

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. What is the role of the emperor in modern Japan?

- A. elected leader
 - B. symbolic leader
 - C. military leader
 - D. economic leader
-

2. Which phrase **best** describes one of Nelson Mandela's most important contributions to South Africa?

- A. serving as South Africa's first ambassador to the United Nations
 - B. leading the process by which black South Africans gained civil rights
 - C. negotiating with Great Britain for South African independence
 - D. preventing communist-led rebels from overthrowing the South African government
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3. The **best** description of Israel's economy today is

- A. mainly privately owned businesses.
 - B. mainly government-owned businesses.
 - C. businesses controlled by European investors.
 - D. a mixture of private and government-owned businesses.
-

4. Why is Nelson Mandela's election as president of South Africa significant?

- A. He received 100% of the vote.
 - B. He was the first non-white elected president.
 - C. He was the citizen of a different country.
 - D. He was elected by the members of the United Nations.
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5. The government of South Africa has a national government and 9 provincial governments, each with some reserved powers and shared powers. What type of government would South Africa be classified as?

- A. unitary
 - B. federal
 - C. oligarchy
 - D. confederation
-

6. Since apartheid was abolished in the 1990s, how has South Africa created a democratic government?

- A. It has adopted a free enterprise economy based on private property.
- B. The white minority and the black majority have equal political rights.
- C. The central government has given most of its power to local government.
- D. It has become a constitutional monarchy with very limited powers for the king.

7. What was one effect the end of apartheid had on South Africa's political system?

- A. Black South Africans were allowed to vote and hold office.
 - B. White South Africans were allowed to vote and hold office.
 - C. Black South Africans were allowed to vote, but not allowed to hold office.
 - D. White South Africans were allowed to vote, but not allowed to hold office.
-

8. What effect did the policy of apartheid have on South Africa?

- A. It made South Africa the most prosperous country in Africa.
 - B. It deprived black South Africans of basic human rights.
 - C. It provided jobs for migrant workers from other parts of Africa.
 - D. It encouraged black South Africans to participate in the government.
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9. During China's Cultural Revolution, led by Mao Zedong in the 1960s and 1970s, which event occurred?

- A. Intellectuals were honored and were given many high governmental positions.
 - B. China participated in numerous international conferences to celebrate its arts.
 - C. Many Chinese intellectuals were persecuted, exiled, and sometimes executed.
 - D. Nationalist military forces from Taiwan attempted to invade the country and start a civil war.
-

10.

Use the map below to answer this question.



The Himalayas are the world's highest mountain range. Which number on the map shows where they are located?

- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
-
11. In 1958, Mao Zedong introduced an economic plan for China called the Great Leap Forward. What was a result of this plan?
- A. It severely restricted wages.
 - B. It allowed capitalism to begin.
 - C. It caused a severe economic depression.
 - D. It encouraged the growing of cash crops.
-
12. Which statement **best** describes how the Middle East's vast supply of oil has affected the history of the region since the 1950s?
- A. It has lowered the standard of living in the region.
 - B. It has encouraged the growth of democracy in the region.
 - C. It has slowed down the process of industrialization in the region.
 - D. It has encouraged foreigners to compete for influence in the region.

13. How are new leaders of India's government chosen today?

- A. The people of India vote to elect a new leader.
 - B. A small ruling committee selects a new leader.
 - C. The current leader chooses who will rule the country next.
 - D. The new leader is chosen by members of the upper class.
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14. Which twentieth-century event in South Africa's history is **most** closely associated with the end of apartheid?

- A. the withdrawal of the British colonial government
 - B. the election of Nelson Mandela as president
 - C. the establishment of the Pan-African Congress
 - D. the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Desmond Tutu
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15. Which statement **best** describes developments in the Middle East since World War II?

- A. Manufacturing has become the region's main economic activity.
 - B. Religion has played a major role in creating conflict in the region.
 - C. Most citizens in the region have come to enjoy a high standard of living.
 - D. A majority of countries in the region have adopted constitutions that guarantee equal rights for all citizens.
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16. The United States sent armed forces to support south Vietnam during the 1960s and early 1970s in an attempt to

- A. expand new markets for trade throughout Southeast Asia.
 - B. preserve religious freedom in south Vietnam.
 - C. introduce modern technology to south Vietnam.
 - D. prevent the expansion of communism throughout Southeast Asia.
-

17. Population growth along the southern edge of the Sahara Desert has led to extensive deforestation. This deforestation has resulted in which development?

- A. Tropical rain forests have grown quickly to fill in the cleared areas.
 - B. People have begun to move to other countries with more forests.
 - C. Erosion has made much of the cleared land barren and unable to support farming.
 - D. The presence of so many farms has caused the Sahara Desert to shrink dramatically.
-

18. In 1948, the United Nations divided the land of Palestine between Arabs and Jews. Which nation was created by its action?

- A. Syria
 - B. Israel
 - C. Egypt
 - D. Jordan
-

19. In which Southwest Asian nation (Middle East) does the leader inherit power?

- A. Islamic Republic of Iran
 - B. State of Israel
 - C. Lebanon
 - D. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
-

20. A representative of OPEC would be concerned with the price of

- A. oil.
 - B. coal.
 - C. gold.
 - D. wheat.
-

21. How did Mohandas Gandhi challenge British rule in India?

- A. He encouraged war with Britain.
 - B. He resisted with nonviolent protest.
 - C. He punished all Indians resistant to change.
 - D. He bathed in the Ganges River to purify himself.
-

22. How has China attempted increase it's GDP since end of the 20th century?

- A. They have reduced their world trade.
 - B. They have ended their free market system.
 - C. They have increased their education programs.
 - D. They have encouraged people to move into cities.
-

23. What three major religions have their origins in the Middle East?

- A. Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism
 - B. Judaism, Christianity, Islam
 - C. Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism
 - D. Buddhism, Shintoism, Hinduism
-

24. After World War II, the United States helped Japan rebuild its economy in all the following ways **except** by

- A. sharing its manufacturing knowledge.
 - B. providing large sums of money through loans.
 - C. requiring Japan to export goods only to Western nations.
 - D. providing much needed resources for their industries.
-

25. Before the late nineteenth century, Japan was an isolated nation. Which of the following is the main reason Japan has become involved in the world community since that time?

- A. The government needed foreign military intervention to stop a civil war.
 - B. Religious leaders instructed the emperor to become Christian and westernize.
 - C. The government became communist and established ties with the Soviet Union.
 - D. Limited resources forced Japan's growing population to seek foreign markets.
-

26. Who was the first black person to be elected president of South Africa

- A. Desmond Tutu.
 - B. Josia Thugwana.
 - C. Nelson Mandela.
 - D. Mohandas Gandhi.
-

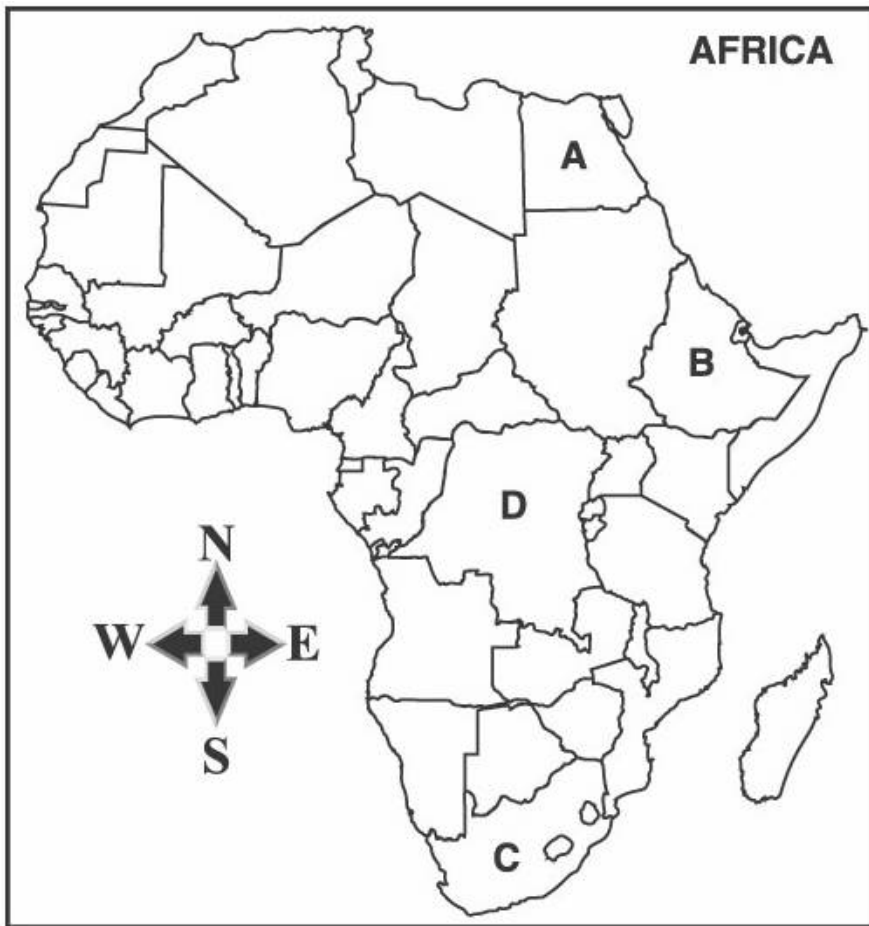
27. Why has conflict and civil war occurred in many African nations after independence?

- A. Colonial powers tried to reestablish colonies.
 - B. Many leaders in Africa supported Communism.
 - C. European powers set artificial political boundaries.
 - D. Some African leaders tried to conquer all of Africa.
-

28. Many oil-rich countries cooperate with each other in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). How does this help them play a major role in world affairs?

- A. They share a common language and history.
 - B. They share a common form of government.
 - C. They influence the price of oil on the world market.
 - D. They maintain a military force in the Middle East.
-

29. Use the map below to answer this question.



Which letter on the map locates the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire)?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

30. A hopeful sign for the future of Africa is its rising literacy rate. Why is "literacy rate" important to a country?

- A. It increases the life span of citizens.
- B. It increases the skill level of the human capital.
- C. It increases the number of citizens living in a country.
- D. It increases the amount of money the country can borrow from Western nations.

31. Which religion has its origins in the Middle East?

- A. Hinduism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Buddhism
 - D. Christianity
-

32. The containment of communism was an important part of American foreign policy in the twentieth century. The idea of containing communism was involved with America's entry into which war?

- A. World War I
 - B. World War II
 - C. The Vietnam War
 - D. The Gulf War
-

33. The United States became involved in wars in Korea and Vietnam. What was the main reason for involvement in both of these wars?

- A. improve trade
 - B. stop terrorism
 - C. containment of communism
 - D. prevention of biological warfare
-

34. Which leader was responsible for establishing communism in China?

- A. Mao Zedong
 - B. Chiang Kai-Shek
 - C. Mohandas Gandhi
 - D. Emperor Hirohito
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35. Why did the United States become involved in Vietnam during the 1960's and early 1970's?

- A. To stop the spread of communism in Asia.
 - B. To stop colonial powers from removing natural resources.
 - C. To help Vietnam develop its tourist industry.
 - D. To help the Vietnamese hold more elections in the nation.
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36. Industrial development in the twentieth century has led to worldwide dependence on which region for sources of fuel?

- A. Eastern Asia
 - B. Middle East
 - C. North America
 - D. South America
-

37. Since the end of World War II, in which way have seas and oceans **most** benefited Japan's economy?

- A. by providing transportation routes
 - B. by providing a source for electricity
 - C. by providing a source of valuable minerals
 - D. by providing water for desalinization
-

38. Natural resources are not evenly distributed among countries. Which of the following correctly shows how Southwest Asia is an example of uneven distribution?

- A. abundance of oil, but a scarcity of water
 - B. abundance of coal, but a scarcity of copper
 - C. abundance of natural gas, but a scarcity of oil
 - D. abundance of water, but a scarcity of phosphates
-

39.

After the Nationalist party came into power in South Africa in 1948, why did they set up the system of *apartheid*?

- A. to give all people of South Africa the right to vote
 - B. to create industrial jobs for rural South Africans
 - C. to separate the races and discriminate against non-whites
 - D. to create an education system that would modernize the country
-

40.

Why did the modern Pan-Africa movement grow in the early 1900s?

- A. It was meant to unify all of Africa against the calls for war against Germany.
 - B. It was meant to provide unity and independence for blacks throughout Africa.
 - C. It was a reaction to the growing protests against the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
 - D. It was the primary movement that led to the end of discrimination and segregation.
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41.

Shia and Sunni Islam were both founded because of

- A. disputes over who would succeed Muhammad as head of the faith.
 - B. invasions by European Crusaders trying to retake the Holy Land.
 - C. the quest to control trade routes between Arabia and China.
 - D. the failure to win wars against Hindu armies from the East.
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42.

As a result of the Holocaust in Europe during World War II,

- A. European Jews won control of Germany and rebuilt it as a Jewish nation.
 - B. nations in Western Europe quickly set up safe zones for their Jewish citizens.
 - C. nations in the Middle East encouraged European Jews to relocate to Palestine.
 - D. there was increased international importance placed on creating a homeland for Jews.
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43.

What was the MAIN purpose of Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward program?

- A. to develop a modern economy in China
 - B. to control the land and the peasants' lives
 - C. to end the private ownership of land and businesses
 - D. to place productive resources under central government control
-

44. As of 2007, Libya is led by one person who controls all media, is not elected, cannot be voted out of office and has absolute veto power. Libyan's citizen participation would be classified under which category?

- A. federal
 - B. oligarchic
 - C. autocratic
 - D. democratic
-

45.

Which of these is a TRUE statement about the impact of civil war and conflict on the regions of Africa experiencing them?

- A. The quality and quantity of food is reduced.
 - B. Agricultural production increases.
 - C. Human and civil rights are upheld.
 - D. Children's health care improves.
-

46.

One reason the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is so powerful is that

- A. oil is available in all nations.
 - B. six OPEC nations are in the Middle East.
 - C. OPEC nations control two-thirds of the world's oil reserves.
 - D. the official language of the majority of the OPEC nations is Arabic.
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47.

The PRIMARY cause of the rapid economic development of Saudi Arabia since the 1960s is

- A. petroleum exports.
- B. machinery imports.
- C. commercial shipping.
- D. industrial chemical production.