

TE&IP QAE Ch 31 to 33

# Chapter 31

1. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was a
  - a) military alliance consisting of the United States and western European countries. (888)
  - b) military alliance consisting of the USSR AND Eastern European countries.
  - c) military alliance of newly freed African Countries
  - d) military alliance of the recently defeated countries of World War II
  - e) military compact among the nonaligned states.
- The U.S.S.R.'s response was the Soviet-dominated counterpart to NATO known as the Warsaw Pact.
- The significant failure mechanism within the United Nations was rivalry among the permanent members is exercising veto actions

2. In the wake of World War II, the model of economic recovery in the west emphasized

- a. hoarding of resources from communist countries.
  - b. a military industrial complex.
  - c. redevelopment of transportation infrastructures in the wake of wartime destruction.
  - d. restructuring of the labor system.
  - e. the production of consumers goods. (891)
- Increased wages, government sponsored health care, social welfare and income redistribution raised living standards in post-war Western Europe.

3. The Korean War was limited to the Korean Peninsula because

- a. the U.S. feared that attacking China might prompt Soviet retaliation. (893)
- b. neither side could win a decisive victory.
- c. military technology had stagnated.
- d. geographic conditions favored a defensive war.
- e. of the inaccessibility of its location.

4. Restrictions on U.S. military operations during the Vietnam War were designed to

- a. prevent China from entering the war. (893)
  - b. keep the army from winning the war.
  - c. appease American antiwar activists.
  - d. win the sympathy of the North Vietnamese leaders.
  - e. limit civilian casualties.
- The Viet Cong were South Vietnamese guerilla fighters who were supported by North Vietnam.

5. The discovery by the United States that the Soviet Union had deployed nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962 sparked

- a. the blockade of Cuba.
- b. United states deployment of nuclear missile in Turkey.
- c. rebellion in Czechoslovakia.
- d. the Bay of Pigs invasion.
- e. the Cuban missile crisis . (895)

## 6. Greece and Turkey were admitted to NATO

- a. they were felt to be capable of participating in the EEC.
- b. to check Soviet expansion in Europe. (892)
- c. they were democratic republics with constitutions and met the NATO criteria.
- d. they provided missile bases to Western military forces.
- e. to reward their resistance movements against the Axis powers during WWII.

7. The event that served as the catalyst for the space race was

- a. the U.S. landing of a man on the moon.
- b. the successful Soviet flight of a man around the earth.
- c. the Soviet *Sputnik* satellite launch. (895)
- d. the crash of the Apollo 11.
- e. the U-2 incident of 1960.

8. In 1947 India and Pakistan went to war over the

- a. the export of Kashmir wool.
- b. northwestern state of Kashmir. (896)
- c. assassination of the Hindu leader Indira Gandhi.
- d. breach of a nuclear weapons pact.



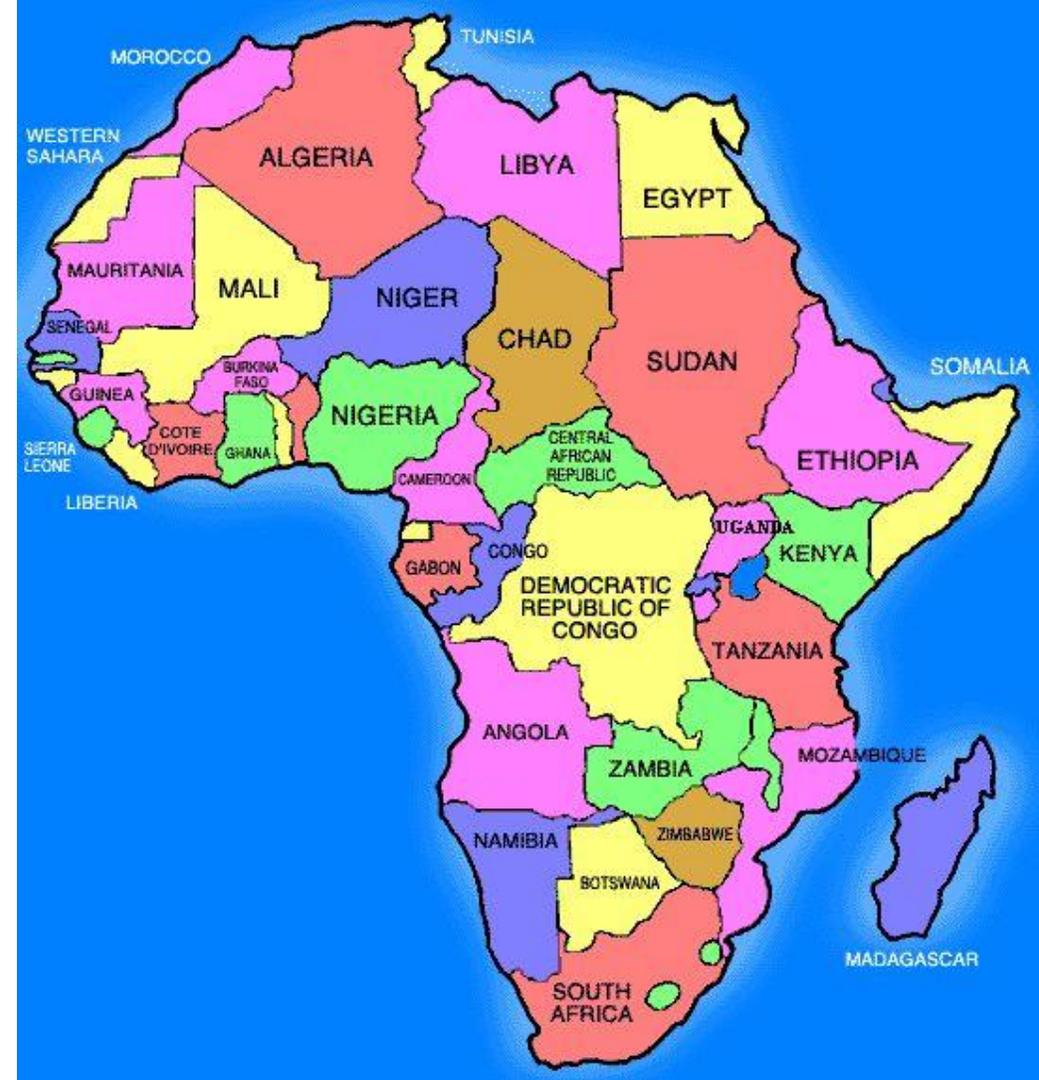
## 9. Ho Chi Minh inspired

- nationalist movements in Vietnam against China.
- the building of the Contra regime in Hanoi.
- a treaty between North and South Korea.
- a nationalist coalition against the French. (1930)**
- students to go to Europe and study Marxism.



10. The first British colony in West Africa to gain independence was

- a. Ghana. (899)
- b. Rhodesia.
- c. Guinea.
- d. Nigeria.
- e. Egypt.



- Kenya faced a difficult task in winning independence mostly because of the influence of coffee planters.

11. South African governments used policies of racial segregation called

a. blitzkrieg.

b. partition.

c. secession.

d. volkgeist.

e. apartheid. (900)

- Most of the leaders of African independence movements were among the most westernized members of their society.

## 12. Third World nations were

- a. unwilling to flirt with either the U.S. or U.S.S.R.
- b. ignored by the Soviet Union.
- c. mostly in Latin America.
- d. usually newly independent, poor nations. (904-905)
- e. all in the Northern Hemisphere.

13. The Cold War isolated and excluded Japan from world political issues, helping Japan to

- a. quietly begin to rebuild its military.
- b. regain control over its wartime territories.
- c. rebuild and develop its economic strength. (906)
- d. open its borders to immigrants from nations at war.

14. Since World War II, the most important political issue in Arab countries has been the

a. struggle with Israel. (907)

b. Suez Canal crisis.

c. military coup in Iraq

d. independence of OPEC nations.

e. decision to join the European Common Market.

- In 1948, Israel was declared as an independent Jewish state, defeated armies sent by Arab countries and displaced 700,000 Palestinians refugees.
- In 1967, Israel regained Jerusalem.

15. The superpowers didn't view the struggle between Israel and the Arab states as a vital concern until

a. Israel developed nuclear capabilities.

b. Anwar Sadat was assassinated.

c. the Oslo Accords were signed.

d. the oil wealth of the Middle East was discovered. (907)

- The Egyptian-Israeli war in 1973 led directly to the Arab oil embargo.

# Chapter 32

## 16. The “Brazilian Solution” refers to

- a. the rapid population expansion in Latin American nations.
- b. Amerindian genocide.
- c. the combination of dictatorship, repression and government promotion of industrialization. (916-917)
- d. a chemical spray used to destroy the rain forest.
- e. the development of a defense against nuclear attack.

17. The “Dirty War” was fought in

a. Chile.

b. Brazil.

c. Nicaragua.

d. Panama.

e. Argentina. (917)

- The “Dirty War” was so deemed because it was characterized by torture and executions by the military.

## 18. The “Contras” were

- a. Nicaraguan revolutionaries who supported the Sandinistas.
- b. the group of U.S. congressional opponents to the Reagan policy in South America.
- c. counterrevolutionaries financed by the Reagan administration to oppose the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. (918)
- d. El Salvadoran revolutionaries.
- e. Cuban terrorists organized by Castro to avenge the Bay of Pigs.

19. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini led the Iranian revolt in 1979 against the former shah and then implemented

- a. a communist regime.
- b. a pro-American (but anti-Carter) policy.
- c. a nationalization of the oil industry, gaining the enmity of the UAE and OPEC participants.
- d. persecution of all non-Shi'ites.
- e. a parliamentary republic with strict control by religious officials. (919-920)

20. One of the reasons for the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war was

- a. Saddam Husain's fear that the revolutionary government of Iran would incite Iraq's Shi'ites to rebellion. (921)
- b. U.S. pressure on Iraq to invade Iran.
- c. Khomeini's desire to gain control of Iraq's oil industry.
- d. regional instability as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- e. Saddam Husain's desire to spark an Islamic revolution in Iran.

21. The country engaged in an “unwinnable war” in Afghanistan was

- a. the U.S.
- b. Iran.
- c. France.
- d. Iraq.
- e. the U.S.S.R. (922)

22. As a response to the protests that culminated in Tiananmen Square, the Chinese government

- a. asked the U.N. to bring in peacekeepers.
- b. used force. (923)
- c. accepted reforms.
- d. disbanded the Communist government and allowed free elections.
- e. attacked Japanese naval bases in Samoa.

23. The policy of restructuring the Soviet Union as authorized by Mikhail Gorbachev was known as

- a. perestroika. (924)
- b. glasnost.
- c. samizdat.
- d. kulak.
- e. tanizat.

24. East Germany was united with West Germany in

- a. 1975.
- b. 1980.
- c. 1985.
- d. 1990. (925)
- e. 1998.

25. The powerful force that ultimately caused the U.S.S.R. to dissolve was

a. racism.

b. mercantilism.

c. nationalism. (925)

d. capitalism.

e. pacifism.

- The result of the hard-line Communist coup against Gorbechev was a popular resistance led by Boris Yeltsin, with the Russian Republic taking the place of the U.S.S.R.

26. The Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) was dissolved in

a. 1991. (925)

b. 1985.

c. 1979.

d. 1994.

e. 1999.

27. NATO forces were dispatched to the Balkans and used air strikes against Serbia to stop ethnic cleansing in

- a. Albania.
- b. Montenegro.
- c. Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- d. Kosovo. (925-926)
- e. Croatia.



28. In 1994, genocide was perpetrated by

- a. Rwandan Hutus against Tutsis. (926)
- b. South African minorities against blacks.
- c. Egyptian Christians against Muslims.
- d. Sudanese Arabs against the people of Darfur.
- e. Muslim Nigerians against Christians.

29. Although immigrants from developing nations bring many benefits to a new country, they

- a. normally returned home after only a few months.
  - b. vote for conservative candidates in general elections.
  - c. were expelled from most European countries in the late 1990s.
  - d. face anti-immigration discrimination and resentment. (934-935)
- Anti-immigration feelings in industrialized nations are mostly due to an ethnically derived sense of nationality.

30. The most influential technology of the last three decades has been

- a. the computer. (935)
- b. nuclear energy.
- c. industrial robots.
- d. jet airplane transportation.
- e. the internal combustion engine.

31. The country with arguably the worst environmental record is

a. the U.S.

b. England.

c. Russia. (939)

d. China.

e. Canada.

- Efforts to preserve the environment include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, promoting solar and wind power, fuel-efficient cars and recycling.

# Chapter 33

32. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a significant new association started initially for security purposes, has put together the nations of

- a. Iran, Russia and China. (950)
- b. Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya.
- c. China, North Korea and Mongolia.
- d. Iceland, Greenland and Nunavut.
- e. the U.S., Great Britain and Poland.

33. A significant reason for the collapse of the U.S. housing market was

- a. predatory lending.
  - b. sudden hikes in interest rates made homeowners fall behind on payments.
  - c. the assumption that home prices would continue to rise led to risky loan measures. (952)
  - d. home prices were so high that the average workers could not afford to buy them.
  - e. foreclosures by foreign investors.
- The global financial crisis of 2008 had its roots in the collapse of the U.S. housing market, an Asian financial crisis in the 1990s, decreased investment in the bubble economy after it “popped” and increased U.S. national debt.

34. Democracy in Africa has had “mixed results”; however, in 1994

- a. South Africa became a dictatorship under Nelson Mandela.
  - b. Nelson Mandela was assassinated by white extremists.
  - c. South Africa elected Nelson Mandela and democracy was used to resolve conflicts. (954)
  - d. South Africa was invaded by Uganda and made a “puppet state.”
- The political leader of Zimbabwe who used violence and intimidation to hold on to power was Robert Mugabe.

35. The Hezbollah are

- a. Shi'ites in Jordan.
- b. Sufi and Kurdish.
- c. Sunnis in Syria.
- d. Shi'ite in Lebanon. (955)
- e. Muslims in Israel.



## 36. The goal of terrorism is

- a. to kill as many people as possible.
- b. to extort money.
- c. to create peace in a world full of conflict.
- d. to convince people that their government is incapable of protecting them from pervasive threats. (957)
- e. to maintain the status quo.

37. In 2002, the European Union promoted economic growth and free trade by

- a. signing NAFTA agreements.
- b. taking advantage of loans from the U.N.
- c. bringing a law suit against the Tri-Lateral Commission.
- d. adopting a common currency, the euro. (948)
- e. unifying all of Europe into one single country.

38. A major catalyst to promoting global culture was

- a. Michael Jackson.
- b. the Olympics.
- c. travel writing.
- d. missionary work by Christians.
- e. the Internet. (965)

## 39. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights reflected

- a. its intention to remove guns from the U.S. population.
- b. an international consensus against racism and imperialism. (961)
- c. its intention to try leaders of the major powers as war criminals.
- d. its understanding of slavery as a culturally defined phenomenon.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has most often been criticized because it's "universal" principles are largely Western in origin.

40. The post-World War II decades were dominated by American cultural imperialism; however

- a. many nations have rejected it and started their own cultural imperialism.
  - b. the Cultural Revolution in China stemmed the spread of American ideas.
  - c. popular culture and products have become increasingly international. (965-966)
  - d. the C.I. Treaty of 1998 guaranteed that cultural imperialism would cease.
- The rising importance of English as a global second language has been due to the importance of the U.S. in world affairs and business and the popularity of American universities overseas.