Chapter 22-23 Test

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. In contrast to the first decolonization of the Americas in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the struggles for independence in Africa and Asia in the second half of the twentieth century
   A) occurred through peaceful negotiations.  B) resulted in political independence.  C) affirmed the vitality of precolonial cultures.  D) excluded women from participation.

2. Which of the following was an initial goal of the Indian National Congress (INC)?
   A) Organizing the masses for violent revolution against British rule  B) Promoting a separate state for the Muslim minority population  C) Gaining positions of influence in British India to protect Indian interests  D) Writing a constitution for a newly independent India

3. In Africa, which of the following contributed to the loss of popular support for the democratic institutions established in the wake of independence from colonial rule?
   A) Human rights violations  B) Pan-African unity  C) Marxist class solidarity  D) Poor economic performance

4. What accounts for the resurgence of democracy in many developing countries in the decades since the 1980s?
   A) The preparation by European powers for the handover of sovereignty  B) The promise of military-controlled regimes to return power to civilians  C) The failure of authoritarian governments to address economic and social problems  D) The association of democracy with the uniqueness of Western civilization

5. Which of the following characterizes the economic strategy of most countries in the developing world since the late twentieth century?
   A) Role of the state in protecting the economy from international capitalism  B) Dependence on the market to generate economic growth  C) Preference for the Soviet model of state-directed industrialization  D) Movement toward economic isolationism and self-sufficiency

6. Which of the following reflects a task of newly independent nation-states in the aftermath of decolonization in Africa and Asia in the second half of the twentieth century?
   A) The building of modern economies, stable politics, and coherent nations  B) The construction of empire and race as a credible basis for political and social life  C) The suppression of indigenous customs and traditional culture  D) The restoration of a precolonial past based on self-sufficient economies

7. Which of the following represented a form of imperialism without territorial possessions that came under attack in the twentieth century?
   A) British influence in India  B) U.S. influence in Latin America  C) Turkic influence in the Ottoman Empire  D) Chinese influence in East Asia
8. Which of the following was a common characteristic of the leaders of independence movements in European colonies in Asia and Africa in the second half of the twentieth century?
   A) They had military backgrounds.  B) They had peasant backgrounds.  C) They were female.  D) They were educated.

9. What did all nationalist movements in Asia and Africa in the second half of the twentieth century share in common?
   A) The goal of political independence  B) The ideology of Marxist revolution  C) The leadership of religious figures  D) The use of guerrilla warfare

10. Which of the following exercised the dominant power in the new government established in the wake of the Iranian revolution?
   A) Islamic clerics  B) Political parties  C) Foreign investors  D) Military generals

11. Which of the following reflects the Ayatollah Khomeini’s view of the relationship between religion and politics?
   A) “It is an unrealizable aim to attempt to unite in one tribe the various races existing on the earth, thereby abolishing all boundaries.”  B) “The only principle of political governance expressed in the Qur'an is the principle of Consultation (Shura), which holds that communities will ‘rule themselves by means of mutual consultation.’”  C) “Islamic civilizations have a long history of encouraging religious tolerance and guaranteeing the rights of religious minorities.”  D) “Islamic government is the government of divine right, and its laws cannot be changed, modified, or contested.”

12. Of the various struggles for political independence from foreign domination portrayed in the visual sources, which group is still struggling to reclaim the land they once held?
   A) Black South Africans  B) The Vietnamese  C) The Israelis  D) The Palestinians

13. Which of the following factors contributed to economic globalization during the twentieth century?
   A) Increased labor migration during the Great Depression  B) Technological advances that lowered transportation costs dramatically  C) The elimination of tariffs in the two decades following World War I  D) The rejection by Western powers of the Bretton Woods system

14. What effect did the Bretton Woods system have on globalization after World War II?
   A) It established rules for commercial and financial dealings among major capitalist countries.  B) It placed political controls on the economic activity of countries within the communist bloc.  C) It created processes that made the globalized economy subject to public accountability.  D) It restricted the global movement of capital, increased tariffs, and subsidized state-run enterprises.

15. Beginning in the 1960s, which of the following were identified as key issues in Western feminism by women of color?
   A) Gaining the right to vote  B) Promoting cultural imperialism  C) Challenging patriarchal domination  D) Ending racism and poverty

16. Which of the following has been a contentious issue between the Global North and the Global South since 1945?
17. Which of the following represents a pattern of global migration since the 1960s?
A) The movement of people from developing countries to the industrialized world  
B) The movement of people from the Global North to the Global South  
C) The movement of people from Latin America and the Caribbean to Europe  
D) The movement of people from Europe and North America to Asia and Africa

18. Which of the following describes the effect of economic globalization on wealthy nations like the United States?
A) New opportunities in the global economy contributed to the expansion of the middle class.  
B) Jobs in the low-wage service sector declined and jobs in manufacturing increased.  
C) A shifting global division of labor resulted in the loss of many manufacturing jobs.  
D) The increase in total world output diminished income disparities and created economic equality.

19. What do those who speak of an “American Empire” point to in support of their opinion?
A) American control of the International Criminal Court  
B) American control of the United Nations  
C) American economic, military, and cultural influence around the world  
D) American territorial possessions in the Caribbean and South Pacific

20. In contrast to feminists who fought for equal rights, feminists who assumed the task of “women’s liberation”
A) demanded more rights for women than men.  
B) challenged patriarchy through direct action.  
C) emphasized employment and education.  
D) preferred political lobbying and legislative reform.

21. Which of the following reflects a response of African feminists to Western feminism in the 1970s and beyond?
A) They used Western feminism as a weapon to combat colonialism.  
B) They incorporated the Western feminist emphasis on individualism.  
C) They shared Western feminists’ goal of ending female circumcision.  
D) They criticized Western feminism as a form of cultural imperialism.

22. Which of the following characterizes the response of religious fundamentalism to global modernity?
A) A selective rejection of certain aspects of modernity  
B) A wholesale rejection of all aspects of modernity  
C) A wholesale embrace of all aspects of modernity  
D) A unified movement to destroy all aspects of modernity

23. Which of the following has been a goal of Islamic fundamentalist groups in the Muslim world since the 1970s?
A) To create a distinctly Islamic modernity not dependent on Western ideas  
B) To seek an advantage in an American-led economic globalization  
C) To introduce innovations in Islamic religious practice  
D) To achieve political independence using non-violent protest tactics

24. Which of the following was a more central issue in environmental movements in developing countries than those in the industrial West?
A) Controlling air pollution  B) Securing food supplies  C) Protecting wilderness areas  D) Stopping global warming

25. Which of the following was a distinctive feature of environmental movements in the Global South?
A) The role of large national organizations  B) The predominance of the middle class  C) The emphasis on the rights of nature  D) The involvement of poor people

26. Which of the following highlights the global mobility of capital in the world since 1945?
A) Global justice movement  B) Import substitution industrialization  C) Foreign direct investment  D) Reverse development aid

27. In the permissive economic climate of recent decades, transnational corporations frequently relocate their facilities in search of
A) the least restrictive environmental regulations.  B) a highly skilled and university-trained workforce.  C) markets subsidized by the International Monetary Fund.  D) tightening credit markets and inflated housing markets.

28. Which of the following was the original meaning of the phrase “third world”?
A) A global attempt to create “socialism with a human face”  B) A universal struggle for liberation through guerrilla warfare  C) An alternative to Western capitalism and Soviet communism  D) A movement for global justice and equality

29. Which of the following issues was more central to women’s movements in the Global South than in the industrial West?
A) Economic survival  B) Intellectual freedom  C) Universal suffrage  D) Reproductive rights

30. Which of the following is considered a success of the international women’s movement?
A) Unity and consensus among those working within global feminism  B) Universal protection of women’s reproductive rights  C) Global extension of equal inheritance rights for women  D) International recognition that women’s rights are human rights

31. How have modernity, science, and globalization been affected by the world’s religions since 1945?
A) Religion contributed to the scientific and secular focus of global modernity.  B) Religion offered a means to oppose elements of a secular and global modernity.  C) Religion was widely criticized for fostering superstition and ignorance.  D) Religions experienced sharp declines in membership and conversions.

32. Which of the following represents the use of religion as a basis to fight for social justice, human rights, and the end of poverty?
A) Militant revolutionary fundamentalism  B) The religious edict issued by al-Qaeda  C) Liberation theology  D) Salafi Islam

33. Describing the current era since the Industrial Revolution as the Anthropocene Era calls attention to the
A) psychological trauma caused by wars.  B) lasting impact of human activity on the planet.  
C) temporary solutions during times of scarcity.  D) social inequalities generated by economic development.

34. Which of the following has contributed to the environmental changes of the twentieth century?  
A) The explosive increase in the world population  B) The resurgence of fundamentalism as a response to modernity  
C) The expansion of the service industry in the industrial West  D) The emergence of alternative models of globalization

35. What did nineteenth-century strands of environmentalism share in common?  
A) They all provoked a global response.  B) They all opposed nuclear energy.  
C) None of them had a mass following.  D) None of them criticized industrialization