

20th Century REVIEW

- (1) ____ United States
(2) ____ India and Pakistan
(3) ____ Israel
(4) ____ Soviet Union
(5) ____ Cuba
- (6) ____ Franz Ferdinand
(7) ____ Nicholas II
(8) ____ Benito Mussolini
(9) ____ Mao Tse-tung
(10) ____ Adolf Hitler
- (11) ____ Allied Powers
(12) ____ League of Nations
(13) ____ Marshall Plan
(14) ____ Strategic Arms
Limitation Treaty
(15) ____ North Atlantic Treaty
Organization
- (16) ____ Germany
(17) ____ Vietnam
(18) ____ United States
(19) ____ Japan
(20) ____ Egypt, Jordan, and
Syria
- (a) attacked Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait
(b) gained independence from Great Britain in 1947
(c) became a homeland for the Jews in 1948
(d) launched "Sputnik I," the first man-made satellite to orbit the earth
(e) scene of a missile crisis that involved the world's two superpowers
- (a) Italian dictator who rose to power during the 1920s
(b) his Communist forces defeated the Nationalists during a long civil war in China
(c) Nazi leader who became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933
(d) his assassination caused World War I to begin
(e) czar overthrown during the Russian Revolution
- (a) formed in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and ten European countries for mutual defense
(b) victorious nations during World War I
(c) helped ease tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States during the period of detente in the 1970s
(d) tried to keep the peace in the years following World War I
(e) provided financial aid to European countries recovering from the Second World War
- (a) defeated by Israel during a 1967 war
(b) put the first astronaut on the moon
(c) one of its U-boats sank the British passenger liner "Lusitania" during World War I
(d) scene of an Asian war between communist and non-communist forces
(e) carried out a surprise attack at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

United Nations

Multiple-Choice

- (1) ____ The Charter of the United Nations was drawn up by representatives of 50 countries attending the: (a) San Francisco Conference (b) London Conference (c) Washington Conference
- (2) ____ Decisions made by the General Assembly: (a) must be obeyed by all UN members (b) are only recommendations (c) can be changed by the Trusteeship Council
- (3) ____ The Security Council: (a) has 15 members, including 5 “permanent members” (b) requires a unanimous vote before action can be taken (c) can expel countries from the United Nations
- (4) ____ The person who oversees the work of the United Nations is the: (a) president (b) premier (c) secretary-general
- (5) ____ United Nations troops fought in the: (a) Second World War (b) Korean War (c) Vietnam War

Matching

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| (6) ____ General Assembly | (a) the only branch where all nations are represented |
| (7) ____ Security Council | (b) works in such areas as human rights and the raising of people’s standards of living |
| (8) ____ Secretariat | (c) settles disputes between nations over such matters as fishing rights and boundary lines |
| (9) ____ Economic and Social Council | (d) its primary responsibility is keeping the peace |
| (10) ____ International Court of Justice | (e) helps the other branches carry out their duties as smoothly as possible |

Completion

- (11) The headquarters of the United Nations is located in the city of _____.
- (12) One of its goals is “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of _____, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.”
- (13) The _____ was replaced by the United Nations because it was unable to maintain world peace.
- (14) UNICEF — the United Nations _____ Fund — provides aid for child development and care, job training, and family planning.
- (15) The philosophy of the United Nations is symbolized by a statue showing a man using a hammer to shape his sword into a _____.

True/False

- (16) _____ The United Nations was organized at the end of World War II in 1945.
- (17) _____ More than a hundred countries belong to the UN today.
- (18) _____ One of its main purposes is to increase trade between member nations.
- (19) _____ The UN encourages respect for basic human rights.
- (20) _____ The World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization are special UN agencies that help people in need.

The Middle East

Multiple-Choice

- (1) ____ The Middle East covers parts of northeastern Africa, southeastern Europe, and: (a) southwestern Asia (b) southeastern Africa (c) northern Europe
- (2) ____ Some of the countries in the Middle East are: (a) Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria (b) Senegal, Somalia, and Mauritania (c) Afghanistan, Burma, and Pakistan
- (3) ____ Most of the people in the Middle East are: (a) Jews (b) Turks and Kurds (c) Arabs
- (4) ____ Geographic features found in the region include the: (a) Nile River and Arabian Peninsula (b) Indus River and Himalaya Mountains (c) Congo River and Mount Kilimanjaro
- (5) ____ Countries in this part of the world have: (a) long, hot summers and mild winters (b) hot summers and cold winters (c) warm summers and cool winters

Completion

- (6) The leading religion in the Middle East is _____.
- (7) Because _____ stretch across a wide area, only land along the coast and in the mountains receives more than 10 inches of rain per year.
- (8) Agricultural production has risen steadily since the 1950s because of better equipment, scientific farming methods, improved seeds, and extensive _____ systems.
- (9) Iran, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates export large quantities of _____ to the industrialized nations of the world.
- (10) In 1947, the United Nations divided Palestine into an Arab state and the Jewish state of _____.

Matching

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| (11) ____ subsistence farmers | (a) only a small number of them still wander through the desert in search of water and grazing land for their cattle, sheep, and goats |
| (12) ____ nomads | (b) firmly established a belief in one God |
| (13) ____ unskilled workers | (c) developed one of the world's cradles of civilization more than five thousand years ago |
| (14) ____ Hebrews | (d) live in villages and grow crops in the nearby fields using the same simple tools as their ancestors |
| (15) ____ Sumerians | (e) large numbers of them live in poverty in the cities |

True/False

- (16) _____ Most Middle Easterners now use tractors and other equipment to help them produce enough food for their families.
- (17) _____ The growth of industry has caused overcrowding and pollution in the cities.
- (18) _____ The Palestine Liberation Organization insisted that all of Palestine, including Israeli territory, belonged to the Palestinian Arabs
- (19) _____ During the 1980s, Iran and Iraq waged a bitter eight-year war that took tens of thousands of lives.
- (20) _____ In 1990, an army from Iraq defeated United Nations forces and captured oil-rich Kuwait

South Asia

India

Multiple-Choice

- (1) ____ In 1947, India was given its independence by: (a) Great Britain (b) Portugal (c) the United States
- (2) ____ In 1951, the Indian government adopted the first of several five-year plans aimed at: (a) improving its balance of trade (b) changing to a democratic government (c) increasing manufacturing and raising the standard of living
- (3) ____ In the period following independence: (a) agricultural production decreased (b) the number of children attending school rose dramatically (c) malaria took the lives of hundreds of thousands of people each year
- (4) ____ During the Cold War, India: (a) favored the communist nations led by the Soviet Union (b) sided with the United States and the Free World democracies (c) remained neutral in order to stay out of foreign wars
- (5) ____ Fear of neighboring China caused the government of India to: (a) threaten to use the atomic bomb against China (b) join the United Nations (c) take money away from developmental programs and spend it on the military
- (6) ____ During the 1960s, India was plagued by food shortages, unemployment, and rioting between: (a) farmers and factory workers (b) Hindus and Muslims (c) angry citizens and government troops
- (7) ____ The overwhelming majority of people in India: (a) were refugees from East Pakistan (b) lived in cities (c) lived in poverty
- (8) ____ Crop yields were low because: (a) farmers used inefficient methods and poor equipment (b) the growing season was too short (c) farms were small in size
- (9) ____ The development of India was helped by the fact that the country had: (a) an extensive railway system (b) a large number of factories (c) plenty of skilled workers
- (10) ____ The Indian government: (a) encouraged villagers to give up their traditional way of life (b) urged industrialists to export steel, oil, tools, machinery, and automobiles (c) built hydroelectric plants, atomic power stations, hospitals, and health clinics

Bangladesh

- (11) ____ Bangladesh (East Pakistan) gained its independence: (a) in a civil war against West Pakistan (b) in a war against India (c) through peaceful negotiations
- (12) ____ After independence was achieved: (a) people moved to the cities to improve their education (b) people moved to rural areas to escape pollution and overcrowding (c) millions of Bangalees were homeless because of the war
- (13) ____ A top priority of the government was the construction of: (a) parks and public buildings (b) paved roads (c) hospitals, schools, and transportation and communication lines
- (14) ____ The people of Bangladesh: (a) had a high literacy rate (b) were mostly factory workers (c) suffered during floods and food shortages

(15) ____ In Bangladesh: (a) honesty among government officials was a tradition (b) a shortage of natural resources, equipment, and skilled workers slowed industrial development (c) nearly every home had a telephone, radio, and television set

Pakistan

(16) ____ East Pakistan and West Pakistan separated from India in 1947 because of:
(a) religious differences (b) geographical reasons (c) fundamental political and economic differences

(17) ____ The government of Pakistan: (a) was controlled by the Communist Party (b) was a democracy run by elected officials (c) was taken over by the military on several occasions

(18) ____ The literacy rate is: (a) relatively low (b) about 90% (c) above 95%

(19) ____ To promote economic development, the government drew up a series of five-year plans that: (a) expanded foreign trade (b) set production goals for agriculture and industry (c) encouraged people to accept modern ways of living

(20) ____ The government started programs that distributed land to the: (a) church (b) poor (c) upper class