

**Directions:** This is a list of Tier II terms from this unit. Circle the term to the right that matches (synonym)

Tier II Term			
1. eliminate	add	allow	get rid of
2. Result	outcome	cause	start
3. Force	ease	violence	weak
4. Impose	demand	prevent	over look
5. Implement	abandon	stop	carry out
6. Free enterprise	command economy	capitalism	gov't regulation
7. Natural Boundaries	Geographic barriers	unending	wide open
8. Projected	predicted	definite	fact
9. Conclusion	beginning	cause	outcome
10. Strife	struggle	peace	cooperation
11. Appropriate	unfit	proper	wrong
12. Opposed	resisted	gave in to	allowed
13. Traditional	current	modern	Old-fashioned
14. Modern	new	traditional	past
15. Command	Laissez-faire	Government control of economy	Free market



## Practice Questions for Unit 6

**1. In China, a goal shared by Sun Yat-sen in the early 1900's and the Tiananmen Square protesters in 1989 was**

- 1. bringing democracy to China.
- 2. establishing more effective population control.
- 3. ending foreign control of China.
- 4. establishing communism.

**2. 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

**3. A major cause of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in June 1989 was the**

- 1. influence of Western ideas on university students.
- 2. memories of the Japanese invasion of China.
- 3. teachings of Confucius.
- 4. Chinese tradition of youthful rebellion.

**4. A major reason for the success of the Communist revolution in China was that the Communists**

- 1. stressed Buddhism in their military training.
- 2. included important businessmen in their ranks.
- 3. promised land and power to the peasant class.
- 4. fought successfully against the United States during World War II.

**5. Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward, begun in 1958, was an attempt to improve China's**

1. industrial production.

2. environment.

3. military leadership.

4. communication systems.

**6. In China, the rise of communism resulted in**

1. many social and political changes.

2. the weakening of the military.

3. a Western-style democratic government.

4. an increase in religious freedom.

**7. One similarity between the Russian Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the Chinese Revolution of 1949, and the Cuban Revolution of 1959 is that they all**

1. brought communist governments to power.

2. led to world wars.

3. were fought to free ethnic minorities.

4. failed to overthrow existing governments.

**8. In China, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution promoted by Mao Zedong were similar in that both plans**

1. ended dynastic rule.

2. disrupted industrial development.

3. encouraged capitalism.

4. guaranteed human rights.

**9. One similarity between the actions of Mao Zedong, Adolf Hitler, and Pol Pot was that they all used**

~~1. military force to build colonial empires.~~

2. free and open elections to gain power.
3. communism as a basis for their governments.

4. intimidation and terror to control people

**10. In China during the 1980's, government efforts to adapt Western economic ideas resulted in**

1. increased dependence on the Soviet Union.
2. a slowdown of economic growth.
3. increased trade with many industrialized nations.
4. military confrontations with other Asian nations.

**11. Which statement best explains China's economic shift toward capitalism in the 1980's and early 1990's?**

1. China's economic policies were directly influenced by the success of the Soviet economic system.
2. The Tiananmen Square massacre resulted in major economic reforms in China.
3. The success of the Cultural Revolution resulted in the increased westernization of China.
4. Communist economic policies were not meeting the needs of the society.

**12. A major goal of Islamic fundamentalists is to**

1. adopt Western culture.
2. enforce a strict interpretation of religious law.
3. establish the separation of church and state.
4. increase the political power of women.

**13. The major goal of many minority groups, such as the Kurds, Tamils, and Sikhs, is to**

1. obtain self-rule and economic control of a homeland.
2. establish a multi-cultural state.

3. install Christianity as the state religion.
4. acquire economic aid from the World Bank.

**14. Which type of government was established by Ayatollah Khomeini as a result of the Iranian Revolution in 1979?**

1. constitutional monarchy.
2. fundamentalist Islamic state.
3. democratic republic.
4. radical Marxist regime.

**15. Which event was a direct cause of the Persian Gulf War of 1990?**

1. Egypt's decision to take control of the Suez Canal.
2. the capture of the United States Embassy in Iran.
3. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
4. the Turkish invasion of northern Iraq.

**16. During the 1980s, the economic development of Iran and Iraq was disrupted because of?**

1. the war fought between these nations.
2. increased emphasis on agricultural production for export.
3. Communist revolutionary movements in these nations.
4. severe drought and famine in the area.

**17. The major goal of the Iranian Revolution and of Ayatollah Khomeini was to?**

1. establish closer ties with Israel
2. prevent the expansion of communism into Iraq
3. nationalize the oil industry.

4. create an Islamic Republic.

**18. One cause of the Iranian Revolution was?**

1. Iran's defeat in the Iran-Iraq War
2. the Shah's refusal to modernize the Iranian legal system.
3. failure of the Shah's reforms to improve life for many Iranians
- 4.. the death of the Ayatollah Khomeini.

**19. In Operation Desert Storm, American forces freed Kuwait from occupation by?**

1. Iran
2. Iraq
3. Syria
4. Israel

**20. In Iran under Ayatollah Khomeini and in Afghanistan throughout the 1990s, an effect of the Islamic fundamentalist government has been to?**

1. produce an agrarian-based economy.
2. eliminate anti-Israeli terrorist groups within their borders.
3. create a strong military alliance with the Soviet Union.
4. limit rights for women

**21. Ataturk is best remembered for?**

1. modernizing Turkey
2. overthrowing the Safavid Shahs.
- 3 ending European imperialism in Egypt
4. forcing the British to leave Jerusalem.

**22. Which action is most closely associated with Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal)?**

1. beginning the Zionist movement
2. starting the Palestine Liberation Organization
3. using Western practices to modernize Turkey
4. enforcing Islamic law

**23. One similarity between Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward was that both programs attempted to**

1. increase industrial production
2. privatize the ownership of land
3. correct environmental pollution
4. strengthen international trade