Test Bank to Accompany

World Regions in Global Context
Third Edition
by
Marston / Knox / Liverman

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Chapter 1  A World of Regions

1) De jure territories have boundaries defined this way.
   A) based in economic strength
   B) based in physical geographic characteristics
   C) legally recognized
   D) based in culture or ethnicity
   E) temporary, as during war or treaty negotiations

Answer: C  
Diff: 2

2) A formal region is defined by its:
   A) internally homogenous characteristics
   B) spatial interactions
   C) spatial organization
   D) functions
   E) population size

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

3) The spatial concentration of Mormons in the American Southwest is an example of a(n):
   A) formal region
   B) functional region
   C) political region
   D) physical region
   E) economic region

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

4) Which of the following is an example of a de jure region?
   A) an American state
   B) a county in an American state
   C) a country like the United States
   D) all of these
   E) none of these

Answer: D  
Diff: 2
1: A World of Regions

5) Which of the following is an example of a supranational organization?
   A) United Nations
   B) NAFTA
   C) European Union
   D) all of these
   E) none of these

Answer: D
 Diff: 1

6) This is the usual experience with formal boundaries.
   A) They reinforce regional differentiation.
   B) They decrease regional differentiation.
   C) They become vernacular landscapes.
   D) They reduce "sense of place".
   E) They become less important over time.

Answer: A
 Diff: 2

7) Irredentism is based on the assertion by the government of a country that a ________ living ________ its borders belongs to it historically and culturally.
   A) majority population, inside
   B) minority population, outside
   C) majority population, outside
   D) minority population, inside
   E) None of these adequately describes the relationships between majority and minority populations.

Answer: B
 Diff: 3

8) This is the refashioning of landscapes and species by human activity, especially capitalist production and labor processes.
   A) social production of nature
   B) social adaptation of nature
   C) natural adaptation of society
   D) destructive creation
   E) creative destruction

Answer: A
 Diff: 3
9) This is the only country on the African continent with the telecommunications capacity to achieve a significant degree of Internet connectivity in the near future.

   A) Nigeria  
   B) Egypt  
   C) South Africa  
   D) Democratic Republic of the Congo  
   E) Ghana

Answer: C
Diff: 2

10) Where do most of the world’s Basques live?

   A) France and Spain  
   B) France and Germany  
   C) Argentina and Brazil  
   D) Laos and Vietnam  
   E) Canada and the United States

Answer: A
Diff: 2

11) This is why the Basques have sought autonomy or self-rule from their national governments.

   A) a desire to express their culture, especially their language  
   B) religious differences with the majority population  
   C) lack of industrialization in their region  
   D) differences over the government’s policy toward the Middle East  
   E) The Basques are not seeking autonomy or self-rule.

Answer: A
Diff: 3

12) Which statement best describes the economic concept of a commodity chain?

   A) reflects the inequality basic to the world economic system  
   B) applies to almost every mass-marketed manufactured product  
   C) depends on global connections to function  
   D) all of these  
   E) none of these

Answer: D
Diff: 3
13) How do commodity chains begin?
   A) the production of raw materials
   B) the manufacture and export of commodities
   C) high wage, semi-skilled assembly of consumer products
   D) the delivery and consumption of finished commodities
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

14) This is the best numerical estimate of the size of the "fast world."
   A) 13% of the world population
   B) 44% of the world population
   C) 50% of the world population
   D) 85% of the world population
   E) None of these are adequate estimates.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

15) Which of the following is best described by the statement "...meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?"
   A) sustainable development
   B) neo-liberal policies
   C) social production of nature
   D) global stratification
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

16) This phrase best describes the interdependence between the Old World and the New World, originating with the voyages of Columbus.
   A) the Columbian Exchange
   B) the American Exchange
   C) the European Exchange
   D) the Amerindian Exchange
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1
17) Almost all of the world’s inhabitants are living on this percentage of the total land surface.
   A) 85%
   B) 50%
   C) 25%
   D) 10%
   E) 4%
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 1

18) The best estimate of the world’s population is a little over:
   A) 6 billion
   B) 6 million
   C) 600 billion
   D) 600 million
   E) 60 billion
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 1

19) This is the first phase of the Demographic Transition.
   A) high birth rates and high death rates
   B) high birth rates and low death rates
   C) low birth rates and high death rates
   D) low birth rates and low death rates
   E) None of these adequately describes the first phase of the Demographic Transition.
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

20) The final phase of the Demographic Transition is:
   A) high birth rates and high death rates
   B) high birth rates and low death rates
   C) low birth rates and high death rates
   D) low birth rates and low death rates
   E) None of these adequately describes the final phase of the Demographic Transition.
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2
21) Which of the following also includes the value of income from outside a country’s borders?
   A) gross domestic product
   B) gross national product
   C) global product
   D) trade deficit
   E) human development index

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

22) Which of the following is the most urbanized?
   A) North America
   B) Africa
   C) Asia
   D) Middle East and North Africa
   E) There is no significant difference in urbanization among these three regions.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

23) The production and collection of raw materials constitute this sector of employment.
   A) primary
   B) secondary
   C) tertiary
   D) quaternary
   E) quinery

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

24) The most basic difference between gross national product and gross domestic product is that gross national product:
   A) includes income earned abroad
   B) is based solely in monetary units
   C) includes non-wage income
   D) includes corporate earnings
   E) None of these adequately describes the difference between them.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3
25) The conversion of raw materials into finished products (manufacturing) constitutes this sector of employment.
   A) primary
   B) secondary
   C) tertiary
   D) quaternary
   E) quinery

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2

26) According to the human development index devised by the United Nations, a country with a perfect score would have an index of:
   A) 1.0
   B) 10
   C) 100
   D) 0.0
   E) .001

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

27) The provision of goods and services constitutes this form of employment.
   A) primary
   B) secondary
   C) tertiary
   D) quaternary
   E) quinery

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2
1: A World of Regions

28) This is the smallest sector of employment in the most developed countries.
   A) primary
   B) secondary
   C) tertiary
   D) quaternary
   E) quinery

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

29) With a few exceptions, where are most of the world’s wealthiest countries located?
   A) in the northern hemisphere
   B) in the southern hemisphere
   C) near the equator
   D) in the Tropics
   E) There is no consistent geographic distribution of the world’s wealthiest countries.

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

30) Developing countries tend to have a high percentage working in the:
   A) primary sector
   B) secondary sector
   C) tertiary sector
   D) quaternary sector
   E) quinery sector

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

31) Which of the following is most accurate in describing relative prosperity of the average citizen in a society?
   A) purchasing power parity
   B) gross national product per capita
   C) gross domestic product per capita
   D) quaternary sector
   E) quinery sector

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3
32) Which of the following mountain ranges was uplifted when India collided with Asia?
   A) Rocky Mountains
   B) Himalayan Mountains
   C) Andes Mountains
   D) Ural Mountains
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

33) At what kind of plate boundary are tectonic plates colliding?
   A) convergent
   B) divergent
   C) transform
   D) any of these
   E) Tectonic plates do not collide at any kind of plate boundary.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

34) At what kind of plate boundary are tectonic plates moving away from each other, creating a gap between them?
   A) divergent
   B) convergent
   C) transform
   D) any of these
   E) Tectonic plates cannot create a gap at any kind of plate boundary.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

35) At a ________ plate boundary, tectonic plates are moving past each other, in opposite directions.
   A) transform
   B) convergent
   C) divergent
   D) any of these
   E) Tectonic plates do not move apart at any kind of plate boundary.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
36) The formation of the Himalayas and the uplifting of Tibet are occurring at this kind of plate boundary.
   A) convergent
   B) divergent
   C) transform
   D) subduction zone
   E) spreading center

   Answer: A  Diff: 2

37) The Rift Valley of East Africa is an example of this kind of plate boundary.
   A) divergent
   B) transform
   C) convergent
   D) subduction zone
   E) The Rift Valley of East Africa is not an example of a plate boundary.

   Answer: A  Diff: 2

38) The San Andreas Fault system of southern California is an example of this kind of plate boundary.
   A) transform
   B) divergent
   C) convergent
   D) subduction zone
   E) spreading center

   Answer: A  Diff: 2

39) Which of the following is defined as moving material to lower elevations and depositing it?
   A) erosion
   B) weathering
   C) metamorphosis
   D) subduction
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  Diff: 2
40) What type of precipitation is typical of the equatorial climate with high temperatures and rainfall year round?
   A) convectional precipitation
   B) orographic precipitation
   C) trade wind precipitation
   D) neostratic precipitation
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

41) What is the prevalent wind flow in the Tropics?
   A) east to west
   B) west to east
   C) north to south
   D) south to north
   E) There is no consistent wind flow in the Tropics.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

42) What is precipitation associated with air rising up elevated surfaces, such as mountains, called?
   A) orographic
   B) convectional
   C) tropical
   D) latitudinal
   E) neostratic

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

43) The modern world-system began in what century?
   A) 1500s
   B) first century A.D.
   C) 1800s
   D) 500s B.C.
   E) 1900s

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
44) What began the current world-system in the 1500s?
   A) European colonialism in the non-European world
   B) establishment of democracies in former European colonies
   C) the end of major empires in Europe and the Middle East
   D) the Cold War conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union
   E) the formation of the United Nations

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

45) This is thought to be the main cause of global warming, and climate change associated with it.
   A) the burning of fossil fuels
   B) the use of radioactive elements for energy and as weapons
   C) overuse of limited fresh water resources
   D) the result of mass extinctions as human civilization spreads
   E) changes in the Sun’s energy

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

46) Core regions enjoy relatively ________ per capita incomes.
   A) low
   B) medium
   C) high
   D) There is no consistent pattern of per capital incomes among core regions.
   E) Core regions do not record per capita incomes.

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 1

47) What were the first core regions of the modern world-system?
   A) Holland and England
   B) Russia and the United States
   C) China and Japan
   D) Egypt and Greece
   E) France and Germany

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
48) This is a form of social and economic organization characterized by the common ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.
   A) communism
   B) capitalism
   C) imperialism
   D) feudalism
   E) irredentism

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

49) How do core regions differ from peripheral regions?
   A) having access to advanced technologies
   B) having high levels of worker productivity
   C) having relatively high per capita incomes
   D) Core regions and peripheral regions differ in all these ways.
   E) Core regions and peripheral regions do not differ in any of these ways.

   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

50) Which of these does not constitute a major part of the core of the current world-system?
   A) China
   B) Europe
   C) North America
   D) Japan
   E) All of these are major parts of the core of the current world-system.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

51) Diaspora is defined as the spatial __________ of a previously homogeneous group.
   A) isolation
   B) consolidation
   C) dispersion
   D) concentration
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2
52) Which of the following is defined as domination over the world economy?
   A) hegemony
   B) mercantilism
   C) diaspora
   D) irredentism
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

53) What was the fundamental logic behind imperialism and colonization?
   A) religious
   B) political
   C) economic
   D) all of these
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

54) Which of the following is considered a Second World Country?
   A) United States
   B) France
   C) China
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 1

55) This economic policy orientation views free and open trade as important to increasing general prosperity.
   A) neoliberalism
   B) dependency theory
   C) modernization theory
   D) neocolonialism
   E) Marxism

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
56) This view of the development process supports the idea that developing countries should attempt to emulate the success of the most advanced societies.
   A) modernization theory
   B) neoliberalism
   C) dependency theory
   D) neocolonialism
   E) Marxism

Answer: A
Diff: 2

57) Which of the following aspects of a woman’s life would tend to decrease as the others increase (and would tend to increase as the others decrease)?
   A) educational attainment
   B) quantity and quality of employment
   C) quantity and quality of health care
   D) number of children she is likely to have
   E) all of these increase and decrease together

Answer: D
Diff: 2

58) Which of the following can the Theory of Plate Tectonics not explain?
   A) why earthquakes occur
   B) the locations and origins of volcanoes
   C) the evident relocation of major landmasses in the past
   D) the locations and origins of mountains
   E) atmospheric circulation

Answer: E
Diff: 2

59) This is the basis for the Theory of Plate Tectonics.
   A) the rigidity of surface rock and the softness of the rock beneath it
   B) the gravitational effect of the Sun
   C) the gravitational effect of the Moon
   D) Earth’s rotation on its axis
   E) Earth is shrinking as its molten interior cools

Answer: A
Diff: 2
60) What is causing atmospheric circulation on Earth?
   A) the release of heat from Earth’s interiors
   B) the tidal effects of the Sun and the Moon
   C) differences in atmospheric pressure and temperature over Earth’s surface
   D) Earth’s rotational tilt
   E) differences in elevation over Earth’s surface

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

61) This is the wettest latitudinal zone (most precipitation) on Earth’s surface.
   A) the Tropics
   B) the low latitudes near the Equator
   C) the mid-latitudes
   D) the high latitudes, near the Poles
   E) There is no consistent association of precipitation with latitude.

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2

62) Most of Earth’s deserts are located in this latitudinal zone.
   A) the Tropics
   B) the low latitudes near the Equator
   C) the mid-latitudes
   D) the high latitudes, near the Poles
   E) There is no consistent association of deserts with latitude.

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

63) This latitudinal zone is associated with consistent low pressure throughout the year.
   A) the Tropics
   B) the low latitudes near the Equator
   C) the mid-latitudes
   D) the high latitudes, near the Poles
   E) There is no consistent association of atmospheric pressure with latitude.

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2
64) What distinguishes regional geography from physical geography and human geography?
   A) Regional geography is not concerned with the environment.
   B) Regions are not defined by conditions in the natural world.
   C) Regions are not defined by population distributions.
   D) Regions are not defined by economic relationships.
   E) Regional geography’s basic unit of analysis is the region.
   Answer: E  
   Diff: 3

65) What effect does globalization have on the distinctiveness of places and regions?
   A) It has little or no effect on the distinctiveness of places and regions.
   B) It tends to increase the differences between places and regions.
   C) It tends to decrease the differences between places and regions.
   D) It increases the range of choices and possibilities that local populations are exposed to.
   E) It decreases the range of choices and possibilities that local populations are exposed to.
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 3

66) Which of these is not an example of a primary activity?
   A) farming
   B) mining
   C) forestry
   D) fishing
   E) manufacturing
   Answer: E  
   Diff: 1

67) Which of these tends to earn the highest incomes?
   A) primary activities
   B) secondary activities
   C) tertiary activities
   D) quaternary activities
   E) unitary activities
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 1
68) The poorest economies in the world still tend to have employment based mostly in this sector.
   A) primary activities
   B) secondary activities
   C) tertiary activities
   D) quaternary activities
   E) unitary activities

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

69) What is gross national product (GNP)?
   A) the portion of national wealth produced by industry
   B) the percentage of national employment in industry
   C) the total wealth of a country, including wealth created from services, extractive industries, and manufacturing
   D) the value of a country’s industrial production
   E) none of these

   Answer: C
   Diff: 1

70) Which of these statistics gives the most accurate measurement of buying power and the cost of living in a country?
   A) GDP
   B) GNP
   C) PPP
   D) HDI
   E) IMF

   Answer: C
   Diff: 1

71) Which of these is measuring the quality of life in a society with both monetary and non-monetary data?
   A) GDP
   B) GNP
   C) PPP
   D) HDI
   E) IMF

   Answer: D
   Diff: 1
72) What is the possible range of numerical values for HDI?
   A) 0 to 1
   B) 0 to 10
   C) 0 to 100
   D) -10 to +10
   E) 0 to infinity

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

73) Which of these does not explain global patterns of average temperature?
   A) latitude
   B) longitude
   C) elevation
   D) distance from the ocean
   E) distance from the Equator

   Answer: B
   Diff: 3

74) Which of these is not affected by varying latitude?
   A) average annual temperature
   B) hours of sunlight in summer and winter
   C) the Sun's high noon position in the sky in summer and winter
   D) elevation
   E) none of these are affected by varying latitude

   Answer: D
   Diff: 3

75) Where would an economic "core region" most likely be located?
   A) in the northern hemisphere mid-latitudes
   B) in the Tropics, in either hemisphere
   C) near the Equator
   D) in the western hemisphere
   E) in the eastern hemisphere

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
76) Where would the "core" most likely be located within a country in the economic "periphery"?
   A) plantation region
   B) mining region
   C) poorest region
   D) least populated region
   E) largest city
   Answer: E  
   Diff: 3

77) Where would a multinational or transnational corporation be most likely headquartered?
   A) in the core
   B) in the periphery
   C) in either the core or the periphery
   D) in neither the core or the periphery
   E) in the semi-periphery
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 1

78) According to the concept of the international division of labor, why do colonies specialize in the production of certain products?
   A) locally available raw materials
   B) they are markets for these products
   C) cheap transportation
   D) cheap labor
   E) favorable climate
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

79) What is the primary function of the International Monetary Fund?
   A) regulate stock exchanges around the world
   B) regulate national currencies
   C) provide low interest loans to countries with financial crises
   D) collect on bad loans owed the World Bank
   E) provide disaster relief to victims of natural disasters
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 1
80) What is the primary function of the World Bank?
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   D) collect on bad loans owed the International Monetary Fund
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   Answer: C  
   Diff: 1

81) Antarctica was part of Gondwanaland.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 1

82) One major result of the new international division of labor has been the declining industrial production of the United States.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

83) Trade creation effects generally mean lower costs for consumers within a trade association.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

84) Trade diversion effects are unfavorable to non-members of a trade association.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

85) As a result of the international division of labor, global trade has increased faster than global production.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

86) Due to international pressure, the successor group to the GATT, the World Trade Organization, is less extensive in its goals and policies and has less influence on its members.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 2

87) Convergent Plate Boundaries are where plates are moving apart.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 1
1: A World of Regions

88) According to WTO policies, free trade associations may enact trade policies applying only to their own membership.
   
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 3

89) According to the United Nations Development Program, the income gap between the richest fifth and the poorest fifth of the world’s population has been shrinking since the 1960s.
   
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1

90) The success of the core regions depends on their dominance and exploitation of other regions.
   
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

91) Erosion occurs when water and wind move across the land surface, dropping material.
   
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

92) Global warming is associated with increasing levels of carbon dioxide and other gases that trap heat in the Earth’s atmosphere.
   
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

93) A semiperipheral region may have once been a core region or may have once been a peripheral region.
   
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

94) The territorial divisions that reflected colonial boundaries were consistent with pre-existing political or environmental geographies.
   
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

95) Over-urbanization is a condition in which jobs and housing grow more rapidly than the city.
   
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

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   Diff: 1

104) The success of the core regions depends on their dominance and exploitation of other regions.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

105) Erosion occurs when water and wind move across the land surface, dropping material.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1
106) Peripheral regions tend to have dependent and disadvantageous trading relationships.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1

107) Global warming is associated with increasing levels of carbon dioxide and other gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1

108) The territorial divisions that reflected colonial boundaries were consistent with pre-existing political or environmental geographies.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2

109) Over-urbanization is a condition in which jobs and housing grow more rapidly than the city.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2

110) Regional geography combines elements of physical and human geography.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1

111) About 90% of the world’s people live north of the Equator.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1

112) A city can be both a world city and a primate city.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

113) Only developing countries can have primate cities.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2

114) Since the 1970s, the income gap between the developed countries and the developing countries has been closing, as average incomes have been rising everywhere.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3

115) Globally, women earn on average 30% to 40% the income of men performing the same work.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
116) Globalization has increased labor force participation by women in developing regions.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

117) According to the United Nations, in most countries of the world women are slightly better off than men, in terms of income and property.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 2

118) As the status of women in a society rises, average family size rises also.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 3

119) Frontier regions occur where boundaries are particularly well-defined.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 2

120) Low population densities tend to encourage formation of frontier regions.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

121) The second phase of the Demographic Transition is a period of rapid population growth because death rates are falling while birth rates remain high.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 3

122) Sectionalism generally implies stronger feelings about a region's characteristics than does regionalism.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2
Match the climate with its description.

123) Tropical climates  
Diff: 2  
A) Cool to cold temperatures and coldest months below freezing with snow

124) Dry, Arid, and Semiarid climates  
Diff: 2  
B) All months above 18°C with annual precipitation exceeding evaporation

125) Mesothermal climates  
Diff: 2  
C) Annual evaporation exceeds precipitation

126) Microthermal climates  
Diff: 2  
D) Warmest month below 10°C and many months of snow or ice cover

127) Polar climates  
Diff: 2  
E) Cold temperatures due to elevation

128) Highland climates  
Diff: 2  
F) Seasonal and all months above freezing

Match the example with its economic activity.

129) Retail stores
   Diff: 2
   A) Tertiary activities

130) Education
   Diff: 2
   B) Primary activities

131) Mining
   Diff: 2
   C) Secondary activities

132) Warehousing
   Diff: 2
   D) Quaternary activities

133) Food processing
   Diff: 2

134) Fishing
   Diff: 2

135) Information retrieval
   Diff: 2


135) D
Match the climate with its description.

136) Tropical climates
   Diff: 2
   A) Annual evaporation exceeds precipitation

137) Dry, Arid, and Semiarid climates
   Diff: 2
   B) Cold temperatures due to elevation

138) Mesothermal climates
   Diff: 2
   C) Cool to cold temperatures and coldest months below freezing with snow

139) Microthermal climates
   Diff: 2
   D) All months above 18°C with annual precipitation exceeding evaporation

140) Polar climates
   Diff: 2
   E) Seasonal and all months above freezing

141) Highland climates
   Diff: 2
   F) Warmest month below 10°C and many months of snow or ice cover

Chapter 2  Europe

1) Which body of water borders Europe to the north?
   A) Atlantic Ocean
   B) Arctic Ocean
   C) Mediterranean Sea
   D) Black Sea
   E) none of these

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 1

2) Which of the following is the largest of the European peninsulas?
   A) Balkan Peninsula
   B) Iberian Peninsula
   C) Italian Peninsula
   D) Scandinavian Peninsula
   E) none of these

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 1

3) Which has the largest economy?
   A) European Union
   B) non-EU countries within Europe
   C) United States
   D) Russia
   E) Germany

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 1

4) Less than 10% of Europeans work in this employment sector.
   A) agriculture
   B) industry
   C) services
   D) manufacturing
   E) office work

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 1
5) This has been the over-all result of the European Union's policy toward agriculture.
   A) a withdrawal from mixed farming in Europe
   B) a decrease in production of wheat and dairy products in Europe
   C) decreased specialization in oil seeds like canola in Europe
   D) an increase in farm imports from outside Europe
   E) decreased investment in European agriculture
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

6) This physiographic region has many of the most important coal fields within Europe.
   A) Northwestern Uplands
   B) Alpine System
   C) Central Plateaus
   D) North European Lowlands
   E) Mediterranean basin
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

7) Perhaps the most controversial program of the European Union relates to ________.
   A) agriculture
   B) industry
   C) housing
   D) transportation
   E) the military
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 1

8) The largest outlay of European Union funds is to ________.
   A) transportation
   B) agriculture
   C) housing
   D) industry
   E) the military
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3
9) The Pyrenees Mountains designate the border between France and ________.
   A) Spain  
   B) Italy  
   C) Germany  
   D) Belgium  
   E) Switzerland  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 1

10) Because of its long coastline and nearness to several large seas, Europe's climates are ________.
    A) mild for its latitudinal range  
    B) cold for its latitudinal range  
    C) very seasonal  
    D) unpredictable  
    E) characterized by a distinct wet season  
    Answer: A  
    Diff: 1

11) Mistral winds blow down the Rhône Valley in southern ________.
    A) Germany  
    B) France  
    C) Italy  
    D) Spain  
    E) Poland  
    Answer: B  
    Diff: 3

12) Besides the Black Death, what was the other factor halting the "great medieval colonization?"
    A) Little Ice Age  
    B) swidden agriculture  
    C) financing by princes  
    D) collapse of the Roman Empire  
    E) the Irish Potato Famine  
    Answer: A  
    Diff: 3
13) Which country first developed polder landscape techniques?
   A) Netherlands  
   B) France  
   C) United Kingdom  
   D) Switzerland  
   E) Italy  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

14) Most important European cities of today began as settlements established by this group.
   A) Muslims  
   B) Greeks  
   C) Romans  
   D) Phoenicians  
   E) Vikings  
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

15) During what period did innovations in technology and business bring Europe into a new merchant capitalist economy?
   A) 9th–10th century  
   B) 11th–12th century  
   C) 13th–14th century  
   D) 15th–16th century  
   E) 19th–20th century  
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 3

16) Spain and this country used gold and silver from the Americas to live well above their means during the colonial period.
   A) Portugal  
   B) England  
   C) France  
   D) Germany  
   E) Italy  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
17) Which country was the first in over-sea expansions?
   A) France
   B) Spain
   C) Netherlands
   D) Portugal
   E) Italy
   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

18) Industrialization came to the coalfield areas of northern France, Belgium, and Germany during this time period.
   A) 1790–1850
   B) 1850–1870
   C) 1870–1900
   D) 1900–1920
   E) 1940–1950
   Answer: B
   Diff: 3

19) After an unsuccessful initiative program, this became the goal of COMECON.
   A) economic self-sufficiency
   B) mutual trade among the Soviet bloc
   C) a move to Chinese Communism
   D) export production for the West European market
   E) capitalist investment
   Answer: B
   Diff: 3

20) Which country was expelled from the Soviet bloc due to ideological differences?
   A) Bulgaria
   B) Czechoslovakia
   C) Hungary
   D) Yugoslavia
   E) Finland
   Answer: D
   Diff: 3
21) This is the best reason why Europe's population is growing so slowly at present.
   A) decline in birthrates
   B) increase in death rates
   C) out-migration to other regions
   D) AIDS infection
   E) Europe is actually growing rapidly at present

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

22) Europe's population is approximately this percentage over 65 years of age.
   A) 9%
   B) 17%
   C) 25%
   D) 30%
   E) 45%

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

23) Which of these countries never had a Communist government?
   A) Italy
   B) Spain
   C) Greece
   D) United Kingdom
   E) None of these countries ever had Communist governments.

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

24) Karl Marx's criticism of industrial capitalism was mainly based on contemporary conditions in what country?
   A) Russia
   B) Germany
   C) England
   D) the United States
   E) Poland

   Answer: C
   Diff: 3
25) Most European migrants over previous centuries have gone to this destination.
   A) the Americas
   B) Australia and New Zealand
   C) Asia
   D) Israel
   E) Africa
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

26) Which of these countries never had a Communist government?
   A) France
   B) Bulgaria
   C) Albania
   D) Poland
   E) Ukraine
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

27) What is the predominant religion in southern Europe?
   A) Protestantism
   B) Roman Catholicism
   C) Eastern Orthodox
   D) Judaism
   E) No one religion predominates in southern Europe.
   Answer: B
   Diff: 1

28) This is perhaps the major advantage of former Comecon members.
   A) cheap land and labor
   B) local markets for agricultural production
   C) well-developed communications and transportation infrastructure
   D) well-developed knowledge-based industries
   E) high levels of personal savings
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3
29) Within Europe, Germanic languages are mostly spoken in this region.

A) Northwestern Europe  
B) Southern Europe  
C) Eastern Europe  
D) Russia  
E) the Balkans  

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

30) After World War I, these countries lost territories, which would become Yugoslavia.

A) Hungary and Austria  
B) Greece and Romania  
C) Poland and Germany  
D) Russia and Bulgaria  
E) Turkey and Bulgaria  

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

31) Which of the following has made the fastest integration into the European economy?

A) Hungary  
B) Ukraine  
C) Albania  
D) Bulgaria  
E) Bosnia  

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

32) This Yugoslavian leader is credited with unifying his country’s multi-ethnic society.

A) Karl Marx  
B) Adolf Hitler  
C) Marshall Tito  
D) Friedrich Engels  
E) Adolf Hitler  

Answer: C  
Diff: 2
33) Which of the following has made the best integration into the European economy?
   A) Slovenia
   B) Croatia
   C) Bulgaria
   D) Macedonia
   E) Bosnia

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

34) All of these are major cities of Europe's "Golden Triangle" except ________.
   A) London
   B) Rome
   C) Paris
   D) Berlin
   E) None of these are in the "Golden Triangle."

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

35) All of these were original members of the European Community, except ________.
   A) France
   B) Italy
   C) Belgium
   D) United Kingdom
   E) Netherlands

   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

36) The Randstad, a densely populated, highly urbanized region, is located in this country.
   A) Sweden
   B) Belgium
   C) the Netherlands
   D) Germany
   E) Sweden

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2
2: Europe

37) Which treaty granted the European Union most of the major functions of a sovereign national state?
   A) Treaty of Versailles
   B) Maastricht Treaty
   C) Treaty of Paris
   D) Council of Rome
   E) Treaty of Verdun

Answer: B
Diff: 3

38) After World War II, this German city was divided between two countries, one under democratic rule, the other under Communist rule.

   A) Bonn
   B) Dortmund
   C) Berlin
   D) Amsterdam
   E) Munich

Answer: C
Diff: 1

39) This is the best estimate of Europe’s contribution to the world’s aggregate GNP.

   A) 13%
   B) 23%
   C) 33%
   D) 43%
   E) 73%

Answer: C
Diff: 2

40) London is located on this river.

   A) Rhine
   B) Seine
   C) Elbe
   D) Thames
   E) Marne

Answer: D
Diff: 1
41) Paris is located on this river.
   A) Seine
   B) Rhine
   C) Rhone
   D) Po
   E) Marne
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

42) This is the largest city in France.
   A) Paris
   B) Rome
   C) Madrid
   D) Brussels
   E) Lyon
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

43) What is another term for the slash and burn agricultural system?
   A) polder
   B) swidden
   C) bora
   D) mistral
   E) sawah
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

44) The "Southern Crescent" of Europe includes all these cities, except __________.
   A) Paris
   B) Milan
   C) Turin
   D) Munich
   E) Zürich
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
45) This was the predominant economic system in Europe before 1500.
   A) feudalism
   B) capitalism
   C) the welfare state
   D) fascism
   E) Marxism

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

46) This Italian city has a disproportionate share of national income (28%) for its population (7%).
   A) Berlin
   B) Barcelona
   C) Toulon
   D) Milan
   E) Rome

   Answer: D
   Diff: 3

47) When was the Marshall Plan instituted?
   A) World War I
   B) World War II
   C) the end of Communism
   D) the Gulf War
   E) none of these

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

48) The Mediterranean region of Europe is characterized by __________.
   A) a summer drought
   B) mild winters
   C) frequent earthquakes
   D) all of these
   E) none of these

   Answer: D
   Diff: 1
49) Which of the following is defined as a national economy in which all aspects of production are centrally controlled by government agencies?
   A) command economy
   B) common market
   C) capitalism
   D) welfare state
   E) swidden
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

50) This was a forward-looking view of the world that emphasized reason, scientific rationality, creativity, novelty, and progress.
   A) Enlightenment
   B) Socialism
   C) Modernity
   D) Existentialism
   E) Reformation
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

51) What is "Balkanization?"
   A) the combination of territories held together by an authoritarian government
   B) the division of a territory into smaller and often mutually hostile political units
   C) the division of a territory into smaller and often mutually dependent political units
   D) the formation of federations of small political units
   E) none of these
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

52) Which of the following led to attempts at ethnic cleansing in the late 20th century?
   A) Croat nationalism
   B) Muslim nationalism
   C) Serbian nationalism
   D) Basque nationalism
   E) none of these
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2
53) What does the German word *gastarbeiter* mean?
   A) German nationalism
   B) internal passport
   C) guest worker
   D) foreigner
   E) none of these
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

54) A central business district is a central nucleus within a city, with mostly this kind of land use.
   A) residential
   B) commercial
   C) industrial
   D) recreational
   E) cultural
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 1

55) What is the single most dominant feature of the Nordic European landscape?
   A) grasslands
   B) deserts
   C) forests
   D) plains
   E) cropland
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 1

56) This is a semiarid, treeless, grassland plain.
   A) Tundra
   B) Steppe
   C) Polder
   D) Taiga
   E) Bora
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2
57) This is the Eternal City.
   A) Milan
   B) Berlin
   C) Athens
   D) Rome
   E) Paris
   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

58) The oldest rocks in Europe are part of the Northwestern Uplands.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

59) Swidden agriculture is a form of modern agriculture.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1

60) The first wave of European industrialization was located in the coal fields of northern France, Belgium, and Germany.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1

61) World War II resulted in smaller ethnic minorities in Eastern Europe than before the war.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

62) Most of the immigrants going to the Netherlands are from former colonies in Indonesia.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

63) Existentialism is based in terms of individual consciousness.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

64) Almost all Western Europeans live in a European Union member country.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1
65) *Gastarbeiter* means guest worker.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

66) Ukraine is a former Soviet republic which has successfully reintegrated with the rest of Europe.

   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

67) All of the countries of Eastern Europe once had Communist governments.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

68) Fjords are steep-sided, narrow inlets of the sea, formed when deeply glaciated valleys are flooded by the sea.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1
Match each country with its capital.

69) Ireland  
    Diff: 1  

70) Portugal  
    Diff: 1  

71) Spain  
    Diff: 1  

72) France  
    Diff: 1  

73) Croatia  
    Diff: 1  

74) Bulgaria  
    Diff: 1  

75) Romania  
    Diff: 1  

76) Ukraine  
    Diff: 1  

77) Latvia  
    Diff: 1  

78) Norway  
    Diff: 1  

79) United Kingdom  
    Diff: 1  

   69) G  70) E  71) D  72) B  73) C  74) I  
   75) H  76) K  77) F  78) A  79) J
1) This is the best description of the longitudinal range of the Russian Federation.
   A) 5 time zones
   B) 7 time zones
   C) 11 time zones
   D) 15 time zones
   E) 1 time zone
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

2) The Russian Plain extends from __________ in the west to the Ural Mountains in the east.
   A) Turkmenistan
   B) Armenia
   C) Belarus
   D) Vladivostok
   E) Novosibirsk
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

3) Which of these rivers flows through western Siberia?
   A) Ob
   B) Dneiper
   C) Don
   D) Volga
   E) Amur
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
4) Why are the sedimentary formations of Central Asia economically important?
   A) the fertile soils they have produced
   B) the precious metals they contain
   C) petroleum deposits found there
   D) their potential for hydroelectricity
   E) none of these
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

5) This is the best description for the climates in most of the Russian Federation.
   A) continental
   B) maritime
   C) subtropical
   D) ocean-influenced
   E) mild mid-latitude
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

6) All of these Central Asian republics can be characterized as desert and semi-desert, except
   ________.
   A) Kyrgyzstan
   B) Turkmenistan
   C) Uzbekistan
   D) Kazakhstan
   E) None of these are desert or semi-desert.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

7) Which vegetation type found in the Russian Federation represents a cold-resistant, coniferous
   forest?
   A) taiga
   B) tundra
   C) steppe
   D) volga
   E) none of these
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
8) This is a low-growing, cold-resistant vegetation type found in the Siberian Plain.
   A) tundra
   B) taiga
   C) steppe
   D) volga
   E) none of these

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

9) This vegetation type of drought-resistant grasses also refers to a very dry climate, characteristic of southern Russia, Ukraine, and northern Central Asia.
   A) steppe
   B) tundra
   C) taiga
   D) volga
   E) none of these

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

10) The most fertile soils would be found under which natural form of vegetation in the Russian Federation?
    A) steppe
    B) tundra
    C) taiga
    D) forest
    E) none of these vegetation types produces fertile soils

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

11) This is the best description for most of Russia, including Siberia.
    A) flat plains
    B) mountainous
    C) deeply carved river valleys and canyons
    D) varying levels of plateaus and tableland
    E) steeply sloped

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
12) Which gives the correct location of the Kamchatka peninsula?
   A) bordering Finland
   B) on the Caspian Sea
   C) extreme northeast, near Alaska
   D) on the Black Sea
   E) on the White Sea

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

13) This is the most likely place in the Russian Federation to observe active volcanoes.
   A) the Caucasus
   B) the Urals
   C) Central Asia
   D) Kamchatka
   E) the Black Sea region

   Answer: D
   Diff: 3

14) What is permafrost?
   A) permanently frozen subsurface material
   B) cold-resistant vegetation
   C) a food preservation technique used by Siberian natives
   D) the soil in the steppes
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

15) What is chernozem?
   A) particularly fertile soils of the steppes
   B) permanently frozen subsurface material
   C) cold-resistant vegetation of the tundras
   D) a food preservation technique used by Siberian natives
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3
16) Chernobyl, Ukraine has become famous because of this event in 1986.
   A) nuclear reactor accident
   B) demonstration against Soviet rule
   C) assassination of the Soviet leader
   D) nuclear weapons treaty signed by the Soviet Union and China
   E) launching of a manned mission to the Moon

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

17) What country or region has experienced the greatest environmental impact from the nuclear reactor accident at Chernobyl, Ukraine in 1986.
   A) Belarus
   B) Ukraine
   C) Russia
   D) Scandinavia
   E) Central Asia

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

18) This natural water body is steadily shrinking as a result of diversion of water for irrigation in Central Asia.
   A) Aral Sea
   B) Lake Baykal
   C) Black Sea
   D) Baltic Sea
   E) Caspian Sea

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

19) This is the closest latitudinal equivalent to Moscow in the United States.
   A) Juneau, Alaska
   B) Sacramento, California
   C) Chicago, Illinois
   D) Denver, Colorado
   E) Washington, D.C.

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3
20) This is the cause of the international concern with Lake Baykal.
   A) resolution of a border dispute with China
   B) contamination with pollutants from paper and chemicals industries
   C) withdrawal of its waters for irrigation
   D) salinization from irrigation projects in the area
   E) where the international border with Mongolia is located

Answer: B  
\textit{Diff: 3}

21) Lithuania, Belarus, southern Latvia, and western Ukraine became part of the Russian Empire during this person’s reign.
   A) Peter the Great
   B) Catherine the Great
   C) Alexander the Great
   D) Josef Stalin
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
\textit{Diff: 3}

22) Which one of the following countries was once part of the Russian Empire?
   A) Norway
   B) Denmark
   C) Finland
   D) Sweden
   E) They all were once part of the Russian Empire.

Answer: C  
\textit{Diff: 2}

23) This was the origin of the modern state of Russia in the Middle Ages.
   A) a union of nomadic Asian tribes
   B) the small principality of Muscovy
   C) a Roman colony
   D) part of Lithuania
   E) a part of Germany

Answer: B  
\textit{Diff: 3}
24) Which country defeated Russia in 1904 and halted Russia’s territorial expansion?
   A) China
   B) Mongolia
   C) Japan
   D) France
   E) the United States
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

25) Who was the first leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics?
   A) Peter the Great
   B) Nikita Kruschev
   C) Nikolai Lenin
   D) Karl Marx
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

26) What does *apparatchik* mean?
   A) state engineers
   B) state bureaucrats
   C) state managers
   D) Soviet space scientists
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 3

27) What was the foundation of Stalin’s industrialization drive?
   A) building of infrastructure
   B) collectivization of agriculture
   C) installation of the Iron Curtain
   D) increased export production
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 3
28) Stalin's major goal for the Communist Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) was for Eastern European countries to __________.
   A) become economically self sufficient
   B) trade mutually among themselves
   C) enter fully the Western economy
   D) become increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

29) On what were the fifteen republics of the Soviet Union based?
   A) predominant ethnicity within that territory
   B) Communist party membership
   C) population density
   D) equal distribution of territory
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

30) Who changed Stalin's original plan of CMEA?
   A) Nikolai Lenin
   B) Mikhail Gorbachev
   C) Boris Yeltsin
   D) Nikita Khruschev
   E) Karl Marx

   Answer: D
   Diff: 3

31) This is the best description of the mikrorayon concept in the Soviet Union.
   A) urban communities of 8000 to 12000 people
   B) ethnically based political divisions, below the level of the national government
   C) collective farms to which peasants were assigned to work
   D) local organizations within the Communist Party
   E) state-supported department stores

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3
3: The Russian Federation, Central Asia, and the Transcaucasus

32) The Soviet system excelled in several forms of industrial technology, but did not adequately develop this technology.
   A) computer-based information handling
   B) steel manufacture
   C) aerospace
   D) plastics
   E) energy
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

33) What were krays in the Soviet system?
   A) republics
   B) administrative districts
   C) metropolitan districts
   D) ethnically based political divisions, below the level of the national government
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

34) Which of the following was NOT a founding member of the Commonwealth of Independent States?
   A) Estonia
   B) Belarus
   C) Ukraine
   D) Russia
   E) None of these were founding members of CIS.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

35) The term "Slavic" denotes both ethnicity and _________.
   A) a language group
   B) a religious group
   C) a language group and a religious group
   D) It denotes ethnicity only.
   E) It does not denote ethnicity, language, or religion.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
36) When did the Soviet Union dissolve as a political entity?
   A) 1927
   B) 1954
   C) 1989
   D) 2001
   E) 1943
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

37) What is the significance of the region of Nagorno-Karabakh?
   A) it is disputed between Armenia and Azerbaijan
   B) it is attempting to become independent of Russian control
   C) it is claimed by Romania, but is now an independent republic
   D) it was the origin of Christianity in the Russian Empire
   E) none of these
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

38) For the Russian people, the "near abroad" signifies:
   A) the non-Russian territories of the former Soviet Union
   B) Alaska
   C) China and Korea
   D) the Middle East
   E) none of these
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

39) Moscow and Petersburg are best characterized as:
   A) gateway regions
   B) natural resource regions
   C) rich agricultural regions
   D) high-tech manufacturing regions
   E) none of these
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
40) The European north of Russia, Siberia, and the Russian Far East are best characterized as:
   A) gateway regions
   B) rich agricultural regions
   C) natural resource regions
   D) resource-poor peripheral regions
   E) none of these

Answer: D
Diff: 2

41) Chelyabinsk, Samara, Saratov, and Voronezh are best characterized as:
   A) high-tech manufacturing regions
   B) gateway regions
   C) natural resource regions
   D) resource-poor regions
   E) none of these

Answer: A
Diff: 2

42) All of these are regions of armed territorial conflict, except:
   A) Siberia
   B) Ingushetia
   C) Nagorno–Karabakh
   D) Tajikistan
   E) There are armed conflicts in all of these regions.

Answer: A
Diff: 2

43) The original industrial base of Russia’s Central Region was:
   A) textiles
   B) steel
   C) petrochemicals
   D) paper and paperboard
   E) food processing

Answer: A
Diff: 2
44) The original purpose of the city of St. Petersburg was:
   A) national capital
   B) steel manufacture
   C) petrochemicals manufacture
   D) textile manufacture
   E) defense manufacture

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

45) Unlike Moscow, St. Petersburg:
   A) is a port on the Atlantic
   B) is a religious center for Russian Muslims
   C) is very old, predating the Russian Empire
   D) was founded by Scandinavians
   E) was, for a brief period, not part of the Russian Empire

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

46) The original resource base of the Urals region was:
   A) iron ore and coal
   B) oil and natural gas
   C) radioactive elements like uranium
   D) abundant, cheap skilled labor
   E) agricultural production

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

47) The city of Karabash in the Urals region has suffered for decades from the pollution caused by:
   A) copper mining
   B) petrochemical manufacture
   C) paper manufacture
   D) Soviet-era military production
   E) none of these

Answer: A  
Diff: 2
3: The Russian Federation, Central Asia, and the Transcaucasus

48) Most of the industrialization of Siberia has occurred in:
   A) Western Siberia
   B) Central Siberia
   C) Eastern Siberia
   D) Northern Siberia
   E) There is no general geographic distribution to industry in Siberia.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

49) What is the sukhovey?
   A) a hot, drying wind characteristic of Central Asian deserts
   B) a drought-resistant vegetation type native to Central Asia
   C) a Muslim community in Central Asia
   D) a kind of Soviet-era collective farm
   E) none of these
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

50) Ethnic Russians are most closely related to:
   A) Poles
   B) Persians
   C) Turks
   D) Hungarians
   E) Mongolians
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

51) The most important crop grown under irrigation in Central Asia is:
   A) cotton
   B) corn
   C) wheat
   D) tobacco
   E) tea
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
52) St. Petersburg was Peter the Great’s planned capital for Russia.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

53) In 1904, most of the residents of the Russian Empire were not ethnic Russians.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

54) Most people in the Russian Federation are Orthodox Christians.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

55) Most Chechens are Sunni Muslims.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

56) Since the end of Communism, birth rates have declined in Russia.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

57) Life expectancy in the Russian Federation has declined since the end of Communism.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

58) The Soviet period was notable as a period of environmental protection and careful management of natural resources.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1

59) World War II resulted in the loss of more than half of the Soviet Union's industrial facilities.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2
Match each country with its capital.

60) Russia  
   Diff: 1  
   A) Ashkhabad  
   B) Tbilisi

61) Belarus  
   Diff: 1  
   C) Moscow

62) Georgia  
   Diff: 1  
   D) Tashkent

63) Turkmenistan  
   Diff: 1  
   E) Astana

64) Uzbekistan  
   Diff: 1  
   F) Minsk

65) Kazakhstan  
   Diff: 1

60) C  61) F  62) B  63) A  64) D  65) E
Chapter 4  The Middle East and North Africa

1) Which of the following religions was born in the Middle East and North Africa region?
   A) Islam
   B) Christianity
   C) Judaism
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

Answer: D
_Diff: 1_

2) The separation of the Arabian plate from the African plate created the ________.
   A) Black Sea
   B) Mediterranean Sea
   C) Red Sea
   D) Caspian Sea
   E) none of the above

Answer: C
_Diff: 2_

3) The ________ were formed as a result of contact between the African, Arabian, and Eurasian plates at the center of the region.
   A) Atlas Mountains
   B) High Yemen Mountains
   C) Zagros Mountains
   D) Taurus Mountains
   E) all of the above

Answer: C
_Diff: 2_
4: The Middle East and North Africa

4) Where are the Atlas Mountains located?
   A) the northwest of Africa
   B) Egypt
   C) the Arabian peninsula
   D) eastern Turkey
   E) Libya
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

5) One source of the Nile is located in Ethiopia, the other source flows from __________.
   A) Lake Victoria
   B) Lake Chad
   C) Lake Van
   D) the Caspian Sea
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

6) The Blue Nile flows __________ across the Sahara Desert.
   A) eastward
   B) northward
   C) westward
   D) southward
   E) The Blue Niles does not flow across the Sahara Desert
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

7) Which of the following is the dominant religion in the Middle East and North Africa?
   A) Judaism
   B) Christianity
   C) Islam
   D) Zoroastrianism
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 1
8) In North Africa, this is a tunnel well, dug into the base of a mountain.
   A) Foggara
   B) Flaj
   C) Qanat
   D) Hadith
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

9) Syria and Iraq have called on __________ to halt construction of a dam on the Euphrates River.
   A) Sudan
   B) Jordan
   C) Israel
   D) Iran
   E) none of the above
   Answer: E  
   Diff: 2

10) What type of precipitation occurs in the winter and spring storms in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean Sea?
    A) convectional precipitation
    B) orographic precipitation
    C) frontal precipitation
    D) harmattan precipitation
    E) none of the above
    Answer: B  
    Diff: 2

11) When did the domestication of plants occur?
    A) 3000 to 5000 B.C.
    B) 5000 to 7000 B.C.
    C) 7000 to 9000 B.C.
    D) 7000 to 9000 A.D.
    E) none of the above
    Answer: C  
    Diff: 3
12) Unlike most of the Middle East, this country has no areas of desert.
   A) Lebanon
   B) Syria
   C) Turkey
   D) Israel
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

13) Which of the following religions is the oldest?
   A) Judaism
   B) Christianity
   C) Islam
   D) Druse (Druze)
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

14) When were the oldest cities on Earth constructed along the Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile rivers?
   A) 1st millennium B.C.
   B) 2nd millennium B.C.
   C) 3rd millennium B.C.
   D) 1st millennium A.D.
   E) none of the above
   Answer: E
   Diff: 3

15) The Ottoman empire was based on the Anatolian Plateau in modern ________.
   A) Egypt
   B) Turkey
   C) Libya
   D) Iran
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 3
16) After being part of the Ottoman Empire, Algeria became a possession of this country.
   A) Great Britain
   B) Portugal
   C) France
   D) United Kingdom
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

17) The Balfour Declaration was a __________ British mandate that required the establishment of a Jewish homeland.
   A) 1917
   B) 1932
   C) 1945
   D) 2001
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

18) __________ is the process by which domestic producers provide goods or services that were formerly brought from foreign producers.
   A) Nationalization of Economic Development
   B) Import Substitution
   C) Structural Factor
   D) Central Planning
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 3

19) The _________ is a set of practical guidelines to behavior for Muslims.
   A) Medina
   B) Hajj
   C) Qur’an
   D) Sunna
   E) Haditha

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2
20) Where is the geographical origin of Islam?
   A) Baghdad
   B) Mecca
   C) Tehran
   D) Jerusalem
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
*Diff: 2*

21) __________ is a pilgrimage to Mecca.
   A) Sunna
   B) Jihad
   C) Hajj
   D) Haditha
   E) none of the above

Answer: C  
*Diff: 2*

22) Which Muslim faction argued Muhammad’s son-in-law Ali should succeed him?
   A) Sunni
   B) Shi‘i
   C) Ba‘athist
   D) Druse (Druze)
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
*Diff: 2*

23) Most Muslims in Iran are:
   A) Sunni
   B) Shi‘i
   C) Ba‘athist
   D) Druse (Druze)
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
*Diff: 2*
24) Transhumance is the movement of herds according to __________.
   A) daily rhythms
   B) monthly rhythms
   C) seasonal rhythms
   D) Islamic holy law
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

25) What are Pastoralists?
   A) herders
   B) farmers
   C) traveling merchants
   D) missionaries
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

26) Which of the following is defined as a loose, usually black robe worn by Muslim women that covers the body including the face, from head to toe?
   A) Jihad
   B) Hajj
   C) Chador
   D) Haditha
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

27) In which of these societies would women have the least freedom to appear in public?
   A) Yemen
   B) Egypt
   C) Turkey
   D) Israel
   E) Women's public life is very restricted in all these societies.

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
4: The Middle East and North Africa

28) ________ is the most urban country in the Middle East and North Africa region.
   A) Israel
   B) Syria
   C) Sudan
   D) Yemen
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

29) The political and economic problems of the Middle East and North Africa region are ________.
   A) due to the climatic characteristics of the area
   B) due to the drawing of artificial boundaries
   C) due to the dominance of oil in the region
   D) due to the creation of Israel
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

30) Cultural differences are some of the reasons for the tensions between Iraq and Iran, because most Iraqis are ________, while most Iranians are ________.
   A) Arabic/Persian
   B) Arabic/Jewish
   C) Persian/Arabic
   D) Sunni/Shiʿa
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

31) Jerusalem is the political capital of ________.
   A) Israel
   B) the Palestinian State
   C) Syria
   D) Jordan
   E) Jerusalem is not a political capital of any country.

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2
32) The Berbers are mostly found in ________.  
A) Morocco and Algeria  
B) Turkey and Iraq  
C) Israel and Jordan  
D) Iran and Syria  
E) Yemen  
Answer: A  
Diff: 2

33) Most of the guest workers employed in the Middle East and North Africa are working in:  
A) the Persian Gulf region  
B) Egypt  
C) Turkey  
D) Lebanon  
E) Yemen  
Answer: A  
Diff: 2

34) The largest city in the Middle East and North Africa is:  
A) Cairo  
B) Istanbul  
C) Tehran  
D) Jerusalem  
E) Yemen  
Answer: A  
Diff: 2

35) What are gecekondu?  
A) informal housing in Turkish cities  
B) Kurdish communities in eastern Turkey  
C) Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon  
D) Shi'i religious leaders  
E) none of these  
Answer: A  
Diff: 2
36) Which of these is true of the world’s Kurds?
   A) They are non-Arabic.
   B) They do not have an independent political identity.
   C) They are mostly Sunni Muslims.
   D) All of these are true.
   E) None of these are true.
   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

37) Zionism represents the world political movement for:
   A) the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Israel
   B) the establishment of a Palestinian homeland in Palestine
   C) the establishment of a Kurdish homeland in Kurdistan
   D) the return of Mt. Ararat to Armenia
   E) none of these
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

38) The violent uprising of Palestinians against the Israeli occupation is called:
   A) the intifada
   B) Hezbollah
   C) PLO
   D) Hamas
   E) Haditha
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

39) OPEC is:
   A) a group of oil-exporting nations
   B) a Muslim group
   C) an Arabic group
   D) all of these
   E) none of these
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3
40) This is the richest country in the Middle East and North Africa.
   A) Kuwait
   B) Egypt
   C) Saudi Arabia
   D) Yemen
   E) Turkey

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

41) This country possesses about 25% of the world's oil reserves.
   A) Saudi Arabia
   B) Egypt
   C) Turkey
   D) Israel
   E) Kuwait

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

42) After the first Arab–Israeli War, Israel was able to expand to the ________.
   A) Sinai Peninsula
   B) western sector of Jerusalem
   C) Golan Heights
   D) Mediterranean
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

43) ________ activities are largely centered in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
   A) Palestinian authority
   B) Hamas
   C) Allied Arab Front
   D) Hezbollah
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 3
44) The ultimate destination for the Tigris and Euphrates rivers is the Persian Gulf.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

45) Dry farming is an arable farming technique that allows the cultivation of crops without irrigation in regions with plenty of moisture.

   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

46) Compared to other world regions, the populations in the Middle East and North Africa are relatively youthful.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

47) The political and social movement called Islamism seeks to modernize the Middle East by adopting Western technologies and culture.

   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

48) *Jihad* can mean both a personal struggle and the struggle of a community.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

49) The most sacred Muslim holy site, called the Dome of the Rock, is located in Cairo, Egypt.

   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

50) The transition to food producing minisystems in the Middle East and North Africa allowed higher population densities.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

51) After World War I, Syria was controlled by the French.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

52) The "nationalization of economic development" involves the conversion of key industries from governmental operation and control to private operation.

   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2
53) Islam recognizes the prophets of the Old and New Testaments of the Bible.
   
   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

54) The best description of the transition from traditional relationships with the environment in the Middle East and North Africa to modern times is "from overexploitation to adaptation."
   
   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 2

55) Israel gained the eastern section of Jerusalem during the Six Day War.
   
   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2
Match each country with its capital.

56) Turkey
   Diff: 1
   A) Baghdad
   B) Algiers

57) Sudan
   Diff: 1
   C) San’a
   D) Khartoum

58) Algeria
   Diff: 1
   E) Tunis
   F) Tripoli

59) Tunisia
   Diff: 1
   G) Damascus
   H) Ankara

60) Libya
   Diff: 1
   I) Tehran
   J) Cairo

61) Egypt
   Diff: 1
   K) Muscat

62) Iraq
   Diff: 1

63) Iran
   Diff: 1

64) Yemen
   Diff: 1

65) Oman
   Diff: 1

66) Syria
   Diff: 1

56) H  57) D  58) B  59) E  60) F  61) J
62) A  63) I  64) C  65) K  66) G
Chapter 5  Sub-Saharan Africa

1) ________ is famous for diamonds in Sub-Saharan Africa.
   A) Nigeria
   B) South Africa
   C) Zimbabwe
   D) Kenya
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 1

2) Victoria Falls is located on the:
   A) Nile River
   B) Congo River
   C) Zambezi River
   D) Niger River
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

3) The Harmattan is a hot, dry wind that blows out of the ________.
   A) interior of Africa
   B) Indian Ocean
   C) Atlantic Ocean
   D) Mediterranean
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

4) The Savanna Grasslands of Africa have ________.
   A) a short dry season
   B) a long dry season
   C) a long wet season
   D) precipitation for half of the year; the rest of the year is a drought
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2
5) The highest rates of AIDS infection are in ________.
   A) Northern Africa
   B) Southern Africa
   C) Western Africa
   D) Eastern Africa
   E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 2

6) Which one of the following diseases is caused by the tsetse fly?
   A) malaria
   B) sleeping sickness
   C) ebola fever
   D) bilharzia
   E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 2

7) The parasite bilharzia causes ________.
   A) Schistosomiasis
   B) Tripansosmiasis
   C) Onchocerciasis
   D) sleeping sickness
   E) none of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 2

8) The highlands in this modern country were one of the centers of domestication of plants and animals in Sub-Sahara Africa.
   A) Sudan
   B) Egypt
   C) Ethiopia
   D) South Africa
   E) none of the above
Answer: C
Diff: 3
9) ________ is a modification of shifting cultivation where crops are rotated around a village, fallow periods are shorter and soil may be enriched through household waste.
   A) Bush fallow
   B) Slash and burn
   C) Pastoralism
   D) Sedentary farming
   E) none of the above

Answer: A
Diff: 2

10) Benin and this modern country were once known as the "Slave Coast."
   A) Nigeria
   B) Ghana
   C) Senegal
   D) Mali
   E) none of the above

Answer: A
Diff: 3

11) The Boers were southern African colonists from which European nation?
   A) Great Britain
   B) France
   C) Netherlands
   D) Belgium
   E) none of the above

Answer: C
Diff: 2

12) After World War I, who lost their colonies in Africa?
   A) Great Britain
   B) Germany
   C) France
   D) Portugal
   E) none of the above

Answer: B
Diff: 2
13) Which country was the first to gain independence in the 1950s?
   A) Ghana
   B) Kenya
   C) Central African Republic
   D) Botswana
   E) Mozambique
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

14) Which colonial power's policy was based on assimilation of native peoples?
   A) French
   B) Belgian
   C) Portuguese
   D) Spain
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

15) The Unilateral Declaration of Independence was created in opposition to proposals for black
    majority rule in the country now known as _________.
   A) South Africa
   B) Kenya
   C) Zimbabwe
   D) Botswana
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

16) What was the purpose of the South African "Pass Law?"
   A) control public movements of non-whites
   B) eliminate further entry of South Asians into the country
   C) prevent interracial marriage
   D) register non-whites to vote in national elections
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
17) Who developed and implemented the concept of African socialism in his country?
   A) Jomo Kenyatta
   B) Nelson Mandela
   C) Julius Nyerere
   D) Robert Mugabe
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

18) In which country was there an attempted secession of Biafra in 1967?
   A) Liberia
   B) Nigeria
   C) Angola
   D) South Africa
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 3

19) Petroleum is the major mineral export from this country.
   A) Nigeria
   B) South Africa
   C) Zimbabwe
   D) Democratic Republic of the Congo
   E) Kenya
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

20) All of these countries get more than half their export earnings from petroleum.
   A) Nigeria
   B) Gabon
   C) Angola
   D) This is true of all three countries.
   E) This is not true of any of these three countries.
   Answer: D
   Diff: 2
21) Zambia is most noted for exports of:
   A) copper
   B) diamonds
   C) petroleum
   D) uranium
   E) cacao
   
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

22) This is the major river system in Central Africa.
   A) Congo
   B) Zambezi
   C) Niger
   D) Nile
   E) Okavango
   
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

23) This is the major river system in West Africa.
   A) Niger
   B) Congo
   C) Zambezi
   D) Nile
   E) Okavango
   
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

24) This river system in southern Africa drains into an inland delta.
   A) Okavango
   B) Zambezi
   C) Niger
   D) Congo
   E) Nile
   
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
25) This is the highest mountain on the African continent.
   A) Kilimanjaro
   B) Kenya
   C) Cameroon
   D) Drakensberg
   E) Okavangu

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

26) About this percent of Africa is still forested.
   A) 20%
   B) 50%
   C) 70%
   D) 90%
   E) virtually none

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

27) This is the largest island near Africa.
   A) Madagascar
   B) Mauritius
   C) Sao Tome
   D) Cape Verde
   E) Mozambique

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

28) The total GNP for Sub-Saharan Africa in 2002 was what percentage of the global total?
   A) 1%
   B) 10%
   C) 20%
   D) 27%
   E) 33%

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
29) The settlement of Madagascar began about 500 A.D. with the arrival of people from this region.
   A) present day Indonesia
   B) West Africa
   C) Southern Africa
   D) present day India
   E) the Americas

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

30) This early Ethiopian society adopted Christianity around 500 A.D.
   A) Aksum
   B) Mali
   C) Ghana
   D) Songhai
   E) Kinte

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

31) The first European settlers in South Africa originated from this country.
   A) the Netherlands
   B) Great Britain
   C) Germany
   D) France
   E) Portugal

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

32) What was the purpose of the "Berlin Conference?"
   A) divide Africa between the major European colonial powers
   B) lay the groundwork for future independence of the African colonies
   C) reassign German territories to the victors of WW I
   D) create development plans for newly independent African countries
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
33) This is the largest country in population in Africa.
   A) Nigeria
   B) South Africa
   C) Sudan
   D) Democratic Republic of the Congo
   E) Ghana
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

34) Which of the following is true of Sub-Saharan Africa?
   A) highest average birth rates in the world
   B) lower population density than the global average
   C) most countries are 40% to 50% under 15 years of age
   D) All of these are true.
   E) None of these are true.
   Answer: D
   Diff: 3

35) The idea of ujamaa promoted by Julius Nyerere meant:
   A) African socialism based on traditional values of communal ownership
   B) adoption of Marxist principles
   C) passive resistance to British control of tribal lands
   D) the end of apartheid
   E) none of these
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

36) These two countries ended the colonial period with civil wars between Soviet-supported Marxist forces and U.S.-supported pro-Western forces.
   A) Angola and Mozambique
   B) Namibia and Botswana
   C) Ruanda and Burundi
   D) Nigeria and Biafra
   E) Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
37) This is the largest city on the African continent.
   A) Lagos
   B) Abidjan
   C) Johannesburg
   D) Nairobi
   E) Kinshasa

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

38) This is the largest Christian denomination in Sub-Saharan Africa.
   A) Roman Catholicism
   B) Dutch Calvinism
   C) Anglicanism
   D) Amharic Church
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

39) The best estimate of the number of languages spoken in Sub-Saharan Africa is:
   A) over 800
   B) 200 to 300
   C) less than 200
   D) about 100
   E) 10

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

40) The ethnic conflict between the Hutus and the Tutsis in the early 1990s was mostly in the countries of:
   A) Rwanda and Burundi
   B) Kenya and Tanzania
   C) Namibia and Botswana
   D) Ethiopia and Somalia
   E) Liberia and Sierra Leone

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
41) The civil war in the late 1990s in Liberia spread to the neighboring country of:
   A) Sierra Leone
   B) Gabon
   C) Nigeria
   D) Ghana
   E) Guinea

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

42) The main conflict in Zimbabwe is based in:
   A) white settlers owning 32% of the country’s farmland
   B) language differences among the major ethnicities
   C) rivalries between Muslims and Christians
   D) separatist movements in the eastern regions
   E) the presence of foreign guest workers

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

43) Dependency theorists believe the solution to the problems in Sub-Saharan countries is to:
   A) create local capacity to produce goods
   B) increase imports
   C) increase military spending
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

44) Uganda and Senegal have promoted aggressive and successful AIDS education and prevention campaigns and have cut infection rates in half.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2

45) One aspect of structural adjustment programs is usually to remove tariffs and other trade barriers.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2
46) Christians slightly outnumber Muslims in Sub-Saharan Africa.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

47) Most people in Sub-Saharan Africa still practice pre-Christian, pre-Muslim religions.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

48) "Carrying Capacity" is the measurement of the ability of land to support its population.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

49) African women with more education tend to have smaller families than those women with less education.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

50) Fertility rates tend to be higher in African cities than in rural areas.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

51) African countries have seen a steady decline in the price for their raw materials exports over the last decades.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

52) The foreign debt of Sub-Saharan Africa is 1/3 that of Latin America and Asia.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

53) "Circular Migration" is the traditional and long standing population movement that responds to seasonal availability of pasture, droughts, and wage employment.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 3
Match the country to its colony following the Scramble for Africa.

54) Gambia
   Diff: 1
   A) Spanish
   B) British

55) Cameroon
   Diff: 1
   C) Italian

56) Nigeria
   Diff: 1
   D) Portuguese

57) Kenya
   Diff: 1
   E) French

58) Cape Verde Islands
   Diff: 1
   F) German

59) Niger
   Diff: 1

60) Somalia
   Diff: 1

61) Sudan
   Diff: 1

62) Sierra Leone
   Diff: 1

63) Equatorial Guinea
   Diff: 1

60) C   61) B   62) B   63) A
5: Sub-Saharan Africa

*Match each country with its capital.*

64) Mauritania  
   *Diff: 1*  
   A) Lusaka
   B) Nairobi

65) Ghana  
   *Diff: 1*  
   C) Kigali

66) Niger  
   *Diff: 1*  
   D) Accra

67) Rwanda  
   *Diff: 1*  
   E) Niamey

68) Uganda  
   *Diff: 1*  
   F) Harare

69) Kenya  
   *Diff: 1*  
   G) Dar es Salaam

70) Madagascar  
    *Diff: 1*  
    H) Maseru

71) Lesotho  
    *Diff: 1*  
    I) Nouakchott

72) Zambia  
    *Diff: 1*  
    J) Kampala

73) Tanzania  
    *Diff: 1*  
    K) Antananarivo

74) Zimbabwe  
    *Diff: 1*  

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Chapter 6  The United States and Canada

1) The western coastal formation of North America sits along the fault line of two active crustal plates, the _________ and the Juan de Fuca plate.
   A) Canadian Plate
   B) Interior Plate
   C) California Plate
   D) Pacific Plate
   E) none of the above

Answer: D
Diff: 3

2) When did Canada separate from Great Britain?
   A) 1867
   B) 1767
   C) 1967
   D) 2006
   E) Canada is still part of Great Britain

Answer: A
Diff: 2

3) This U.S. government policy states that European military interference in the Western Hemisphere, including the Caribbean and Latin America, would no longer be acceptable.
   A) The Kennedy Doctrine
   B) The Reagan Doctrine
   C) The Monroe Doctrine
   D) The Jefferson Doctrine
   E) The Adams Doctrine

Answer: C
Diff: 3
4) The war with Mexico in 1846 resulted in the annexation of __________.
   A) Texas
   B) Florida
   C) Arizona
   D) Cuba
   E) California
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

5) The U.S. won the Spanish–American War, thus ending Spanish rule in __________.
   A) Cuba and the Philippines
   B) Mexico and Colombia
   C) Haiti and the Dominican Republic
   D) Florida and Texas
   E) Central America
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

6) Most Canadians live:
   A) within 200 miles of the border with the U.S.
   B) on the Pacific coast
   C) in the Maritime provinces
   D) in the Prairie provinces
   E) in the north of their country
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

7) What was the purpose of the North America Act of 1867?
   A) creation of the Dominion of Canada
   B) unify the former French Canadian possessions with British possessions under one royal governor
   C) Extend voting rights to non-White Canadians
   D) transfer ownership of Alaska to the United States
   E) abolish slavery in Canada
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3
8) ________ is the capital of Canada.
   A) Toronto  
   B) Montreal  
   C) Ottawa  
   D) Vancouver  
   E) none of the above

Answer: C  
Diff: 1

9) This is the largest religious group within the United States.
   A) Roman Catholics  
   B) Baptists  
   C) Evangelicals  
   D) Lutherans  
   E) Episcopalians

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

10) Effectively, the Johnson-Reed Immigration Act of 1924 was targeted at ________, as they then made up most of the migrant population to the U.S.
    A) Southern and Eastern Europeans  
    B) Chinese  
    C) Japanese  
    D) Latin Americans  
    E) Irish and Germans

Answer: A  
Diff: 3

11) Approximately half of current migrants to Canada come from:
    A) Asia  
    B) Great Britain  
    C) the Caribbean Basin  
    D) Mexico  
    E) United States

Answer: A  
Diff: 2
12) This is the largest Canadian city on the Pacific coast.
   A) Vancouver
   B) Seattle
   C) Winnipeg
   D) Calgary
   E) Juneau

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

13) This is the largest landowner in the "New West".
   A) the federal government
   B) retirees from the Eastern states
   C) Native Americans
   D) Ranchers
   E) mining companies

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

14) Which of the following is more stationary?
   A) Canadian Plate
   B) North American Plate
   C) Pacific Plate
   D) Juan de Fuca Plate
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 3

15) Why was Hurricane Katrina in 2005 different and far more destructive than most Gulf Coast storms?
   A) the high population density in southern Louisiana and Mississippi
   B) the dependence of New Orleans on levees to protect areas below sea level
   C) widespread flooding
   D) the historic intensity of the storm
   E) all of these

   Answer: E  
   Diff: 3
16) In response to Katrina in 2005, over ________ were evacuated and over ________ deaths occurred.
   A) 1,000,000/1,500
   B) 100,000/1,000
   C) 10,000/1,000
   D) 1,000/100
   E) 1,000/10

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

17) A recent estimate of the population of the city of New Orleans since 2005 indicates that the population has been reduced by this percent.
   A) 4%
   B) 14%
   C) 24%
   D) 54%
   E) 64%

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

18) __________ is a formerly glaciated landscape that contains fertile soils and an abundance of lakes and rivers.
   A) The Canadian Shield
   B) The Interior Lowlands
   C) The Great Plains
   D) Gulf–Atlantic Coastal Plain
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

19) On the North American continent, the jet stream brings __________ to most of the continent in the winter.
   A) dry air
   B) wind
   C) precipitation
   D) warmth
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2
20) The first inhabitants of North America probably originated in what is today northern _________ and _________.
   A) Mexico/California  
   B) Germany/Denmark  
   C) China/Siberia  
   D) Colombia/Venezuela  
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

21) Columbus thought he had arrived in _________, however he actually had arrived in the Caribbean.
   A) Africa  
   B) the Far East  
   C) the Middle East  
   D) Persia  
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2

22) In both Canada and the U.S., _________ was far and away the most influential of the four colonial powers.
   A) France  
   B) Great Britain  
   C) Spain  
   D) the Netherlands  
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2

23) Although its inhabitants have diverse origins, North America is considered Europeanized because of the predominance of:
   A) European languages  
   B) Christianity  
   C) both of these  
   D) neither of these  
   E) North America is not considered to be Europeanized.

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 1
24) After the Seven Years War, the _________ for the most part dominated the European-inhabited territory of North America.
   A) British
   B) French
   C) Spanish
   D) Dutch
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

25) In 1916, the U.S. bought the Virgin Islands from _________.
   A) Denmark
   B) France
   C) Italy
   D) Portugal
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

26) Most Canadians are of:
   A) British ancestry
   B) French ancestry
   C) Spanish ancestry
   D) Irish ancestry
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

27) The largest religious denomination in Canada is _________.
   A) Protestantism
   B) Roman Catholicism
   C) Judaism
   D) Evangelicals
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2
6: The United States and Canada

28) The ________ wave of immigration to North America was dominated by large numbers of Irish and German.
   A) first
   B) second
   C) third
   D) fourth
   E) fifth

Answer: A
*Diff: 3*

29) The ________ imposed quotas on the numbers of new immigrants who would be allowed to enter the U.S.
   A) Hart–Cellar Act
   B) Wilson–Miller Act
   C) Johnson–Reed Act
   D) none of the above
   E) all of the above

Answer: C
*Diff: 3*

30) By 1990, ________ had become the largest source region of immigrants to the U.S.
   A) Mexico
   B) China
   C) Russia
   D) India
   E) none of the above

Answer: A
*Diff: 1*

31) Approximately how far from the mainland of the United States is Hawaii?
   A) 2000 miles
   B) 1200 miles
   C) 500 miles
   D) 4000 miles
   E) 100 miles

Answer: A
*Diff: 1*
32) Most Canadians live:
   A) within 200 miles of the border with the U.S.
   B) on the Pacific coast
   C) in the Maritime provinces
   D) in the north of their country
   E) in the Prairie provinces

Answer: A
Diff: 1

33) Evidence exists that Inuits had trading relations with Norse settlers as early as the __________
century A.D.
   A) 10th
   B) 5th
   C) 12th
   D) 8th
   E) 15th

Answer: A
Diff: 2

34) A high estimate of the number of Native Americans in the U.S. and Canada when the first
    Europeans arrived is:
   A) 18 million
   B) 10 million
   C) 50 million
   D) 1 million
   E) 3 million

Answer: A
Diff: 2

35) Over half of Canadian exports go to:
    A) the United States
    B) Great Britain
    C) France
    D) Japan
    E) Mexico

Answer: A
Diff: 2
36) The last of the original colonial possessions to join the Canadian federation in 1949 was:
   A) Manitoba  
   B) Newfoundland  
   C) British Columbia  
   D) Prince Edward Island  
   E) Quebec  
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2

37) The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine provided a justification for:
   A) intervention in Latin American politics  
   B) annexing large parts of Mexico  
   C) closing U.S. borders to European exports  
   D) continued occupation of Native American lands  
   E) U.S. involvement in Vietnam  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

38) About 25% of Canada's population is of ________ ancestry.
   A) French  
   B) African  
   C) Native American  
   D) Asian  
   E) British  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

39) Most of the Jewish migrants to the U.S. at the turn of the 19th century were from:
   A) Eastern Europe and Russia  
   B) North Africa  
   C) the Middle East  
   D) Great Britain and France  
   E) Israel  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
40) Proposition 227 in California in 1998 was intended to prevent:
   A) bilingual education in public schools in California
   B) illegal migrants from getting driving licenses in California
   C) entry of illegal migrants into California from other states
   D) illegal migrants from registering to vote in state elections
   E) all of these

Answer: A  
Diff: 3

41) From 1860 to 1920, the predominant migration pattern within the U.S. was:
   A) rural to urban
   B) urban to rural
   C) urban to suburban
   D) suburban to urban
   E) none of these

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

42) Between the end of WW II and the early 1980s, the Sunbelt experienced a population increase of nearly:
   A) 98%
   B) 57%
   C) 24%
   D) 10%
   E) The population of the Sunbelt actually declined during this time.

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

43) What is defined as the withdrawal of investments from activities (and regions) that yield low rates of profit, in order to reinvest in new activities (and new places)?
   A) Creative Destruction
   B) Deindustrialization
   C) Globalization
   D) End of the Beginning
   E) none of the above

Answer: A  
Diff: 3
44) The best estimate of the proportion of Americans living in poverty in 2002 is:
   A) 1 in 10
   B) 1 in 20
   C) 1 in 5
   D) 1 in 100
   E) 1 in 1000

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

45) Approximately what percentage of Americans have some access to the Internet?
   A) 50%
   B) 30%
   C) 20%
   D) 70%
   E) nearly 100%

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

46) If this state were a country, it would have the sixth largest GNP in the world.
   A) California
   B) Texas
   C) New York
   D) Florida
   E) New Jersey

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

47) Which of these cities is not located in "Cascadia?"
   A) Los Angeles
   B) Vancouver
   C) Seattle
   D) Portland
   E) None of these are located in "Cascadia."

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
48) This is the newest territorial division within Canada, occupied by about 20,000 people, mostly Native Americans.
   A) Nunavut
   B) Yukon
   C) Inuit
   D) British Columbia
   E) Greenland

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

49) A federal state is a form of government in which power is allocated to _________.
   A) units of local government within the country
   B) a central government within the country
   C) a county within the country
   D) political parties, who choose the national leadership
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

50) When did the federal government begin playing a more active and direct role in the American economic and social life?
   A) Late 18th century
   B) Late 19th century
   C) Late 20th century
   D) Late 17th century
   E) The federal government does not play an active and direct role in the American economic and social life.

   Answer: B
   Diff: 3

51) Compared to the United States, Canada's government has been far more inclined to guarantee social welfare.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

52) William Cronon has shown that Europeans saw the natural world they encountered in North America much differently from the native peoples.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 3
53) Canada’s path to core status was similar to that of the United States.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

54) Once beyond the Rocky, Sierra Nevada, and Cascade mountains, the moisture gradient rises toward the Pacific.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

55) In 1867, the United States bought Alaska from Russia.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

56) Southern and Eastern Europeans made up most of the Third Wave of immigration to North America.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

57) The Second Wave of immigrants were mostly welcomed with open arms to the United States.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

58) American children are more likely to live in poverty than American adults.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

59) The term ghetto was originally used as describing poor African American neighborhoods.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 3

60) Assimilation is the process by which peoples of different cultural backgrounds who occupy a common territory achieve sufficient cultural solidarity to sustain a national existence.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 3

61) French is an official language in Canada.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2
62) Canada has been very aggressive in its attempt to ward off the invasion of American cultural products.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

63) The gap between rich and poor in the United States is widening.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

64) Superfund sites are locations in the United States officially deemed by the government as extremely polluted and requiring extensive clean up.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

Match the internal migration in the U. S. and Canada.

65) Rapid movement of mostly African Americans out of the Rural South

A) First Wave

Diff: 2

66) Suburbanization

B) Third Wave

Diff: 2

67) Migration to the Sunbelt

C) Second Wave

Diff: 2

68) Massive rural to urban migration associated with industrialization

69) Wider pattern of rural to urban migration among agricultural workers as industrialization spread globally

70) Large movement of people from the settled eastern seaboard and Europe into the interior of the country

Diff: 2
6: The United States and Canada

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Chapter 7  Latin America

1) In the mining districts of the Bolivian and Peruvian Andes, what was the most important mineral excavated during the colonial period?
   A) Gold
   B) Silver
   C) Copper
   D) Iron
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
Diff: 2

2) All of these are shared characteristics of most Latin American countries, except ________.
   A) common experience of colonialism
   B) dominance of the Spanish and Portuguese languages
   C) religion (Roman Catholicism)
   D) legal and political institutions
   E) All of these are shared characteristics.

Answer: E  
Diff: 2

3) The Panama Canal joins what two water bodies?
   A) the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
   B) the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean
   C) the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea
   D) the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico
   E) The Panama Canal does not join two water bodies.

Answer: A  
Diff: 2
4) When did Panama become independent of Colombia?
   A) 1903
   B) 1783
   C) 2003
   D) 1873
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

5) Which of these was a provision of the Hay/Bunau-Varilla Treaty between Panama and the U.S.?
   A) Panama conceded rights to the United States in the Panama Canal Zone “as if it were sovereign.”
   B) The United States could build a canal in the Zone.
   C) The United States could administer, fortify, and defend the Canal Zone “in perpetuity.”
   D) It provided all of these
   E) It provided none of these.

   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

6) When did Panama regain control of the Panama Canal?
   A) 1977
   B) 1999
   C) 1983
   D) 2006
   E) Panama has not regained control of the Canal.

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

7) Who was the Panamanian leader implicated in drug trafficking?
   A) Manuel Noriega
   B) Fidel Castro
   C) Jean Bertrand Aristide
   D) Hugo Chavez
   E) Augusto Pinochet

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
8) Where is Lake Maracaibo located?
   A) Venezuela
   B) Mexico
   C) Peru
   D) Bolivia
   E) Brazil
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

9) Volcanic eruptions in the 1990s on this island forced the evacuation of more than two-thirds of the island’s population.
   A) Montserrat
   B) Aruba
   C) Bonaire
   D) Grenada
   E) Dominica
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

10) The 1985 earthquake in __________ killed as many as 10,000 people and devastated downtown buildings.
    A) Mexico City
    B) Sao Paulo
    C) Managua
    D) Quito
    E) Asuncion
    Answer: A
    Diff: 2

11) Why is Mexico City especially vulnerable to earthquakes?
    A) It is built on a former lake bed.
    B) It is near the ocean.
    C) It is 7000 feet above sea level.
    D) It is 200 feet below sea level.
    E) poor building standards
    Answer: A
    Diff: 2
7: Latin America

12) What is the name of the Mexican government’s oil company?
   A) PEMEX
   B) MEXPEM
   C) PIMCO
   D) MIXTEC
   E) none of these

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

13) What is the main fossil fuel resource in the Amazon, where this resource was discovered in 1967?
   A) oil
   B) coal
   C) natural gas
   D) uranium
   E) The Amazon does not have fossil fuel resources.

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

14) Where are the major deposits of natural gas located in Peru and Bolivia?
   A) off-shore in the Pacific
   B) in the Atacama Desert
   C) in the Andes
   D) east of the Andes
   E) west of the Andes

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

15) Where is the Atacama Desert located?
   A) in Patagonia
   B) in southeastern Brazil
   C) east of the Andes
   D) in Mexico
   E) on the Pacific coast of South America

   Answer: E  
   Diff: 2
16) Where is the Tierra Templada located?
   A) anywhere between 2950 feet and 5900 feet above sea level
   B) the Caribbean Basin
   C) southeastern Brazil
   D) between the Equator and 23.5° latitude
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

17) What Latin American country was affected the most by Hurricane Mitch in late October 1998?
   A) Honduras
   B) Guyana
   C) Chile
   D) Brazil
   E) Mexico

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

18) Which of these is(are) associated with "El Nino?"
   A) the ocean warms off the coast of Peru
   B) heavy rain and flooding along the Peruvian coast
   C) drought in northeast Brazil
   D) floods on the Parana River
   E) all of these

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

19) When were wild plants and animals domesticated by native Latin Americans into cultivated or tamed forms through selective breeding for preferred characteristics?
   A) 10,000 years ago
   B) 20,000 years ago
   C) 1,000 years ago
   D) 5,000 years ago
   E) 500 years ago

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
20) The Mayan culture reached its peak of development during this time period.
   A) 600 B.C. to A.D. 800
   B) 6 B.C. to A.D. 1800
   C) 600 B.C. to A.D. 1
   D) 1 B.C. to A.D. 800
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

21) Machu Picchu is associated with what native Latin American culture?
   A) Inca
   B) Maya
   C) Aztec
   D) Guarani
   E) Toltec

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

22) Where is Iguaçu Falls located?
   A) on the Paraná River, where Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay meet
   B) on the Amazon River in central Brazil
   C) on the Orinoco River in Venezuela
   D) between Mexico and Guatemala
   E) on the Magdalena River in Colombia

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

23) What are seringuieros?
   A) local rubber tappers in the Amazon basin
   B) Brazilian cowboys
   C) rebel guerillas in Colombia
   D) communities founded by escaped slaves in Cuba
   E) urban squatters in Argentina

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
24) On what was the first "boom" in Manaus, Brazil based?

A) natural rubber  
B) gold  
C) diamonds  
D) coca  
E) petroleum

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

25) Manaus is a port on what water body?

A) the Amazon River  
B) the Atlantic Ocean  
C) the Pacific Ocean  
D) the Orinoco River  
E) the Caribbean Sea

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

26) In the 1970s, this Brazilian region was seen by the Brazilian government as a pressure valve for landless and impoverished peasants in other regions and as a way of securing national territory through settlement.

A) the Amazon basin  
B) the Northeast  
C) the Southeast  
D) the South  
E) the area around Brasilia

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

27) The Treaty of Tordesillas was an agreement made by Pope Alexander VI in 1494 to divide the world between ________ and ________ along a north—south line 1100 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands.

A) Spain/Portugal  
B) Spain/France  
C) Portugal/Great Britain  
D) Portugal/France  
E) France/Great Britain

Answer: A  
Diff: 2
28) This is the downside of tourism.
   A) pollution of oceans, reefs, and beaches by ships
   B) competition for fresh water and higher food prices for local residents
   C) cultural and social stresses from interactions between the wealthy visitors and poorer residents
   D) prostitution and drugs
   E) all of these
   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

29) The ________ have been called Latin America’s “lost decade” because of the slowdown in growth and deterioration in living standards that occurred during that decade.
   A) 1980s
   B) 1950s
   C) 1870s
   D) 1930s
   E) None of these is the “lost decade” of Latin America.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

30) Which of these is an example of a syncretic religious practice?
   A) Candomble
   B) Umbanda
   C) Voodoo
   D) Santeria
   E) They all are.
   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

31) Which of the following is(are) true of liberation theology?
   A) It focused on the poor and disadvantaged.
   B) It is informed by the perceived preference of Jesus for the poor and helpless.
   C) It was influence by the writings of Karl Marx and other revolutionaries.
   D) It was espoused by the Second Vatican Council, called by Pope John XXIII in 1962.
   E) All of these are true.
   Answer: E
   Diff: 2
32) All of these countries are located in Central America, except ________.
   A) Paraguay
   B) Guatemala
   C) Panama
   D) Nicaragua
   E) Costa Rica
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

33) All of these are "Southern Cone" countries, except ________.
   A) Nicaragua
   B) Paraguay
   C) Uruguay
   D) Chile
   E) Chile
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

34) Most people in Latin America speak Spanish or ________.
   A) Portuguese
   B) French
   C) English
   D) a Native American language
   E) German
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

35) This Caribbean island country is mostly French speakers.
   A) Haiti
   B) Dominican Republic
   C) Belize
   D) Aruba
   E) Jamaica
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
36) All of these countries are mostly English speakers, except _________.
   A) Guyana
   B) Jamaica
   C) Belize
   D) Grenada
   E) They are all mostly English speakers.
   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

37) This is the highest mountain in the Andes.
   A) Aconcagua
   B) Machu Pichu
   C) Denali
   D) Altiplano
   E) none of these
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

38) The Amazon basin makes up about 2/3 of this country.
   A) Brazil
   B) Argentina
   C) Colombia
   D) Venezuela
   E) Mexico
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

39) All of these are desert regions in South America, except _________.
   A) the Pantanal
   B) the Atacama
   C) Patagonia
   D) All of these are desert.
   E) None of these is desert.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
40) Which of these major river systems in South America flows into the Pacific Ocean?
   A) Amazon
   B) Orinoco
   C) Plata
   D) All of these flow into the Pacific Ocean
   E) None of these flow into the Pacific Ocean.

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

41) The trade winds are air movements from the tropics to the equator dragged by the spinning Earth into a/an ________ flow.
   A) west to east
   B) east to west
   C) north to south
   D) south to north
   E) The trade winds do not follow a consistent path.

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

42) Which of the following brings heavy rains to southern Chile?
   A) Westerlies
   B) Easterlies
   C) Trade Winds
   D) Doldrums
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

43) Which of the following altitudinal zones usually produces bananas?
   A) Tierra Helada
   B) Tierra Fria
   C) Tierra Templada
   D) Tierra Caliente
   E) All of these are too cool to grow bananas.

   Answer: D
   Diff: 2
44) What area did the Incans occupy?
   A) Yucatan Peninsula
   B) Brazilian Highlands
   C) Andes Mountains
   D) All of these were part of the Incan Empire.
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

45) Which conquistador turned priest was concerned with rights of indigenous peoples during the colonial period?
   A) Hernan Cortes
   B) Christopher Columbus
   C) Bartolome de Las Casas
   D) Cristobal Colon
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 3

46) Sugar grown on plantations in _________ and southern Mexico were important export commodities in Spanish colonial America.
   A) Venezuela
   B) Cuba
   C) Columbia
   D) Brazil
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 3

47) The silver mines at Potosi are now within _________.
   A) Chile
   B) Argentina
   C) Uruguay
   D) Colombia
   E) none of the above

   Answer: E  
   Diff: 3
48) Which of the following received independence later than the others listed in this question?
   A) Caribbean
   B) Central America
   C) South America
   D) Mexico
   E) They all gained independence at the same time.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

49) Which of these regions is mostly covered with grasslands?
   A) llanos of Venezuela
   B) cerrados of Brazil
   C) pampas of Argentina
   D) They are all grasslands.
   E) None of these is grassland.
   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

50) All of these are native South American plants, except _________.
   A) coffee
   B) coca
   C) tobacco
   D) potatoes
   E) All of these are native South American plants.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

51) Governments in Latin America have a bias in favor of ________ regions in providing services and investments.
   A) urban
   B) rural
   C) coastal
   D) export-producing
   E) They have no bias in favor of any particular region.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
52) What term is used to define money that is sent back to Latin America and the Caribbean from people working temporarily or permanently in other countries?

A) Braceros
B) Remittances
C) Work Fund
D) Caceros
E) none of the above

Answer: B
Diff: 2

53) What is the dominant religion in Latin America?

A) Catholic
B) Protestant
C) Islam
D) traditional Amerindian religion
E) none of the above

Answer: A
Diff: 1

54) Columbus landed in October, 1492 in what is today __________.

A) the Bahamas
B) Cuba
C) Dominican Republic
D) Mexico
E) Florida

Answer: A
Diff: 1

55) What was the “Columbian Exchange?”

A) the interaction between the ecologies of two continents
B) the silver and gold trade with Europe
C) the adoption of European cultural practices
D) the slave trade from Africa to the Caribbean
E) none of these

Answer: A
Diff: 2
56) Which of these was introduced by the Europeans into Latin America after 1492?
   A) cattle
   B) horses
   C) sheep
   D) all of these
   E) none of these

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

57) This political party controlled the national government of Mexico for seven decades, until defeat in 2000.
   A) Institutional Revolutionary Party
   B) National Action Party
   C) Sandinistas
   D) Zapatistas
   E) Socialistas

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

58) All of these countries have had socialist governments opposed by the United States, except

   A) Guatemala
   B) Chile
   C) Nicaragua
   D) Peru
   E) All of these have had socialist governments opposed by the United States.

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

59) This is the most likely addition to NAFTA.
   A) Chile
   B) Argentina
   C) Venezuela
   D) Bolivia
   E) Brazil

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
60) The regions comprising Latin America and the Caribbean today had an estimated _________ people when the first Europeans arrived.
   A) 50 million  
   B) 20 million  
   C) 10 million  
   D) 200 million  
   E) 5 million
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

61) Peninsulares were Spanish colonials who __________.
   A) were born in Spain  
   B) were born in the New World  
   C) had Native American ancestors as well as European ancestors  
   D) had returned to Spain after enriching themselves in the Americas  
   E) settled in the Yucatan peninsula
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

62) This was the center of administration of the vice-royalty of New Spain.
   A) Mexico City  
   B) Buenos Aires  
   C) Lima  
   D) Quito  
   E) Havana
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

63) Who lived in "Maroon communities?"
   A) escaped and liberated slaves  
   B) people of mixed racial ancestry  
   C) Native American tribes that did not want to assimilate  
   D) South Asians  
   E) none of these
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
64) This is the only remaining European possession on the South American mainland.
   A) French Guiana
   B) Belize
   C) Guyana
   D) Paraguay
   E) Suriname

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

65) What was "The Demographic Collapse" in Latin America?
   A) the result of epidemics of diseases introduced by the Europeans
   B) a decline already in progress when the Europeans arrived
   C) the result of the high rates of internal migration after WW II
   D) the transition from high growth to low growth through birth control
   E) the result of civil wars prevalent during the 19th century

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 1

66) In terms of native speakers, this Native American language is the largest in Latin America.
   A) Quechua
   B) Guarani
   C) Aymara
   D) Mayan
   E) Nahuatl

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

67) The most serious criticism of the Green Revolution in Mexico was _________.
   A) salinization
   B) loss of genetic diversity
   C) monocultures
   D) possible introduction of disease in food crops
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2
68) Altitudinal zonation is describing how climate changes with:
   A) elevation  
   B) latitude  
   C) industrialization  
   D) location relative to the Equator  
   E) none of these
Answer: A  
Diff: 2

69) This is the Mexican system of distributing communally held land to peasants, established after the Mexican revolution.
   A) Bracero  
   B) Ejido  
   C) Favela  
   D) hacienda  
   E) none of the above
Answer: B  
Diff: 2

70) The Altiplano are the high elevation plateaus and basins that lie within even higher mountains.
Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2

71) Marianismo constructs the ideal woman in the image of the Virgin Mary.
Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2

72) Ecotourism in Costa Rica has been criticized by environmentalists as irresponsible and destructive to the environment.
Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 2

73) The "pristine myth" of geographer William Denevan is the erroneous belief that prior to European arrival in 1492 the Americas were mostly wild and untouched by humans and that native peoples lived in harmony with nature.
Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2
74) The Andes Mountains run parallel to the west coast of South America.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

75) The westerlies are air movements from the Tropics to the Poles that are dragged into a west to east flow.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

76) Many scholars believe that one reason for the collapse of the Mayans was their wars with the Aztecs.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

77) The Incas developed the chinampa agricultural system.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

78) The "pristine myth" of pre-Columbian Latin America is the idea that native peoples had had little impact on the environment before the Europeans arrived.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

79) Marianismo is the self-image of the Latin American woman as hard-working, submissive, and supportive of her husband.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

80) Most Latin Americans live in small villages.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1

81) One of the major migration streams in Latin America is from Colombia to work in Venezuela.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2
7: Latin America

*Match the mineral with the location.*

82) Lake Maracaibo  
   *Diff: 1*  
   A) Bauxite
   B) Oil

83) Jamaica  
   *Diff: 1*  
   C) Copper

84) The Guianas  
   *Diff: 1*  
   D) Iron
   E) Silver

85) Mexico’s Gulf Coast  
   *Diff: 1*

86) Northern Edge of Guiana Highlands  
   *Diff: 1*

87) Potosi  
   *Diff: 1*

88) Northern Chile  
   *Diff: 1*

89) Northern Mexico  
   *Diff: 1*

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Match each country with its capital.

90) Havana  
   Diff: 1
   A) Paraguay

91) Managua  
   Diff: 1
   B) Chile

92) San Jose  
   Diff: 1
   C) Argentina

93) Bogota  
   Diff: 1
   D) Bolivia

94) Quito  
   Diff: 1
   E) Uruguay

95) Lima  
   Diff: 1
   F) Costa Rica

96) La Paz  
   Diff: 1
   G) Cuba

97) Santiago  
   Diff: 1
   H) Ecuador

98) Buenos Aires  
   Diff: 1
   I) Colombia

99) Montevideo  
   Diff: 1
   J) Nicaragua

100) Asuncion  
   Diff: 1
   K) Peru

90) G  91) J  92) F  93) I  94) H  95) K
96) D  97) B  98) C  99) E  100) A
Chapter 8  East Asia

1) The ________ in East Asia is humid and subtropical.
   A) Northern Regime
   B) Southern Regime
   C) Western Regime
   D) Eastern Regime
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 1

2) China now has ________ cities with a population of 1 million or more.
   A) 96
   B) 52
   C) 25
   D) 16
   E) 6

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

3) The South China Sea, the East China Sea, and the Yellow Sea are part of what water body?
   A) the Pacific Ocean
   B) the Atlantic Ocean
   C) the Indian Ocean
   D) both the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

4) What is silk?
   A) synthetic fiber produced from cellulose or petroleum
   B) a fine quality of cotton
   C) a fine quality of wool
   D) fiber produced by the caterpillar of a moth
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
5) What is sericulture?
   A) cultivation of wet rice
   B) cultivation of bamboo
   C) cultivation of silkworms
   D) cultivation of tea
   E) none of these
Answer: C  
Diff: 2

6) It is estimated that between 20 and 30 million people died from starvation and malnutrition–related diseases between 1959 and 1962 in this country.
   A) Mongolia
   B) China
   C) Taiwan
   D) Japan
   E) South Korea
Answer: B  
Diff: 2

7) What American president made a path–breaking visit to China in 1972 in an attempt to re–open China’s relations with the Western world?
   A) Richard Nixon
   B) Gerald Ford
   C) Jimmy Carter
   D) George Bush
   E) Ronald Reagan
Answer: A  
Diff: 2

8) The second leader of the People’s Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping, is most remembered for this policy change from the previous administration.
   A) opened China to Western science, technology, and trade
   B) gave independence to Taiwan
   C) reinstated Marxist ideology as the basis for economic planning
   D) closed China to foreigners
   E) began the Cultural Revolution
Answer: A  
Diff: 2
9) Which of these was not one of the “Four Modernizations” emphasized during Deng Xiaoping’s administration?
   A) industry
   B) agriculture
   C) science
   D) defense
   E) civil rights

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

10) What was the intent of the Chinese government policy to “Walk on Two Legs?”
   A) develop both larger towns and cities as well as smaller towns and their surrounding rural areas
   B) invest equally in industry and agriculture
   C) emphasize export production while increasing provision for domestic markets
   D) invest equally in highway construction and mass transportation
   E) promote the Communist Party while allowing local competitive elections

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

11) Why is China still considered to be a semiperipheral state?
   A) per capita income
   B) levels of industrialization
   C) technological sophistication
   D) patterns of trade and investment
   E) all of these

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2

12) This country has the world’s fifth-largest standing army.
   A) China
   B) North Korea
   C) South Korea
   D) Taiwan
   E) Japan

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2
13) China has offered to give Taiwan this political status if it rejoin the mainland under one government.
   A) national capital
   B) province
   C) autonomous region
   D) special administrative region
   E) internal republic

Answer: D
Diff: 2

14) The Northern Regime in East Asia is ________.
   A) subhumid
   B) humid
   C) semiarid
   D) temperate
   E) none of the above

Answer: A
Diff: 1

15) The subhumid parts of East Asia are prone to ________.
   A) drought
   B) flooding
   C) earthquakes
   D) stream erosion
   E) none of the above

Answer: B
Diff: 1

16) Which of the following is the largest river in East Asia?
   A) Yangtze River
   B) Mekong River
   C) Zhu Jiang River
   D) Irawaddy
   E) none of the above

Answer: E
Diff: 2
17) ________ was domesticated from wild species in more northerly subhumid regions of East Asia.
   A) Rice
   B) Tea
   C) Millet
   D) Wheat
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

18) Which of the following Outer China regions is mostly a mixture of steppe and semidesert?
   A) Tibetan Plateau
   B) Inner Mongolia
   C) Northwestern China
   D) Manchuria
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

19) Which of the following Outer China regions is dominated by rugged mountains with intermontane basins of needle-leaf forests, alpine meadows and marshes?
   A) Tibetan Plateau
   B) Inner Mongolia
   C) Northwestern China
   D) Pearl River delta
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

20) The ________ was the first organized territorial state in China.
   A) Qin dynasty
   B) Xia dynasty
   C) Shang dynasty
   D) Ming dynasty
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 3
21) Which dynasty extended the Great Wall westward?
   A) Han  
   B) Sui  
   C) Xia  
   D) Ming  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

22) Which dynasty helped link the northern and southern regions of Inner China by the first in a series of Grand Canals?
   A) Han  
   B) Sui  
   C) Xia  
   D) Ming  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 3

23) The Daimyos were the Japanese _________ during feudalism.
   A) Nobility  
   B) Barons  
   C) Warriors  
   D) Peasants  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2

24) The Opium War allowed control of Hong Kong to go to _________.
   A) United States  
   B) Great Britain  
   C) China  
   D) Japan  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2
25) _________ is a large Japanese conglomerate corporation.
   A) Zaibatsu  
   B) Samurai  
   C) Daimyo  
   D) Keiretsu  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2  

26) What sector did the Japanese tax to pay for its modernization?  
   A) residential sector  
   B) commercial sector  
   C) industrial sector  
   D) agricultural sector  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: E  
   Diff: 3  

27) _________ production helped foster rapid industrialization in Japan in the late 19th and early 20th century.  
   A) Rice  
   B) Silk  
   C) Fish  
   D) Wheat  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 3  

28) Which one of the following areas did Japan annex in 1895?  
   A) Russia  
   B) China  
   C) Taiwan  
   D) none of the above  
   E) all of the above  
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2
29) After World War II, how long did it take for Japan to return to its prewar economic levels of output?
   
   A) 5 years
   B) 10 years
   C) 15 years
   D) Japan emerged from World War II with little reduction of output.
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

30) __________ are Japanese business networks facilitated after World War II by the Japanese government in order to promote national recovery.

   A) Keiretsu
   B) Taiga
   C) Zaibatsu
   D) Daimyo
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

31) Who became the leader of the Chinese Communist Party during the Chinese long march?

   A) Sun Yat–Sen
   B) Chiang Kai–shek
   C) Mao Zedong
   D) Chou En–Lai
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

32) What parallel was agreed to as the border between North Korea and South Korea?

   A) 28th parallel
   B) 38th parallel
   C) 48th parallel
   D) A parallel is not the basis for the border between North Korea and South Korea.
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2
33) This country became involved in the Korean War when U.S. forces pushed the North Korean forces back to its borders.
   A) China  
   B) Soviet Union  
   C) Mongolia  
   D) Vietnam  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

34) _________ was a sustained attack on Chinese traditions and cultural practices.
   A) The Long March  
   B) The Great Leap Forward  
   C) The Cultural Revolution  
   D) The Four Modernizations  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

35) Which of the following is NOT considered an Asian Tiger? 
   A) North Korea  
   B) South Korea  
   C) Taiwan  
   D) Hong Kong  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

36) The first leader of China under a Communist government was:
   A) Mao Zedong  
   B) Chiang Kai-shek  
   C) Kim Il Sung  
   D) Sun Yat-Sen  
   E) Chou En-Lai  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
37) ________ is the capital of North Korea.
   A) Pyongyang
   B) Taejon
   C) Pusan
   D) Seoul
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

38) ________ is the capital of China.
   A) Shanghai
   B) Hangzhou
   C) Beijing
   D) Hong Kong
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

39) Chinese migration to the United States returned to significant levels after:
   A) the Spanish–American War
   B) World War I
   C) World War II
   D) the Korean War
   E) the Vietnam War
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

40) Few people from Korea had left the country before the ________ in 1910.
   A) Chinese colonization
   B) Japanese colonization
   C) United States colonization
   D) Korea was never colonized.
   E) introduction of Communism
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2
8: East Asia

41) The ________ is the dominant group in China.
   A) Hui
   B) Han
   C) Manchu
   D) Wu
   E) none of the above

Answer: B
Diff: 2

42) What is the primary function of the Japanese governmental agency, MITI?
   A) promote trade and export production
   B) promote and preserve Japanese culture
   C) provide food and housing for the elderly
   D) provide standards for education, especially higher education
   E) none of these

Answer: A
Diff: 2

43) The majority of Xinjiang’s population is ________.
   A) Muslim
   B) Hindu
   C) Buddhist
   D) Christian
   E) none of the above

Answer: A
Diff: 2

44) What is the new system of spelling Chinese words and names using the Latin alphabet of 26 letters called?
   A) Wade–Giles system
   B) Feng Shui system
   C) Pinyin system
   D) Falun Gong system
   E) none of the above

Answer: C
Diff: 2
45) All of these countries are mostly urban, except:
   A) China
   B) Japan
   C) South Korea
   D) North Korea
   E) Taiwan

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

46) Which of these were ever part of Japan's colonial empire?
   A) Korea
   B) Taiwan
   C) Manchuria
   D) They all were.
   E) None of these were.

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

47) Taiwan is claimed by this country.
   A) China
   B) South Korea
   C) Hong Kong
   D) Japan
   E) the United States

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

48) Most foreign investment by Taiwan is in:
   A) China
   B) Japan
   C) South Korea
   D) the United States
   E) North Korea

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
49) Which of these Chinese cities is located in or near Guangdong province?
   A) Hong Kong
   B) Shenzhen
   C) Macau
   D) Guangzhou
   E) They all are.

   Answer: E
   
   Diff: 2

50) The best explanation for the economic differences between North Korea and South Korea is:
   A) their respective governments
   B) their resource bases
   C) their climates
   D) the topography in the peninsula
   E) religion

   Answer: A
   
   Diff: 2

51) This is the largest city in China.
   A) Shanghai
   B) Beijing
   C) Hong Kong
   D) Wuhan
   E) Tokyo

   Answer: A
   
   Diff: 2

52) Hong Kong was a _________ colony during most of the 19th and 20th centuries.
   A) British
   B) Japanese
   C) American
   D) Korean
   E) Chinese

   Answer: A
   
   Diff: 2
53) Most people in China speak this Chinese language.
   A) Mandarin
   B) Cantonese
   C) Pinyin
   D) Hui
   E) Wu
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

54) This religion is distinctly Japanese, and most of its followers are Japanese.
   A) Shinto
   B) Confucianism
   C) Daoism
   D) Animism
   E) Daimyo
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

55) This country does not belong to the United Nations.
   A) Taiwan
   B) China
   C) North Korea
   D) Mongolia
   E) South Korea
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

56) Where are most of the Special Economic Zones in China located?
   A) along the coast
   B) deep in the interior
   C) surrounding the capital
   D) The Special Economic Zones have no particular geographic orientation.
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
57) The principal human impact in East Asia has been the clearing of land for farming.
   
   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 1

58) The Shang dynasty was the first unified Chinese empire.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 3

59) The Shoguns were the Japanese warriors during the feudal period.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 2

60) Most of Japan is steeply sloped and thinly populated.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

61) The Chinese population is mostly urban.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 1

62) Despite the efforts of the Maoist government, the percentage urban in China has been declining for decades.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 1

63) By 1980, Japan was producing more steel than any other country except the U.S.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 2

64) The Four Modernizations in China included industry, agriculture, science, and defense.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

65) In China, boys are considered more worthy than girls.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

66) Seoul is the capital of South Korea.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 1
67) Confucianism deals with one god and an afterlife.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1

68) Japan is similar to Europe and North America with a center-periphery economic activity pattern.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 3

Match the physical region with its description.

69) An uplifted massif in the Southwest of China
   Diff: 2

70) Home to most of the population of East Asia
   Diff: 2

71) Japanese archipelago
   Diff: 2

72) Consequence of the intersection of two sets of geological structures that underlie much of China
   Diff: 2

73) Roof of the world
   Diff: 2

74) Ring of Fire
   Diff: 2

69) C  70) D  71) A  72) B  73) C  74) A
Chapter 9 Southeast Asia

1) What sea or ocean flooded the land bridge from the Southeast Asian islands to mainland Asia?
   A) Pacific Ocean
   B) South China Sea
   C) Java Sea
   D) Indian Ocean
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

2) The December 2004 tsunami originated off shore of this island.
   A) Borneo
   B) Java
   C) Sumatra
   D) Bali
   E) Luzon

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

3) Which of these is the best estimate of the death toll from the December 2004 tsunami?
   A) 230,000
   B) 23,000
   C) 2,300
   D) 230
   E) under 230

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

4) Where are the Spratly Islands located?
   A) between Vietnam and the Philippines in the South China Sea
   B) western Indonesia
   C) eastern Indonesia
   D) between Taiwan and the Philippines in the East China Sea
   E) south of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
5) An attempted Communist coup in 1965 against this country’s leader, Sukarno, resulted in at least 500,000 people being killed in retaliation.
   A) Indonesia
   B) Malaysia
   C) Philippines
   D) Vietnam
   E) Cambodia

Answer: A
Diff: 2

6) This country has had a socialist form of government since a military coup in 1962.
   A) Malaysia
   B) Indonesia
   C) Thailand
   D) Burma
   E) East Timor

Answer: D
Diff: 2

7) Who withdrew from Indochina after a devastating loss to Ho Chi Minh’s forces at Dien Bien Phu in 1954?
   A) the United States
   B) the Soviet Union
   C) France
   D) the Netherlands
   E) Great Britain

Answer: C
Diff: 2

8) The United States left South Vietnam as the Vietcong approached Saigon in this year.
   A) 1973
   B) 1953
   C) 1963
   D) 1985
   E) 1998

Answer: A
Diff: 2
9) What was the estimated refugee population leaving South Vietnam after unification with North Vietnam?
   A) 2 million
   B) 200,000
   C) 20,000
   D) 2,000
   E) less than 2,000

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

10) The Khmer Rouge is associated with communist revolutionaries in this country.
    A) Cambodia
    B) Vietnam
    C) Laos
    D) Malaysia
    E) Thailand

    Answer: A
    Diff: 2

11) The brutal “death march” out of Phnom Penh in 1975—76 that killed at least 2 million people was ordered by this man.
    A) Pol Pot
    B) Sukarno
    C) Deng Xiaoping
    D) Ferdinand Marcos
    E) Ho Chi Minh

    Answer: A
    Diff: 2

12) This country’s government policy of Bumiputra explicitly discriminated against ethnic Chinese populations.
    A) Malaysia
    B) Thailand
    C) Burma
    D) Indonesia
    E) Laos

    Answer: A
    Diff: 2
13) This country was the first to be hit by the Asian Economic Crisis of 1997, when its currency, the baht, plummeted in value against the yen and the dollar.

   A) Thailand  
   B) Malaysia  
   C) Philippines  
   D) Indonesia  
   E) Singapore

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

14) Approximately what proportion of foreign tourists visiting Thailand each year are “sex tourists?”

   A) 1 in 10  
   B) 1 in 5  
   C) about half  
   D) 90%  
   E) less than 1%

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

15) What is the main illegal product being produced in Southeast Asia’s “Golden Triangle?”

   A) opium  
   B) methamphetamine  
   C) coca  
   D) marijuana  
   E) barbiturates

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

16) This is the major religious separatist movement in the Philippines.

   A) Muslims  
   B) Christians  
   C) Hindus  
   D) Buddhists  
   E) Animists

Answer: A  
Diff: 2
17) The ________ is Southeast Asia’s longest waterway.
   A) Red River
   B) Chao Phraya River
   C) Mekong River
   D) Irawaddy River
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

18) The ________ is a sandstone upland region of poor soils that are suitable only for dryland crops and livestock.
   A) Khorat Plateau in Thailand
   B) Dry Zone of Burma
   C) Island of Borneo
   D) Upper Irawaddy River
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

19) Which volcano collapsed into the ocean during an eruption in 1883?
   A) Tambora
   B) Pinatubo
   C) Krakatoa
   D) Fiji
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

20) ________ is the most important energy resource produced for export in Southeast Asia.
    A) Coal
    B) Oil
    C) Natural Gas
    D) Biomass
    E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2
21) In a tropical deciduous forest, the trees drop their leaves in response to:
   A) a dry season
   B) a wet season
   C) a cold season
   D) a hot season
   E) Trees do not drop their leaves in a tropical deciduous forest.

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

22) This is a country made up of many island groups.
   A) Thailand
   B) Burma
   C) Indonesia
   D) Cambodia
   E) Laos

Answer: C  
Diff: 2

23) This is a country made up of many island groups.
   A) Philippines
   B) Laos
   C) Brunei
   D) Vietnam
   E) Thailand

Answer: A  
Diff: 2

24) Largest in population in Southeast Asia, it is also fourth largest in population in the world.
   A) Indonesia
   B) Philippines
   C) Vietnam
   D) Thailand
   E) Malaysia

Answer: A  
Diff: 2
25) Which of the following was a French possession during the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
   A) Vietnam
   B) Laos
   C) Cambodia
   D) They all were.
   E) None of these were French possessions.
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

26) All of these countries either now have or once had Communist governments, except __________.
   A) Indonesia
   B) Vietnam
   C) Laos
   D) Cambodia
   E) none of these
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

27) All of these countries have territory on the island of Borneo, except:
   A) Singapore
   B) Brunei
   C) Malaysia
   D) Indonesia
   E) none of these have territory on Borneo
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

28) This is the only landlocked country in Southeast Asia.
   A) Laos
   B) Thailand
   C) Cambodia
   D) Brunei
   E) Singapore
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
29) Which of the following was never a European colony?
   A) Thailand
   B) Burma
   C) Brunei
   D) Singapore
   E) Laos

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

30) Most of the people on Singapore are:
   A) ethnic Chinese
   B) of Portuguese ancestry
   C) Muslim
   D) Malayan
   E) none of these

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

31) In terms of average income, which of the following is different from the other three?
   A) Singapore
   B) Burma
   C) Vietnam
   D) Cambodia
   E) Average income is approximately equal in all of these.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

32) The sultanate of Brunei has become rich through the export of:
   A) petroleum
   B) gold
   C) coffee
   D) oil palm
   E) cacao

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
33) This island was originally a Portuguese colony, but was added to Indonesia after independence in the 1970s.
   A) Timor
   B) Bali
   C) Celebes
   D) Sumatra
   E) Borneo
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

34) The major river in Burma is the:
   A) Irawaddy
   B) Red
   C) Chao Phraya
   D) Mekong
   E) Menam
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

35) The major river in Cambodia and southern Vietnam is the:
   A) Mekong
   B) Irawaddy
   C) Chao Phraya
   D) Red
   E) Menam
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

36) The major river in Thailand is the:
   A) Chao Phraya
   B) Irawaddy
   C) Red
   D) Mekong
   E) Salwen
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
37) *Sawah* is also known as:
   A) wet rice
   B) sorghum
   C) sweet potato
   D) soy bean
   E) oil palm
   Answer: A  
   **Diff: 2**

38) Burma, Malaysia, and Singapore were colonies of the:
   A) British
   B) French
   C) Spanish
   D) Dutch
   E) Portuguese
   Answer: A  
   **Diff: 2**

39) Most of what is today Indonesia was a colony of the:
   A) Dutch
   B) French
   C) British
   D) Spanish
   E) Portuguese
   Answer: A  
   **Diff: 2**

40) This country was first a colony of the Spanish, later a colony of the United States.
   A) Philippines
   B) Vietnam
   C) Malaysia
   D) Indonesia
   E) Singapore
   Answer: A  
   **Diff: 2**
41) All of these plants are native to Southeast Asia, except:
   A) coffee
   B) oil palm
   C) rubber
   D) All of these plants are native to Southeast Asia.
   E) None of these plants are native to Southeast Asia.

   Answer: E
   *Diff: 2*

42) Agricultural involution implies:
   A) higher yields from less land
   B) lower yields from more land
   C) higher yields from more land
   D) lower yields from less land
   E) collapse of local economies

   Answer: A
   *Diff: 2*

43) The Khmer empire flourished in what is now:
   A) Cambodia
   B) Sumatra
   C) Java
   D) Thailand
   E) Borneo

   Answer: A
   *Diff: 2*

44) The reason for agricultural involution resulting from the Culture System is:
   A) conversion of land from food crops to export crops
   B) population decreases from migration and poor diet
   C) failure to acquire needed labor from domestic sources
   D) Agricultural involution and the Culture System are not related.
   E) disinvestment by the colonial authority

   Answer: A
   *Diff: 2*
45) The Srivijaya state flourished on what is today:
   A) Sumatra  
   B) Thailand  
   C) Burma  
   D) Cambodia  
   E) Laos  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

46) As a group, when did the Southeast Asian colonies begin to receive independence?
   A) after WW I  
   B) after WW II  
   C) after the Vietnam War  
   D) in the 1990s  
   E) in the 1800s  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

47) Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom are associated with which culture?
   A) Khmer  
   B) Srivijaya  
   C) Annam  
   D) Champa  
   E) Irian Jaya  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

48) Who was the first to notice a striking division between species either side of the deep ocean trench between the islands of Bali and Lombok?
   A) Wallace  
   B) Huxley  
   C) Weber  
   D) Marston  
   E) none of the above  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3
49) ________ is the most important crop in Southeast Asia
   A) Sugar
   B) Rice
   C) Bananas
   D) Coffee
   E) none of the above

Answer: B
Diff: 2

50) The refugee population after the unification of Vietnam in 1975 is estimated to have been ________.
   A) 2 million
   B) 1 million
   C) 500 thousand
   D) 100 thousand
   E) 50 thousand

Answer: A
Diff: 2

51) Southeast Asian economies that have experienced rapid growth and development since the 1980s have generally followed the model of what successful economy?
   A) Japan
   B) the United States
   C) the Soviet Union
   D) Vietnam
   E) the European Union

Answer: A
Diff: 2

52) All of these have been termed "little tigers" except:
   A) Burma
   B) Thailand
   C) Malaysia
   D) Singapore
   E) None of these are "little tigers."

Answer: A
Diff: 2
53) Which of the following crops was suited to the flooding that accompanied heavy monsoon rains?
   A) taro
   B) sago
   C) sugar
   D) pineapple
   E) none of the above

   Answer: E  
   Diff: 3

54) The ________ was centered on the city of Ayutthaya on the Chao Phraya River.
   A) Thai Kingdom
   B) Khmer empire
   C) Srivijaya state
   D) Hmong state
   E) Ayutthaya is not located on the Chao Phraya River.

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

55) Which colonial power sought to conquer the Philippines in order to spread Catholicism and gain a foothold for trade with Asia?
   A) France
   B) Great Britain
   C) Spain
   D) Portuguese
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

56) Which of these colonial powers in Southeast Asia organized their colonies into trading companies?
   A) the Dutch
   B) Great Britain
   C) Spain
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 3
57) The United States controlled __________ after winning the Spanish American War in 1898.
   A) the Philippines
   B) Cambodia
   C) Vietnam
   D) Singapore
   E) none of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 2

58) Which Southeast Asian country was able to maintain its political independence throughout the colonial period?
   A) Burma
   B) Thailand
   C) Laos
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 2

59) The "Culture System" was established on the island of __________ by the __________.
   A) Java/Dutch
   B) Luzon/Spanish
   C) Singapore/British
   D) Sumatra/French
   E) none of these
Answer: A
Diff: 2

60) What was the purpose of the "Culture System"?
   A) increase agricultural production
   B) develop local markets for European products
   C) preserve native traditions
   D) introduce Christianity
   E) none of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 2
61) Burma was granted independence from _________.
   A) France
   B) Great Britain
   C) the United States
   D) Spain
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

62) The Khmer Rouge was a Communist movement in _________.
   A) Vietnam
   B) Cambodia
   C) Laos
   D) Burma
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

63) Import substitution industrialization is designed _________.
   A) to develop capability in manufacturing rather than rely on imported goods
   B) to import manufacturing goods and develop agricultural products
   C) to import agricultural and manufacturing products
   D) to increase exports of consumer goods that have a world market
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

64) The International Monetary Fund agreed to help Southeast Asian economies if they _________.
   A) increased tariffs already in place
   B) removed tariffs already in place
   C) did not change tariffs already in place
   D) would introduce new tariffs
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2
65) Which one of the following countries has seen fertility and population growths remaining high due partly to the influence of the Catholic Church?
   A) Malaysia
   B) Thailand
   C) Philippines
   D) Singapore
   E) all of the above
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

66) One of the main reasons for Singapore independence from the Malay Federation was the desire of many __________.
   A) Chinese to detach from this city dominated by ethnic Malays
   B) Japanese to detach from this city dominated by ethnic Chinese
   C) Koreans to detach from this city dominated by ethnic Japanese
   D) Singaporeans for democracy
   E) none of the above
   Answer: E  
   Diff: 2

67) Which of the following cities is an example of overurbanization?
   A) Bangkok
   B) Manila
   C) Djakarta
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

68) Mahayana Buddhism is common in __________.
   A) Vietnam
   B) Thailand
   C) Burma
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
69) ________ is defined as leaders diverting national resources for their personal gain.
   A) Kleptocracy
   B) Crony capitalism
   C) Theravada
   D) Nepotism
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

70) East Timor is mostly ________.
   A) Buddhist
   B) Muslim
   C) Christian
   D) Hindu
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

71) In 2000, ________ was granted status as a newly independent country under initial UN administration.
   A) East Timor
   B) West Timor
   C) Irian Jaya
   D) Sumatra
   E) Vietnam

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

72) ________ are a Burmese rebel group that are heavily involved in the opium trade.
   A) The Shan
   B) The Mekong
   C) The Luzon
   D) The Montagnards
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A
   Diff: 3
73) This is the largest Muslim country in the world.
   A) Indonesia
   B) Burma
   C) Malaysia
   D) Philippines
   E) Vietnam
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

74) This country is mostly Buddhists.
   A) Thailand
   B) Indonesia
   C) Malaysia
   D) Brunei
   E) none of these
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

75) This country is mostly Christian.
   A) Philippines
   B) Thailand
   C) Vietnam
   D) Cambodia
   E) All of these are mostly Christian.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

76) One of the goals of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was _________.
   A) to reduce the political influence of China and Japan
   B) to reduce the political influence of Great Britain and France
   C) to reduce the political interference of both US and Soviet Union
   D) to facilitate adoption of Communism during the Cold War
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3
77) The tropical monsoon climate is characterized by warm temperatures year round with seasonal rainfall.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

78) The "Domino Theory" suggests that political unrest in one country can destabilize neighbors and start a chain of events like the fall of a stack of dominoes.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

79) The largest numbers of labor migrants from Southeast Asia work in the Middle East, Hong Kong, and Japan.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

80) The Hindu religion and culture is common in Bali.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

81) Women are more equal to men in Southeast Asia than in many other regions.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
9: Southeast Asia

Match each country with its capital.

82) Burma
   Diff: 1
   A) Hanoi
   B) Kuala Lumpur

83) Laos
   Diff: 1
   C) Manila

84) Cambodia
   Diff: 1
   D) Phnom Penh

85) Vietnam
   Diff: 1
   E) Rangoon/Yangon

86) Philippines
   Diff: 1
   F) Jakarta

87) Indonesia
   Diff: 1
   G) Vientiane

88) Malaysia
   Diff: 1

82) E  83) G  84) D  85) A  86) C  87) F
Chapter 10  South Asia

1) Before joining the rest of Asia by way of plate movement, South Asia was attached to this land mass.
   A) North America  
   B) South America  
   C) Africa  
   D) Europe  
   E) none of the above 
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

2) In most of South Asia, the winter is characterized as a ________ climate.
   A) hot and mainly humid  
   B) cool and mainly dry  
   C) hot and mainly dry  
   D) cool and mainly humid  
   E) None of these adequately describes winter in South Asia.
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 1

3) The South Asian wet monsoon originates over the ________ and moves ________.
   A) Indian Ocean/northeast  
   B) South China Sea/northwest  
   C) Pacific Ocean/west  
   D) South Atlantic/east  
   E) None of these adequately describes the wet monsoon in South Asia.
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
4) What is the geologic origin of the Deccan Plateau?
   A) immense lava flows
   B) erosion of mountains
   C) uplift of marine sediments
   D) folding and faulting
   E) None of these adequately describes the geologic origin of the Deccan Plateau.
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

5) What is the geologic origin of the Himalayas?
   A) uplift of marine sediments
   B) volcanism
   C) immense lava flows
   D) glacial deposition
   E) None of these adequately describes the geologic origin of the Himalayas.
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

6) When does the wet monsoon season begin in South Asia?
   A) May
   B) July
   C) September
   D) December
   E) none of the above
   Answer: E  
   Diff: 2

7) Which of the following experiences the most regular and widespread flooding from the South Asian monsoon?
   A) India
   B) Pakistan
   C) Afghanistan
   D) Bangladesh
   E) Nepal
   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2
8) Which of the following had the mythic understanding of the world which eventually would become the cornerstone of Hinduism?
   A) Harappan culture
   B) Mughal culture
   C) Vedic culture
   D) Parsee culture
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 3

9) Which of these cultures appeared first, before the others?
   A) Harappan
   B) Mughal
   C) Aryan
   D) Vedic
   E) Parsee
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

10) Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire had established control over all of South Asia except _________.
    A) present day Sri Lanka and the southern tip of India
    B) present day Pakistan and Burma
    C) present day Bangladesh and the southern section of Bhutan
    D) Asoka controlled all of these territories.
    E) none of the above
    Answer: A  
    Diff: 3

11) The main competitor of the British East India Company and the Dutch East India Company for the monopoly of the Indonesian spice trade was the:
    A) Spanish
    B) French
    C) Portuguese
    D) Americans
    E) none of the above
    Answer: C  
    Diff: 3
12) The Taj Mahal is an example of __________ architecture.
   A) Muslim
   B) Hindu
   C) Buddhist
   D) Jain
   E) Sikh
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

13) The Raj meant the rule of the ___________ in India.
   A) British
   B) Dutch
   C) French
   D) Mughals
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

14) When did the British set about withdrawing from South Asia altogether?
   A) after the Seven Years War
   B) after World War I
   C) after World War II
   D) during the Vietnam War
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 2

15) Pakistan was established as a __________.
   A) Muslim country
   B) Hindu country
   C) Buddhist country
   D) country with no predominant religion
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
16) The partitioning by the British led to problems between India and Bangladesh over __________.

A) distribution of the Indus River  
B) distribution of the Ganga River  
C) distribution of the Brahmaputra River  
D) Arunachal Pradesh  
E) none of the above

Answer: B  
Diff: 3

17) Who was India’s major trading partner before 1992?

A) Great Britain  
B) United States  
C) Soviet Union  
D) Pakistan  
E) none of the above

Answer: C  
Diff: 2

18) All of these are mostly Muslim countries, except:

A) Afghanistan  
B) Sri Lanka  
C) Maldives  
D) Bangladesh  
E) none of the above

Answer: B  
Diff: 2

19) This low-lying country is in danger of disappearing because of rising sea-level, due to global warming.

A) Maldives  
B) Sri Lanka  
C) Nepal  
D) Bhutan  
E) Pakistan

Answer: A  
Diff: 2
20) When the British began their conquest of India in the early 18th century, South Asia was still ________ forested.
   A) 90%
   B) 60%
   C) 40%
   D) 20%
   E) 10%

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

21) What region was described as the "breadbasket of India?"
   A) Punjab and Haryana
   B) Uttar Pradesh
   C) Kerala
   D) Bengal
   E) Karnataka

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

22) Approximately what percentage of sewage receives treatment in South Asia?
   A) 10%
   B) 50%
   C) 75%
   D) 90%
   E) nearly 100%

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

23) Buddhism is the main religious practice in ________.
   A) India
   B) Pakistan
   C) Bhutan
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 2
24) Emperor Asoka personally supported the idea of "conquest by _________."
   A) dharma
   B) gupta
   C) aryan
   D) vedic
   E) the sword
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3

25) Sikhs are concentrated in the _________.
   A) Ladakh region
   B) Punjab region
   C) Utter Pradesh region
   D) Assam region
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

26) The Mughals originated in what is today:
   A) Iran
   B) Bangladesh
   C) Tibet
   D) Mongolia
   E) China
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

27) Most of the speakers of Tibeto-Burmese languages in South Asia live in:
   A) the Northern Plains
   B) Southern India
   C) the Himalayas
   D) Sri Lanka
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3
28) What is a system of kinship groupings that is reinforced by language, region and occupation?
   A) Caste
   B) Raj
   C) Mujahideen
   D) Muhajir
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3  

29) In the Caste System those who pursue wealth _________.
   A) are highly regarded
   B) are less well regarded
   C) become a god
   D) do not matter
   E) None of these adequately describes the conception of wealth in the Caste System.

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 3  

30) What was the religion of the group who wanted a separate state of Khalistan in the Indian portion of Punjab?
   A) Sikh
   B) Islam
   C) Buddhism
   D) Jain
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3  

31) Kashmir has a predominately ________ population.
   A) Muslim
   B) Hindu
   C) Buddhist
   D) Christian
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
32) Which Pakistani language is spoken by people who migrated from India at the time of partitioning?
   A) Punjabi
   B) Sindhi
   C) Urdu
   D) Baluchi
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 1

33) From 1979 to 1989, what foreign power had troops on the ground in Afghanistan?
   A) Soviet Union
   B) China
   C) United States
   D) India
   E) Pakistan

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

34) The main opposing force to the Marxist government of Afghanistan was the:
   A) Mujahideen
   B) Aryans
   C) Sikhs
   D) Tamil Nadu
   E) Muhajirs

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

35) What is the separatist movement in Sri Lanka named?
   A) Mohajir Quami Movement
   B) Liberation Tigers for Tamil Eelam
   C) Bharatiya Janata Party
   D) Congress Party
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2
36) The Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, was assassinated because of an offense by the Indian military against the holiest site in this religion.
   A) Sikhism
   B) Jainism
   C) Buddhism
   D) Islam
   E) none of these

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

37) The Muslims who migrated to Pakistan from India after the partition agreement that created the two countries are called:
   A) Muhajirs
   B) Mujahideen
   C) Tamils
   D) Assamese
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

38) The main conflict within Sri Lanka is between the Buddhist majority and the _________ minority.
   A) Hindu
   B) Sikh
   C) Christian
   D) Assamese
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

39) Since independence, all of these countries have had periods of military rule, except:
   A) India
   B) Pakistan
   C) Bangladesh
   D) They have all had periods of military rule since independence.
   E) None of these have had periods of military rule since independence.

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
40) Which group/program has organized women workers in the informal sector?
   A) Self Employed Women's Association
   B) Grameen Bank
   C) Women's Development Programme
   D) Tree Huggers
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3

41) What is the "security" of a bonded loan in traditional Indian society?
   A) the borrower's house
   B) marriage with the borrower's child
   C) the borrower's labor
   D) the soul in the next life
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 3

42) The well water drawn from Indian tube wells was found to have been contaminated with ________.
   A) methyl isocyanate
   B) arsenic
   C) radiation
   D) DDT
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 3

43) The Harappan culture flourished between 3000 and 2000 B.C.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 3

44) The Taj Mahal is the most famous piece of architecture of the Mughals.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2
45) The partitioning of South Asia by the British continues to cause many problems in today’s South Asia.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2

46) The mujahideen were the Afghanistan puppet government of the Soviet Union.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 2

47) Most of India’s population lives in cities.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1

48) The 19th century migration from South Asia to British colonies was encouraged by the need for cheap labor.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2

49) Hindi is the national language of India.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 2

50) In India, every adult male and female has the right to vote.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 1

51) Most people in South Asia speak a language that is either Indo-European or Dravidian in origin.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2

52) The growth and wealth after capitalist reforms has been surprisingly evenly distributed throughout India.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 2
Match each country with its capital.

53) Afghanistan  
   Diff: 1  
   A) Male  
   B) Thimphu  
   C) Dhaka

54) Pakistan  
   Diff: 1  
   D) Kathmandu  
   E) New Delhi  
   F) Colombo

55) India  
   Diff: 1  
   G) Islamabad  
   H) Kabul

56) Nepal  
   Diff: 1

57) Bhutan  
   Diff: 1

58) Bangladesh  
   Diff: 1

59) Sri Lanka  
   Diff: 1

60) Maldives  
   Diff: 1

Match each city with its former name

61) Mumbai  
   Diff: 1  
   A) Calcutta  
   B) Madras  
   C) Bombay

62) Chennai  
   Diff: 1

63) Kolkata  
   Diff: 1

61) C  
62) B  
63) A
Chapter 11  Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific

1) Two-thirds of Australia is occupied by this mass of old shield rocks.
   A) Eastern Highlands
   B) Interior Lowland
   C) Western Plateau
   D) Great Karoo
   E) none of the above

Answer: C  
.Diff: 2

2) Which of the following physical regions of Australia is the remnant of an old folded mountain range with a steep escarpment on the eastern flanks?
   A) Eastern Highlands
   B) Interior Lowland
   C) Western Plateau
   D) Great Karoo
   E) none of the above

Answer: A  
.Diff: 2

3) What are the dry interior drainage basins often called?
   A) Desert Pavement
   B) Playas
   C) Uluru
   D) Dinkum
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
.Diff: 2
4) Geologically speaking, which of these is oldest?
   A) Australia
   B) the North Island of New Zealand
   C) the South Island of New Zealand
   D) They are all roughly the same age.
   E) No one has any idea about the geologic age of these countries.

Answer: A
Diff: 2

5) The ________ portion of New Guinea is the independent nation of Papua New Guinea.
   A) Northern
   B) Southern
   C) Eastern
   D) Western
   E) Papua New Guinea has assumed control of the entire island.

Answer: C
Diff: 1

6) The climate of ________ is dominated by the westerly wind belt.
   A) Australia
   B) New Zealand
   C) New Guinea
   D) Polynesia
   E) none of the above

Answer: B
Diff: 2

7) The eastern coasts of New Zealand are much drier than the western coasts because they lie in the ________.
   A) leeward side to the west of the mountains
   B) leeward side to the east of the mountains
   C) rainshadow to the east of the mountains
   D) rainshadow to the west of the mountains
   E) The eastern coasts of New Zealand are actually much wetter than the western coasts.

Answer: C
Diff: 2
8) Which type of mammal lays eggs?
   A) marsupial
   B) monotremes
   C) eucalyptus
   D) placental
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

9) New Zealand was heavily forested with __________ prior to the arrival of humans about 1000 years ago.
   A) eucalyptus
   B) wattle
   C) mallee
   D) kauri
   E) acacia

   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

10) The textbook includes this large land mass as part of Oceania.
    A) Antarctica
    B) Borneo
    C) Greenland
    D) Madagascar
    E) Java

    Answer: A
    Diff: 1

11) Guam is an overseas territory of:
    A) the United States
    B) Japan
    C) France
    D) the United Kingdom
    E) Australia

    Answer: A
    Diff: 1
12) The largest island in the Melanesian group is:
   A) New Guinea
   B) New Zealand
   C) Fiji
   D) Nauru
   E) Australia

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

13) All of these are islands in the Micronesian group, except:
   A) Fiji
   B) Nauru
   C) Kiribati
   D) Palau
   E) Guam

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

14) The Hawaiian Islands, ethnically and linguistically, are considered part of this island group.
   A) Polynesia
   B) Melanesia
   C) Micronesia
   D) Indonesia
   E) Mesonesia

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

15) The highest mountain in Australia is approximately this many ________ feet above sea level.
   A) 7300
   B) 12000
   C) 2500
   D) 22000
   E) 900

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2
16) The migration of humans into what is today New Guinea and Australia began about ________ years ago.
   A) 40,000
   B) 2,000
   C) 1,000
   D) 500
   E) 200

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

17) New Zealand's original human population probably arrived about ________ years ago from ________.
   A) 1000/Polynesia
   B) 10,000/New Guinea
   C) 500/Australia
   D) 20,000/Southeast Asia
   E) 200,000/Africa

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

18) One of the most serious ecological disasters in Australia was the introduction of the ________ to Australia in 1859.
   A) European dingo
   B) European rabbit
   C) Moa
   D) European honey bee
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B
   Diff: 2

19) Which of the following was originally a British colony?
   A) Australia
   B) New Zealand
   C) Papua New Guinea
   D) only Australia and Papua New Guinea
   E) They all were.

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2
20) Most of the people in Oceania live in:
   A) Australia
   B) New Zealand
   C) Hawaii
   D) Papua New Guinea
   E) Polynesia
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

21) Which colonial power claimed Van Dieman's Land in 1642, which was later named Tasmania?
   A) French
   B) British
   C) Dutch
   D) Portuguese
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

22) What was the name given to the first region of Australia settled by the British as a penal colony?
   A) Tasmania
   B) Oceania
   C) New South Wales
   D) New Caledonia
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2

23) Where in Australia was gold first discovered?
   A) New South Wales
   B) Victoria
   C) Queensland
   D) Perth
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3
11: Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific

24) Who was the Treaty of Waitangi made between?
   A) Zulu/Dutch
   B) Maori/British
   C) Aborigines/British
   D) Polynesians/French
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
*Diff: 3*

25) What technological innovation helped to increase Australia and New Zealand's role in global agricultural trade after 1882?
   A) steam engine
   B) Green Revolution
   C) refrigerated shipping
   D) irradiation
   E) none of the above

Answer: C  
*Diff: 2*

26) When did Australia become independent?
   A) 1873
   B) 1901
   C) 1925
   D) 1973
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
*Diff: 2*

27) What was the effect on Australia after entering World War I?
   A) influenced geo-political orientation
   B) contributed to the growth of industry
   C) Americanized its culture
   D) decimation of the male population
   E) none of the above

Answer: B  
*Diff: 3*
28) During what decade of the twentieth century did Australia and New Zealand decide to dramatically reduce government intervention and regulation of the economy?

   A) 1950s
   B) 1960s
   C) 1970s
   D) 1980s
   E) 1990s

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

29) What event caused a scarcity of cotton and the establishment of cotton plantations on Fiji?

   A) U. S. Civil War
   B) Spanish–American War
   C) World War I
   D) World War II
   E) cotton blight in India

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

30) Who first established formal colonial rule in the Pacific?

   A) Great Britain
   B) France
   C) Germany
   D) Australia
   E) none of the above

   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2

31) Which of the following is a major income source for Pacific Islands?

   A) tourism
   B) mining
   C) payments for military bases by other nations
   D) remittances
   E) services like banking and real estate

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2
32) Most people in Oceania speak:
   A) English
   B) French
   C) Papuan
   D) Spanish
   E) Dutch

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

33) Which of these countries has tested nuclear weapons in the South Pacific?
   A) the United States
   B) France
   C) United Kingdom
   D) They all have.
   E) None of them have.

   Answer: D
   Diff: 2

34) The political conflict on Fiji is between the native Fijians and:
   A) people of South Asian ancestry
   B) Maoris
   C) people of European ancestry
   D) Polynesians
   E) people of Chinese ancestry

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2

35) The main mineral resource in Papua New Guinea is:
   A) copper
   B) bauxite
   C) nickel
   D) petroleum
   E) gold

   Answer: A
   Diff: 2
36) The main mineral resource in New Caledonia is:
   A) nickel
   B) bauxite
   C) copper
   D) petroleum
   E) gold

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2

37) The White Australia policy favored immigration from __________, followed by __________.
   A) Western Europe/Eastern Europe
   B) Eastern Europe/Western Europe
   C) Northern Europe/Southern Europe
   D) Southern Europe/Northern Europe
   E) The White Australia policy did not favor migrants from any particular European region.

   Answer: C  
   Diff: 3

38) New Zealand’s immigration policy prior to World War II discriminated against what particular group?
   A) Germans
   B) Swedish
   C) French
   D) none of the above
   E) all of the above

   Answer: D  
   Diff: 2

39) The South Pacific Forum is an institution that promotes discussion and cooperation on trade, fisheries, and tourism, which consists of __________.
   A) all independent and self governing states of Oceania
   B) France, the UK, the U.S. and its colonies in Oceania
   C) all independent and self governing states of Oceania and France, the UK, the U.S. and its colonies in Oceania
   D) the former British colonies in Oceania
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 3
40) The Alliance of Small Island States __________.
   A) was formed to fight nuclear testing in the Pacific
   B) deals mainly with off-shore drilling
   C) maintains a strong voice in international negotiations to reduce the threat of global climate change
   D) is a military alliance
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C
   Diff: 3

41) Compared to the Australian Aborigenes, the Maori of New Zealand have more power and recognition from their national government.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

42) Compared to New Zealand, most of Australia is relatively mountainous.

   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

43) Island biogeography theory states that smaller islands will generally be less biologically diverse than larger islands.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 3

44) The High islands of the Pacific are usually atolls.

   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1

45) Among New Zealand’s main islands, the North Island has had more recent volcanic activity than the South Island.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2

46) The Island of New Guinea is the largest island in the world.

   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2

47) The Eucalyptus tree is also known as the gum tree.

   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2
48) "Dreamtime" is the aboriginal worldview that links past and future, people and places, in a continuity that ensures respect for the natural world.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2

49) The South Pacific islands tend to have lower population growth rates than Australia or New Zealand.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 2

50) The Closer Economic Relations is an agreement set out to remove tariffs and restrictions between Australia and New Zealand.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 3

51) MIRAB stands for migration, remittances, aid and bureaucracy.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 3

52) The "cargo cult" is a Pacific Island movement in which the dawn of a coming new age was associated with the arrival of goods brought by spiritual beings.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 3

53) The idea of Ecological Imperialism was popularized by historian Alfred Crosby

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 3
11: Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific

*Match each country with its capital.*

54) Australia  
   *Diff: 1*  
   A) Suva  
   B) Canberra

55) New Zealand  
   *Diff: 1*  
   C) Palikir

56) French Polynesia  
   *Diff: 1*  
   D) Papeete

57) Papua New Guinea  
   *Diff: 1*  
   E) Port-Vila

58) Vanuatu  
   *Diff: 1*  
   F) Honiara

59) Guam  
   *Diff: 1*  
   G) Port Moresby

60) Federated States of Micronesia  
   *Diff: 1*  
   H) Wellington

61) Fiji  
   *Diff: 1*  
   I) Hagatna

62) Solomon Islands  
   *Diff: 1*


60) C 61) A 62) F
Chapter 12  Future Regional Geographies

1) Which of the following has a common vision of a world in which development is governed by gradual and steady industrial growth?
   A) Transformationalists
   B) Conventional Worlds
   C) Barbarism
   D) Great Transitions
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  Diff: 1

2) Who believes that contemporary levels of global economic integration represent nothing particularly new?
   A) Conventional Worlds
   B) Hyperglobalists
   C) Skeptics
   D) Transformationalists
   E) none of the above

   Answer: C  Diff: 1

3) Hyperglobalists believe the current phase of globalization ________.
   A) signals the beginning of the end for the nation-state
   B) signals the end of the beginning for the nation-state
   C) is an exaggerated myth
   D) is historically unprecedented
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  Diff: 1
4) The Free Trade of the Americas could have the effect of __________.
   A) weakening economic ties among North America and Latin America and the Caribbean
      and strengthening boundaries
   B) weakening boundaries and strengthening economic ties among North America, and
      Latin America and Caribbean
   C) weakening boundaries and economic ties among North America and Latin America and
      Caribbean
   D) no effect at all on the lives of most people in the Americas
   E) none of the above adequately predicts this effect
   Answer: B
   Diff: 1

5) Which of the following issues illustrates a very negative future for the marginalized countries of the world?
   A) imported goods increasing prices
   B) corrupt dictators
   C) increase in disease
   D) Trends suggest all of the above are possible
   E) Trends suggest none of the above are possible.
   Answer: D
   Diff: 1

6) __________ has the worst HIV epidemic.
   A) North America
   B) Latin America
   C) Sub-Saharan Africa
   D) Eastern Europe
   E) South Asia
   Answer: C
   Diff: 1
7) Critics of W.T.O. argue that the aims and area of responsibility of W.T.O. have been shaped by __________.

   A) international business
   B) the Western World
   C) the United States
   D) the members of the United Nations
   E) political pressure groups

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1

8) Today’s industrialization is geared to meet the growing worldwide market for __________.

   A) infrastructure
   B) factories
   C) consumer goods
   D) producer goods
   E) raw materials

   Answer: C
   Diff: 1

9) __________ is the world’s largest single generator of greenhouse gases.

   A) Russia
   B) Iraq
   C) Nigeria
   D) United States
   E) none of the above

   Answer: D
   Diff: 1

10) Sustainable development __________.

    A) is about using renewable natural resources in a manner that does not eliminate or degrade them
    B) is a move towards globalization
    C) means unregulated economic system
    D) generally creates unemployment rather than jobs
    E) none of the above

    Answer: A
    Diff: 1
11) Regional trading blocks are believed to create ________ for weaker states.
   A) security
   B) insecurity
   C) sovereignty
   D) culture
   E) none of the above

   Answer: A  
   Diff: 1

12) Barbarism assumes that contemporary negative stresses present in Conventional Worlds scenarios overwhelm the coping capacity of markets and institutions.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 3

13) Skeptics believe that globalization is an exaggerated myth.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

14) According to a study of past long wave economic cycles, the next economic boom should begin in 2010.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

15) The embattled regions are able to trade with both the elite and marginalized regions.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 1

16) An example of sustainable development is eco-tourism.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 2

17) Globalization has encouraged cultural diversity among the world's people.

   Answer: FALSE  
   Diff: 2

18) Cultural fault lines are opening up at every geographical scale.

   Answer: TRUE  
   Diff: 1
19) Time Space Convergence is the rate at which places move closer together in travel or communication, time or costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

20) The international regime is the orientation of contemporary politics around the international arena rather than the national one.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

21) The most optimistic future is that of the Great Transition.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

22) Two of the scenarios in the Barbarism future are Reference Scenario and Balanced Growth Scenario.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

23) The main issue in the future will be about energy sources.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

24) Greenhouse gases are emissions that are leading to worldwide decreases in temperature.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

25) The perceived military threat of the Soviet Union was also an important factor in the decision to establish a regional bloc among the founding members of the European Economic Community.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2
12: Future Regional Geographies

Match the description and scenario.

26) Civil order breaks down as states became too weak or too fragile to set the global economy back on track.  
   Diff: 3

27) The result is a rise in global social movement opposing high consumption lifestyles.  
   Diff: 3

28) New and expanded markets foster rapid technological growth.  
   Diff: 3

29) The poorer regions of the world are stabilized and widespread social conflict is avoided.  
   Diff: 3

30) Economic growth is the central force motivating change as it assumes that world’s regional economies will open and that largely unregulated markets will expand internationally.  
   Diff: 3

31) The Core Regions recognize the crisis that is mounting and create alliances among themselves to protect their own interest.  
   Diff: 3

32) There is a growing collective realization that individuals, institutions, and states must restrict certain activities and undertake others for the common global good.  
   Diff: 3
33) Pollution and its noxious health effects increase for the marginalized.

Diff: 3

34) The result of this scenario is a rise in global social movements opposing high consumption lifestyles.

Diff: 3

35) A global civil society is born based on social justice and open mechanisms for decision making and consensus seeking.

Diff: 3

36) The leadership for this effort comes from multinational and transnational corporations, intergovernmental global organizations, and nongovernmental organizations.

Diff: 3

37) The result is a society of elites and marginalized with entry into the elite by birth only.

Diff: 3

38) The gap between the elite and the marginalized is less than in the Reference Scenario.

Diff: 3

38) D