

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

- a. Increased labor migration during the Great Depression
  - b. The rejection by Western powers of the Bretton Woods system
  - c. Technological advances that lowered transportation costs dramatically
  - d. The elimination of tariffs in the two decades following World War I
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2. What effect did the Bretton Woods system have on globalization after World War II?

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

- a. Increase in tariffs and taxes
  - b. Privatization of state-run companies
  - c. Promotion of global equality
  - d. Government regulation of the economy
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4. Which of the following has been a contentious issue between the Global North and the Global South since 1945?

- a. The shrinking of the middle class
  - b. The availability of and terms for foreign aid
  - c. The violations of human rights
  - d. The demands of international feminism
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5. 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. A shifting global division of labor resulted in the loss of many manufacturing jobs.
  - d. The increase in total world output diminished income disparities and created economic equality.
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6. In contrast to feminists who fought for equal rights, feminists who assumed the task of “women's liberation”

- a. demanded more rights for women than men.
  - b. preferred political lobbying and legislative reform.
  - c. challenged patriarchy through direct action.
  - d. emphasized employment and education.
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7. Which of the following reflects a response of African feminists to Western feminism in the 1970s and beyond?

- a. They incorporated the Western feminist emphasis on individualism.
  - b. They used Western feminism as a weapon to combat colonialism.
  - c. They shared Western feminists' goal of ending female circumcision.
  - d. They criticized Western feminism as a form of cultural imperialism.
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8. Which of the following has been a goal of Islamic fundamentalist groups in the Muslim world since the 1970s?

- a. To create a distinctly Islamic modernity not dependent on Western ideas
  - b. To seek an advantage in an American-led economic globalization
  - c. To achieve political independence using non-violent protest tactics
  - d. To introduce innovations in Islamic religious practice
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9. 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. efforts to spread Christianity and Western civilization
  - d. U.S. isolationist policies and retreat from the global economy
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10. 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 predominance of the middle class
  - c. The role of large national organizations
  - d. The involvement of poor people
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11. Which of the following highlights the global mobility of capital in the world since 1945?

- a. Import substitution industrialization
  - b. Foreign direct investment
  - c. Reverse development aid
  - d. Global justice movement
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12. Which of the following opposed neo-liberal globalization and offered an alternative approach expressed in the slogan, "Another world is possible"?

- a. World Social Forum
  - b. Bretton Woods system
  - c. World Trade Organization
  - d. New international economic order
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13. 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. “Counterculture”
  - d. “Soft power”
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14. Which of the following was the original meaning of the phrase “third world”?
- a. A movement for global justice and equality
  - b. A global attempt to create “socialism with a human face”
  - c. A universal struggle for liberation through guerrilla warfare
  - d. An alternative to Western capitalism and Soviet communism
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15. Which of the following issues was more central to women's movements in the Global South than in the industrial West?
- a. Intellectual freedom
  - b. Economic survival
  - c. Universal suffrage
  - d. Reproductive rights
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16. 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. Liberation theology
  - c. Salafi Islam
  - d. The religious edict issued by al-Qaeda
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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 emphasized a literal and dogmatic interpretation of the Quran.
  - b. Both sought to encourage cross-cultural and inter-religious dialogue.
  - c. Both affirmed violent jihad as a legitimate part of Islamic life.
  - d. Both defined those who disagreed with them as “non-Muslims.”
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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. temporary solutions during times of scarcity.
  - c. psychological trauma caused by wars.
  - d. lasting impact of human activity on the planet.
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**19.** What did nineteenth-century strands of environmentalism share in common?

- a.** None of them criticized industrialization.
  - b.** None of them had a mass following.
  - c.** They all provoked a global response.
  - d.** They all opposed nuclear energy.
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**20.** Which movement in the world today has come to symbolize “one-world” thinking?

- a.** Global modernity
  - b.** Economic development
  - c.** International feminism
  - d.** Global environmentalism
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