

1. Which of the following factors contributed to economic globalization during the twentieth century?

- a. Increased labor migration during the Great Depression
  - b. The elimination of tariffs in the two decades following World War I
  - 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. Government regulation of the economy
  - b. Promotion of global equality
  - c. Increase in tariffs and taxes
  - d. Privatization of state-run companies
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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. Challenging patriarchal domination
  - b. Promoting cultural imperialism
  - c. Gaining the right to vote
  - d. Ending racism and poverty
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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 demands of international feminism
  - b. The shrinking of the middle class
  - c. The availability of and terms for foreign aid
  - d. The violations of human rights
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6. Which of the following represents a pattern of global migration since the 1960s?

- a. The movement of people from the Global North to the Global South
  - b. The movement of people from Europe and North America to Asia and Africa
  - c. The movement of people from developing countries to the industrialized world
  - d. The movement of people from Latin America and the Caribbean to Europe
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7. Which of the following describes the effect of economic globalization on wealthy nations like the United States?
- a. New opportunities in the global economy contributed to the expansion of the middle class.
  - b. Jobs in the low-wage service sector declined and jobs in manufacturing increased.
  - c. The increase in total world output diminished income disparities and created economic equality.
  - d. A shifting global division of labor resulted in the loss of many manufacturing jobs.
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8. 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 economic, military, and cultural influence around the world
  - c. American territorial possessions in the Caribbean and South Pacific
  - d. American control of the International Criminal Court
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9. In contrast to feminists who fought for equal rights, feminists who assumed the task of “women's liberation”
- a. preferred political lobbying and legislative reform.
  - b. challenged patriarchy through direct action.
  - c. demanded more rights for women than men.
  - d. emphasized employment and education.
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10. Which of the following reflects a response of African feminists to Western feminism in the 1970s and beyond?
- a. They shared Western feminists' goal of ending female circumcision.
  - b. They incorporated the Western feminist emphasis on individualism.
  - c. They criticized Western feminism as a form of cultural imperialism.
  - d. They used Western feminism as a weapon to combat colonialism.
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11. 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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12. 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 seek an advantage in an American-led economic globalization
  - c. To create a distinctly Islamic modernity not dependent on Western ideas
  - d. To achieve political independence using non-violent protest tactics
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13. What factor led Osama bin Laden and the leaders of al-Qaeda to declare the United States as their enemy?

- a. U.S. efforts to spread Christianity and Western civilization
  - 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. opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979
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14. Which of the following was a more central issue in environmental movements in developing countries than those in the industrial West?

- a. Controlling air pollution
  - b. Securing food supplies
  - c. Protecting wilderness areas
  - d. Stopping global warming
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15. 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 involvement of poor people
  - c. The role of large national organizations
  - d. The predominance of the middle class
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16. Which of the following highlights the global mobility of capital in the world since 1945?

- a. Global justice movement
  - b. Import substitution industrialization
  - c. Reverse development aid
  - d. Foreign direct investment
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17. In the permissive economic climate of recent decades, transnational corporations frequently relocate their facilities in search of

- a. a highly skilled and university-trained workforce.
  - b. markets subsidized by the International Monetary Fund.
  - c. the least restrictive environmental regulations.
  - d. tightening credit markets and inflated housing markets.
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18. Which of the following opposed neo-liberal globalization and offered an alternative approach expressed in the slogan, "Another world is possible"?

- a. New international economic order
  - b. World Social Forum
  - c. Bretton Woods system
  - d. World Trade Organization
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19. 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. “Cultural revolution”
  - b. “Grassroots democracy”
  - c. “Soft power”
  - d. “Counterculture”
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20. Which of the following was the original meaning of the phrase “third world”?
- a. A global attempt to create “socialism with a human face”
  - b. A movement for global justice and equality
  - c. An alternative to Western capitalism and Soviet communism
  - d. A universal struggle for liberation through guerrilla warfare
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21. 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. Intellectual freedom
  - d. Universal suffrage
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22. Which of the following is considered a success of the international women's movement?
- a. Global extension of equal inheritance rights for women
  - b. International recognition that women's rights are human rights
  - c. Unity and consensus among those working within global feminism
  - d. Universal protection of women's reproductive rights
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23. 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. Religions experienced sharp declines in membership and conversions.
  - 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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24. Which of the following is a feature of religious fundamentalism?
- a. Secular humanism
  - b. Militant piety
  - c. Political liberalism
  - d. Human rights
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25. 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. Salafi Islam
  - d. Liberation theology
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26. 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 emphasized a literal and dogmatic interpretation of the Quran.
  - c. Both defined those who disagreed with them as “non-Muslims.”
  - d. Both affirmed violent jihad as a legitimate part of Islamic life.
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27. 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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28. 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 explosive increase in the world population
  - c. The emergence of alternative models of globalization
  - d. The expansion of the service industry in the industrial West
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29. 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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30. Which movement in the world today has come to symbolize “one-world” thinking?
- a. Global modernity
  - b. International feminism
  - c. Economic development
  - d. Global environmentalism
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