<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One similarity in the results of the revolutions led by Fidel Castro in Cuba and by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua is that both (1) restored a monarchy (2) destroyed a theocracy (3) followed Marxist principles (4) protected freedom of the press</td>
<td><em>Both Fidel Castro and Sandinistas supported communism</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Which communist nation is most closely associated with the leadership of Ho Chi Minh and the surrender of Saigon? (1) North Korea (2) Soviet Union (3) Vietnam (4) People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>People would prefer their own bad government rather than submit to the good government of a foreign power. Which concept is characterized by this statement? (1) nationalism (3) socialism (2) communism (4) militarism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidel Castro was successful at leading a revolution in Cuba because he gained the support of (1) wealthy landowners (3) peasant farmers (2) government officials (4) foreign investors</td>
<td>In a pure market economy, who determines which goods and services are produced and in what quantities? (1) government agencies (2) consumers and producers (3) church hierarchy (4) banks and cartels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which statement best describes an aspect of a command economy? (1) Profit motivates individuals to set up private businesses. (2) Tradition, religion, and customs heavily influence economic decisions. (3) Supply and demand regulate the economy. (4) Government directs and controls the means of production</td>
<td>In the post–World War II time period, the purpose of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact was to (1) discourage religious toleration (2) establish a military alliance (3) promote economic self-sufficiency (4) eliminate political corruption</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is a major belief associated with Marxism? (1) The proletariat would rise up and overthrow the bourgeoisie. (2) Religion should be more important than political forces. (3) Private ownership of property should be expanded. (4) Peasants would gain control of overseas markets.</td>
<td>In the post–World War II time period, the purpose of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact was to (1) discourage religious toleration (2) establish a military alliance (3) promote economic self-sufficiency (4) eliminate political corruption</td>
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<td><em>Proletariat: working class Bourgeoisie: factory owners</em></td>
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<td>During the Cold War, nations that adopted a policy of nonalignment believed they should (1) be exempt from United Nations decisions (2) restrict trade with neighboring countries (3) reject international environmental treaties (4) follow a course independent of the superpowers</td>
<td>Which of these groups were the major supporters of 20th-century communist revolutions? (1) priests and artisans (2) bourgeoisie and nobility (3) entrepreneurs and capitalists (4) workers and peasants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Superpowers: Soviet Union and United States *nonalignment: not in line of either side</td>
<td>In the post–World War II time period, the purpose of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact was to (1) discourage religious toleration (2) establish a military alliance (3) promote economic self-sufficiency (4) eliminate political corruption</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under communism in the former Soviet Union, people were required to (1) reject modern technology (2) limit the size of their families (3) honor their ancestors and religious traditions (4) put the interests of the state before individual gain</td>
<td>The imaginary line that divided the Western European countries from the Eastern European countries after World War II was known as the (1) prime meridian (3) <em>Iron Curtain</em> (2) line of demarcation (4) Berlin Wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** *Iron Curtain* is a term coined by British politician Winston Churchill to describe the division between capitalist and communist countries in Europe after World War II.
After World War II, the Soviet Union maintained control of many Eastern European nations mainly because these nations were
(1) a source of new technology and skilled labor
(2) near warm-water ports on the Mediterranean Sea
(3) extensions of communist power
(4) members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

*The Soviet sought to build a buffer (protection) zone

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was initially formed to
(1) promote religious freedom
(2) **defend Western Europe from Soviet aggression**
(3) isolate member nations from the rest of the world
(4) stop the flow of immigration between member nations

The main reason the United Nations sent troops to Korea in 1950 was to
1. ensure that food reached areas of the Korean Peninsula affected by famine
2. **prevent North Korea from conquering the people of South Korea**
3. force the inspection of nuclear weapons plants in North Korea
4. restore peace between warring factions of Buddhism and Shinto

*Cold War: North Korea: communist South Korea: republic

Which factor led to the rise of communist revolutions in Russia and in China?
(1) increase in agricultural production around the world
(2) onset of the global depression that restricted trade
(3) scarcity of workers for available jobs
(4) **unequal distribution of wealth between social classes**

The purpose of the Truman Doctrine was to
1. provide financial aid to rebuild war torn Europe
2. **contain the spread of communism**
3. establish better relations with the Soviet Union
4. control the buildup of nuclear weapons worldwide

Which United States foreign policy was used to maintain the independence of Greece and Turkey after World War II?
(1) **containment**
(2) neutrality
(3) nonalignment
(4) militarism

*containing communism

The Marshall Plan provided
(1) government housing to refugees
(2) military assistance to Vietnam
(3) **funds for economic recovery in war-torn European nations**
(4) nuclear weapons to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members

Which group of countries became Soviet satellites after World War II?
(1) France, Spain, Great Britain
(2) **Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary**
(3) Switzerland, Austria, Belgium
(4) Turkey, Greece, Italy

The term **iron curtain** refers to the
(1) scars left on the land by the trenches of World War I
(2) no-fly zone in northern Iraq after the Persian Gulf War
(3) border established between India and Pakistan after World War II
(4) **western boundary of Soviet domination in Europe during the Cold War**

In the 1950s, what was the status of most countries in Eastern Europe?
(1) members of the Common Market
(2) participants in the Marshall Plan
(3) allies of the United States
(4) **satellites of the Soviet Union**

The use of the Marshall Plan in Western Europe after World War II strengthened the forces of
(1) democracy (3) isolationism
(2) communism (4) autocracy

*by providing funds to war torn Europe, the US hoped it would prevent the spread of communism and therefore strengthen democracy

The political climate of the Cold War caused the world’s two superpowers to
(1) cooperate in halting the spread of communism
(2) colonize Africa and Asia
(3) **compete economically and militarily**
(4) protect human rights

*Cold War period 1950s through to 1991; Soviet and US competition
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<th>Which Southeast Asian nation fought in wars against Japan, France, and the United States during the 20th century?</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1) Myanmar (Burma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Vietnam</td>
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*During WWII Vietnam fought off Japanese invasion, after WWII sought independence from French colonization and then US intervened in Vietnam civil war to stop communism*

- French intent to recolonize Indo-China after World War II
- United States desire to prevent the spread of communism
- United States support for the French in Southeast Asia

These ideas are most closely associated with the

1) **causes of the conflict in Vietnam**
2) reasons for the Nationalist settlement of Taiwan
3) factors that led to the Korean War
4) results of the Marshall Plan

*Indo-China refers to former name of Vietnam while it was a colony of France*

The destruction of the Berlin Wall and the breakup of the Soviet Union signify the

1) **end of the Cold War**
2) collapse of the Taliban
3) strength of the Warsaw Pact
4) power of the European Union

Kim Jong Il and Fidel Castro are 21st-century leaders who believe in the ideas of

1) **Karl Marx**
2) Adam Smith
3) Siddhartha Gautama
4) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

. . . The only way to go was up. And, on June 26, 1948, planes from all over the world were employed to begin an airlift to fly needed food and supplies to the Berliners. The Soviets attempted to frighten away the Allied planes. One Soviet plane, trying to tighten the blockade, fired on a British plane as it attempted to land in Berlin. Both planes crashed, killing all aboard. But the airlift continued. . . . Source: Doris M. Epler, The Berlin Wall

The events described in this passage occurred soon after

1) World War I  |
2) the Korean War  |
3) **World War II**  |
4) the Six-Day War

*Six day war refers to War in Middle East (Israel–Palestine conflict)*

If you noticed the date of quote is 1948… WWI ended in 1921, the Korean War took place in the 1950s (which is after not before 1948) .. there is no reference in quote to support that it was an event related to the Korean War.. this clearly refers to the Berlin Airlift.. the division of Germany following WWII
One way in which the Chinese Revolution (1945–1949) and the Cuban Revolution (1956–1959) are similar is that the leaders of both revolutions (1) embraced capitalist ideas (2) rejected industrial development (3) used peaceful methods to achieve their goals (4) relied on support from the peasants

Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge, the “killing fields,” and Year Zero are all associated with a violent period in which country? (1) Vietnam (3) China (2) Cambodia (4) Korea

One way in which the Korean War and the Vietnam War are similar is that both (1) resulted in unification of two formerly independent nations (2) reflected the success of the Western policy of containment (3) attempted to remove French imperialists from power (4) developed from Cold War tensions

Which period of history is depicted in this cartoon? (1) Industrial Revolution (2) Age of Enlightenment (3) Age of Imperialism (4) Cold War

In 1968, the areas labeled Estonian SSR, Belorussian SSR, and Moldavian SSR referred to (1) republics that were part of the Soviet Union (2) members of the Central Powers (3) independent nations of Eastern Europe (4) members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

In 1968, the area east of the bold black boundary included members of the (1) Triple Alliance (2) Warsaw Pact (3) European Union (EU) (4) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
In this passage, Mao Zedong is suggesting that China
(1) create a government under the leadership of industrialists
(2) give up its independence and become a part of the Soviet Union
(3) rely on the United Nations for economic aid
(4) join with the Soviet Union as a partner in Communism

In this passage, Mao Zedong is using the ideas of
(1) Thomas Malthus
(2) Adam Smith
(3) Karl Marx
(4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek)

Which set of events in 19th- and 20th-century Chinese history is in the correct chronological order?
(1) Opium Wars → Long March → Great Leap Forward → Four Modernizations
(2) Long March → Great Leap Forward → Opium Wars → Four Modernizations
(3) Great Leap Forward → Long March → Opium Wars → Four Modernizations
(4) Long March → Four Modernizations → Great Leap Forward → Opium Wars

One way in which the Great Leap Forward and the Four Modernizations are similar is that each was an attempt to
(1) increase farm and factory output
(2) develop a democratic government
(3) strengthen economic ties with communist neighbors
(4) reduce the gap between rich and poor

The primary goal of the student protests in Tiananmen Square (1989) was to
(1) support the policies of the Chinese Communist Party
(2) decrease the amount of Western influence in China
(3) encourage the spread of industrialization throughout China
(4) increase political freedom and rights in China

The Boxer Rebellion and the work of Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) are most closely associated with the
(1) Long March
(2) Golden Age of China
(3) Cultural Revolution
(4) rise of nationalism in China

In the People’s Republic of China, which factor best reflects Marxism?
1. communal work teams on farms
2. ownership of small farms by individuals
3. small family-owned businesses in villages
4. foreign influence on the economy

Which Chinese leader is most closely associated with leading the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution?
(1) Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen)
(2) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
(3) Mao Zedong
(4) Deng Xiaoping

In what way were Korea and Germany similar after World War II?
(1) They refused to align with the superpowers.
(2) Their former emperors stood trial for war crimes.
(3) Both remained divided during the Cold War.
(4) Ethnic tensions threatened civil war in each country.

What was a direct result of the Four Modernizations introduced in China by Deng Xiaoping?
(1) Freedom of speech was guaranteed.
(2) Goods and services were evenly distributed.
(3) Economic opportunities were expanded.
(4) Fewer consumer goods were produced.

A major goal of both the Sepoy Mutiny and the Boxer Rebellion was to
(1) remove foreign influences
(2) restore parliamentary government
(3) improve access to civil service examinations
(4) outlaw caste systems

By the late 1970s in China, the growing size of its population influenced the government’s decision to
(1) encourage people to migrate to other countries
(2) force families to work on communes
(3) engage in wars to gain territory
(4) institute a one-child policy

A major goal of the Cultural Revolution in China during the 1960’s was to
1. restore China to the glory of the Han Dynasty
2. reemphasize Confucian traditional values
3. weaken communist ideas
4. eliminate opposition to Mao Zedong

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