

# Lesson Quiz 32-1



## Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. state created after East Pakistan's revolt and independence | <b>A. Bangladesh</b>  |
| _____ 2. Cambodian Communist group                                   | <b>B. Punjab</b>      |
| _____ 3. northern Indian province that is home to many Sikhs         | <b>C. India</b>       |
| _____ 4. new Muslim state formed in 1947                             | <b>D. Pakistan</b>    |
| _____ 5. largely Hindu state that became independent in 1947         | <b>E. Khmer Rouge</b> |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mohandas Gandhi was assassinated as a consequence of.
- A.** violence following the independence of Pakistan from India.
  - B.** violence following the creation of Bangladesh.
  - C.** the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.
  - D.** conflict surrounding Punjab independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What is the significance of Kashmir in India's history?
- A.** For decades, India and Britain fought over who would control it.
  - B.** The United States and the Soviet Union used it as a political pawn in the Cold War.
  - C.** Religious differences contributed to India and Pakistan fighting for its control.
  - D.** Its independence brought about peace between India and Pakistan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. How did the principle of nonalignment influence India's foreign policy?
- A.** Nonalignment led to a war with the Soviet Union.
  - B.** India overthrew the governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan.
  - C.** India refused to take sides in the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.
  - D.** The United States placed an embargo on Indian goods.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Why did the United States pressure the Netherlands to grant independence to Indonesia?
- A.** The Indonesian Communist Party was close to collapse.
  - B.** The United States supported Achmed Sukarno's non-Communist National Party.
  - C.** The Netherlands wanted to colonize all of Southeast Asia.
  - D.** The United States wanted to trade with the Netherlands.

# Lesson Quiz 32-2



## Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World

**DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ were a group who wanted the land of ancient Israel to be a Jewish homeland.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a concept of Arab unity.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was a short-lived union of Egypt and Syria starting in 1958.
4. The block of oil-producing states that formed in 1960 is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following was one result of the 1947 UN resolution that sought to divide the Palestine Mandate?
  - A. Many Palestinians fled to refugee camps in neighboring Arab countries.
  - B. All Palestinians came under Israeli rule.
  - C. All Israelis came under Palestinian rule.
  - D. The issue of a Palestinian homeland was finally settled.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The basic religious difference between Iran and Iraq is
  - A. Iraqis are mostly Hindu and Iranians are mostly Shia Muslim.
  - B. Iraqis are mostly Hindu and Iranians are mostly Sunni Muslim.
  - C. Iranians are mostly Sunni Muslims, while Iraqi leaders under Saddam Hussein were mostly Shia Muslim.
  - D. Iranians are mostly Shia Muslims, while Iraqi leaders under Saddam Hussein were mostly Sunni Muslims.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. One result of the Six-Day War that caused the Arab-Israeli conflict to continue for years to come was
  - A. Arab states doubled the size of territory under their control.
  - B. a million Palestinians now lived in areas under Israeli control.
  - C. Arabs now occupied the Sinai Peninsula.
  - D. a million Israelis now lived in Arab-occupied territory.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. During the 1980s, some militant Palestinian Arabs
  - A. signed a cease-fire agreement with Egypt.
  - B. created an organization called the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
  - C. led an intifada, or "uprising," in the territories occupied by Israel.
  - D. overthrew the shah in Iran.

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## Lesson Quiz 32-3

### Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Pan-Africanism is the idea of the unity of all black Africans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. HIV/AIDS is an epidemic only in Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Nelson Mandela was arrested and briefly imprisoned in 1962 for his ANC activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. About sixty percent of the population of Africa live outside of major cities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In 1994 a rampage of Hutus in Burundi resulted in the deaths of about 500,000 Tutsi people.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Why are some East African people called *wabenzi*?
  - A. They are named for the Wabe, a polluted river near where they live.
  - B. They are named for a disease called wabenzi, an epidemic in their ethnic group.
  - C. They are a militant group named for the word meaning "warrior."
  - D. The name is derived from Mercedes-Benz, an expensive car typically driven by the wealthy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What has hindered economic prosperity in many African nations?
  - A. overdependence on a single crop or natural resource by many countries
  - B. low population growth
  - C. spending on industrial infrastructure
  - D. widespread irrigation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Many African nations today include widely divergent ethnic, linguistic, and territorial groups because
  - A. most national boundaries had been arbitrarily drawn by colonial powers.
  - B. most African cultures traditionally embrace multiculturalism.
  - C. leaders want to keep their nations ethnically diverse.
  - D. Communist reformers have engineered vast resettlement programs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. After the arrest of African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela, the ANC
  - A. disbanded and fell into disarray.
  - B. called for armed resistance to white rule in South Africa.
  - C. staged a jailbreak that freed Mandela, who fled to Canada.
  - D. allied with Idi Amin.

## Lesson Quiz 32-4



### Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. U.S.-supported Nicaraguan group                                 | A. François Duvalier    |
| _____ 2. U.S.-backed attempted overthrow of Castro's Cuba                | B. contras              |
| _____ 3. Haitian dictator who used the military to terrorize his country | C. Fulgencio Batista    |
| _____ 4. Cuban leader overthrown by Castro                               | D. trade embargo        |
| _____ 5. U.S. economic weapon used against Cuba                          | E. Bay of Pigs Invasion |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. As a result of protests led by university students in the late 1960s, Mexico
- created a strict military dictatorship.
  - stayed committed to one-party rule under the PRI.
  - introduced political reforms and extended freedoms.
  - invited U.S. troops to Mexico to restore order.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What caused relations between Cuba and the United States to deteriorate?
- José Duarte was elected president of Cuba.
  - The Castro regime received aid from the Soviet Union.
  - Cuba pulled its team out of the International Baseball League.
  - The Sandinistas won the presidential election and replaced Castro.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following was one of the reasons democratic reforms happened in some Latin American countries during the 1980s?
- the growth of foreign markets for Latin American goods
  - the rampant spread of feudalism through Latin America
  - the closing of the gap between rich and poor
  - the unwillingness of some military leaders to deal with debt problems
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, Gabriel García Márquez
- mixes realism and fantasy.
  - depicts life in a Brazilian jail.
  - combines fable with romance.
  - integrates drama and improvisation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In the 1960s, why did so many Latin American governments still have economic problems?
- They kept up with the demand for their exported goods.
  - There were no multinational corporations in Latin America.
  - There were markets abroad to which to sell their manufactured products.
  - They depended on the United States, Europe, and Japan for advanced technology for modern industry.