

TE&IP QAE Ch 32-33

Chapter 32

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

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- a. the rapid population expansion in Latin American nations.
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- c. the combination of dictatorship, repression and government promotion of industrialization. (916-917)
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- The “Dirty War” was so deemed because it was characterized by torture and executions by the military.

3. 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.
- d. El Salvadoran revolutionaries.
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4. 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.

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- e. a parliamentary republic with strict control by religious officials. (919-920)

5. 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.
- b. U.S. pressure on Iraq to invade Iran.
- c. Khomeini's desire to gain control of Iraq's oil industry.
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- d. regional instability as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
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7. 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.
- c. accepted reforms.
- d. disbanded the Communist government and allowed free elections.
- e. attacked Japanese naval bases in Samoa.

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

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

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

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13. In 1994, genocide was perpetrated by

- a. Rwandan Hutus against Tutsis.
- b. South African minorities against blacks.
- c. Egyptian Christians against Muslims.
- d. Sudanese Arabs against the people of Darfur.
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14. Although immigrants from developing nations bring many benefits to a new country, they

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- b. vote for conservative candidates in general elections.
- c. were expelled from most European countries in the late 1990s.
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 - 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.

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

- a. the computer.
- b. nuclear energy.
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- 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

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

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- b. Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya.
- c. China, North Korea and Mongolia.
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- b. Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya.
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- e. the U.S., Great Britain and Poland.

18. A significant reason for the collapse of the American 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.
- d. home prices were so high that the average workers could not afford to buy them.
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 - d. home prices were so high that the average workers could not afford to buy them.
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- 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.

19. 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.
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20. The political leader of Zimbabwe who used violence and intimidation to hold on to power was

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- c. Sunnis in Syria.
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22. The goal of terrorism is

- a. to kill as many people as possible.
- b. to extort money.
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23. 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.
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- c. travel writing.
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25. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights reflected

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- 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.

26. 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.
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 - 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.