

Unit 5 Take-Home Exam

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| <p>1. Which of the following was not a characteristic of Western modernization in the 20th century?</p> <p>a) postindustrial economies that emphasize services, consumerism and cutting-edge technology b) hesitance to support social welfare programs c) stable democratization d) thorough urbanization e) tremendous scientific/technological achievements</p> <p>2. Which of the following was not a cause of World War I?</p> <p>a) conflict in the Balkans supported by “big brother” Russia b) alliance system pits Russia and Britain against Germany and Japan c) Britain’s dominance in naval superiority in jeopardy d) competition over empires in Africa e) desire for Pan-Slavic Movement</p> <p>3. Which of the following accurately depicts why World War I was considered a global conflict?</p> <p>a) former British colonies declare war on South Africa b) Lawrence of Arabia leads Ottoman Empire against Arabs c) Africans involved in fighting Germans on Western Front d) Australia and New Zealand attack Turks at Gallipoli e) Latin America sends millions of troops to Eastern Front</p> <p>4. During wartime</p> <p>a) governments impose censorship on press b) if you’re pessimistic, considered a traitor c) government takes over industry to gear towards war d) women needed to take over male roles e) all of the above</p> <p>5. Which of the following was not a long term effect of World War I</p> <p>a) Ensuing Spanish flu kills less people than World War I b) Russia has a revolution, communism takes over c) women’s suffrage movement succeeds d) General decline of European global power e) Social transformation where aristocracy loses power</p> <p>6. How did World War II differ from World War I?</p> <p>a) war confined to European continent b) technology allowed war to become more global c) involvement of Asia in conflict d) utilized resources from Australia e) United States entered late in conflict</p> <p>7. Which of the following was not a war crime of WWII?</p> <p>a) Japanese Rape of Nanking b) Japanese firebombing of American cities c) “comfort women” in Southeast Asia d) German murder of Gypsies and Christians e) Usage of POWs as subjects in medical experiments</p> | <p>8. What was the US’s initial policy toward Russian expansion?</p> <p>a) containment b) detainment c) domino theory d) nuclear proliferation e) perestroika</p> <p>9. Which of the following was not an organization that followed World War II?</p> <p>a) COMECOM – Soviets economic assistance b) Warsaw Pact – organization that governs Poland c) NATO – military alliance protecting Western Europe d) OPEC – cartel of oil producing nations e) United Nations – attempted to ensure human rights</p> <p>10. Which of the following led to the economic crisis of the 1970s?</p> <p>a) OPEC’s decision to reduce the supply of oil b) Eastern Block increase in agricultural production c) End of the Soviet Union d) Increased productivity of the West e) US reattaches currency to the gold standard</p> <p>11. Which of the following term describes the situation during WWI where Latin America was forced to make up for the lack of European imports</p> <p>a) monocultural reduction management b) import substitution industrialization c) economic diversification outlet d) mercantilistic regressive policy e) NAFTA</p> <p>12. Which of the following was not a choice made by Mao</p> <p>a) Killing political enemies within Communist Party b) Forcing peasants to carry Little Red Book of his famous sayings c) Making peasants create steel in their backyard d) Allows Inner Mongolia to secede, but not Tibet e) Aligned briefly with Nationalist Party to defeat Japanese</p> <p>13. Which of the following did not lead to the rise of Hitler?</p> <p>a) massive deflation due to the Versailles Treaty b) burden of war payments c) illegitimacy of Weimar Republic d) crushed national pride e) rise of the Communist Party</p> <p>14. Which of the following most accurately reflects Stalin’s Five Year Plans</p> <p>a) an attempt to radically alter agricultural production to return the nation to the peasants b) money from collectivization financed industrialization c) led to minimal deaths d) replaced by Lenin’s New Economic Policy e) focused on high demand consumer goods</p> |
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| <p>15. Which of the following did not occur in Latin America during the 20th century?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Getulio Vargas took control of Brazil in 1930 and attempted to return to export-based economy b) Evan and Juan Peron control the press and deny civil liberties c) the Institutional Revolutionary Party rules Mexico for decades d) America influenced foreign policy based on the desire to combat communism e) foreigners allowed to influence politics <p>16. General Suharto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ruled Indonesia without having to violate human rights b) was supported by the United States due to his anti-communist stance c) ruled the seventh largest populated nation on the planet d) gained rule after the election of 1956 e) dissolved Constitution in favor of “Guided Democracy” <p>17. Which of the following does not accurately reflect the feminist movement in the 20th century?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) suffrage for the first time for women living in the United States b) birth control gives women more professional options c) large number of middle class women begin working d) gained power after women proved themselves during World War II e) flappers tested cultural boundaries in the 1920s <p>18. Which of the following is not a feature of Western Societies in the twentieth century?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) equal political rights for all adults b) aristocratic class replaced by white collar class c) urbanization leads to suburbanization d) universal public education e) social welfare system that denies pension to those working in civil sector <p>19. Which of the following was not an aspect of 20th century art?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) socially conscious murals in Mexico b) total abandonment of traditional norms c) able to be mass produced due to technological innovations d) common themes resulted around problems in decolonization e) abstract painters distorted reality <p>20. Which of the following was a demographic effect of World War II?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) refugees refuse to seek a new home after boundary changes b) birth rate rose during the war c) bombings left urban areas unlivable d) failure to advance medical discoveries e) Muslim population in USSR outnumbers Christian population | <p>21. Which is a primary argument of diversity theory to explain intercultural contact?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) speed of globalization has made nations adopt culture of other nations b) similar governmental structure based on democracy c) economic structures based on high tariffs d) merely because culture and ideas are spread does not mean everyone accepts them e) economic downturn affects the economies everywhere <p>22. Which of the following is a problem facing African nations today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) HIV/AIDS treatments too affordable b) tribes live in peace and harmony and are pleased at the border choices made by Europeans c) corruption based on nepotism and graft d) polygamy outlawed leading to decreasing population e) Western nations refuse to repay debts to Africa <p>23. Prior to the Iranian Revolution of 1979</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) women had less rights than they do today b) women had more rights than they do today c) women had the equal amount of rights as they do today d) women had no rights whatsoever e) all of the above <p>24. Industrial nations that evolve into postindustrial modes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) rely on heavy industry b) use monoculture to finance their factories c) become service oriented economies d) are solely Western nations e) arise primarily in authoritarian regimes <p>25. In the Postmodern Era</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) nationalism will be more important than ethnic identity b) identity is becoming more important than nationalism c) developing nations will turn Industrialized Nations into dependent colonies d) representative government will spread across the globe e) technological and scientific achievement will stagnate <p>26. Which of the following is not an accurate statement about World War I?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Australians fought at Gallipoli b) Africans fought Germans in Africa c) The Ottoman Empire fell apart and Turkey was created d) Allies pushed back final German offensive e) Conscription was not utilized due to fear of protests <p>27. Which of the following was not true about Wilson’s Fourteen Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) proposed the League of Nations which was not ratified by the United States b) pushed for the end of secret treaties c) stemmed from Roosevelt’s desire for making the world “safe for democracy” d) discussed the right of “self determination” e) encouraged a reduction in arms |
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| <p>28. Which of the following was not a change that resulted from World War I?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) rise of the middle and lower class b) women's equality c) democratization of European politics d) decline of the aristocracy e) industrialization and modernization of Europe <p>29. Which of the following was an action taken by Japan that led to the start of World War II?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) takes Manchuria and renames Manchuko installing former emperor Pu Yi as emperor b) Japan attacked Californian coast c) Japan defeated USSR in Siberia d) Japan invades mainland China and defeats communist/Nationalist alliance e) refusal to kick out Europeans from Asia <p>30. Which of the following was a short-term effect of World War II?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) huge displaced persons – refugees – due solely to creation of new boundaries b) poverty horrendous c) surplus of clothing due to Marshall Plan d) nations decide to wait a few years before pushing for independence e) US and USSR agree to cease fire in Greece <p>31. Which of the following was not a feature of the Cold War?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) nations had to choose between capitalism and communism b) a technological arms race ensued c) nations divided d) a bipolar equilibrium was created between USA and USSR e) newly freed nations not forced to choose sides until economies stabilized <p>32. US almost went to war with the USSR over</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the downing of a Soviet plane in the United States b) the discovery of nuclear weapons in Cuba c) the placement of a wall around West Germany d) Kennedy's statement that "I am a Berliner" e) Yuri Gagarin's trek into space <p>33. The Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) created a situation in Latin America where military dictatorships were heavily in debt to the US b) saw the US supporting the Somoza dictatorship c) prevented technological innovations d) ended in 1979 with the fall of the Berlin Wall e) created an "iron curtain" that ran parallel to the Maginot Line | <p>34. Which of the following is a challenge facing the world in 2006?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) India and Pakistan fighting over Kashmir region b) North Korea developing nuclear weapons c) religious fundamentalism d) Africa lacks resources to develop industry e) all of the above <p>35. Which of the following was not a response to the problems of African decolonization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) imposition of socialism b) adoption of one party political systems c) allowing for a huge debt d) massive restructuring of borders e) government corruption <p>36. What is the specific name given to India's brand of protest during the Independence Movement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) satyagraha b) civil disobedience c) Baghavita d) Siddhartha Guattamatation of equality e) Armitsar <p>37. Which of the following accurately describes the establishment of Israel?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) immigration to Israel at times discouraged by Britain b) terrorist attacks by Jews on British targets c) international sympathy for Armenian genocide d) Israel's rapid defeat in Six-Day War e) millions of Palestinian Arabs move from Lebanon and Jordan to Israel <p>38. Which of the following was not a difficulty facing Postwar Middle East?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) competition between US and USSR in cold War b) authoritarian rule that led to human rights abuses c) lack of resources to bring income to region d) conflict between religious tradition and Western influences e) intensifying Arab-Israeli conflict <p>39. What was the name of the agreement that the Zionist movement used to justify the creation of Israel?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the Balfour Declaration b) Treaty 731 c) the Tehran Conference d) the Peace of Paris e) the Silk Letter <p>40. Which of the following was not a reason for the Marshall Plan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) desire to combat Soviet influence in Western Europe b) reaction to British funding of mainland c) need to recreate market for US goods d) genuine sympathy for European situation e) protect struggling governments from Soviet influence |
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| <p>41. Multinational corporations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) are favored by those who like homegrown industries b) employ foreign workers c) exploded once communication and transportation technology improved d) distribute goods around the world e) all answers but a which is a stupid option <p>42. Which of the following was not a major theme of 20th century economics?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) regional trade associations such as NAFTA created after the Cold War b) mass consumerism created global marketplace c) after communism, nations resist implementing free-market economies d) Great Depression proved how decline in one region can impact other regions e) oil producing nations can affect worldwide economy <p>43. Which of the following was not a reason Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was overthrown?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) relation with the United States b) encouragement of Western dress and education c) reliance on repression to maintain order d) eradication of sharia e) used oil wealth to industrialize <p>44. Which of the following best describes politics in the Interwar years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Left Wing Communist and Right Wing Fascist dictatorships proved capable of reversing effects of Great Depression b) democracy proved effective and efficient c) communists and Fascists united to combat democracy d) America actively engaged in regime change e) ethnic groups not blamed for conditions <p>45. Which of the following is not a condition of totalitarian regimes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) single party in charge of all of government b) creation of police state to terrorize and control citizens c) elimination of opposition groups d) state control of industry e) selective purchasing of tickle me elmo dolls <p>46. In the 1920s, government in Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) turned heavily militaristic b) encouraged industrialization and modernization c) forfeited bill of rights d) became a one party political system e) decreased as Diet became insignificant | <p>47. The Soviet system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintained a welfare system that provided education, medical care and pensions b) maintained power through political repression c) focused on heavy industry d) encouraged each nation to focus on a few areas where they could be successful known as the “socialist division of labor” e) all of the above <p>48. In Asia,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the Khmer Rouge attempted to reduced industrialization b) Ferdinand Marcos was overthrown by a US sponsored coup c) Singapore minister Lee Kuan Yew united the People’s Action Party with the Communist League d) South Korea disarmed after the Korean War e) all of the above <p>49. Which of the following does not describe conditions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) technological advancement b) moved toward a postindustrial economy c) political systems remained dictatorial and repressive d) difficult transitions to democracy after fall of communism e) advanced computer technology sector <p>50. Which of the following is not a concern facing women today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) “glass ceiling” that prevents hiring b) sexual harassment c) developing nations encouraging return to traditional roles of women d) balance between professional and domestic life e) hesitance by some nations to encourage birth control |
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