1. Which of the following was NOT a cause of World War I?
	1. conflict in the Balkans supported by “big brother” Russia
	2. alliance system pits Russia and Britain against Germany and Japan
	3. Britain’s dominance in naval superiority in jeopardy
	4. desire for Pan-Slavic Movement
2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact are most accurately described as
3. Free trade zones
4. Collective security organizations
5. Colonial holdings
	1. I and II
	2. II and III
	3. I and III
	4. II only
6. Which of the following was **NOT** a long term effect of World War I
	1. Ensuing Spanish flu kills less people than World War I
	2. Russia has a revolution, communism takes over
	3. General decline of European global power
	4. Social transformation where aristocracy loses power
7. Nikita Khrushchev is known for
	1. Repudiation of repressive measures taken during the Stalin era
	2. Abandonment of five-year Plans and collective farms
	3. Glasnost
	4. Starving Soviet scientists of resources necessary to match western achievements
8. Which of the following was **NOT** a war crime of WWII?
	1. Japanese Rape of Nanking
	2. Japanese firebombing of American cities
	3. German murder of Gypsies and Christians
	4. Usage of POWs as subjects in medical experiments
9. Which of the following was **NOT** an organization that followed World War II?
	1. Warsaw Pact – organization that governs Poland
	2. NATO – military alliance protecting Western Europe
	3. OPEC – cartel of oil producing nations
	4. League of Nations – attempted to ensure world peace
10. Which of the following most accurately reflects Stalin’s Five Year Plans
	1. an attempt to radically alter agricultural production to return the nation to the peasants
	2. money from collectivization financed industrialization
	3. replaced by Lenin’s New Economic Policy
	4. focused on high demand consumer goods
11. Which of the following does **NOT** accurately reflect the feminist movement in the 20th century?
	1. suffrage for the first time for women living in the United States
	2. birth control gives women more professional options
	3. large numbers of women more responsibility in the home
	4. gained additional power after women proved themselves during World War I and World War II
12. Increases in global immigration are due in large part to?
	1. Growing populations in developing nations.
	2. Development of Third World nations.
	3. A third world industrial revolution in Asia and Europe.
	4. Nations providing “guest” visas for those wishing to work for five to seven years.
13. Which of the following was **NOT** true about Wilson’s Fourteen Points
	1. proposed the League of Nations which was not ratified by the United States
	2. pushed for the end of secret treaties
	3. stemmed from Roosevelt’s desire for making the world “safe for democracy”
	4. encouraged a reduction in arms
14. Which of the following was **NOT** a characteristic of the Soviet economy after WWII?
	1. Source of massive environmental damage
	2. Incapable of significant arms production
	3. Generally unresponsive to demand for consumer goods
	4. Inefficient, particularly in agriculture
15. What was the leading cause of the unprecedented increase in global population in the twentieth century?
	1. The end of international epidemics
	2. Global warming and other types of climate change
	3. The impact of medical innovations and public health measures
	4. The reduction of world hunger

“We shall not repeat the past. We shall eradicate it by restoring our rights in the Suez Canal. This money is ours.

The canal is the property of Egypt.”

1. This quotation by Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser (in power 1952–1970) best expresses support for
	1. communism
	2. democracy
	3. nationalism
	4. imperialism
2. In which of the following cases did the United States provide aid to break a Soviet blockade?
	1. U-2 incident
	2. Berlin airlift
	3. Bay of Pigs invasion
	4. Marshall Plan
3. Which of the following describes a major change in international relations in the 1980s and 1990s?
	1. The rapid establishment of large overseas colonial empires by European powers
	2. The disbanding of most regional political organizations
	3. The decline in power of multinational corporations
	4. The reduction of confrontations between communist and noncommunist countries
4. On what continent did the United States fight its two largest conflicts of the Cold War era?
	1. Europe
	2. Asia
	3. Africa
	4. South America
5. The purpose of Mao Zedong’s Cultural Revolution was to
	1. Encourage the growth of a pan-Asian empire
	2. Promote traditional Chinese culture through texts like The Little Red Book
	3. Erase all Western influences from China to prevent the growth of a privileged upper
	4. Move China into the modern age by building industrialized factories

“Liberalism denied that State in the name of the individual; Fascism reasserts the rights of the State as expressing the real essence of the individual. And if liberty is to be the attribute of living men and not of abstract dummies invented by individualistic liberalism, Fascism stand for liberty, and for the only liberty worth having, the liberty of the Sate and of the individual within the State.”

1. The words of the above were written by which of the following?
	1. Boris Yeltsin
	2. Fredrich Engels
	3. Adolph Hitler
	4. Benito Mussolini
2. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the world economy in the late 20th century?
	1. The decolonization of the African continent made little difference in who was in charge.
	2. The West—now Europe and the United States—continues to dominate world trade, as it has done since the globalization of the economy in the 1500s
	3. Latin American nations moved from the status of dependent economies to equal partners in the world trading arena
	4. Japan has taken on a major role in the world economy.
3. Mao’s campaign to infuse industrial development into the national economy at the commune level was called
	1. New Democracy
	2. Protracted Warfare
	3. Long March
	4. Great Leap Forward
4. Which of the following is the most accurate description of 20th century revolutions?
	1. Revolutions in the 20th century generally resulted from movements to restore power to the traditional ruling elite
	2. 20th century revolutions were generally based on some ideal, such as nationalism or communism
	3. The Cuban Revolution was atypical of 20th century revolutions in that it sought to replaced one autocratic ruler with another
	4. The Mexican Revolution is an example of a revolutionary action taken by peasants against the wealthy, especially large landowners.
5. Neocolonialism is best defined as
	1. Western efforts to expand colonial holding after the Second World War
	2. The ongoing situation of economic dependency that afflicts “Third World” even after decolonization
	3. The post WWII population boom in the 3rd world
	4. All colonization that occurred after Latin American nations won independence from Spain
6. Which of the following problems Latin American nations face today has its roots in colonial times?
	1. Population explosion
	2. Uneven distribution of wealth
	3. Urbanization
	4. Lack of natural resources

“Perestroika is an urgent necessity arising from the profound processes of development in our socialist society. This society is ripe for change.”

1. This is a quote from which of the following?
	1. Adolph Hitler
	2. Lenin
	3. Boris Yeltsin
	4. Mikhail Gorbachev
2. The "green revolution" of the 1950s and 1960s increased agricultural productivity through
	1. The eradication of many devastating crop blights
	2. The use of chemical fertilizers and biologically-engineered foods
	3. The use of previously fallow land to maximize production
	4. The use of organic fertilizers and companion growth methods
3. Which is an impact of population growth in the developing world?
	1. Declining importance of the International Monetary Fund in the global economy?
	2. Falling numbers of refugees
	3. Rapid and haphazard urbanization
	4. Rising status for females

1. Russia’s role in 20th century global conflicts included all of the following **EXCEPT**
	1. An ethnic-based alliance with Serbia
	2. Providing opportunity for Germany to turn its attention to France
	3. Participation in the formation of the League of Nations
	4. Creating opportunities for postwar influence in Eastern Europe
2. Which goal did nationalist leaders find most difficult to achieve upon gaining independence?
	1. Economic development and jobs for all
	2. Maintenance of territorial integrity of the new nations
	3. Participation in world trade
	4. Membership in the United Nations
3. The Allied policy toward Hitler in the 1930s can best be described as one of
	1. Confrontation
	2. Appeasement
	3. Containment
	4. Indifference
4. Nelson Mandela is associated with the struggle against what?
	1. Soviet socialism
	2. South African apartheid
	3. U.S. Imperialism
	4. French colonialism
5. All of the following are true of communism after WWII **EXCEPT** that
	1. It produced a division in Korea
	2. It spread to largely agricultural regions
	3. It created a pause in the Civil War in China
	4. It altered the territory in Poland
6. Which political figure eventually emerged to lead the Bolshevik Party after the death of Lenin?
	1. Trotsky
	2. Khrushchev
	3. Gorbachev
	4. Stalin
7. The creation of oil cartels, such as OPEC, occurred primarily because of
	1. Industrialized countries' dependence on oil for heat and transportation
	2. A post-war boom in manufacturing
	3. Member countries' desire to hold extreme power over nonmember countries
	4. A decrease in the use of coal for heat and transportation
8. The French Revolution of 1789 and the Chinese revolt of 1911 were alike in that
	1. They were initiated by the lower classes
	2. They were not nationalist independence movements
	3. They ended immediately in dictatorship
	4. They failed to achieve their goals
9. The founding of the European Union has resulted in
	1. Global fears of a collectivized European economy
	2. Greater ease in transmitting ideas and goods throughout Europe
	3. The growth of Europe as the premier world economic power
	4. The decline of United States and Russian economic power
10. An example of brinkmanship is found in
	1. The Cuban Missile Crisis
	2. The Arab-Israeli War
	3. The Iran-Iraq War
	4. The Cultural Revolution
11. The country that was most interested in keeping its colonies after WWII was
	1. Germany
	2. France
	3. Great Britain
	4. The United States
12. Mikhail Gorbachev allowed all of the following **EXCEPT**
	1. The production of consumer goods
	2. Discussion of government policies
	3. Private land ownership
	4. Democratic government
13. The world’s most populous democracy is
	1. The United States
	2. Great Britain
	3. Canada
	4. India
14. Which of the following has been a common problem of both Japan and Russia in the latter years of the 20th century to the present?
	1. Ethnic conflicts
	2. Political instability
	3. Economic downturns
	4. Huge foreign debts
15. OPEC
	1. Is an organization of Middle Eastern nations
	2. Originated after the establishment of the European Union
	3. Was founded after NAFTA
	4. Has members in Latin America and Africa
16. The European Union
	1. Established a currency used by all its members
	2. Originated with Great Britain
	3. Does not adjust tariffs outside the European Community
	4. Signing NAFTA agreements
17. Which of the following cultures has diffused most widely during the period 1900 to the present?
	1. Japanese
	2. Russian
	3. French
	4. United States
18. Anti-immigrant feelings in industrialized nations are mostly due to
	1. Labor shortages in the host country.
	2. Illegal activity among immigrant groups.
	3. An ethnically derived sense of nationality.
	4. Expanding economic opportunity.
19. The Helsinki Accords
	1. Were a reaction against the insecurities of the nuclear age
	2. Were a nuclear disarmament plan
	3. Increased Cold War rivalries
	4. Called for a reduction in manned space flights
20. Technology in the 20th century accomplished all of the following EXCEPT
	1. Unmanned space flights
	2. Genetic engineering
	3. The use of robotics
	4. The invention of railroads
21. By the 21st century, almost all women across the globe
	1. Were freed from traditional homemaking roles
	2. Were allowed to serve in combat in the armed forces
	3. Were granted educational opportunities
	4. Were given the right to vote
22. What did the Soviet Union, Japan, the United States, and Western Europe have in common in the 20th century?
	1. A program of social security for the aged
	2. Free elections
	3. An emphasis on the production of consumer goods
	4. The adoption of U.S. sports
23. Which of the following is true concerning the status of religion in the 20th century?
	1. European church membership declined significantly
	2. Catholicism gained a stronger hold in Lain America
	3. The United States encouraged the Japanese to maintain the traditional status of Shintoism
	4. Hindu traditions were abolished in India.
24. Which of the following BEST describes the Schlieffen Plan?
	1. A massive attack on a rapid defeat of France, then a single-front war with Russia
	2. A massive attack on a rapid defeat of Russia, then a single-front war with France
	3. The devotion of equal force attention to France and Russia at the same time
	4. A total focus on the strategic threat posed by Britain’s Royal Navy
25. Which of the following helped to make 1949 such an important turning point in the Cold War?
	1. Fidel Castro led the communists to victory in Cuba
	2. The Korean War began
	3. The USSR tested its first atomic weapon
	4. John F. Kennedy was assassinated
26. What function does NAFTA serve?
	1. It creates a free-trade zone that links Canada, United States and Mexico
	2. It serves as an agreement between Mexico and the United States, preventing illegal immigration from north to south
	3. It attempts to regulate the flow of illegal drugs throughout North America
	4. It establishes a set of tariffs and trade barriers between Canada and the United States
27. The central role in the spread of western culture was played by
	1. Ideology
	2. Technology
	3. Advertising
	4. Global marketing
28. In 1989 the USSR ended an unpopular war by withdrawing their troops from what country?
	1. Mongolia
	2. Afghanistan
	3. Iraq
	4. Chile
29. Deng Xiaoping’s economic reforms in China are noted for:
	1. Openness in every area of the economy
	2. Political reforms
	3. A strategy of balancing change and continuity
	4. Their lack of success
30. Which if the following has generally **NOT** been a reason that people migrated to urban areas in the 20th century?
	1. Employment brokers canvass the countryside to recruit laborers
	2. The cities offer good opportunities
	3. Urban areas often have good social services
	4. More money can be made in the cities
31. Which term do historians employ to describe both Hitler’s Germany and Stalin’s USSR?
	1. Fascist
	2. Communist
	3. Totalitarian
	4. Democratic
32. The growing integration of all the peoples of the planet into a single economic and political model and accelerating sharing of cultural symbols is termed
	1. Egalitarianism
	2. Postmodernism
	3. Globalization
	4. Universalism
33. Which is the most popular and accessible method worldwide of accessing the efficiencies of a new “information economy”?
	1. Mobile phones
	2. Personal computers
	3. Local libraries
	4. Major newspapers
34. U.S. forces have seen military action most frequently to which region in the post-Cold War era?
	1. Pacific Rim
	2. Latin America
	3. Middle East and Central Asia
	4. Western Europe
35. Which is the most common pattern of migration in the Americas today?
	1. From North America to Latin America
	2. From Latin American countryside to Latin American cities
	3. From Latin American cities to Latin American countryside
	4. Out of the Americas to Europe
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the only foreign economic policies of the US that was agreed upon by all living presidents at that time.
	1. NAFTA
	2. OPEC
	3. NATO
	4. Warsaw pact
37. Which of the following best characterizes the transfer of power associated with the decolonization process?
	1. Elite to mass
	2. Women to men
	3. Religious to secular
	4. Elite to elite

|  |
| --- |
| **Year 1997** |
| Country | Women per 100 Men | Percent under age 15 |
| Argentina | 104 | 28 |
| Columbia | 102 | 34 |
| Mexico | 102 | 35 |
| Peru | 102 | 35 |
| Iran | 97 | 44 |
| Iraq | 97 | 42 |
| Saudi Arabia | 80 | 41 |
| Yemen | 99 | 48 |

1. The chart above proves which of the following?
	1. The population of Latin America is greater than that of the Middle East.
	2. Latin America has a much older population than the Middle East does.
	3. The female population of the four Latin American countries listed is greater than the male populations.
	4. In the countries of the Middle East the percentage of the population that is under 15 is in the majority.
2. Which of the following best characterized developments in the societies of Western Europe in the decades after WWII?
3. Expanding welfare state provisions
4. Steady economic growth
5. Broad enthusiasm for expansion of colonial holdings
	1. I only
	2. I and II
	3. I and III
	4. II only
6. Which was true of the Korean War but not the Vietnam War?
7. Conflict resulted in a lasting U.S. occupation.
8. Conflict resulted in unification of North and South under communist rule.
9. U.S. commanding officers argued for the use of nuclear weapons against the enemy.
	1. I and II
	2. II and III
	3. I and III
	4. II only
10. Which natural resource or crop have developing nations been able to trade in the global economy on terms most favorable to themselves?
	1. Cocoa
	2. Coffee
	3. Oil
	4. Diamonds
11. Why were Great Britain and France able to insulate themselves from the Great Depression to a greater extent than Germany of the United States?
	1. By 1929, industrial production was no longer central to their national economies.
	2. Both nations unloaded a certain amount of surplus industrial production on markets in their extensive colonial holdings.
	3. Strong labor movements in both countries refused to accept layoffs.
	4. None of the above
12. Which of the following period have been grouped together by world historians into a time called an “Age of Catastrophe” lasting from 1914-1945?
	1. WWI, Great Depression Cold War
	2. Napoleonic Wars, WWI and WWII
	3. WWI, Great Depression, WWII
	4. Great Depression, WWII, Cold War
13. Which of the following current-day nations would have contributed troops to the Central Powers during the First World War?
	1. India
	2. Australia
	3. Czechoslovakia
	4. Russia