

Name _____

World Civilization

Semester 2

Text: World History: The Modern World

Review Packet
Chapters 11 - 19

Chapter 11

WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

Column I

- _____ 1. a non-binding agreement to follow common policies
- _____ 2. glorification of the military
- _____ 3. provinces claimed by both Germany and France
- _____ 4. a final demand
- _____ 5. the policy of not taking sides in a war

Column II

- a. ultimatum
- b. neutrality
- c. entente
- d. militarism
- e. Alsace and Lorraine

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which nations made up the Triple Alliance?
 - a. Germany, Britain, France
 - b. Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary
 - c. Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary
 - d. Germany, Britain, Russia
- _____ 7. Which of the following was a major cause of rising international tensions in the early 1900s?
 - a. the first modern Olympic games
 - b. Britain's small navy
 - c. competition for colonial territories
 - d. the First Universal Peace Conference
- _____ 8. Why were Serbian nationalists angry when Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary visited Bosnia?
 - a. They did not want him to succeed to the throne.
 - b. They wanted Bosnia to join the Russian empire.
 - c. They thought he supported the Slavs over the Serbs.
 - d. They saw the Austrians as oppressive foreign rulers.
- _____ 9. For which of the following reasons did Russia join in World War I?
 - a. Austria declared war on Serbia, and Russia was its ally.
 - b. Russia did not want Germany and Austria to gain new lands.
 - c. The British government asked Nicholas II to take sides.
 - d. William II sent an insulting telegram to Nicholas II.
- _____ 10. What was the Schlieffen Plan designed to avoid?
 - a. Britain's involvement in the war
 - b. a war on two fronts
 - c. a war with Belgium
 - d. an alliance with Russia

WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the items in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

a. stalemate	c. U-boat	e. Dardanelles
b. zeppelin	d. convoy	f. T. E. Lawrence

- The _____ caused great damage to British shipping.
- For protection, the Allies would organize supply ships into a _____.
- World War I soon settled into a _____, in which neither side could gain victory.
- Turkey cut off Allied supply lines by closing the _____.
- Germany used the _____ to bomb England.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What was the main result of the first Battle of the Marne?
 - It shifted attention to the war in Italy.
 - It ended France's hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front.
 - It ended Germany's hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front.
 - It allowed the French and British to attack Austria-Hungary.
- _____ 7. Which of the following had the greatest impact on the outcome of the war?

a. submarines	c. tanks
b. poison gas	d. zeppelins
- _____ 8. What countries battled each other on the war's Eastern Front?

a. Germany and Austria-Hungary	c. Russia and Britain
b. Germany and Russia	d. Austria-Hungary and Turkey
- _____ 9. Which statement describes an important change during the war?
 - The Ottoman empire joined the Allies.
 - Austria-Hungary retreated after a defeat at Tannenberg.
 - Defeat at Caporetto led the Germans to ask for peace.
 - The Ottoman empire joined the Central Powers.
- _____ 10. T. E. Lawrence played a key role in

a. the development of the tank.	c. deportating Armenians.
b. the air defense of England.	d. the war in the Middle East.

WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all items in Column II will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. requiring people to serve in the military or other service
- _____ 2. a horrible act against innocent people
- _____ 3. an agreement to end fighting
- _____ 4. focusing all of a nation's resources on war
- _____ 5. spreading ideas in support of a cause

Column II

- a. total war
- b. conscription
- c. *Lusitania*
- d. propaganda
- e. atrocity
- f. armistice

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. How did Germany respond to the British naval blockade?
 - a. It warned the British to break off relations with Mexico.
 - b. It used U-boats to sink ships carrying supplies to Britain.
 - c. It prevented all radio reports from reaching France and Britain.
 - d. It launched a propaganda war.
- _____ 7. How did women help in the war effort?
 - a. They worked in war industries.
 - b. They fought on the front lines alongside men.
 - c. They organized wartime blockades.
 - d. They voted to support their leaders.
- _____ 8. What was the immediate result of Russia's withdrawal from the war?
 - a. Russia instituted a democratic government.
 - b. Germany concentrated its forces on the Western Front.
 - c. The Allies overthrew the tsar.
 - d. Bread riots erupted into a revolution in Russia.
- _____ 9. What event boosted Allied morale in 1917?
 - a. The Zimmermann telegram revealed German weakness.
 - b. V. I. Lenin of Russia signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
 - c. The Fourteen Points passed in the Senate.
 - d. The United States joined the war.
- _____ 10. What were the Fourteen Points?
 - a. Roosevelt's plans for ending war
 - b. an agreement between the Allies and Central Powers
 - c. Wilson's terms for ending the war and future wars
 - d. Lenin's program for a democratic Russia

WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. pandemic _____
2. reparations _____
3. radicals _____
4. collective security _____
5. mandate _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The "Big Three" included the leaders of
 - a. France, Britain, and the United States.
 - b. France, Italy, and the United States.
 - c. Germany, France, and Britain.
 - d. the United States, Russia, and Britain.
- _____ 7. The Treaty of Versailles
 - a. forced France to pay reparations.
 - b. blamed the war on Serbia and Austria-Hungary.
 - c. forced Germany to pay reparations.
 - d. was written by Woodrow Wilson alone.
- _____ 8. Which problem threatened the peace in postwar Europe?
 - a. Germany's insistence on taking over parts of Austria
 - b. Italy's demands for much of the old Ottoman empire
 - c. the principle of collective security
 - d. many overlapping claims to territory
- _____ 9. Which of the following countries was created following the war?
 - a. Switzerland
 - b. Yugoslavia
 - c. Scotland
 - d. Bulgaria
- _____ 10. The League of Nations was weakened because
 - a. Britain and France refused to join it.
 - b. Woodrow Wilson did not support it.
 - c. the United States refused to join it.
 - d. it did not provide collective security.

WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Section 5 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

a. proletariat	b. soviet	c. Cheka	d. commissar
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1. In many cities, socialists set up a council of workers and soldiers called a _____.
2. A _____ taught Communist party principles and loyalty to army units.
3. The _____ consisted of a growing class of factory and other urban workers.
4. The Communists created an organization of secret police known as the _____.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. Two factors that led to the tsar's abdication were

a. food shortages and victory in battle.	c. Rasputin's influence and the speeches of Marx.
b. food shortages and defeat in battle.	d. the power of the Duma and the November Revolution.
- _____ 6. The leader of the Bolsheviks was

a. Karl Marx.	c. Alexander Kerensky.
b. Gregory Rasputin.	d. V. I. Lenin.
- _____ 7. Why did Lenin adapt Marxist ideas to Russian conditions?

a. Russia did not have a large force of rural workers.	c. Russia was a wealthy country, rather than a poor one.
b. Russia did not have a large force of urban workers.	d. Russia was ruled by a tsar, not by an elected body.
- _____ 8. In November 1917, the Bolsheviks seized power from

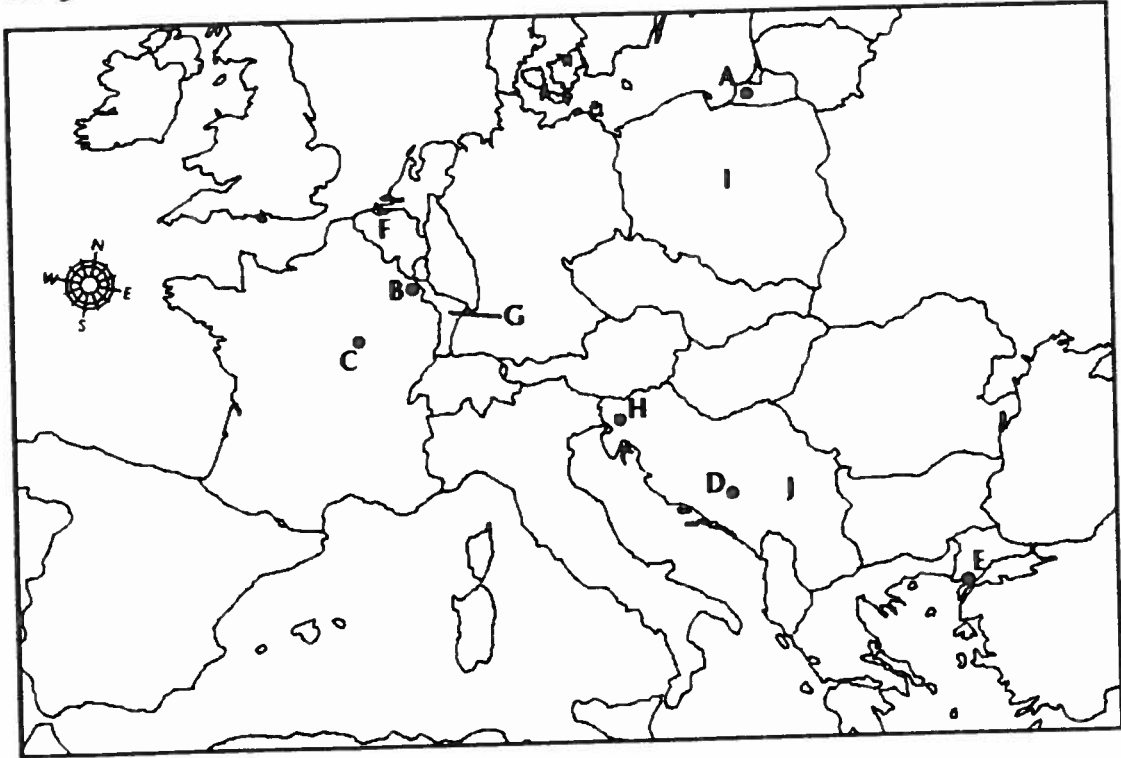
a. the provisional government.	c. Lenin's government.
b. the tsar's government.	d. the Communist government.
- _____ 9. Which one of these events occurred first?

a. The tsar stepped down.	c. Russia entered World War I.
b. The Bolsheviks gained power.	d. Civil war erupted in Russia.
- _____ 10. The New Economic Policy of 1921

a. outlawed all capitalist activities.	c. provoked armed resistance.
b. allowed small businesses to reopen for private profit.	d. led to severe food shortages and a drop in production.

WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
Geography Quiz

Major Locations of World War I



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following battle sites.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. The Marne | _____ 4. Caparetto |
| _____ 2. Verdun | _____ 5. Gallipoli |
| _____ 3. Tannenberg | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Belgium, the nation Germany invaded under the Schlieffen Plan
- _____ 7. Yugoslavia, a new South Slav state created after World War I
- _____ 8. Sarajevo, the site of the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, which set off World War I
- _____ 9. Poland, which regained independence following World War I
- _____ 10. Alsace and Lorraine, a region returned to France after World War I

Chapter 12

NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Each answer can be used only once.

1. _____ in Latin America drove countries to develop their own industries.
2. In Mexico, _____ was reflected in the revival of mural painting, an Aztec and Maya art form.
3. As part of the _____, President Franklin Roosevelt withdrew U.S. troops from Haiti and Nicaragua.
4. Mexico's Constitution of 1917 allowed _____, the government takeover of natural resources.
5. Most Mexican peasants worked on _____, or large plantations.

- | |
|--|
| <p>a. haciendas</p> <p>b. nationalization</p> <p>c. economic nationalism</p> <p>d. cultural nationalism</p> <p>e. Good Neighbor Policy</p> |
|--|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. In the early 1900s, who held the power in Latin America?

a. the middle class	c. military dictators
b. the army	d. peasants
- _____ 7. What event set off the Mexican Revolution?
 - a. Francisco Madero demanded free elections.
 - b. Victoriano Huerta was assassinated.
 - c. The Constitution of 1917 was adopted.
 - d. Venustiano Carranza defeated Villa and Zapata.
- _____ 8. What political party brought stability and reforms to Mexico?

a. the Institutional Revolutionary Party	c. the Economic Nationalist Party
b. the National Action Party	d. the Cultural Nationalist Party
- _____ 9. What was one result of the 1930s economic crisis in Latin America?

a. People gained faith in liberalism.	c. The cost of imported goods fell.
b. Trade with Europe increased.	d. Authoritarian governments arose.
- _____ 10. As part of the Good Neighbor Policy, the United States
 - a. agreed to nationalize Mexican industries.
 - b. pledged to lessen its influence in Latin American affairs.
 - c. passed the Platt Amendment to promote cultural exchange.
 - d. stationed troops in Latin American countries.

NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD
Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all items in Column II will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a group who expressed pride in African roots
- _____ 2. the Turkish peninsula between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea
- _____ 3. a policy of legal segregation
- _____ 4. a nationalist movement built on the shared heritage of Arabs in the Middle East
- _____ 5. a movement that emphasized the unity of Africans around the world

Column II

- a. apartheid
- b. Pan-Africanism
- c. négritude movement
- d. Asia Minor
- e. Pan-Arabism
- f. Balfour Declaration

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Apartheid became official government policy in
 - a. South Africa.
 - b. Egypt.
 - c. Nigeria.
 - d. Senegal.
- _____ 7. Mustafa Kemal is recognized as the father of modern
 - a. Iran.
 - b. Egypt.
 - c. Turkey.
 - d. Palestine.
- _____ 8. How did Arabs view the Paris Peace Conference?
 - a. They were grateful that it freed them from Ottoman rule.
 - b. They felt betrayed by it.
 - c. They supported the creation of European mandates.
 - d. They were pleased that it officially accepted Pan-Arabism.
- _____ 9. Which of the following was a cause of the conflict between Jews and Arabs?
 - a. Jews wanted to limit farming in Palestine.
 - b. Arabs felt Jews did not accept Pan-Arabism.
 - c. Each group claimed the same territory as their homeland.
 - d. Both groups felt the Treaty of Paris favored the other.
- _____ 10. In the Balfour Declaration, the British
 - a. opposed apartheid.
 - b. promised Arabs a homeland.
 - c. granted Egypt independence.
 - d. supported a Jewish homeland.

NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Each answer can be used only once.

1. A belief in _____, a Hindu doctrine of nonviolence, inspired Mohandas Gandhi.
2. Many Indians took part in a _____ of British goods during the 1920s and 1930s.
3. The _____ convinced many Indians that the country should be free of British rule.
4. Gandhi rejected the caste system and its harsh treatment of _____.
5. One idea Gandhi believed in was the refusal to obey unjust laws, or _____.

- | |
|--|
| <p>a. Amritsar massacre</p> <p>b. ahimsa</p> <p>c. civil disobedience</p> <p>d. untouchables</p> <p>e. boycott</p> |
|--|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Following World War I, Britain
 - a. proposed only a few minor reforms in India.
 - b. granted greater self-government to India.
 - c. appointed Mohandas Gandhi to lead the Congress party.
 - d. encouraged the growth of traditional Indian industries.
- _____ 7. Before Gandhi, most Congress party members were

a. peasants.	c. Western-educated elite.
b. untouchables.	d. army veterans.
- _____ 8. Gandhi's main weapon against injustice was

a. guerrilla warfare.	c. nonviolent resistance.
b. discrimination.	d. a letter-writing campaign.
- _____ 9. What was the purpose of the Salt March?

a. to unite Hindus and Jews against the British colonial government	c. to symbolize the harshness of the caste system
b. to earn money for political action by selling salt	d. to take a stand against British oppression
- _____ 10. Which action by the British in 1939 outraged Indian leaders?
 - a. declaring that independence would never be granted
 - b. bringing India into World War II
 - c. banning some Hindu religious practices
 - d. putting a high tax on salt

NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. the elite leaders
- _____ 2. a list of terms intended to make China a Japanese protectorate
- _____ 3. the political party of Sun Yixian
- _____ 4. a symbol of communist heroism
- _____ 5. a protest movement dedicated to strengthening China

Column II

- a. Twenty-One Demands
- b. May Fourth Movement
- c. vanguard
- d. Guomindang
- e. Long March

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which "twin evils" led to the weakening of the Chinese republic?
 - a. warlord uprisings and communism
 - b. foreign imperialism and runaway inflation
 - c. severe drought and communism
 - d. warlord uprisings and foreign imperialism
- _____ 7. Which statement describes the Communists' relations with China's peasants?
 - a. They sought support among the peasants.
 - b. They thought the peasants were too weak to influence events.
 - c. They helped warlords persecute the peasants.
 - d. They feared the peasants would support the emperor.
- _____ 8. After 1925, who led China's Nationalist party?
 - a. Jiang Jieshi
 - b. Mao Zedong
 - c. Sun Yixian
 - d. Yuan Shikai
- _____ 9. What was the Long March?
 - a. Mao's epic retreat
 - b. Jiang's advance on Beijing
 - c. Japan's siege of Nanjing
 - d. a May Fourth Movement protest
- _____ 10. How did the Japanese invasion affect the civil war in China?
 - a. The Guomindang allied with the Japanese and defeated the Communists.
 - b. The Communists allied with the Japanese and defeated the Guomindang.
 - c. The Guomindang and the Communists united against Japan.
 - d. The Soviet Union and Japan united against China.

NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD

Section 5 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. Hirohito _____
2. ultranationalist _____
3. Manchuria _____

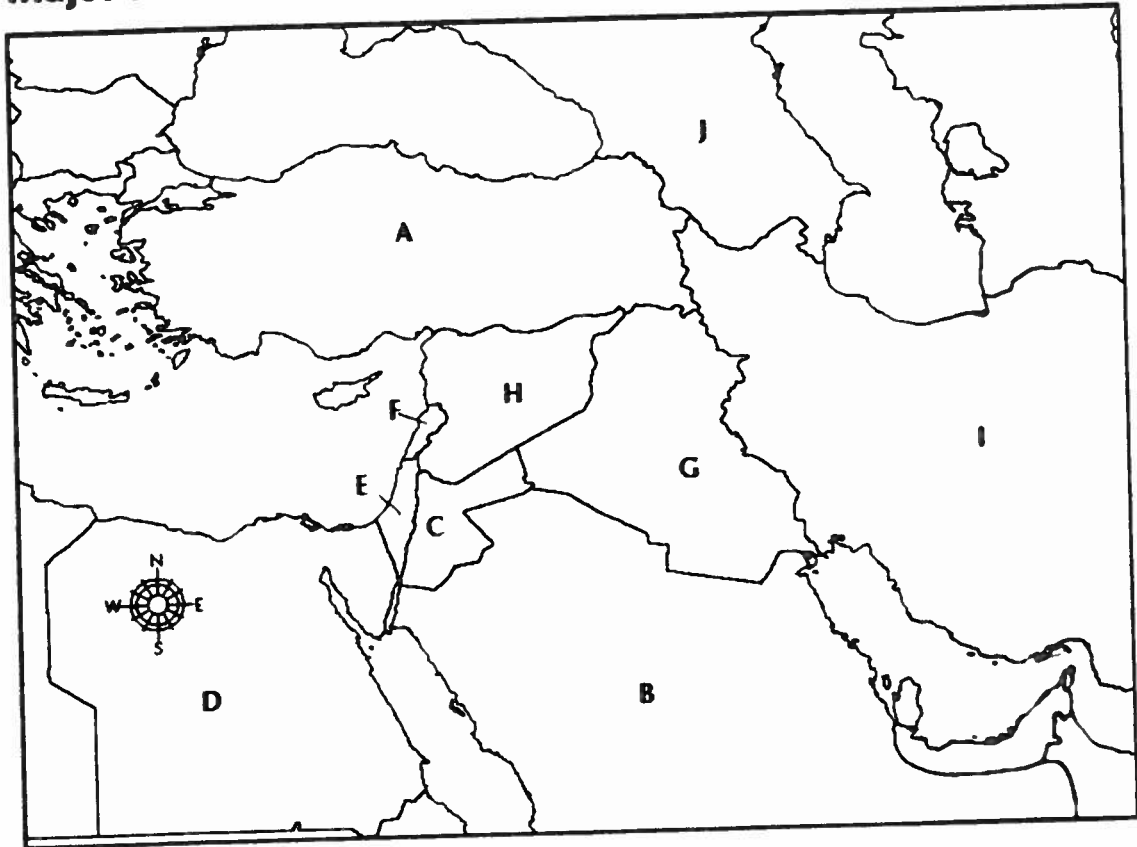
B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. During the 1920s, Japan became
 - a. more prosperous but less democratic.
 - b. less prosperous but more democratic.
 - c. more prosperous and more democratic.
 - d. more imperialistic and more industrialized.
- _____ 5. Who were the zaibatsu?
 - a. powerful Japanese military leaders who influenced the government
 - b. powerful Japanese business leaders who influenced the government
 - c. important members of the Japanese emperor's cabinet
 - d. Japanese colonial governors in Korea and China
- _____ 6. What natural disaster struck Japan in 1923?
 - a. a flood
 - b. a hurricane
 - c. a landslide
 - d. an earthquake
- _____ 7. What was one effect of the Great Depression in Japan?
 - a. Exports increased.
 - b. Unemployment dropped.
 - c. The ultranationalists gained power.
 - d. The Communists gained power.
- _____ 8. What made Manchuria attractive to the Japanese?
 - a. It had a large Japanese population.
 - b. It was close to China.
 - c. It was rich in natural resources.
 - d. It had a nationalist government.
- _____ 9. How did Japanese nationalists use the schools to increase their power?
 - a. They installed soldiers to teach in the schools.
 - b. Students were taught to obey and serve the state.
 - c. Students were taught to be politicians.
 - d. Students were taught to value democracy.
- _____ 10. With what countries did Japan ally itself in 1936?
 - a. China and India
 - b. Germany and France
 - c. the United States and Germany
 - d. Italy and Germany

NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD
Geography Quiz

Major Locations in the Middle East After World War I



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following countries.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. Iraq | _____ 4. Lebanon |
| _____ 2. Soviet Union | _____ 5. Hejaz and Nejd |
| _____ 3. Syria | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Egypt, which gained its independence from Britain in 1922
- _____ 7. Turkey, born out of the collapse of the Ottoman empire
- _____ 8. Persia, which became Iran
- _____ 9. Trans-Jordan, the last country to become a British mandate
- _____ 10. Palestine, a British mandate Jewish nationalists wanted as their homeland

Chapter 13

THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a method of treating mental disorders
- _____ 2. a movement that rejected rational thought
- _____ 3. a woman who rejected old ways in favor of new freedoms
- _____ 4. an African American cultural awakening
- _____ 5. U.S. ban on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages

Column II

- a. flapper
- b. Prohibition
- c. speakeasies
- d. Harlem Renaissance
- e. psychoanalysis
- f. abstract
- g. dada
- h. surrealism

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which statement best characterizes the mood of much of the world at the end of World War I?
 - a. People looked forward to the postwar world with hope.
 - b. The sense of optimism had been shattered.
 - c. Winners and losers of the war looked for revenge.
 - d. People looked for ways to return to how things were before the war.
- _____ 7. The Scopes trial showed the strength of
 - a. Prohibition.
 - b. emancipation.
 - c. dada and surrealism.
 - d. Christian fundamentalism.
- _____ 8. Who argued that measurements of time and space were not absolute?
 - a. Einstein
 - b. Curie
 - c. Freud
 - d. Fleming
- _____ 9. Following the war, art generally moved away from the realistic to the
 - a. relative.
 - b. spontaneous.
 - c. abstract.
 - d. traditional.
- _____ 10. T. S. Eliot, James Joyce, and Langston Hughes were all
 - a. painters.
 - b. writers.
 - c. scientists.
 - d. architects.

THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. disarmament _____
2. general strike _____
3. finance _____
4. Federal Reserve _____
5. New Deal _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The country that emerged from World War I in the best financial shape was
 - a. France.
 - b. Britain.
 - c. Russia.
 - d. the United States.
- _____ 7. The Kellogg-Briand Pact was designed to
 - a. end wars between countries.
 - b. create the borders between France and Germany.
 - c. strengthen the Maginot Line.
 - d. improve the global economy.
- _____ 8. One important cause of the Great Depression was
 - a. German war reparations.
 - b. overproduction and falling demand in the United States.
 - c. the 1926 general strike in Britain.
 - d. rapidly falling tariff rates.
- _____ 9. What 1929 event aggravated the economic decline in the United States?
 - a. the general strike
 - b. the stock market crash
 - c. the Dust Bowl
 - d. the creation of the New Deal
- _____ 10. Which statement best describes western countries' attempts to end the Great Depression?
 - a. They used higher tariffs to stimulate production.
 - b. They eliminated unemployment by starting huge work programs.
 - c. They put into place programs that lessened suffering but did not solve the problems.
 - d. They decreased the size of government as a way of saving money.

THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each name or term.

1. Benito Mussolini _____
2. Black Shirts _____
3. March on Rome _____
4. totalitarian state _____
5. fascism _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Following World War I, Italian nationalists were outraged that
 - a. France and Britain signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
 - b. Italy did not receive all the territory promised to it.
 - c. Mussolini was not asked to attend the peace conference.
 - d. the Italian navy was drastically reduced in size.
- _____ 7. Under Mussolini, Italy became a
 - a. monarchy.
 - b. parliamentary democracy.
 - c. dictatorship.
 - d. constitutional republic.
- _____ 8. Whom did Mussolini's system of government favor?
 - a. farm workers and factory laborers
 - b. army officers and Communists
 - c. the upper classes and industrial leaders
 - d. factory owners and their workers
- _____ 9. One appeal of fascism to Italians was its
 - a. promise of individual liberties.
 - b. promise of economic equality.
 - c. promise of an independent judicial system.
 - d. promise of a stable government.
- _____ 10. In what way did fascists differ from communists?
 - a. Communists wanted to spread communism internationally, while fascists were most concerned with strengthening their own nation.
 - b. Fascists supported a classless society, while communists defined classes.
 - c. Fascists set up one-party states, while communists set up multiparty states.
 - d. Communists used terror to achieve their goals, while fascists used political methods.

THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM
Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. wealthy Russian farmers
- _____ 2. a system of brutal labor camps
- _____ 3. an economic system in which government makes all decisions
- _____ 4. an artistic style that showed the Soviet Union in a positive light
- _____ 5. state-owned farms

Column II

- a. command economy
- b. collectives
- c. kulaks
- d. Gulag
- e. socialist realism
- f. Russification
- g. atheism
- h. Comintern

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Stalin's "five-year plans" were aimed at
 - a. building heavy industry and improving transportation.
 - b. raising people's standard of living.
 - c. confiscating the land of factory owners.
 - d. revealing the injustice of the "show trials" and the Great Purge.
- _____ 7. To bring agriculture under his control, Stalin used
 - a. the free-market economy.
 - b. Russification.
 - c. forced collectivization.
 - d. socialist realism.
- _____ 8. The Great Purge and "show trials" tried to eliminate
 - a. artists and dancers.
 - b. anyone Stalin saw as a threat.
 - c. the secret police.
 - d. the Gulags.
- _____ 9. Under Stalin, the official state religious policy was
 - a. Russian orthodoxy.
 - b. atheism.
 - c. fascism.
 - d. rationalism.
- _____ 10. The goal of the Comintern was to
 - a. establish a state-run university.
 - b. increase trade with capitalist countries.
 - c. create a red scare in the United States and other countries.
 - d. encourage worldwide revolution.

THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

Section 5 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box.

a. chancellor	c. Third Reich	e. Nuremberg Laws
b. Ruhr Valley	d. Gestapo	

1. German workers in the _____ went on strike in 1923.
2. The _____, the Nazi secret police, helped keep order in Germany.
3. Hitler believed his German government, or the _____, would rule Europe for a thousand years.
4. The 1935 _____ revoked Jews' German citizenship.
5. The democratic Weimar Republic was led by a _____, or prime minister.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

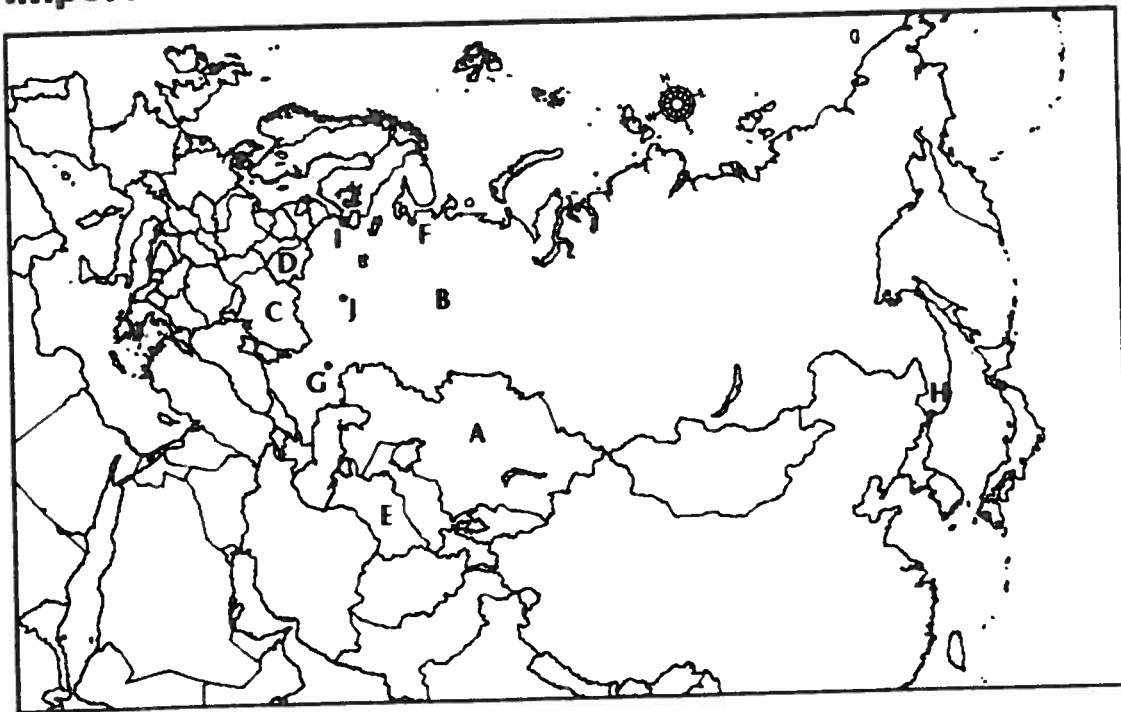
- _____ 6. The Weimar Republic faced many severe problems, including
 - a. the lack of a bill of rights and suffrage for women.
 - b. runaway inflation and one-party rule.
 - c. runaway inflation and many political parties.
 - d. the inability to develop a multiparty system.
- _____ 7. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler wrote that Germany could return to power by
 - a. uniting all Germans into one nation.
 - b. returning to a monarchy.
 - c. developing relations with other fascist governments.
 - d. admitting that there is no master race.
- _____ 8. How did Hitler come to power in 1933?

a. by a coup d'état	c. with support of the army
b. by legal election	d. with help from Communists
- _____ 9. One Nazi goal was to

a. promote communist revolutions.	c. increase war reparations.
b. stamp out racism in Europe.	d. purify German culture.
- _____ 10. What was one reason authoritarian rule spread in Eastern Europe?
 - a. alliances with Hitler
 - b. the influence of Mussolini and the Fascists
 - c. lack of ethnic conflict
 - d. their lack of experience with the democratic process

THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM
Geography Quiz

Important Places in the Soviet Union in the 1930s



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following locations.

- _____ 1. Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
- _____ 2. Vladivostok
- _____ 3. Stalingrad
- _____ 4. Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic
- _____ 5. Leningrad

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Archangel, site of many Gulag labor camps
- _____ 7. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, where 5 to 8 million people died of starvation during the Terror Famine
- _____ 8. Moscow, where Red Square is located
- _____ 9. Turkmen, one of the 11 Soviet Socialist Republics
- _____ 10. Russia, most powerful republic in the Soviet Union

Chapter 14

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. union of Austria and Germany
- _____ 2. Spain's fascist dictator
- _____ 3. Germany, Italy, and Japan
- _____ 4. opposition to all war
- _____ 5. giving in to the demands of an aggressor

Column II

- a. appeasement
- b. pacifism
- c. Neutrality Acts
- d. Axis powers
- e. Francisco Franco
- f. Anschluss
- g. Sudetenland

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which was one reason for the development of the policy of appeasement?
 - a. Western democracies saw the desire for peace as weakness.
 - b. Japan, Germany, and Italy saw the desire for peace as weakness.
 - c. Britain could not confront Hitler without strong French support.
 - d. Fascism was considered less of a threat than communism.
- _____ 7. What was the result of the civil war in Spain?
 - a. A republic was set up in Spain with a new constitution.
 - b. The king of Spain was forced to leave the country.
 - c. Francisco Franco came into power and created a fascist dictatorship.
 - d. Germany gained control of Spain and made it a part of the Third Reich.
- _____ 8. Hitler justified Germany's aggression by stating that
 - a. Germans had the right to conquer inferior peoples.
 - b. he wanted to preserve order in Czechoslovakia.
 - c. he wanted to spread communism to Austria and other countries.
 - d. he felt that other European leaders approved of his policies.
- _____ 9. Which statement best describes the Munich Pact?
 - a. It resulted in peace.
 - b. It saved Czechoslovakia.
 - c. It was a success.
 - d. Hitler broke his promises.
- _____ 10. What event marked the beginning of World War II?
 - a. the Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - b. the German invasion of Poland
 - c. the Anschluss
 - d. Germany's annexation of the Sudetenland

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. blitzkrieg _____
2. Luftwaffe _____
3. concentration camps _____
4. Holocaust _____
5. Lend-Lease Act _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Hitler's blitzkrieg tactics
 - a. allowed Germany to take over much of Europe by 1940.
 - b. strained Germany's resources.
 - c. inspired Britain to establish an air force.
 - d. had no effect on Norway and Denmark.
- _____ 7. What was a result of Operation Sea Lion?
 - a. France was defeated and forced out of the war.
 - b. Hitler gave up his plan to invade Britain.
 - c. British forces rescued more than 300,000 troops from air attacks.
 - d. Axis armies overran much of North Africa.
- _____ 8. Why did Germany invade the Soviet Union?
 - a. Hitler wanted the country's natural resources.
 - b. Russian Nazis asked for help.
 - c. Hitler wanted to punish Stalin for breaking the Nazi-Soviet Pact.
 - d. Hitler was angry that Russian troops burned factories and crops.
- _____ 9. Hitler's "final solution" was his plan to
 - a. convince Britain to join the Axis powers.
 - b. form an alliance with Japan.
 - c. invade the Soviet Union.
 - d. ruthlessly murder all European Jews.
- _____ 10. The Atlantic Charter was an agreement between
 - a. the United States and Japan to hold peace talks.
 - b. Japan and Germany to divide up Eastern Europe.
 - c. the United States and Britain to destroy the Nazis.
 - d. the United States and Britain to defeat Japan.

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. At the _____, the Big Three planned a final strategy.
2. _____ led the Allied forces in North Africa.
3. Women factory workers, each symbolized by _____, contributed to the American war effort.
4. The 1944 Allied invasion of France is known as _____.
5. The Germans suffered a major defeat at _____.

- | |
|--|
| <p>a. Rosie the Riveter</p> <p>b. aircraft carrier</p> <p>c. Dwight Eisenhower</p> <p>d. Stalingrad</p> <p>e. D-Day</p> <p>f. Yalta Conference</p> |
|--|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The concept of total war included
 - a. encouraging freedom of the press.
 - b. manufacturing whatever would bring the most profit.
 - c. the regulation of wages and prices.
 - d. expanding the rights of citizens.
- _____ 7. Midway and the Coral Sea were
 - a. the first American aircraft carriers.
 - b. sites of Japanese naval victories over the United States.
 - c. where the main Japanese prison camps were located.
 - d. sites of U.S. naval victories over Japan.
- _____ 8. The Big Three were

a. Stalin, Eisenhower, and Churchill.	c. Roosevelt, Eisenhower, and Stalin.
b. Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini.	d. Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill.
- _____ 9. The Battle of the Bulge was
 - a. a massive German counterattack against the Allies.
 - b. the Allied invasion of southern France following D-Day.
 - c. a German attack on the Soviet Red Army outside Berlin.
 - d. a successful Soviet encirclement of Berlin in 1945.
- _____ 10. The Yalta Conference was held in an atmosphere of

a. triumph.	c. fear.
b. mistrust.	d. anger.

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH
Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. program to develop the atomic bomb
- _____ 2. the end of the war in Europe
- _____ 3. a way to recapture Japanese-held territory
- _____ 4. the target of the world's first atomic bomb
- _____ 5. pilots who undertook suicide missions

Column II

- a. V-E Day
- b. Nagasaki
- c. Douglas MacArthur
- d. island-hopping
- e. kamikaze
- f. Manhattan Project
- g. Hiroshima

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. One of the reasons the Allies won the war in Europe was
 - a. that Hitler underestimated the will of France to fight.
 - b. the huge productive capacity of the United States.
 - c. the development of the atomic bomb by the United States.
 - d. the execution of Mussolini.
- _____ 7. How did Germany's location affect its chances to win the war?
 - a. It had to fight on several fronts.
 - b. It was too close to Great Britain.
 - c. It was too far from the United States.
 - d. Troops had to cross several mountain ranges to fight.
- _____ 8. After intense battles on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the Japanese
 - a. prepared to use atomic weapons.
 - b. tried to become an ally of the Soviet Union.
 - c. began negotiations with the United States.
 - d. rejected any suggestions of surrender.
- _____ 9. Who made the final decision to use the atomic bomb?
 - a. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - b. General Douglas MacArthur
 - c. President Harry Truman
 - d. General Dwight Eisenhower
- _____ 10. What was one reason given for dropping atomic bombs on Japan?
 - a. to frighten the Germans
 - b. to stop kamikaze attacks
 - c. to eliminate Japanese army bases.
 - d. to end the war without invading Japan

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Section 5 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. _____ was a military alliance of the United States, Canada, and nine European countries.
2. The Soviet Union formed a military alliance called the _____.
3. A U.S. aid package to Western European countries was called the _____.
4. After the war, Nazi leaders were tried in the city of _____ for their crimes during the war.
5. The _____ was a state of tension after World War II.

- a. Nuremberg
- b. United Nations (UN)
- c. Cold War
- d. Truman Doctrine
- e. Marshall Plan
- f. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- g. Warsaw Pact

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What important principle did the Nuremberg trials demonstrate?
 - a. that the United States and the Soviet Union were now superpowers
 - b. that Nazis were cruel and brutal
 - c. that national leaders could be held accountable for wartime actions
 - d. that ordinary people sometimes helped political leaders commit crimes
- _____ 7. Members of which body of the United Nations were given veto rights over decisions?

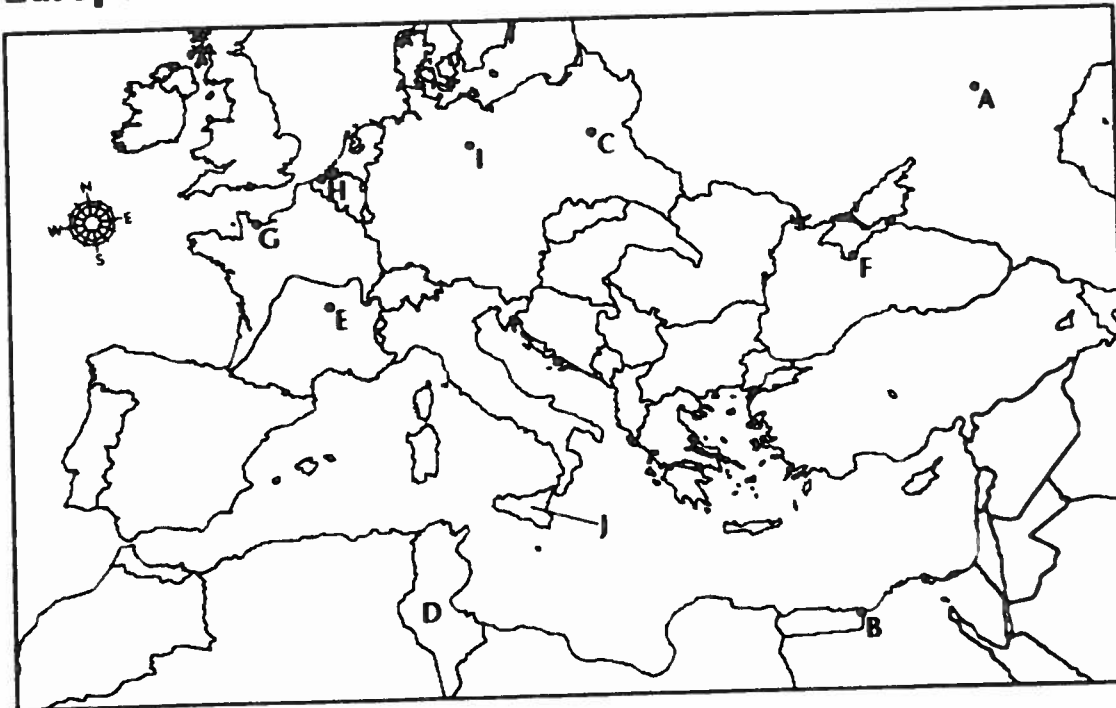
a. the Security Council	c. the World Health Organization
b. the General Assembly	d. the Military Council
- _____ 8. What change had taken place throughout Eastern Europe by 1948?
 - a. Reconstruction from war damage was complete.
 - b. Pre-war boundaries were confirmed.
 - c. Pro-U.S. governments were in place.
 - d. Pro-Soviet governments were in place.
- _____ 9. The Truman Doctrine stated that the United States would

a. help rebuild Western Europe.	c. take an active role in NATO.
b. defeat the Soviet Union.	d. help resist communism.
- _____ 10. Which statement best describes Germany in the late 1940s and 1950s?
 - a. East Germany was democratic and beginning to prosper.
 - b. West Germany was democratic; East Germany was under Stalin.
 - c. Both parts were reunited, and Germany was a part of NATO.
 - d. Both parts remained separate and were members of the Warsaw Pact.

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Geography Quiz

Europe and North Africa



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- _____ 1. Warsaw
- _____ 2. Dunkirk
- _____ 3. Sicily
- _____ 4. Berlin
- _____ 5. El Alamein

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Tunisia, where a combined American and British force made Rommel surrender
- _____ 7. Stalingrad, the location of a major turning point in the war
- _____ 8. Normandy, site of the D-Day landing
- _____ 9. Yalta, where the Big Three met to plan postwar Europe
- _____ 10. Vichy, capital of the French puppet state controlled by Germany

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the answers in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a strategy of keeping communism within existing boundaries
- _____ 2. a relaxation of tensions
- _____ 3. launched "Star Wars" defense system
- _____ 4. a system of beliefs and values
- _____ 5. Soviet leader after Joseph Stalin

Column II

- a. superpowers
- b. Ronald Reagan
- c. détente
- d. John F. Kennedy
- e. ideology
- f. Nikita Khrushchev
- g. Leonid Brezhnev
- h. containment

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. In the period after World War II, which two sides faced off?
 - a. the Allies and the Axis
 - b. Eastern and Western Europe
 - c. NATO and the Warsaw Pact
 - d. East and West Berlin
- _____ 7. SALT, START, and NPT were
 - a. Communist parties in Eastern Europe.
 - b. agreements to limit nuclear weapons.
 - c. regional alliances that opposed communism.
 - d. treaties to oppose détente.
- _____ 8. The Cold War got hot, or flared up into actual fighting, in
 - a. Korea.
 - b. Hungary.
 - c. China.
 - d. Berlin.
- _____ 9. During the Cuban missile crisis the United States and the Soviet Union were led by
 - a. Reagan and Gorbachev.
 - b. Reagan and Khrushchev.
 - c. Kennedy and Castro.
 - d. Kennedy and Khrushchev.
- _____ 10. Capitalist countries have market economies and communist countries have
 - a. democratic economies.
 - b. command economies.
 - c. consumer economies.
 - d. mixed economies.

THE COLD WAR

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. recession _____
2. suburbanization _____
3. segregation _____
4. discrimination _____
5. welfare state _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What 1970s event ended decades of postwar prosperity in industrialized democracies?
 - a. a drastic rise in oil prices
 - b. the war in Vietnam
 - c. the rapid expansion of democracy
 - d. large cutbacks in taxes and government spending
- _____ 7. Which nation was divided after World War II and later reunited?
 - a. the Soviet Union
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Korea
- _____ 8. What was the intention of the Marshall Plan?
 - a. to rebuild the military power of western Europe
 - b. to help the Japanese economy recover from the war
 - c. to rebuild the economies of war-shattered Europe
 - d. to prevent the spread of communism into Africa and Asia
- _____ 9. Why did some European nations decide to limit welfare state benefits in the 1980s and 1990s?
 - a. They were worried about rapidly rising GDPs.
 - b. They feared the loss of pensions and other benefits.
 - c. The increase in regional cooperation caused a recession and high inflation.
 - d. Social welfare programs brought high taxes and more government regulation.
- _____ 10. What was one reason for the huge rise in Japan's gross domestic product between 1950 and 1970?
 - a. the removal of protective tariffs
 - b. its low military budget
 - c. the formation of the European Community
 - d. lack of serious damage during the war

THE COLD WAR

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. An area with no military forces near the 38th parallel in Korea was called the _____.
2. The longtime ruler of North Korea, _____, was glorified as the "Great Leader."
3. The pooling of peasant land and laborers, or _____, proved to be a failure in China.
4. During the _____, China suffered food shortages and the failure of many small industries.
5. The noncommunist dictator of South Korea was named _____.

- | |
|---|
| <p>a. collectivization
 b. Great Leap Forward
 c. Cultural Revolution
 d. 38th parallel
 e. Kim Il Sung
 f. Syngman Rhee
 g. Pusan Perimeter
 h. demilitarized zone</p> |
|---|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. China's Communists finally won the long civil war under the leadership of
 - a. Mao Zedong.
 - b. Jiang Jieshi.
 - c. Kim Il Sung.
 - d. Syngman Rhee.
- _____ 7. The goal of the Cultural Revolution in China was to
 - a. increase industrial production.
 - b. improve agriculture through the use of collectivization.
 - c. free China of "bourgeois" tendencies.
 - d. make China Asia's strongest military power.
- _____ 8. "Playing the China card" refers to the attempt of the United States to
 - a. improve relations with Taiwan.
 - b. isolate China.
 - c. rebuild China's economy.
 - d. improve relations with China.
- _____ 9. How did the Korean War start?
 - a. Communist troops from South Korea attacked North Korea.
 - b. Communist troops from North Korea attacked South Korea.
 - c. China attacked United Nations troops.
 - d. North and South Korea were divided after a bitter civil war.
- _____ 10. Which statement describes North and South Korea in the 1980s?
 - a. North Korea was an industrialized democracy; South Korea was a communist dictatorship.
 - b. South Korea began a successful transition to democracy; North Korea remained a communist dictatorship.
 - c. The two Koreas were on the verge of reuniting.
 - d. South Korea allied with China; North Korea allied with the United States.

THE COLD WAR

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. the view that a communist victory in South Vietnam would cause noncommunist governments to fall to communism
- _____ 2. a brutal Cambodian dictator
- _____ 3. small groups of loosely organized soldiers
- _____ 4. event in the Vietnam War that was a turning point in U.S. public opinion
- _____ 5. a Vietnamese nationalist and communist leader

Column II

- a. guerrillas
- b. Ho Chi Minh
- c. Dienbienphu
- d. domino theory
- e. Viet Cong
- f. Khmer Rouge
- g. Tet Offensive
- h. Pol Pot

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The eastern part of mainland Southeast Asia was once called
 - a. Taiwan.
 - b. French Indochina.
 - c. Cambodia.
 - d. North Vietnam.
- _____ 7. Why did the United States enter the war in Vietnam?
 - a. to prevent a communist takeover of North Vietnam
 - b. to support Ho Chi Minh as the leader of a united Vietnam
 - c. to encourage a French takeover of Indochina
 - d. to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam
- _____ 8. How was the Vietnam War part of the Cold War?
 - a. The United States helped South Vietnam; the Soviet Union helped North Vietnam.
 - b. The United States bombed targets in South Vietnam.
 - c. South Vietnam asked the Soviet Union for help.
 - d. The United States and China declared war on the Soviet Union.
- _____ 9. Which statement best describes the end of the Vietnam War?
 - a. North Vietnam won the Tet Offensive and defeated the Americans.
 - b. The United States withdrew, and Vietnam reunified.
 - c. After the United States withdrew, North Vietnam won the war.
 - d. The United States troops were replaced by French forces, who continued the war.
- _____ 10. What was the Khmer Rouge?
 - a. Cambodian communist guerrillas
 - b. Ho Chi Minh's elite troops
 - c. the capitol of Laos
 - d. an army of Vietnamese invaders

THE COLD WAR

Section 5 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the terms in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. an independent Polish labor union
- _____ 2. the longtime dictator of Romania
- _____ 3. a Soviet policy of restructuring
- _____ 4. a Russian term for "openness"
- _____ 5. Muslim religious warriors

Column II

- a. mujahedin
- b. glasnost
- c. perestroika
- d. Solidarity
- e. Václav Havel
- f. Nicolae Ceausescu

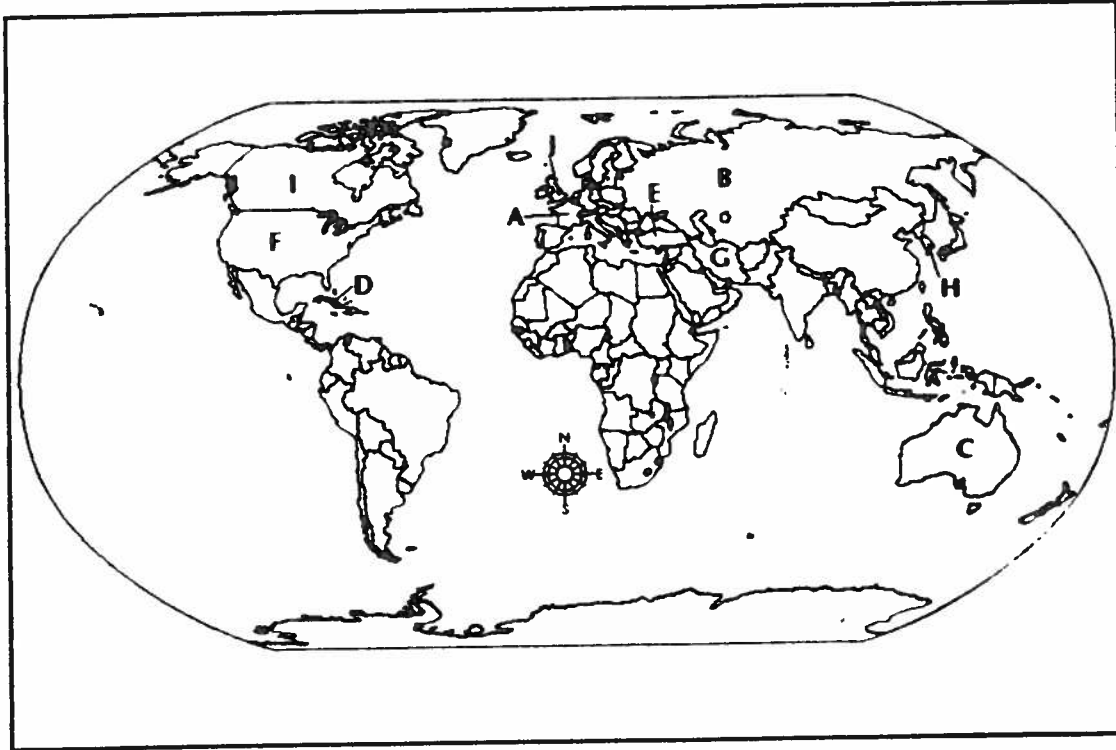
B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What role did the arms race play in the downfall of the Soviet Union?
 - a. It prevented the adoption of perestroika.
 - b. It forced the Soviet Union to take part in guerrilla wars.
 - c. It put a strain on the inefficient Soviet economy.
 - d. It caused state-run schools to close.
- _____ 7. Why was Afghanistan known as the Soviet Union's Vietnam?
 - a. Afghanistan, like Vietnam, had communist and capitalist regions.
 - b. Like the Vietnam War, the war in Afghanistan was long and costly.
 - c. Warlords in both Afghanistan and Vietnam wanted social reforms.
 - d. Both Afghanistan and Vietnam were ruled by Muslim conservatives.
- _____ 8. As the Soviet Union crumbled, Eastern Europeans
 - a. supported communist rule.
 - b. demanded freedom.
 - c. forced Gorbachev to step down.
 - d. opposed economic reforms.
- _____ 9. How did the Soviet Union's fall affect other communist countries?
 - a. Many sent aid to the Soviet Union.
 - b. All remained isolated, totalitarian states.
 - c. Some adopted democracy, but few adopted free-market reforms.
 - d. Some adopted free-market reforms, but few adopted democracy.
- _____ 10. At the end of the Cold War,
 - a. the power of the United States caused mixed world reaction.
 - b. the United States and Japan were the world's only superpowers.
 - c. the United States decided not to be "the world's policeman."
 - d. Cuba was the world's only remaining communist nation.

THE COLD WAR
Geography Quiz

Cold War Alliances



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following countries

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. Australia | _____ 4. Canada |
| _____ 2. Great Britain | _____ 5. Soviet Union |
| _____ 3. United States | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Iran, a member of the Central Treaty Organization and an important source of oil
- _____ 7. South Korea, where the United States fought a war
- _____ 8. Cuba, a Soviet ally in the West
- _____ 9. Turkey, a United States ally that borders the Soviet Union
- _____ 10. France, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Chapt 16

NEW NATIONS EMERGE

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. outcastes
- _____ 2. a minority religious group in India
- _____ 3. India's first prime minister
- _____ 4. division
- _____ 5. a prosperous northwest Indian state

Column II

- a. partition
- b. Sikhs
- c. Kashmir
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru
- e. dalits
- f. Indira Gandhi
- g. Punjab

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Why did India become two countries after independence in 1947?
 - a. Mohandas Gandhi insisted on two nations.
 - b. The British government did not want a country dominated by Islam.
 - c. Hindu leaders feared discrimination in a Muslim-majority India.
 - d. Muslim leaders feared discrimination in a Hindu-dominated India.
- _____ 7. Why is Kashmir a source of tension between India and Pakistan?
 - a. Kashmir's Muslim ruler outlawed Hinduism.
 - b. The nations continue to clash over Kashmir's status.
 - c. Muslim Kashmiris massacred Hindu leaders.
 - d. Kashmir developed nuclear weapons.
- _____ 8. One of the most important tasks facing Nehru was
 - a. improving India's economy.
 - b. limiting the power of the dalits.
 - c. increasing India's birthrate.
 - d. increasing food output.
- _____ 9. Bangladesh is
 - a. home to thousands of Muslim radicals who fled Afghanistan.
 - b. the site of a long conflict with the Soviet Union and mujahedin rebels.
 - c. the former eastern part of Pakistan and one of the world's poorest nations.
 - d. a mountainous region with a small population.
- _____ 10. Countries of the Nonaligned Movement allied themselves with
 - a. all African nations.
 - b. the United States.
 - c. the Soviet Union.
 - d. no particular bloc.

NEW NATIONS EMERGE
Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word, name, or place from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. The first president of Indonesia was _____.
2. One of the world's newest nations is _____.
3. Filipino dictator _____ was overthrown in the 1980s.
4. _____ won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1995.
5. In 1986, _____ was elected president of the Philippines.

- | |
|---|
| <p>a. autocratic
 b. Aung San Suu Kyi
 c. Sukarno
 d. Suharto
 e. East Timor
 f. Ferdinand Marcos
 g. Benigno Aquino
 h. Corazon Aquino</p> |
|---|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which of the following accurately compares Malaysia and Myanmar?
 - a. Malaysia has prospered as a market economy, but Myanmar has suffered under the rule of an autocratic government.
 - b. Malaysia is a former British colony, while Myanmar remains under British rule.
 - c. Myanmar has a high standard of living; Malaysia is poor.
 - d. Malaysia is plagued by ethnic tensions, while Myanmar's diverse population contributes to its prosperity.

- _____ 7. Two Southeast Asian countries that gained independence in the 1950s are
 - a. Myanmar and Indonesia.
 - b. Brunei and Singapore.
 - c. Thailand and Indonesia.
 - d. Malaysia and Myanmar.

- _____ 8. Two major challenges Indonesia faced were
 - a. health care and poverty.
 - b. food shortages and drought.
 - c. lack of jobs and oil shortages.
 - d. geography and diversity.

- _____ 9. What is one reason for the religious diversity in Southeast Asia?
 - a. All groups have lived peacefully together for hundreds of years.
 - b. Former colonial rulers forced people to adopt different religions.
 - c. The region is a crossroads between South and East Asia.
 - d. People of different religions have never been persecuted.

- _____ 10. After the Philippines gained independence from the United States in 1946,
 - a. the Filipino constitution established a communist government.
 - b. a wealthy elite controlled politics and the economy.
 - c. it developed a prosperous economy with little poverty.
 - d. it experienced several decades of political stability.

NEW NATIONS EMERGE

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each item below.

1. savannas _____
2. Kwame Nkrumah _____
3. coup d'état _____
4. Mobutu Sese Seko _____
5. Islamist _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What is one reason why some African nations won independence peacefully and others violently?
 - a. Independence happened peacefully where resources were plentiful.
 - b. Independence was peaceful where military dictators ruled.
 - c. Independence turned violent where many European colonists had settled.
 - d. Poorer nations were violent, while richer nations were peaceful.
- _____ 7. How did former colonial rulers remain influential in some independent African nations?
 - a. They retained control of businesses.
 - b. They helped create democratic reforms.
 - c. They created boundaries without regard for ethnic divisions.
 - d. They legalized opposition parties and lifted censorship.
- _____ 8. During Kwame Nkrumah's presidency,
 - a. government spending was controlled, reducing the nation's debt.
 - b. the overseas sales of cocoa and gold increased dramatically.
 - c. the government became more dictatorial and corrupt.
 - d. Nkrumah advocated democracy and a market economy.
- _____ 9. What happened after an Islamist party won the 1992 election in Algeria?
 - a. A long period of military rule came to an end.
 - b. The military rejected the election results, setting off a civil war.
 - c. Algerian nationalists set up the National Liberation Front.
 - d. Algeria finally celebrated freedom from French rule.
- _____ 10. Which former colony won independence from the British peacefully?
 - a. Kenya
 - b. Congo
 - c. Algeria
 - d. Nigeria

NEW NATIONS EMERGE
Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. nonreligious
- _____ 2. government ruled by religious leaders
- _____ 3. a collective farm
- _____ 4. Egyptian leader who nationalized the Suez Canal
- _____ 5. Muslim headscarf and long clothing

Column II

- a. kibbutz
- b. Ruhollah Khomeini
- c. secular
- d. hejab
- e. Suez Canal
- f. Gamal Abdel Nasser
- g. Anwar Sadat
- h. theocracy

B. Main Ideas

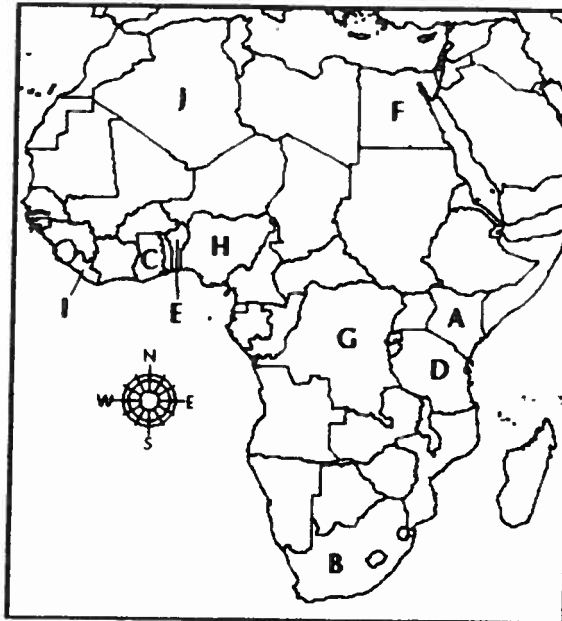
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The only countries in today's Middle East with stable multiparty democracies are
 - a. Egypt and Israel.
 - b. Israel and Iran.
 - c. Turkey and Israel.
 - d. Syria and Turkey.
- _____ 7. What was the result of OPEC's oil embargo in 1973?
 - a. a worldwide recession
 - b. a return to Sharia in many countries
 - c. the rise of worldwide terrorism
 - d. a drop in oil prices in most countries
- _____ 8. Which statement best describes Arab nations' attitudes toward Islam?
 - a. Some Middle Eastern nations have adopted Western culture and ideas, while others believe there must be a return to Islamic laws.
 - b. Muslims are opposed to modern Western ideas and culture.
 - c. Women are repressed in all countries.
 - d. Most Muslims have abandoned their beliefs to adopt Western values.
- _____ 9. Which Middle Eastern country is Islam's holy land and the world's largest oil producer?
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Saudi Arabia
 - c. Iran
 - d. Kuwait
- _____ 10. In which Middle Eastern country did Ayatollah Khomeini replace a secular government with an Islamic government?
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Iraq
 - c. Iran
 - d. Saudi Arabia

NEW NATIONS EMERGE

Geography Quiz

Independence in Africa



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- _____ 1. Tanzania
- _____ 2. Egypt
- _____ 3. Liberia
- _____ 4. Benin
- _____ 5. South Africa

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Algeria, a French colony where a bitter civil war was waged
- _____ 7. Nigeria, Africa's most populous country and an oil producer
- _____ 8. Kenya, where Europeans took over the most fertile land
- _____ 9. Ghana, the first African nation south of the Sahara to win its independence
- _____ 10. Democratic Republic of the Congo, a former colony of Belgium, rich in natural resources

Chapter 17

REGIONAL CONFLICTS

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. Good Friday Agreement _____
2. Chechnya _____
3. multiethnic _____
4. ethnic cleansing _____
5. Kosovo _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which multiethnic society has avoided violent conflict?
 - a. Northern Ireland
 - b. Malaysia
 - c. Yugoslavia
 - d. Bosnia

- _____ 7. The war in Sri Lanka was between
 - a. Buddhists and Tamils.
 - b. French speakers and English speakers.
 - c. people of Chinese and Indian ancestry.
 - d. nationalists and antinationalists.

- _____ 8. What event led to nationalist unrest in the former Yugoslavia?
 - a. the end of World War II
 - b. the breakup of Serbia and Montenegro
 - c. the policy of ethnic cleansing
 - d. the fall of communism

- _____ 9. While Yugoslavia was multiethnic, it was dominated by the
 - a. Croats.
 - b. Macedonians.
 - c. Serbs.
 - d. Slovenes.

- _____ 10. Slobodan Milosevic was the
 - a. leader of NATO who ended ethnic cleansing.
 - b. nationalist president of Serbia.
 - c. leader of Albanian guerrillas in Kosovo.
 - d. leader of Chechen rebels.

REGIONAL CONFLICTS

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. site of a 1960 massacre
- _____ 2. site of ethnic conflict in western Sudan
- _____ 3. a Nobel Prize-winning bishop
- _____ 4. the minority group that dominated Rwanda
- _____ 5. the South African president who ended apartheid

Column II

- a. apartheid
- b. Sharpeville
- c. Desmond Tutu
- d. F. W. de Klerk
- e. Darfur
- f. Tutsis

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. South Africa's apartheid system was designed to
 - a. allow each race to develop its own culture.
 - b. make voting easier and simpler.
 - c. defend the dictatorship of the African National Congress.
 - d. protect white minority control over the country.
- _____ 7. Which organization led the struggle for majority rule in South Africa?
 - a. African National Congress
 - b. Black Majority Caucus
 - c. Anti-Apartheid League
 - d. United Nations
- _____ 8. In South Africa after the end of apartheid
 - a. blacks held most of the economic power.
 - b. whites retained most of the land.
 - c. the country became prosperous.
 - d. the crime rate dropped.
- _____ 9. What was one cause of ethnic conflicts in African countries?
 - a. military dictators
 - b. historic resentments
 - c. destructive mobs
 - d. religious differences
- _____ 10. The ethnic conflict in Sudan is between
 - a. Muslims and Christians.
 - b. whites and blacks.
 - c. the Arab Muslim north and the non-Muslim, non-Arab south.
 - d. northern fascists and southern communists.

REGIONAL CONFLICTS

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. Armed groups of citizen soldiers are known as _____.
2. Rebels, or _____, have targeted foreigners in Iraq.
3. _____ was the longtime leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
4. Israeli leader _____ agreed to a Palestinian state.
5. The Arabic word _____ means "uprising."

- | |
|--|
| <p>a. occupied territories</p> <p>b. Yasir Arafat</p> <p>c. intifada</p> <p>d. Yitzhak Rabin</p> <p>e. Jerusalem</p> <p>f. militias</p> <p>g. insurgents</p> |
|--|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which two groups have fought over the same land in the Middle East?
 - a. Hindus and Christians
 - b. Palestinian Arabs and Israelis
 - c. Syria and Jordan
 - d. Iraqis and Palestinians
- _____ 7. What is the Oslo Accord?
 - a. an agreement by the United States to sell arms to Israel
 - b. a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt
 - c. the talks that ended the 1973 Yom Kippur war
 - d. a 1993 plan to give Palestinians limited self-rule
- _____ 8. Which of the following is a major stumbling block to Middle East peace?

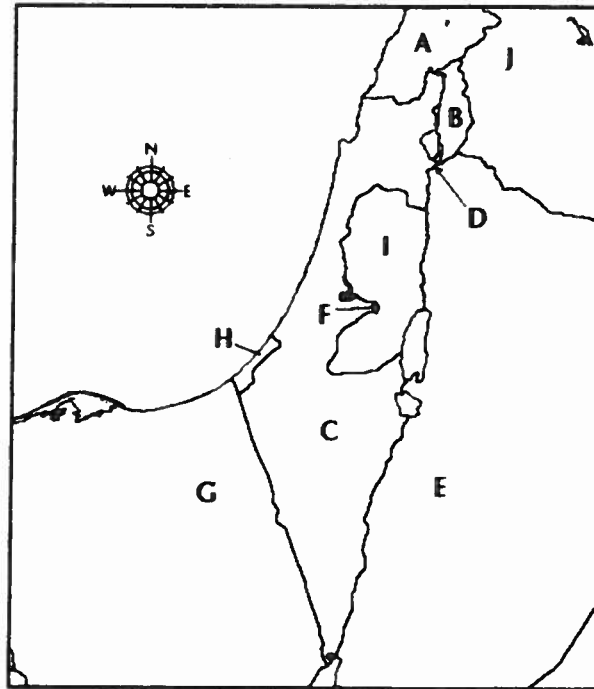
a. the future of Jerusalem	c. the future of Gaza
b. the presidency of the PLO	d. the "right of return"
- _____ 9. In the 1980s, Iraq fought a long and deadly war with

a. Israel.	c. Iran.
b. the United States.	d. the Soviet Union.
- _____ 10. What event triggered the 1991 Gulf War?
 - a. the election of Saddam Hussein as president of Iraq
 - b. Iraq's invasion of neighboring Kuwait
 - c. Saddam Hussein's disregard of the no-fly zones
 - d. the bombing of the World Trade Center

REGIONAL CONFLICTS

Geography Quiz

Israel and the Occupied Territories



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- _____ 1. Jordan
- _____ 2. Syria
- _____ 3. the Golan Heights
- _____ 4. Egypt
- _____ 5. Israel

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. the Jordan River, a major waterway in the region
- _____ 7. Lebanon, a multiethnic country torn by civil war
- _____ 8. the West Bank, a disputed area
- _____ 9. the Gaza Strip, one of the regions discussed in the Oslo Accord
- _____ 10. Jerusalem, holy city to Jews, Christians, and Muslims

Chapter 18

THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. developing world _____
2. literacy _____
3. traditional economies _____
4. shantytown _____
5. fundamentalists _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Some leaders of developing nations tried to speed development after independence by
 - a. shifting to market economies.
 - b. shifting to command economies.
 - c. paying off all loans.
 - d. selling off farms.
- _____ 7. To what does the Green Revolution refer?
 - a. new farming methods
 - b. cash payments
 - c. large-scale farming
 - d. cheaper crops
- _____ 8. Among the problems that developing nations face are
 - a. a lack of child labor and economic dependence.
 - b. an increase in women's rights and religious fundamentalism.
 - c. rapid population growth and poverty.
 - d. malnutrition and lack of natural resources.
- _____ 9. Although they are now politically independent, many developing countries are
 - a. fighting guerrilla wars against their former colonial rulers.
 - b. returning to traditional economies.
 - c. economically dependent on former colonial rulers.
 - d. exporting new technology to former colonial rulers.
- _____ 10. Women in developing countries have
 - a. more opportunities.
 - b. become less educated and poorer.
 - c. fewer rights.
 - d. not assumed leadership roles.

THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of the correct word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. socialism | c. urbanization | e. Wangari Maathai |
| b. desertification | d. endangered species | f. sustainable development |

- The movement of people from the countryside to the cities is called _____.
- Animals threatened with extinction are _____.
- A system in which the government controls part of the economy is called _____.
- Economic growth that aims for long-term benefits is called _____.
- The change from fertile land to desert, or _____, plagues many African countries.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. One result of African countries' dependence on cash crops was
 - the need to import food.
 - artificially low food prices.
 - artificially high food prices.
 - movement of people to the cities.
- _____ 7. A cause of desertification is
 - food shortages.
 - famine.
 - overgrazing of livestock.
 - the loss of farmland and pasture.
- _____ 8. Which of the following has been a benefit of urbanization in Africa?
 - Ethnic loyalties were replaced by national loyalties.
 - National loyalties were replaced by ethnic loyalties.
 - Traditional culture was strengthened.
 - Fewer farmers meant less desertification of farm areas.
- _____ 9. Wangari Maathai is best known for her work in
 - endangered species.
 - AIDS prevention.
 - famine relief programs.
 - sustainable development.
- _____ 10. What was the result of Tanzania's program of African socialism?
 - It succeeded in lifting most Tanzanians out of poverty.
 - It increased crop production but created an inefficient government.
 - It created an efficient government but failed to increase farm output.
 - It failed and was replaced by a market economy system.

THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|
| a. Deng Xiaoping | d. Kolkata | f. Mother Teresa |
| b. Tiananmen Square | e. Mumbai | g. dalits |
| c. one-child policy | | |

- One of India's largest cities, _____, was formerly known as Bombay.
- India's constitution bans discrimination against the lowest caste, or _____.
- _____ gained many admirers for her work with India's poor.
- _____ was the leader who set China on a new path.
- China's _____ helped reduce family size, especially in cities.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The demonstrators in China's Tiananmen Square were demanding
 - economic reforms.
 - greater democracy.
 - more freedom for women.
 - closer ties with the United States.
- _____ 7. An example of China's shift to a free-market economy is
 - the one-child policy.
 - the rise in crime and corruption.
 - the "responsibility system."
 - its suppression of Tibet.
- _____ 8. One area in which the Indian economy has prospered is in
 - oil production.
 - the processing of natural gas.
 - computer and customer-support services.
 - large-scale agriculture.
- _____ 9. A major health challenge for both China and India is
 - the spread of AIDS.
 - desertification.
 - the number of young people.
 - polluted flood waters.
- _____ 10. Both China and India are
 - democracies, but only China has a free-market economy.
 - democracies, but only India has a free-market economy.
 - free-market economies, but only China is a democracy.
 - economic giants, but only India is a democracy.

THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. import substitution _____
2. agribusiness _____
3. liberation theology _____
4. indigenous _____
5. contra _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. From the 1950s to the 1980s, most Latin Americans saw little improvement in their living standards because of
 - a. import substitution.
 - b. agribusiness and foreign capital.
 - c. irrigation and deforestation.
 - d. inequality and growing populations.

- _____ 7. What happened when social unrest grew in Latin America in the 1950s through the 1970s?
 - a. Military leaders seized power.
 - b. Voters elected communist governments.
 - c. Populations rose explosively.
 - d. The United States helped form the OAS.

- _____ 8. The United States has intervened militarily many times in Latin America, usually to
 - a. prevent invasion by Soviet troops.
 - b. aid in agricultural harvests.
 - c. support anti-communist governments.
 - d. assist in holding peaceful elections.

- _____ 9. In 2000, the Institutional Revolutionary Party lost elections for the first time in almost 80 years in

a. Cuba.	c. Argentina.
b. Brazil.	d. Mexico.

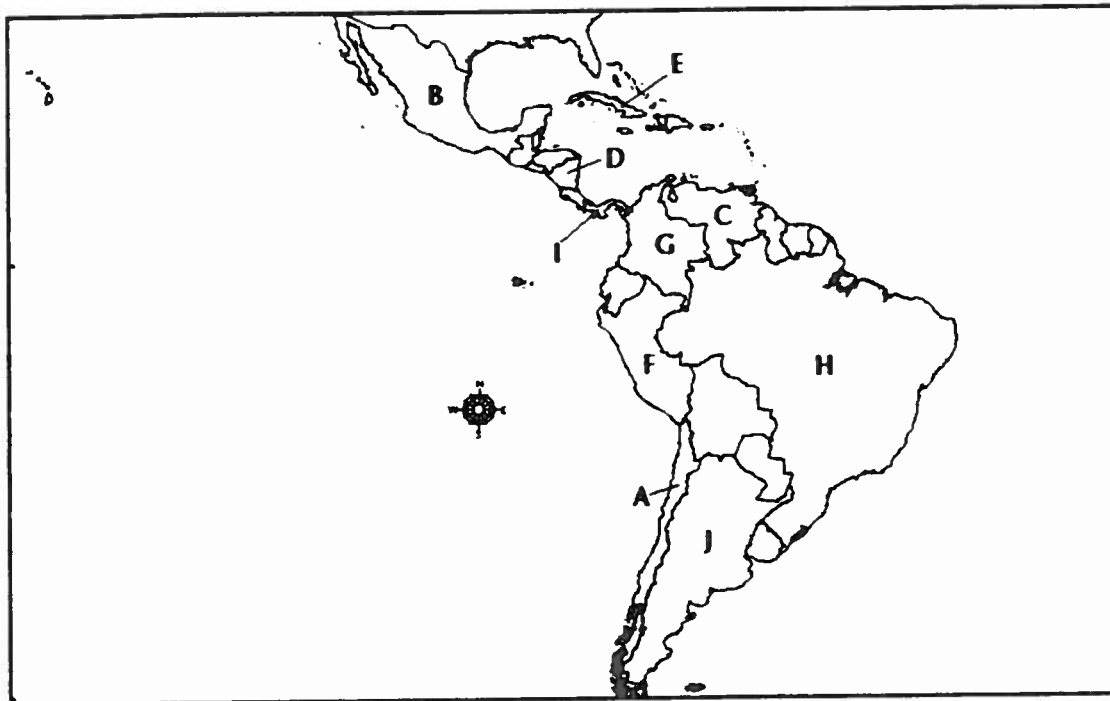
- _____ 10. Losing a war with Great Britain helped bring about democratic change in

a. Panama.	c. Guatemala.
b. Argentina.	d. Colombia.

THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Geography Quiz

Nations of Latin America



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following countries.

- _____ 1. Venezuela
- _____ 2. Colombia
- _____ 3. Panama
- _____ 4. Peru
- _____ 5. Chile

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Mexico, whose population quadrupled between 1930 and 1980
- _____ 7. Cuba, where dictator Fidel Castro took power in 1959
- _____ 8. Brazil, Latin America's largest country
- _____ 9. Argentina, which suffered 50 years of upheaval in the twentieth century
- _____ 10. Nicaragua, where contras battled Sandinistas

Chapter 19

THE WORLD TODAY

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct letter of a term from the box. Not all the words will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. When a government has money left over after its expenses, it has a budget _____.
2. Many feared that _____ would restrict Russians' civil liberties.
3. By the 1990s, the _____ included former Soviet allies.
4. A _____ is a gap between what a government spends and what it takes in.
5. The _____ is common currency for most of Europe.

- | |
|-------------------|
| a. European Union |
| b. euro |
| c. default |
| d. Vladimir Putin |
| e. surplus |
| f. deficit |

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. One problem that arose in East Germany after reunification was

a. the presence of U.S. troops.	c. a lack of national pride.
b. lack of support for the EU.	d. high unemployment.
- _____ 7. An example of NATO's changing role was its
 - a. creation of the euro in 2002.
 - b. peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Kosovo.
 - c. use of European Union passports.
 - d. offering of membership to Japan and China.
- _____ 8. In the 1990s, Russia faced severe economic difficulties and
 - a. defaulted on much of its foreign debt.
 - b. forced its former satellites to pay higher taxes.
 - c. soon became known as one of the "Asian tigers."
 - d. asked NATO for large loans.
- _____ 9. From the late 1990s to the early 2000s, the American economy experienced
 - a. slow economic growth and high military expenses.
 - b. an economic boom.
 - c. budget surpluses and slow economic growth.
 - d. high military expenses and the end of the Cold War.
- _____ 10. Which country suffered a long economic downturn in the 1990s?

a. the United States	c. Japan
b. Taiwan	d. South Korea

THE WORLD TODAY

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Directions: Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a company selling goods and services worldwide
- _____ 2. using tariffs to protect against competition
- _____ 3. the reliance of countries on each other
- _____ 4. meeting present needs without future sacrifice
- _____ 5. sending work to the developing world to save money

Column II

- a. globalization
- b. interdependence
- c. outsourcing
- d. multinational corporation
- e. protectionism
- f. bloc
- g. sustainability

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. While developed nations control much of the world's capital, they
 - a. depend on low-paid workers in developed countries.
 - b. depend on low-paid workers in developing countries.
 - c. are strongly opposed to free trade agreements.
 - d. are strongly opposed to globalization.
- _____ 7. Critics accuse multinational corporations of
 - a. having too much influence on profits of goods.
 - b. not having enough influence on world prices and resources.
 - c. using their power to support undemocratic governments.
 - d. creating too much debt and causing economic downturns.
- _____ 8. What group was set up to ensure the free flow of trade?
 - a. NGO
 - b. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - c. Group of Eight (G-8)
 - d. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- _____ 9. The EU, NAFTA, and OPEC are all
 - a. international treaties.
 - b. regional trade blocs.
 - c. anti-globalization movements.
 - d. multinational corporations.
- _____ 10. Supporters of globalization argue that it has
 - a. reduced global pollution.
 - b. fueled specialization.
 - c. kept prices generally low.
 - d. hurt indigenous peoples.

THE WORLD TODAY

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the terms will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a massive tidal wave
- _____ 2. the wearing away of land
- _____ 3. the rise in Earth's temperature over time
- _____ 4. pollution from poisonous chemicals in precipitation
- _____ 5. a disease with a rapid, widespread growth

Column II

- a. tsunami
- b. epidemic
- c. famine
- d. refugee
- e. acid rain
- f. global warming
- g. erosion

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Most experts on global poverty agree that
 - a. there is no lower class in the developed countries.
 - b. population growth is one answer to world poverty.
 - c. the gap between rich and poor nations is huge but shrinking.
 - d. the gap between rich and poor nations is huge and growing.
- _____ 7. Organizations like the World Bank believe one solution to world poverty is
 - a. for rich nations to end political corruption.
 - b. for rich nations to forgive the debt of poor countries.
 - c. for poor nations to spend more on preventing natural disasters.
 - d. to stop global migration.
- _____ 8. What happened after the signing of the Helsinki Accords in 1975?
 - a. The Cold War ended.
 - b. Human rights abuses continued.
 - c. South Africa ended apartheid.
 - d. Women won the right to vote in Japan, China, and Brazil.
- _____ 9. Children in developing countries
 - a. suffer terrible abuses.
 - b. attend school through grade 8.
 - c. are protected by international agreements.
 - d. are subject to fair treatment.
- _____ 10. What is one possible result of global warming?
 - a. Worldwide rainfall will increase.
 - b. Sea levels will fall.
 - c. Sea levels will rise.
 - d. Desertification will decrease.

THE WORLD TODAY

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct letter of a word or phrase from the box. Each answer can be used only once.

1. Violence used to attain political goals is called _____.
2. Islamic fundamentalists called the _____ refused to surrender Osama bin Laden to the United States.
3. The NPT of 1968 was designed to ensure that nuclear weapons would not _____.
4. A terrorist group called _____ carried out the World Trade Center bombings.
5. The nation of _____ was a center of terrorism in the 1990s.

- a. proliferate
- b. terrorism
- c. al Qaeda
- d. Afghanistan
- e. Taliban

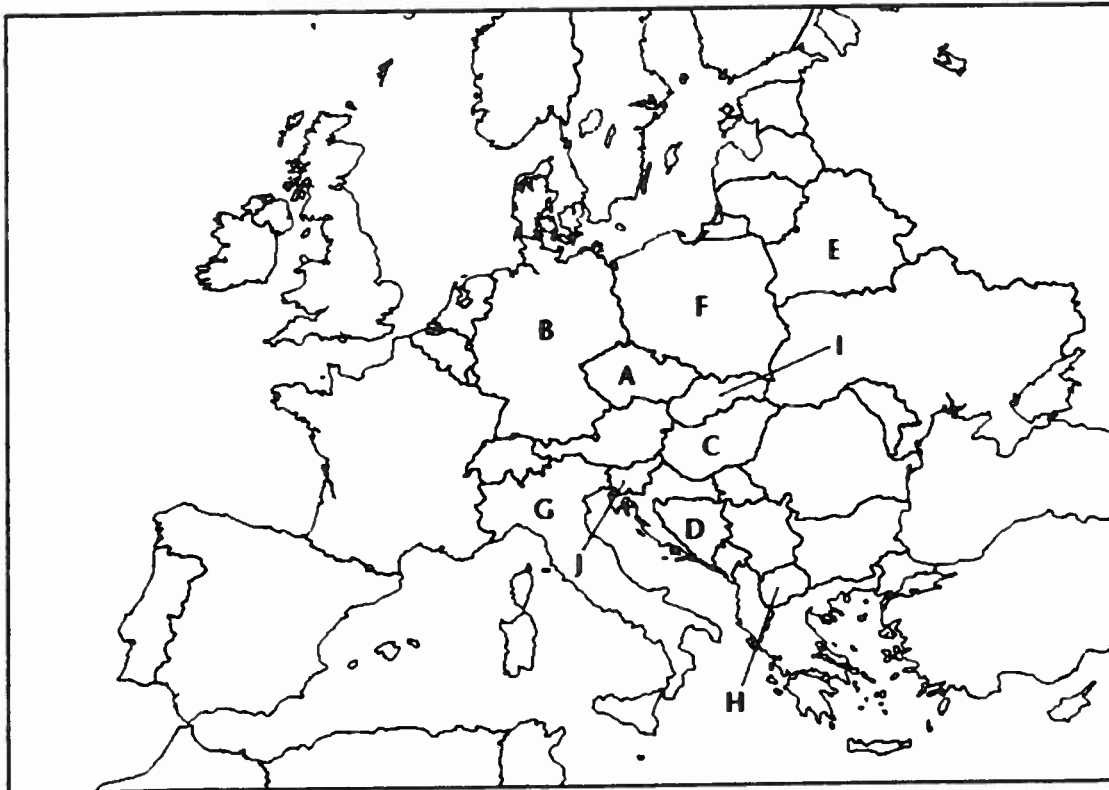
B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons are all
 - a. forms of nerve gas.
 - b. disease-carrying organisms.
 - c. weapons of mass destruction.
 - d. atomic weapons.
- _____ 7. Russia is working to limit nuclear weapons because
 - a. President Vladimir Putin favors the use of such weapons.
 - b. it has supplied terrorists with nuclear materials.
 - c. it has supported terrorist groups.
 - d. it needs to secure its own stockpiles of weapons.
- _____ 8. ETA, the Tamil Tigers, and the Shining Path are examples of
 - a. regional terrorist groups.
 - b. Islamic fundamentalists.
 - c. NPTs.
 - d. anti-Israeli guerrilla groups.
- _____ 9. Al Qaeda was organized to
 - a. destroy the World Trade Center.
 - b. expel U.S. businesses and military power from Saudi Arabia.
 - c. support the Taliban government.
 - d. spread Islamic fundamentalism to Europe and the United States.
- _____ 10. One reason why the United States invaded Iraq in 2003 was that
 - a. Iraq was thought to have WMDs.
 - b. Iraq had invaded Israel.
 - c. Iraq was home to al Qaeda.
 - d. Iraq stopped producing oil.

THE WORLD TODAY
Geography Quiz

Newer Nations of Europe



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. Slovenia | _____ 4. Macedonia |
| _____ 2. Slovakia | _____ 5. Belarus |
| _____ 3. Croatia | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Hungary, joined NATO in 1999
- _____ 7. Germany, divided for half a century, now reunited
- _____ 8. Bosnia and Herzegovina, site of a NATO peacekeeping mission
- _____ 9. the Czech Republic, one of NATO's newer members
- _____ 10. Poland, a recent member of NATO