### Conflict in the Middle East

In Iran, the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism resulted in:
1. an increase in woman’s rights
2. the westernization and modernization of the nation
3. a return to many traditional customs
4. the introduction of a democratic form of government

**Explanation:** The revolution of 1979 set up a traditional government and society based upon the Koran.

During the 1980’s, the economic development of Iran and Iraq was disrupted because of:
1. increased emphasis on agricultural production for export
2. the war fought between these nations
3. communist revolutionary movements in these nations
4. severe drought and famine in the area

**Explanation:** The Iran-Iraq War occurred between 1980 and 1988. This war had a disruptive effect on the economies of both nations, and cost each hundreds of thousands of lives.

In 1979, the signing of the Camp David Accords by Egypt and Israel indicated that:
1. nationalism was no longer a force in middle Eastern politics
2. the differences between Shi’ite and Sunni Moslems had been settled
3. former enemies were able to negotiate
4. the Soviet Union dominated Middle Eastern affairs

A major factor that continues to contribute to terrorist activities in the Middle East is:
1. a decrease in crude oil prices on the world market
2. the Palestinian effort to establish a homeland
3. the presence of United Nations forces in Syria
4. the worldwide rejection of violence as a means to end conflict

The 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran was a reaction to the failure of Shah Reza Pahlavi to:
1. modernize the nation’s economy
2. meet the social and political needs of the people
3. establish political ties with western nations
4. supply the military with advanced weapons technology

**Explanation:** Shah Reza Pahlavi modernized Iran. However, he ruled as a dictator, often violating his people’s civil rights in an effort to stay in power.

During the late 1980’s and early 1990’s the greatest threat to the stability of the nations of Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco was the:
1. rising standard of living of their citizens
2. economic reforms taking place in Eastern Europe
3. rise of Islamic Fundamentalism
4. lack of financial aid from the United States

**Explanation:** Islamic fundamentalism is a movement to reject westernization and return to a more tradition society based upon the Koran.

The main course of the Arab-Israeli conflicts from 1948 to 1973 was the clash between:
1. Islamic Fundamentalism and Orthodox Judaism
2. Arab socialism and Israeli capitalism
3. Arab nationalism and Jewish nationalism
4. Israeli technology and Saudi Arabian economic goals

Who were David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, and Menachem Begin?
1. leaders of the modern state of Israel
2. scientist who developed better methods of discovering oil
3. clergy who supported Islamic Fundamentalism
4. Egyptian presidents who encouraged peace with Israel

### Independence/Decolonization After WWII

Which document is most closely associated with the Arab-Israeli conflict?
1. Balfour Declaration
2. Kyoto Protocol
3. Communist Manifesto
4. Treaty of Nanjing

**Explanation:** Which change occurred immediately after the region of British India gained its independence in 1947?
1. India became an ally of the Soviet Union.
2. India adopted Islam as the official state religion.
3. The region was partitioned into two separate states.
4. A military dictatorship took control of the entire region

### Independence/Decolonization After WWII

Which event was used by Mohandas Gandhi to bring world attention to the injustices of British colonialism?
1. salt march
2. partition of India
3. Sepoy Mutiny
4. formation of the Indian parliament

**Explanation:** The desire of the Kurds and of the Palestinians for independent states is based on the principle of:
1. free trade
2. nationalism
3. collective security
4. modernization
Indeed whilst on the one hand civil disobedience authorises disobedience of unjust laws or unmoral laws of a state which one seeks to overthrow, it requires meek and willing submission to the penalty of disobedience and therefore cheerful acceptance of the jail discipline and its attendant hardships.

Which individual is the author of this passage?
(1) Otto von Bismarck (3) Ho Chi Minh
(2) Mohandas Gandhi (4) Fidel Castro

One important similarity between Indira Gandhi of India and Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan is that both
1. are Hindu leaders of Islamic nations
2. became important national leaders in nations in which women have not traditionally had equal opportunities
3. came into power as a result of the breakup of the Soviet Union
4. became leaders of the Asian bloc of nations at the United Nations

Since the 1950’s, India has experienced conflict with both Pakistan and China over
1. United Nations peacekeeping efforts in the region
2. India’s increasing trade with Korea
3. borders and related territorial issues
4. the interpretation of common religious works

Which factor most limited the development of African nationalism?
1. European support of an educational system based on local traditions and language
2. the prior experience of Africans with economic self-sufficiency
3. political boundaries imposed by Europeans that had little relationship to African tribal boundaries
4. the European practice of making decisions based on local customs

Which statement best describes the political situation in Africa after World War II?
1. increased nationalism led to independence for many African nations
2. France and West Germany sought to establish colonies in Africa
3. European nations increased their control over their African colonies
4. the United Nations opposed the idea of self-determination for African nations

“If we are to remain free, if we are to enjoy the full benefits of Africa’s enormous wealth, we must unite to plan for the full exploitation of our human and material resources in the interest of all our people”
-Kwame Nkurumah (1950’s)

This quotation best expresses the major goal of
1. colonialism
2. Pan-Africanism
3. imperialism
4. urbanization

APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA
### Which statement best characterizes the period of apartheid in South Africa?

1. The majority of the population had the right to vote
2. The Boers attempted to conquer Nigeria
3. Many racist ideas of the ruling minority were adopted into laws
4. French was declared the official language of the nation

In the 1980’s, global concern for Blacks in the Republic of South Africa led many nations to

1. Impose economic sanctions on South Africa
2. Demand that Whites return to their European homelands
3. Sent troops to South Africa
4. Support policies of Apartheid

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### Which condition, in combination with drought, has most directly forced the migration of people out of the southern regions bordering the Sahara?

1. Urbanization
2. Coastal pollution
3. Wildlife tourism
4. Desertification

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### A major problem currently facing the Republic of South Africa is the

1. Continuation of attacks from neighboring Zimbabwe
2. Move toward the creation of a theocratic state
3. Struggle for power between different groups within South Africa’s black majority
4. Continued international economic embargo against South Africa

**Explanation:** Rival groups within South Africa’s majority black population continue to contend for control of the country.

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### What is one factor that has affected economic development in southern African nations in the 21st century?

1. Reliance on coffee exports
2. Equal distribution of wealth
3. Establishment of communist governments
4. Spread of the AIDS epidemic

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### Since the end of the Cold War, what has been the primary cause of conflicts in Chechnya, Azerbaijan, and Bosnia?

1. Religious and ethnic tensions
2. Adoption of capitalism
3. Poor health care and starvation
4. Efforts at Russification

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### Which country was ruled by Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge?

1. Afghanistan
2. Cambodia
3. Kazakhstan
4. Bangladesh

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### “We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant [agreement] that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity—a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world”

— Nelson Mandela, excerpt from Inaugural Address

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### These words were delivered in 1994 by the newly elected president of South Africa to praise his countrymen’s rejection of

1. Nationalism
2. Pan-Africanism
3. Apartheid
4. Democracy

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### The Very First Thing You Should Know About South African Stocks and Bonds

“Two Leading Financial Institutions Show You Around South Africa’s Banking World”

“Amalgamated Banks of South Africa: Everything You’d Expect From An International Banking Partner”

The titles of these pamphlets, available in 1994 from an American business and financial publication, reflect

1. A continuation of the international trade sanctions imposed on South Africa in 1985
2. A renewed interest in investing in South Africa’s economy
3. The hazards associated with overseas economic investment
4. A belief that the banks and the bond market in South Africa are inferior to those in Europe

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### The treatment of untouchables in India, the treatment of Jews during the Holocaust, and the treatment of Chinese student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square are all examples of

1. Fascist policies
2. Extraterritoriality
3. Excommunication
4. Human rights violations

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### In the early 1930s, millions of Ukrainians died as a result of

1. The intifada
2. A forced famine
3. Glasnost
4. Trench warfare

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4. Bangladesh
The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was formed with the intent of
(1) stabilizing the supply of oil to Japan
(2) cutting off the supply of oil to the United States and its allies
(3) increasing the supply of oil available for use within Middle Eastern countries
(4) controlling the supply of oil to raise prices

The Canal was dug by Egypt’s sons and 120,000 of them died while working. The Suez Canal Company in Paris is an imposter company. It usurped our concessions…
Therefore, I have signed today the following law which has been approved by the Cabinet: Article 1 of the decree reads, “The Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal—Egyptian Joint-Stock Company – is hereby nationalized. All its assets, rights and obligations are hereby transferred to the Nation.”

This passage describes the decision of the Egyptian government to
1. end trade with Mediterranean countries
2. stop building canals
3. take control of the Suez Canal
4. sell the Suez Canal to France

Which statement is valid about the history of Southeast Asia?
1. Industrialization has strengthened the traditional beliefs and lifestyles of the people.
2. The area has experienced little European contact.
3. Superpower influence has brought peace and prosperity to the region.
4. Religious beliefs have both unified and divided the people of the region.

Explanation: South Asia is inhabited by very diverse ethnic and religious groups...

Which reform is most closely associated with Turkish leader Kemal Atatürk?
(1) implementation of Sharia law
(2) introduction of Arabic script
(3) establishment of a communist government
(4) adoption of Western culture

During the Cold War period, India’s foreign policy was committed to
1. supporting communism in Asia
2. rejecting democracy in Pakistan
3. nonalignment with the world powers
4. isolationism in international commerce

Explanation: India followed the policy of remaining neutral (not taking sides) during the ongoing conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Which event in the history of the Indian subcontinent occurred last?
(1) Salt March
(2) Amritsar Massacre
(3) creation of Pakistan
(4) Sepoy Rebellion