



SECTION QUIZ

The Indian Subcontinent Achieves Freedom

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the name that matches the description. A name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a. India | g. Indira Gandhi |
| b. Pakistan | h. Benazir Bhutto |
| c. Kashmir | i. Jawaharlal Nehru |
| d. Sri Lanka | j. Mohandas Gandhi |
| e. Bangladesh | k. Lord Mountbatten |
| f. Rajiv Gandhi | l. Muhammad Ali Jinnah |

- _____ 1. This nation was formerly known as East Pakistan.
- _____ 2. This Congress Party leader was independent India's first prime minister.
- _____ 3. This politician was twice elected prime minister of Pakistan but was removed from office in 1996.
- _____ 4. The civil war between Tamils and others in this Buddhist-dominated country began in the early 1980s.
- _____ 5. This Muslim League leader died shortly after becoming the first governor-general of independent Pakistan.
- _____ 6. This former prime minister of India was assassinated by a Tamil terrorist in 1991 while campaigning for reelection.
- _____ 7. This mostly Hindu country is the world's largest democracy.
- _____ 8. This prime minister of India was assassinated by Sikh extremists in retaliation for ordering the attack on the Golden Temple.
- _____ 9. Known as the Mahatma, or "Great Soul" of the Indian independence movement, this Congress Party leader was assassinated in 1948 by a Hindu extremist.
- _____ 10. A cease-fire line established by the UN in 1949 left a third of this territory under Pakistani control and the rest under Indian control.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think Great Britain could—or should—have done to make the partition of India more efficient and less violent?

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SECTION QUIZ

New Nations in Africa

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.
A term may be used once or not at all.

- a. Ghana

b. Kenya

c. Congo

d. Algeria

e. Angola

f. FLN

g. MPLA

h. UNITA
- i. Mau Mau

j. Negritude movement

k. Jomo Kenyatta

l. Leopold Senghor

m. Kwame Nkrumah

n. Ahmed Ben Bella

o. Mobutu Sese Seko

- _____

1. He became the first president of independent Kenya.
- _____

2. As a British colony, this nation was called the Gold Coast.
- _____

3. This was formed to celebrate African culture, heritage, and values.
- _____

4. This revolutionary group fought for and won Algeria’s independence.
- _____

5. This former Belgian colony was named Zaire after its independence but took this name back again in 1997.
- _____

6. This first prime minister and later president-for-life of Ghana worked to promote African unity until he was overthrown in 1966.
- _____

7. This secret society was made up mostly of Kikuyu farmers determined to win back the lands seized by British settlers in Kenya.
- _____

8. This dictator of Zaire seized power in a bloodless coup in 1965 and was himself easily overthrown by opposition forces in 1997.
- _____

9. Independent Algeria’s first prime minister and first president, he was overthrown after only two years.
- _____

10. This former Portuguese colony became a battleground in the Cold War when the Soviet Union and the United States took sides in its civil war.
- _____

11. This nation was once France’s principal colony. In the early 1990s, civil war began after the ruling government rejected elections won by Islamic militants.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In your opinion, is it fair to blame the European colonial powers for the violence that took place in Africa after they withdrew? Explain.

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SECTION QUIZ

Conflicts in the Middle East

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used once or not at all.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. PLO | g. Golda Meir |
| b. intifada | h. Yasir Arafat |
| c. Suez Crisis | i. Anwar Sadat |
| d. Six-Day War | j. Yitzhak Rabin |
| e. Yom Kippur War | k. Hosni Mubarak |
| f. Balfour Declaration | l. Menachem Begin |

- _____ 1. This is the name given to a 1917 letter from a British foreign secretary who seemed to make promises to both Zionists and Palestinians.
- _____ 2. This occurred in 1956 when Egyptian president Gamal Nasser seized control of certain French and British business interests in Egypt.
- _____ 3. This resulted in Israel's 1967 annexation of the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, Jerusalem, and the West Bank.
- _____ 4. In 1978, this Israeli prime minister signed the Camp David Accords and agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt.
- _____ 5. This Egyptian president signed the Camp David Accords and recognized Israel as a legitimate state, enraging many Arabs.
- _____ 6. This Egyptian president took office after the assassination of Anwar Sadat by Muslim extremists in 1981; he kept the peace with Israel.
- _____ 7. In the 1970s and 1980s, this group's military wing conducted a violent campaign against Israel, which, in turn, bombed Palestinian towns thought to be the group's strongholds.
- _____ 8. In the late 1980s, Palestinians began this "uprising," a campaign of civil disobedience that succeeded in putting international pressure on Israel.
- _____ 9. This Palestinian leader took part in reaching the Oslo peace agreement.
- _____ 10. This Israeli prime minister signed the Oslo peace agreement and was assassinated in 1995 by a Jewish extremist.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Identify two key similarities and one key difference between the Camp David Accords and the Declaration of Principles signed after the Oslo peace talks.

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SECTION QUIZ

Central Asia Struggles

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. What caused the emergence of nine independent nation states in Central Asia?
 - a. the departure of Britain from Central Asia
 - b. the collapse of the Ottoman Empire
 - c. the departure of France from Central Asia
 - d. the collapse of the Soviet Union

- _____ 2. Which of the following make up the Transcaucasian Republics?
 - a. Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Azerbaijan
 - b. Armenia, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan
 - c. Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia
 - d. Georgia, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan

- _____ 3. Which of the following regions attempted to gain independence from Azerbaijan?
 - a. the Hindu Kush region
 - b. the Nagorno-Karabagh region
 - c. the Kurdish region
 - d. the Tian Shan region

- _____ 4. Which of the following countries wanted access to the Indian Ocean through Afghanistan?
 - a. Russia
 - b. France
 - c. Britain
 - d. China

- _____ 5. What is the name of the group that fought against the Soviet-supported government in Afghanistan?
 - a. mujahideen
 - b. Armenian Christians
 - c. al-Qaieda
 - d. Armenian Muslims

- _____ 6. What is the name of the group that took control of Afghanistan in 1998?
 - a. al-Qaida
 - b. the Soviets
 - c. the Taliban
 - d. the Northern Alliance

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In Central Asia, which country has the best chance to build a solid economy? Why?