

Practice NC Final Exams from Travis Matthews:

World History – Modern Age NC Exam Prep Quiz

“East is Red

The east is red, the sun is rising.

China has brought forth a Mao Zedong.

He amasses fortune for the people, Hurrah, he is the people’s great savior.

Chairman Mao loves the people,

He is our guide,

To build a new China,

Hurrah, he leads us forward!

The Communist Party is like the sun,

Wherever it shines, it is bright.

Wherever there is a Communist Party,

Hurrah, there the people are liberated!”

1. What is the main idea of this 1960s Chinese song?

- A. The Sun will never set on Chinese communism.
- B. Communist policies will liberate Mao Zedong.
- C. The Chinese people will become wealthy under communism.
- D. Mao Zedong will lead the Communist Party in building a new China.

2. What was the main goal of Zionism?

- A. forming a representative government in China
- B. establishing a Jewish homeland in the region of Palestine
- C. improving the standard of living in developing countries
- D. creating an international peacekeeping organization to solve global conflicts

- Vietcong disappeared into jungle cover.
- Sandstorms halted helicopter flights in Iraq.
- Afghan mountain caves sheltered Osama bin Laden.

3. Which generalization can best be applied to these situations?

- A. Advanced technology ensures victory.
- B. Religious tensions often promote disagreements.
- C. Most military confrontations involve biological weapons.
- D. Geography often has an influence on the course of a conflict.

4. A major obstacle to creating policies that address the issue of global warming is the conflict between

- A. migrant labor and native workers
- B. socialist governments and democratic governments
- C. nations possessing nuclear weapons and those without

D. economic development and environmental protection

5. In the late 1970s, the Chinese government created the one-child policy because its leaders realized that there is a direct relationship between population growth and

- A. military strength
- B. economic development
- C. social mobility
- D. political toleration

6. Which leaders are most directly associated with the Cuban Revolution of 1959?

- A. Emiliano Zapata and Francisco Villa
- B. Juan Perón and Hugo Chávez
- C. Fidel Castro and Che Guevara
- D. Bernardo O'Higgins and Miguel Hidalgo

Base your answer to the next question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“ ... The grim statutes [laws] that I would spend the rest of my life fighting stared back at me from the page: the value of a woman's life was half that of a man (for instance, if a car hit both on the street, the cash compensation due to the woman's family was half that due the man's); a woman's testimony in court as a witness to a crime counted only half as much as a man's; a woman had to ask her husband's permission for divorce. The drafters of the penal code had apparently consulted the seventh century for legal advice. The laws, in short, turned the clock back fourteen hundred years, to the early days of Islam's spread, the days when stoning women for adultery and chopping off the hands of thieves were considered appropriate sentences....”

— Shirin Ebadi, *Iran Awakening*

7. Based on this passage, which statement is a valid conclusion about Iran following the revolution in 1979?

- A. Men were often penalized for their treatment of women.
- B. Laws were changed to reflect Western legal principles.
- C. The legal system discriminated against women.
- D. Legal decisions were based on economic values.

8. The 38th parallel in Korea and the 17th parallel in Vietnam were used to mark

- A. boundaries created by mountain ranges
- B. demarcation lines instituted by papal authority
- C. territorial claims disputed between ethnic minorities
- D. political divisions established between communist and noncommunist territories

9. One purpose of the Nuremberg Trials and of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa was to

- A. address human rights abuses
- B. support the establishment of democratic governments
- C. establish free trade zones throughout the world
- D. provide encouragement to people behind the Iron Curtain

10. The World Trade Organization (WTO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and European Union (EU) all share the primary goal of

- A. promoting space exploration and maintaining satellites
- B. increasing economic aid to developing nations
- C. encouraging trade between countries and lowering trade barriers
- D. developing regulations to preserve the environment

“India Partitioned at Independence”

“Serbs Fuel Conflict in Kosovo”

“Grievances Divide Hutu and Tutsi”

11. Which conclusion do these headlines support?

- A. Cultural diversity leads to stable societies.
- B. Ethnic and religious differences have been sources of tension.
- C. Economic cooperation can overcome political issues.
- D. Gender differences are more powerful than differences in social status.

Base your answer to the next question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“... More than 30 years after “Year Zero” and more than a decade after the “return to democracy,” Cambodia remains in a league of its own — miserable, corrupt and compassionless. Only the toughest and the most unscrupulous can “make it” and get ahead. There is hardly any social net to speak of; the savage insanity of the Khmer Rouge has been replaced with savage capitalism, but often with the same people in charge....” — Andre Vitchev, “A Tortured History and Unanswered Questions”

12. What does the author of this 2006 passage conclude?

- A. As democracy develops, circumstances will improve.
- B. Though governments change, circumstances often remain the same.
- C. New leadership is determined to replace the Khmer Rouge.
- D. Harsh living conditions have caused people to rely extensively on a social net.

Base your answer to the next question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“...The achievement gap between black and white students in South Africa is enormous. In the province of Western Cape, only 2 out of 1,000 sixth-graders in predominantly black schools performed at grade level on a math test in 2005, compared with 2 out of 3 children in schools once reserved for whites that are now integrated, but generally in more affluent [wealthier] neighborhoods....” —Celia W. Dugger

13. Which underlying historical factor most significantly contributed to this achievement gap?

- A. inequalities existing between the races under apartheid
- B. economic sanctions placed on school communities
- C. lack of governmental support for white educational programs
- D. a period of political assassinations and civil war

14. The treatment of Christian Armenians in Ottoman Turkey (1915) and the treatment of Bosnian Muslims in the former Yugoslavia (1990s) are examples of

- A. international relief efforts
- B. human rights violations
- C. expansion of voting rights
- D. government protection of minorities

Base your answer to the next question on the 2 quotes below:

“Terrorism [takes] us back to ages we thought were long gone if we allow it a free hand to corrupt democratic societies and destroy the basic rules of international life. “

--Jacques Chirac

“But for all these problems [a terrorist’s] only solution is the demolition of the whole structure of society. No partial solution, not even the total redressing of the grievance he complains of, will satisfy him—until our social system is destroyed or delivered into his hands.”

--Benjamin Netanyahu

15. According to the quotes, how have terrorist groups and their movements impacted society in various countries?

- A. Terrorists create panic by breaking basic rules of society and attempting to destroy the social systems of target countries.
- B. Terrorists create tensions by bringing adversaries together to resolve differences in democratic processes.
- C. Terrorist groups have influenced many governments to join their efforts and create their own

terrorist networks.

D. Terrorist groups have caused governments to eliminate corruption and to apply laws equally within societies.

Base your answer to the next question on the timeline below:

Timeline of Japan from 1850 to 1910

1853 - Commodore Perry of the United States ends Japanese isolation

1868 - Meiji Restoration

1870s - Japanese government develops manufacturing and railroad industries

1872 - Western dress enforced for government ceremonies

1905 - Japan wins the Russo-Japanese War

1910 - Japan annexes Korea

16. What conclusion about Japan is supported by the timeline above?

- A. Japan stopped farming rice.
- B. Japan industrialized and became imperialistic.
- C. Japan engaged in wars with western Europe.
- D. Japan became economically competitive with Britain.

17. Which shared purpose explains the operations of the groups in the regions below?

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Israel

Chechen rebels in Russia

Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the United Kingdom

- A. to create vast land empires across Eurasia
- B. to destroy capitalist and democratic systems
- C. to create independent nations under their authority
- D. to control petroleum exports to Western nations

Base your answer to the next question on the information below:

Twentieth-Century International Developments

Berlin Blockade (1948)

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

Brezhnev Doctrine (1968)

18. How did the developments above affect international politics?

- A. They inspired the creation of the United Nations.
- B. They intensified Cold War conflicts and tensions.
- C. They started cooperation between the United States and the former Soviet Union.
- D. They represented a global preference for democratic values, institutions, and governments.

19. How did British taxes on salt contribute to the growth of Indian nationalism?

- A. The tax triggered violence, which inspired a civil disobedience movement in India.
- B. The resistance against the tax on salt required Indian national forces to stop the rebellion.

C. The imposition of the tax demonstrated that India was not capable of self-government due to the lack of native leadership.

D. The tax demonstrated the absolute control exercised by the British as colonial rulers in India.

20. How did Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika affect the Soviet Union?

A. The power of the Soviet Union's Communist Party was strengthened.

B. Many Soviet citizens demanded more economic and political freedom.

C. Soviet powers were centralized under a totalitarian dictator.

D. The Soviet Union increased its influence in the nations of Eastern Europe.

Answer Key for Practice test on Modern Ages:

Answer Key

1 D

2 B

3 D

4 D

5 B

6 C

7 C

8 D

9 A

10 C

11 B

12 B

13 A

14 B

15 A

16 B

17 C

18 B