

CHAPTER
35**SECTION QUIZ** *Democracy*

Section 1

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

- _____ 1. The problems caused by developing Brasilia as a new capital city were mainly a result of
- the cost of construction.
 - excessive foreign influence.
 - conflict over the city's location.
 - Brazilians' resistance to change.
- _____ 2. The land reform that the Brazilian government proposed involved
- forbidding foreign investment in the Amazon.
 - combining small plots into large communal farms.
 - converting large amounts of the rainforest to farm land.
 - breaking up large estates to provide land grants for peasants.
- _____ 3. During the recession that Brazil experienced in the early 1980s, business activity
- boomed.
 - leveled off.
 - slowed down.
 - grew slowly but steadily.
- _____ 4. People's "standard of living" is measured by
- their level of contentment.
 - the stability of their income.
 - the extent of their civil liberties.
 - the amount of goods they have.
- _____ 5. The PRI in Mexico was, for more than 30 years, all of the following EXCEPT
- a force for political stability.
 - the only legal political party.
 - the controlling political party.
 - the party affiliation of Mexico's president.

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

Name one right or one responsibility that you think is critical to maintaining a democracy. What makes it so important?



SECTION QUIZ

The Challenge of Democracy in Africa

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: In its recent history, Nigeria has suffered from distrust and bitterness among its ethnic groups. _____ *true*

Example: Many newly independent African nations faced difficulties because of a history of Communist rule. _____ *colonial*

1. In Nigeria's short-lived federal system, power was shared by the central government and regional governments. _____
2. In 1966, a group of army officers overthrew the central Nigerian government in Lagos, abolished the regional governments, and declared a state of civil law. _____
3. Nigeria went to war in 1967 when Biafra attempted to invade. _____
4. Dissidents are people who oppose government policy. _____
5. Desmond Tutu was jailed for 27 years for his activities with the African National Congress but later became South Africa's president. _____
6. South Africa began moving toward significant political reform under the presidency of F. W. de Klerk. _____
7. In April 1994, South Africa held the first elections in which women were allowed to vote. _____

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

Economic protests against apartheid ranged from multinational trade restrictions to the refusal of small companies, and even individuals, to invest in banks or corporations that did business in South Africa. Why do you suppose so many people and countries had such negative reactions to apartheid, and why did their economic protests work?

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CHAPTER
35**SECTION QUIZ****The Collapse of the Soviet Union**

Section 3

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

- _____ 1. Before 1990, the most powerful policy-making body in the Soviet Union was
- a. the Politburo.
 - b. the Parliament.
 - c. the Supreme Soviet.
 - d. the Central Committee.
- _____ 2. The reforms that led to democratization of the Soviet Union were begun by
- a. Joseph Stalin.
 - b. Victor Grishin.
 - c. Leonid Brezhnev.
 - d. Mikhail Gorbachev.
- _____ 3. All of the following occurred in response to glasnost EXCEPT
- a. decreased censorship.
 - b. the release of imprisoned dissidents.
 - c. the privatization of small businesses.
 - d. criticism of the government by the media.
- _____ 4. The purpose of perestroika was to
- a. reduce criminal activity.
 - b. revive the Soviet economy.
 - c. allow a free exchange of ideas.
 - d. open up the Soviet political system.
- _____ 5. The end result of the August coup attempt was to increase the power of
- a. Boris Yeltsin.
 - b. the Soviet Union.
 - c. Mikhail Gorbachev.
 - d. the State Committee.
- _____ 6. Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, or CIS, had all formerly been
- a. Russian colonies in Europe and Asia.
 - b. so-called "satellites" of the Soviet Union.
 - c. Eastern European allies of the Soviet Union.
 - d. part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

Why do you suppose that allowing the free exchange of ideas led to the democratization of the Soviet Union?

CHAPTER
35**SECTION QUIZ****Changes in Central and Eastern Europe**

Section 4

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

- _____ 1. After the Communist Party in his nation lost power, Lech Walesa became the first freely elected leader of
- Poland.
 - Hungary
 - Romania.
 - Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 2. Although the group known as Solidarity eventually obtained wide public support and political power, it began as simply an organization of
- workers.
 - radical reformers.
 - political dissidents.
 - frustrated shoppers.
- _____ 3. Some European nations were hesitant to support the reunification of Germany because of fears that it would
- support communism.
 - attempt to dominate Europe.
 - require significant foreign aid.
 - be politically unstable.
- _____ 4. Vaclav Havel was elected president of
- Poland.
 - Hungary.
 - Romania.
 - Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 5. Yugoslavia was led from 1945 to 1980 by
- Lech Walesa.
 - Helmut Kohl.
 - Nicolae Ceausescu.
 - Josip Tito.
- _____ 6. The brutal policy of ethnic cleansing was most widely used against
- Slovenes.
 - Bosnian Serbs.
 - Bosnian Muslims.
 - Croatia's Serbian minority.

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

In your opinion, is the world a better place as a result of the changes in Central and Eastern Europe? Explain.

CHAPTER
35**SECTION QUIZ****China: Reform and Reaction**

Section 5

Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

1. The main purpose of the Cultural Revolution was to
 - a. modernize the Chinese economy.
 - b. strengthen ties with the Soviet Union.
 - c. preserve revolutionary Communist values.
 - d. increase China's technological capabilities.

2. The Chinese premier who made the first overtures toward establishing a more open relationship with the West was
 - a. Zhou Enlai.
 - b. Mao Zedong.
 - c. Jiang Zemin.
 - d. Deng Xiaoping.

3. The program that Deng Xiaoping embraced and referred to as the "second revolution" included the goals of the
 - a. Cultural Revolution.
 - b. First Five-Year Plan.
 - c. Great Leap Forward.
 - d. Four Modernizations.

4. The students who were killed in Tiananmen Square were protesting the Chinese government's
 - a. takeover of Hong Kong.
 - b. lack of political freedom.
 - c. imprisonment of the Gang of Four.
 - d. abandonment of Communist values.

5. The government's response to the protest in Tiananmen Square resulted in all of the following EXCEPT the
 - a. arrests of thousands of dissidents.
 - b. preservation of Deng Xiaoping's power.
 - c. disruption of China's economic progress.
 - d. massacre of hundreds of student demonstrators.

6. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping were all
 - a. strong supporters of the Cultural Revolution.
 - b. political conservatives but economic moderates.
 - c. political moderates but economic conservatives.
 - d. participants in the war between Communists and Nationalists.

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

The USSR abandoned communism in order to achieve economic growth. How did China's path compare to that of the USSR, and what problems arose within China as a result the path it took?