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

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

What was one social change Mao Zedong instituted in China after 1949?

1. granting legal equality for men and women
2. requiring arranged marriages
3. adopting the practice of foot binding
4. mandating Confucianism as the state Philosophy

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

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

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

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

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. Economicopportunities 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

Japanese soldiers committed many atrocities (cruelty) in China, especially during the __________ (1937).

1. Meiji Restoration
2. Rape of Nanjing
3. Cultural Revolution
4. Great Leap Forward

Mao Zedong’s __________ (1957) was a five-year plan to industrialize China and collectivize agriculture. It failed and a famine ensued.

1. Cultural Revolution
2. Great Leap Forward
3. Four Modernizations
4. Long March

Mao Zedong’s __________ (1957) was a five-year plan to industrialize China and collectivize agriculture. It failed and a famine ensued.

1. Cultural Revolution
2. Great Leap Forward
3. Four Modernizations
4. Long March

An immediate result of the Cultural Revolution in China was that it

1. helped to establish democracy in urban centers in China
2. led to economic cooperation with Japan and South Korea
3. disrupted China’s economic and educational systems
4. strengthened political ties with the United States

Sun Yat-sen’s “Three Principles of the People” (1911) and the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square (1989) were similar in that they both demanded that the Chinese government

1. achieve global interdependence
2. restore dynastic rule
3. introduce democratic reforms
4. end foreign influences in China
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

After World War II, the Chinese Communists were successful in their revolution mainly because the
1. United States refused to support the Nationalists
2. communists had the support of the peasants
3. communists had more technologically advanced weapons
4. nationalist had been defeated by Japan

This 1989 cartoon suggests that the governments of both China and East Germany
(1) removed the military from power
(2) allowed a shift in rule from autocracy to fascism
(3) gave people the right to decide how they would be ruled
(4) faced challenges in their ability to maintain communist governments

Which event in China is symbolized by the “Lady with the Light” in this 1989 cartoon?
(1) Long March
(2) Great Leap Forward
(3) Cultural Revolution
(4) Tiananmen Square protests

Which statement best reflects this cartoonist’s point of view?
(1) The development of computer technology is prohibited in China.
(2) Chinese prisoners are denied access to computers.
(3) Foreign software developers have flooded the Chinese market.
(4) Some American firms have assisted the Chinese government in monitoring citizen computer usage.

In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of
(1) Shinto (3) Confucianism
(2) Jainism (4) Buddhism

Which statement about cultural diffusion in Asia is most accurate?
(1) Byzantine traders brought the Justinian Code to China.
(2) Roman legions introduced Christianity to India.
(3) Indian monks brought Islam to the Middle East.
(4) Chinese ideas and practices spread into Korea and Japan
- Foreign rulers were overthrown.
- Admiral Zheng He established trade links.
- Civil service exams were reinstated.

These events in history occurred during the rule of the
(1) Mughal dynasty in India
(2) Tang and Song dynasty in China
(3) **Ming dynasty in China**
(4) Tokugawa shogunate in Japan

What was a long-term impact of Marco Polo’s trips to China?
(1) The Silk Roads replaced the all-water route to Asia.
(2) The Chinese forced the Europeans to trade only in Peking.
(3) China was isolated from other countries.
(4) **Trade increased between China and Europe.**

Which achievements are most closely associated with the Tang and Song dynasties of China?
(1) wheel and stirrup
(2) chinampas and calendar
(3) **gunpowder and movable wooden type**
(4) mosaics and domes

China’s image of itself as the **Middle Kingdom** is associated with
(1) welcoming foreign ideas and influences
(2) mixing Western religions with traditional Chinese philosophies
(3) **controlling how contact occurs with other cultures**
(4) building the Grand Canal to expand trade within China

*ethnocentric idea led China to isolate/ limit trade with other civilizations including Europe

______________ was a Chinese philosophy that was based on the belief that people were selfish and only harsh punishments would ensure proper behavior.
1. Confucianism
2. Legalism
3. Daoism
4. Buddhism

The **Silk Roads** was an important trade route that connected China to the Middle East and ultimately, the Mediterranean Sea. Cultural diffusion occurred.
(1) Saharan caravan trails
(2) Trans-Siberian Railway
(3) **Silk Roads**
(4) Suez Canal

The Chinese considered China the **Middle Kingdom**. This ethnocentric view meant that China was the “central kingdom.”
1. Rising Sun
2. **Middle Kingdom**
3. Silk Road
4. Cradle of Early Civilization

The **Mandate of Heaven** was the Chinese belief that the emperor received the right to rule from the gods but could lose the right to rule if corrupt or incompetent.
1. dynastic cycle
2. **Mandate of Heaven**
3. ethnocentrism

Admiral **Zheng He** (1371-1433) was a Chinese explorer during the Ming dynasty. His ships traveled throughout the Indian Ocean and even reached the east coast of Africa.
1. Deng Xiaoping
2. Kublai Khan
3. **Zheng He**
4. Honglu

The British defeated the Chinese in the **Opium Wars** (1839-1860). As a result, the British received Hong Kong.
1. Boxer Rebellions
2. Cultural Revolution
3. **Opium Wars**
4. Sepoy Rebellion

**COLD WAR**

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**

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
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.

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

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

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

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

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) Iron Curtain
(2) line of demarcation (4) Berlin Wall

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 Marshall Plan was designed to stop the spread of communism by providing

(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

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

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

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

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 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 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