

1914-Present REVIEW QUIZ: AFRICA

- All of the following statements about African involvement in World War I are true EXCEPT
 - millions of Africans served in colonial armies fighting alongside Europeans.
 - Africans were forced to grow crops and sell them at low prices.
 - despite African involvement, no battles took place within Africa.
 - Africans contributed to the financial efforts of their European mother countries.
- Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the German colonies in Africa at the end of World War I?
 - Germany sold its African colonies in order to help pay for reparations, as designed in the Treaty of Versailles.
 - The colonies were stripped from Germany and recolonized by the British, French, Italians, and South Africans.
 - The colonies gained full independence and Africans finally won equal rights.
 - Germany maintained control of Tanganyika but lost Cameroon.
 - The colonies were designated as Class A Mandates by the League of Nations, and thus allowed limited African control.
- How did the Depression affect the economy in Southern Africa?
 - Because of the rising value of gold and copper, the economy boomed, but wealth was enjoyed only by the white majority.
 - Because of the increased demand of rubber, the economy of southern Africa flourished.
 - The economy was not affected by the Depression because the region remained isolated from world affairs.
 - Black Africans enjoyed great wealth as local industries were stimulated by the reduction of imports.
 - The economy plummeted much as it did in other regions of the world that supplied raw materials.
- How did the experience of Africans in areas where large groups of Europeans settled differ from the experience of Africans in other areas of the continent?
 - There was little difference as both groups gained equal access to education and job opportunities.
 - They had greater access to education and religious institutions.
 - They had greater respect for the colonial regime and thus had little desire for independence.
 - They lost their culture entirely and were no more than Europeans with black skin.
 - They faced greater and more rigid forms of racial discrimination, segregation, and loss of property.
- Which of the following statements most accurately depicts the experience of African men during the colonial period?
 - They became merchants and traders, gaining great wealth and knowledge of areas around the world.
 - They became prosperous from the sale of coffee, tea, and cocoa.
 - They had great access to secondary schools, and many went on to pursue university education in Europe or the United States.
 - They worked in mines and on plantations for little pay and were sometimes forced to work under harsh conditions.
 - They saw improved health, as modern health care facilities were constructed and accessible by all.

6. How did World War II provide an opportunity for African independence?
 - A. Soldiers became well aware of the Allied contradictions in claiming to fight a war for freedom while colonizing African people.
 - B. Soldiers gained the technological skills to craft weapons to fight the European powers.
 - C. Soldiers returned home demoralized because they had hoped for German victory.
 - D. Soldiers learned organizational skills that would convince the European powers that Africans were capable of self-rule.
 - E. Soldiers were able to smuggle weapons back to their country in order to wage guerrilla warfare.
7. What events allowed Ethiopia to regain independence in 1941?
 - A. Italy decided to retreat because its economy was being hurt at home.
 - B. Britain offered military support to Haile Selassie after Italy invaded the British colony of Somaliland.
 - C. Haile Selassie hired mercenaries from Egypt, India, and Kenya in order to outnumber the Italians.
 - D. France invaded Italy, thus forcing most Italians to return in order to defend the Italian peninsula.
 - E. Mussolini signed a treaty with Ethiopia that called for Italian withdrawal in exchange for Ethiopian cotton and tea.
8. Which of the following statements is an accurate comparison of Algerian and Kenyan independence?
 - A. Both were French colonies that were granted independence shortly after the end of World War II.
 - B. Both nations gained independence peacefully, and saw a large number of French and British arrive in Africa after independence.
 - C. Both were achieved by armed struggle as the white settler populations refused to give up control of resources as well as political power.
 - D. Neither nation was able to gain independence, and they were both colonized by France and Britain respectively.
 - E. Neither had many economic resources and thus gained independence rather easily.
9. African nations became prime battlegrounds for proxy wars because
 - A. they had little experience in self-rule and were thus unable to govern successfully.
 - B. the British and the French provoked rebellions in hope of regaining colonial rule.
 - C. the United States and USSR provoked, financed, and armed competing factions in order to gain influence within newly independent nations.
 - D. they were willing to sacrifice stability in exchange for the promise of profit from the two superpowers.
 - E. Soviet intention to take over African nations forced many Africans to form armed resistance.
10. The 1994 election in South Africa was important for which of the following reasons?
 - A. It marked the end of civil war and the election of the first female head of state.
 - B. The military regime was finally deposed, and democratically elected officials were installed in the parliament.
 - C. Land and wealth was redistributed to the black South Africans as a form of reparations for colonialism and apartheid.
 - D. It marked the first time the white minority party won in a truly democratic election.
 - E. It was the first time the black majority could participate equally, and Nelson Mandela was elected president.

1914-Present REVIEW QUIZ: THE MIDDLE EAST

11. Before 1909, the Young Turks were
 - A. calling for the installation of Islamic law, the reinstatement of the sultan, and increased cooperation with Egyptian Arabs.
 - B. advocating centralized rule, the Turkification of ethnic minorities, and the establishment of a constitution by the sultan.
 - C. encouraging British and French involvement in Turkey and greater freedom for ethnic minorities within the Ottoman Empire.
 - D. pushing for a communist revolution in Turkey and an alliance with Russian Bolsheviks.
 - E. encouraging modernization of Turkey and the adoption of Christianity as the state religion.
12. The Balfour Declaration
 - A. encouraged the creation of a Jewish state to be carved out of the Ottoman territory of Palestine.
 - B. denounced Zionism as a radical religious movement.
 - C. called for support of the Arab Revolt of 1916.
 - D. denounced British involvement in the Middle East and called for an immediate withdrawal.
 - E. called for immediate independence of all Jews and Arabs living in Palestine.
13. Which of the following statements about the mandate system is true?
 - A. It was welcomed by the Arabs, who favored British rule.
 - B. It provided stability within the unstable region of the Middle East.
 - C. It designated Arab-speaking territories as Class A Mandates, territories which were considered underdeveloped and unready for self-rule.
 - D. It was established without the approval of the League of Nations.
 - E. It set off protests throughout the Middle East, where it was viewed as another form of colonialism.
14. The creation of Israel in 1948 eventually resulted in which of the following?
 - A. more than half a million Palestinian refugees
 - B. PLO-sponsored guerrilla warfare against Israel
 - C. tension over the control of Jerusalem
 - D. the involvement of the United States and the Soviet Union
 - E. all of the above
15. The Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, a modernizer, did which of the following?
 - A. expelled the British and reintroduced Islamic shari'a
 - B. declared Turkey a secular republic, introduced European laws, and discouraged traditional Turkish clothing
 - C. implemented Greek architectural ideas and imported American literature.
 - D. established Islamic schools throughout Turkey and redistributed money to the peasantry
 - E. abolished the sultanate, forbade divorce, and encouraged the veiling of women
16. What was the significance of the British victory at El Alamein?
 - A. It resulted in the expulsion of the Germans from North Africa.
 - B. It ended the Second World War.
 - C. It resulted in the immediate independence of Libya and Egypt.
 - D. It led to German retaliation and bombing of Tripoli.
 - E. It resulted in Germany regaining control of Egypt.

17. British interwar policy on Palestine fluctuated between which of the following?
- A. encouraging the transfer of Jewish immigrants to Egypt or halting the arrival of settlers altogether
 - B. creating kibbutzim throughout Palestine or limiting Jewish immigration
 - C. support for Zionists, who favored European Jewish immigration, or support for indigenous Palestinian Arabs, who feared being pushed aside
 - D. seeking guidance and assistance from the United Nations or passing control of Palestine to the United States
 - E. forcibly removing Arabs or demanding compensation from Jewish immigrants in order to support Arab residents
18. In 1960 the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was formed in order to
- A. promote the collective interests of oil-producing states in the wake of rising demand for oil
 - B. prevent the creation and existence of the Jewish state of Israel
 - C. compete against the economic and military power of NATO
 - D. use oil wealth as a vehicle to spread the religion of Islam
 - E. create a powerful political voice within the United Nations and force changes within the World Bank
19. Saddam Husain ordered the Iraqi attack of Kuwait
- A. to gain international recognition so that Iraq could be recognized as a world power
 - B. to provoke the Iranians, who were Shi'ite allies of the Kuwaitis, and force another war with Iran
 - C. out of anger at the Kuwaiti royal family for their refusal to reduce Iraqi debt and to gain control of Kuwaiti oil fields
 - D. out of jealousy that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were favored by the Americans and thus received more American aid
 - E. out of a long-held desire to increase Iraqi territory and create a large Iraqi empire
20. Which of the following statements is true about Usama bin Laden?
- A. He was stripped of his Saudi Arabian citizenship because of his terrorist tactics and beliefs.
 - B. He has gained followers throughout the Islamic world because of his generous acts of patronage, as well as his anti-American stance.
 - C. He is the mastermind behind the network of terrorist organizations known as al Qaeda.
 - D. He took refuge in Afghanistan, where he had close ties with the fundamentalist Islamic organization known as the Taliban.
 - E. All of the above are true.

1914-Present REVIEW QUIZ: ASIA

21. In which way was World War I beneficial to Japan?
- A. Japan joined the Allies, witnessed the increasing demand of Japanese products, and gained territory in China
 - B. Japan joined the Central Powers and was able to conquer territory of the former Ottoman Empire
 - C. Japan remained neutral, avoided any war casualties, and gained wealth by selling arms to both sides
 - D. Japan remained neutral and was thus able to spend significant time on improving Japanese industry
 - E. While Japan had numerous casualties, it was able to avoid civil war as the nation pulled together to support the war

22. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the Indian Civil Service?
- A. It consisted largely of upper-class Indians who hoped to modernize the nation
 - B. It consisted of British men who used technology in India to maximize benefits for Great Britain and themselves
 - C. It was made up of well-intentioned British men who sought to reduce British control and allow greater Indian control
 - D. It consisted of Indians who pushed fervently for radical change within colonial Indian society.
 - E. It was made up of both Hindu and Muslim politicians who approved of and benefited from British rule.
23. By the 1920s, the demands of the Indian National congress and the All-Indian Muslim League resulted in which of the following?
- A. Higher tariffs to protect local industries and greater Indian control in areas such as education and public works
 - B. Complete independence and the expulsion of the British
 - C. The partitioning of India into three nations: India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh
 - D. The British viceroy to India answering completely to an Indian Civil Service under the complete control of Indians
 - E. A memorial and holiday for the Indian soldiers who died in World War I
24. What circumstances precipitated Mao Zedong's Long March?
- A. Mao and the communists, having gained control of southern China, set out to gain control of the North
 - B. Mao and the Communists, pursued by the Japanese, were forced to flee
 - C. Severe drought forced the Communist forces to trek six thousand miles to Shaanxi
 - D. Mao and the Communists were nearly surrounded, forcing them to escape on a six thousand mile trek to Shaanxi
 - E. Mao and the Communists needed to get to Shaanxi in order to gather new weapons
25. Which of the following accurately depicts events right after Indian independence?
- A. Indian refugees fled to Britain and other European nations for fear that the Indian National Congress and the All-Indian Muslim League were incapable of running the nation
 - B. Violence erupted between Hindus and Muslims, the nation was split into India and Pakistan, and Gandhi in protest, refused to attend independence day celebrations
 - C. The British were allowed to remain for five more years in order to create a smooth transition from colonial status to independence
 - D. A peace treaty between Hindus and Muslims was brokered by Gandhi, and the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League joined forces
 - E. Gandhi became the first president of a free, united India
26. How did World War II provide an opportunity for Japan to expand its colonial empire?
- A. Intense fighting in Europe enabled Japan to conquer British, Italian, and French territories in the Middle East and North Africa
 - B. The European colonies in Southeast Asia were left vulnerable because Britain, France, and the Soviet Union were engaged in fighting in Europe
 - C. The US, France, and Great Britain offered Asian colonies to Japan in order to enlist its support in the wars
 - D. The fall of Germany allowed Japan to take over Korea, China, Indochina, and Malaysia
 - E. British surrender to Germany allowed Japan to take over Hong Kong, Burma, and Thailand

27. How did Chinese communism differ from Soviet communism?
- A. Chinese communism focused on the rural peasantry, whereas the Soviet version focused on the urban working class
 - B. Chinese communism focused on creating a worldwide communist revolution, whereas Soviet communism concentrated solely on national affairs
 - C. Chinese communism focused on the urban working class, whereas Soviet communism focused on the rural peasantry
 - D. Chinese communism focused on large-scale industries, whereas Soviet communism focused on small, village-level industries
 - E. Chinese communism was harsher than that of the Soviets and resulted in various political crackdowns
28. What was the purpose of the Bandung Conference?
- A. To extract money and support from the superpowers by playing both sides against each other
 - B. To show support for the Cuban and Iranian revolutions
 - C. To discuss the possibilities of aligning with the US and other Western powers
 - D. To unite former colonial territories around the world in order to gain more influence in the world
 - E. To incite a global revolution uniting workers around the world
29. Which of the following accurately characterizes the nations known as the Asian Tigers?
- A. Previously Communist nations that gained rapid wealth when they converted to capitalism
 - B. Large investments from Western nations, democratic political institutions, and large workforces
 - C. Disciplined workforces, investments in education, and government sponsorship and protection of industries
 - D. State-controlled economies, political repression, and emphasis on exports
 - E. High rates of personal savings, large and disciplined workforces, and land redistribution programs
30. What reforms were implemented by Deng Xiaoping?
- A. State control was entrenched, and the collectivization of agriculture was implemented
 - B. Voting rights were open to all citizens, and women were allowed to hold political office
 - C. Private ownership of land was allowed, and individuals gained the ability to accumulate as much wealth as possible
 - D. All foreign companies except McDonald's and Coca-Cola were banned from China
 - E. Both foreign investment and the right to contract land for personal use were limited

1914-Present REVIEW QUIZ: EUROPE

31. In which of the following ways did WWI affect Russia?
- A. Russia gained vast territories and wealth
 - B. Russia became divided and fell to forces of destructive nationalism
 - C. The old society of Russia was destroyed, leading to a revolution and civil war
 - D. Russia was unaffected by WWI
 - E. Russian victories during the war led to the creation of the new Russian empire
32. Which of the following statements is an accurate comparison of WWI and previous conflicts in Europe?
- A. WWI left more dead and wounded than any previous war in Europe
 - B. While WWI was fought over a larger area, there were fewer casualties because more advanced military strategies were employed
 - C. WWI was smaller than most previous European conflicts
 - D. While more lives were lost, WWI resulted in fewer refugees
 - E. Unlike previous wars, WWI had little effect on the environment

33. France and Great Britain escaped the worst of the Depression by
- Imposing authoritarian control over their society and economy
 - Establishing the Smoot-Harley tariff and other hefty taxes on imports
 - Consolidating private farms into collectives with a fixed amount of produce guaranteed to the government
 - Invading the neighboring territories of Switzerland and Belgium in order to extract resources
 - Making their colonial territories purchase their products rather than the products of other countries
34. Compared with WWI, how did WWII impact European home fronts?
- WWII witnessed somewhat fewer civilian casualties and less extensive destruction of urban and rural territories
 - During WWII, military movements were slow and deliberate, and thus expanded the area of fighting
 - Poison gas and machine gun technology introduced in WWII resulted in more gruesome loss of life
 - During WWII there was little distinction between military and civilian, as civilians on all sides were consistently targeted
 - WWII was the first time in which submarine warfare resulted in American and British civilian deaths
35. Which of the following statements about the Holocaust is accurate?
- The Nazi's victims were exclusively Jewish
 - Along with Jews, the Nazis also killed the disabled, homosexuals, Gypsies, and Jehovah's Witnesses
 - Nazis spared the lives of Poland's Catholics in order to create an ally against European Jews
 - Most German Jews were forcibly evacuated and sent to Israel
 - Few if any ordinary citizens were involved in the roundup of German Jews
36. Why did western European nations and the US form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?
- To combat what they perceived as Soviet efforts to create a global communist revolution
 - To create a peace-keeping force made up of soldiers from nations around the world
 - To provide food, money, raw materials, and other goods that could be used to rebuild western Europe
 - To force the Soviet Union to end its support of China
 - To improve relations between the Soviet Union and western nations
37. Which statement is NOT an impact of the fall of the Berlin Wall?
- East Germans crossed to West Germany in large numbers
 - Government services in East Berlin collapsed
 - Unemployment and budget deficits were drastically reduced
 - Germany was reunified in 1990
 - Some Europeans feared that German reunification would result in German militarism and aggression
38. Which of the following statements about immigrants in post-Cold War Europe is accurate?
- Throughout Europe, immigrant populations are growing faster than the native-born population in the host community
 - Immigrants have found economic and social security within European societies
 - Immigrants face extremely low levels of unemployment
 - Many European nations actively promote immigration in order to solve labor shortage problems
 - Muslims and other groups emigrating to Europe have for the most part seamlessly assimilated into the host population

39. Which of the following is an example of a nongovernmental organization (NGO)?
- A. The World Trade Organization, which was established to foster agreements in World Trade
 - B. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance aimed at protecting the interest of western democracies
 - C. Doctors Without Borders, which provides medical assistance in crises around the world
 - D. McDonald's, whose burgers and fries are world-renowned
 - E. CNN, whose news footage is seen in numerous countries around the world
40. The Kosovo crisis of 1999 is an example of which of the following?
- A. The effects of cultural imperialism
 - B. The failure of the nation-state
 - C. The growth and power of multinational corporations
 - D. The power of economic sanctions
 - E. The trend toward nuclear proliferation

1914-Present REVIEW QUIZ: THE AMERICAS

41. What effect did US entry have on the outcome of WWI?
- A. The entrance of fresh and healthy troops turned the tide in favor of the Allies
 - B. US troop involvement encouraged Japan to increase its troops and attack the US
 - C. There was little to no measurable effect on the war
 - D. The entrance of US troops prolonged the war by adding another dimension to the fighting
 - E. US troop involvement caused dissension among the Allies, thus allowing the Central Powers to win the war
42. What effect did WWI have on the economies of Brazil and Argentina?
- A. It caused increased wealth as the demand for raw materials from Europe increased
 - B. It resulted in widespread poverty and homelessness as agricultural exports slowed to a halt
 - C. It caused Argentina to flourish as demand for beef to feed the troops increased, but Brazil struggled as demand for coffee decreased
 - D. It resulted in the decrease of agricultural exports, thus weakening the landowning class
 - E. It stimulated the economy as women, Native Americans, and Brazilian and Argentineans of African descent gained entry into the workforce
43. Which of the following statements about the US and the League of Nations is accurate?
- A. Americans eagerly embraced the League of Nations as a global effort to prevent terrorism
 - B. Woodrow Wilson refused to let the US join the League and so abandon its isolationist stance
 - C. The League of Nations provided a forum for African Americans to address their lack of freedom and equality
 - D. Woodrow Wilson proposed the establishment of the organization as a way to foster peace and cooperation
 - E. Congress unanimously supported US membership in the League of Nations in order to maintain links with European nations
44. How did the global Depression affect nations in Latin America?
- A. Revolutions spread throughout the continent as the poor demanded a redistribution of wealth
 - B. It helped break the power of foreign companies and allowed Latin Americans to gain control of major industries
 - C. Democracy spread, as citizens demanded a greater voice in government
 - D. Exports fell, and unemployment and homelessness increased dramatically
 - E. The cost of goods dropped dramatically, giving consumers access to more goods

45. How did WWII affect the civilian population in the US?
- A. It opened up job opportunities for African Americans, Latinos, and women and directly led to the civil rights movement
 - B. It caused citizens to lose faith in their country and revert to isolationism
 - C. It put an end to racial discrimination and resulted in full gender equality
 - D. It impoverished large segments of the nation as jobs and money were scarce
 - E. It birthed an aggressive antiwar movement that called for the complete withdrawal of troops from Europe
46. How did Eva Peron influence politics in Argentina?
- A. She overthrew Juan Peron and took over as president
 - B. She persuaded her husband to provide social benefits for women, children, and the poor
 - C. She pushed for protection of the elite and encouraged foreign investment
 - D. She called for complete redistribution of wealth and nationalization of all industries
 - E. She was apolitical and did not get involved in state affairs
47. What was the result of the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba?
- A. Fidel Castro was successfully overthrown by the CIA-sponsored coup, and communism was contained in Cuba
 - B. The CIA-sponsored coup failed, Castro's reputation was bolstered, and it directly led to the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - C. The invasion ended in a stalemate, and Cuba was split between communists in the north and noncommunists in the south
 - D. It caused Latin American nations to boycott all products from Cuba in protest of the Castro-led invasion
 - E. The CIA-sponsored coup failed, but Cubans rose up in protest of their communist leader
48. How did the US respond to the revolutionary policies of Guatemalan president Jacobo Arbenz Guzman?
- A. It supported Arbenz because he was democratically elected
 - B. It implemented a trade embargo, forcing Guatemala to lose money and Arbenz to alter his policies
 - C. It provided economic and military support in order to protect Arbenz's new policies
 - D. It viewed him as a communist and thus sponsored a coup to remove him from power
 - E. It pulled out all American businesses and encouraged American citizens to flee Guatemala
49. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the military dictatorships of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s?
- A. All were supported by the Soviet Union, and they forced people to adopt communist policies
 - B. Brazil and Argentina helped the US support the Contras; however, Chile under Augusto Pinochet, supported Cuba
 - C. All were undermined by corruption, torture, and violence
 - D. The Argentinean economy flourished under military rule, whereas Brazil and Chile were economically devastated
 - E. All expelled foreign-owned companies and implemented state control over the economy
50. Which of the following statements is true regarding the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)?
- A. It violated international monetary rules and was thus shut down only two years after it was created
 - B. It created the world's only free trade zone, though other regions are planning to emulate it
 - C. It created the world's largest free trade zone in 1994 by eliminating tariffs among the US, Canada, and Mexico
 - D. It allows consumers to get free products anywhere within the US, Canada, and Mexico
 - E. It was established in 1994 and served as a model for the European Union