feminists to Western feminism in the 1970s and beyond?
- a. They criticized Western feminism as a form of cultural imperialism.
  - b. They used Western feminism as a weapon to combat colonialism.
  - c. They shared Western feminists' goal of ending female circumcision.
  - d. They incorporated the Western feminist emphasis on individualism.
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9. 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 create a distinctly Islamic modernity not dependent on Western ideas
  - c. To achieve political independence using non-violent protest tactics
  - d. To seek an advantage in an American-led economic globalization
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10. What factor led Osama bin Laden and the leaders of al-Qaeda to declare the United States as their enemy?
- a. U.S. isolationist policies and retreat from the global economy
  - b. U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia after the defeat of Iraq in 1991
  - c. U.S. opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979
  - d. U.S. efforts to spread Christianity and Western civilization
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11. Which of the following was a distinctive feature of environmental movements in the Global South?
- a. The predominance of the middle class
  - b. The role of large national organizations
  - c. The emphasis on the rights of nature
  - d. The involvement of poor people
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12. Refer to Map 23.2 in the textbook. The map showing the global distribution of McDonalds highlights which aspect of the so-called American empire?
- a. “Counterculture”
  - b. “Soft power”
  - c. “Cultural revolution”
  - d. “Grassroots democracy”
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13. Which of the following issues was more central to women's movements in the Global South than in the industrial West?
- a. Reproductive rights
  - b. Intellectual freedom
  - c. Economic survival
  - d. Universal suffrage
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14. Which of the following is considered a success of the international women's movement?
- a. Universal protection of women's reproductive rights
  - b. Global extension of equal inheritance rights for women
  - c. International recognition that women's rights are human rights
  - d. Unity and consensus among those working within global feminism
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15. How have modernity, science, and globalization been affected by the world's religions since 1945?
- a. Religion offered a means to oppose elements of a secular and global modernity.
  - b. Religion contributed to the scientific and secular focus of global modernity.
  - c. Religion was widely criticized for fostering superstition and ignorance.
  - d. Religions experienced sharp declines in membership and conversions.
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16. Which of the following is a feature of religious fundamentalism?
- a. Human rights
  - b. Political liberalism
  - c. Militant piety
  - d. Secular humanism
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17. What do the Gulen movement in Turkey and the Amman Message issued in Jordan in 2005 share in common?
- a. Both sought to encourage cross-cultural and inter-religious dialogue.
  - b. Both defined those who disagreed with them as “non-Muslims.”
  - c. Both emphasized a literal and dogmatic interpretation of the Quran.
  - d. Both affirmed violent jihad as a legitimate part of Islamic life.
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18. Describing the current era since the Industrial Revolution as the Anthropocene Era calls attention to the
- a. social inequalities generated by economic development.
  - b. psychological trauma caused by wars.
  - c. lasting impact of human activity on the planet.
  - d. temporary solutions during times of scarcity.
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**19.** Which of the following has contributed to the environmental changes of the twentieth century?

- a.** The explosive increase in the world population
  - b.** The emergence of alternative models of globalization
  - c.** The expansion of the service industry in the industrial West
  - d.** The resurgence of fundamentalism as a response to modernity
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**20.** What did nineteenth-century strands of environmentalism share in common?

- a.** None of them had a mass following.
  - b.** None of them criticized industrialization.
  - c.** They all provoked a global response.
  - d.** They all opposed nuclear energy.
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