

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 33 Africa, the Middle East, and Asia in the Era of Independence

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Why have ethnic rivalries and communal violence been endemic in decolonized African states?
 - A) The level of civilization in Africa was more primitive at the time of colonization.
 - B) Tribal life in Africa was traditionally more violent than other cultures.
 - C) The introduction of slavery by whites in the 19th century brutalized African culture.
 - D) Europeans colonized Africa and set boundaries without reference to ethnic groups or cultural homogeneity.
 - E) Africans received training and weapons from European colonists.

- 2) The fragmentation of Pakistan resulted in the creation in 1972 of the independent nation of
 - A) Myanmar.
 - B) Sri Lanka.
 - C) Bangladesh.
 - D) Bhutan.
 - E) Ceylon.

- 3) Prime Minister Indira Ghandi was assassinated by
 - A) her son Rajiv.
 - B) Sikhs.
 - C) British spies.
 - D) Pakistani nationals.
 - E) CIA agents.

- 4) Which of the following statements is NOT true about the policy of Indira Ghandi?
 - A) She ordered the army to crack down on radical Sikhs.
 - B) She successfully engaged in war with Pakistan.
 - C) She oversaw the birth of Bangladesh.
 - D) She abandoned a policy of Cold War neutrality.
 - E) She preserved an independent judiciary.

- 5) What was the most formidable barrier to economic growth in postcolonial Africa?
 - A) Lack of capital
 - B) Lack of technology
 - C) Lack of educational institutions
 - D) Rapid population growth
 - E) European tariff barriers

- 6) European colonizers contributed to African population growth by all of the following means EXCEPT
 - A) the introduction of new food sources from the New World.
 - B) by bringing an end to local wars.
 - C) by introducing railway lines that cut down on regional famines.
 - D) by encouraging immigration of large numbers of whites.
 - E) by outlawing all means of birth control.

- 7) Which of the following statements concerning population growth in the third world is most accurate?
 - A) Population in Asia has actually begun to decline in recent decades.
 - B) The rate of population growth of Asia is much higher than that of Africa.
 - C) The rate of population growth of Africa is greater than that of Asia.
 - D) The population of Africa has actually begun to decline in recent decades.
 - E) Third-world growth rates are lower than in the developed nations.

- 8) Which of the following is NOT a factor in the high birth rate of third-world nations?
 - A) The ability to import food to feed the increased population
 - B) Resistance to birth control
 - C) Social status symbols attached to male virility and the ability of women to have male children
 - D) The need to extend family lineages in Africa
 - E) Lack of awareness and education regarding population growth issues

Answer: A

- 9) One of the chief by-products of population growth in third-world nations has been
- A) industrialization.
 - B) mass migrations to cities.
 - C) imposition of effective state birth control programs.
 - D) intensive programs of land redistribution.
 - E) overpopulation in the countryside
- 10) What did third-world cities lack that had made possible the absorption of a similar migrant influx in the West?
- A) Expanding industrial sectors
 - B) Slums
 - C) Low population growth in the countryside
 - D) Competition for jobs
 - E) Natural resources
- 11) Which of the following statements concerning the urban poor in third-world cities is most accurate?
- A) Despite their condition and large numbers, the urban poor of the third world have not had a political impact.
 - B) Development specialists have concluded that slums provide the only urban housing the poor are likely to find.
 - C) Cities in the third world, fueled by the existence of cheap labor supply, have become the most productive centers of the economy.
 - D) Third-world cities generally display the markings of careful urban planning in their programs of expansion.
 - E) Within a few years most of the population will become middle class and will move to suburbs.
- 12) Which of the following is NOT a problem in the rural environment of third-world countries?
- A) Deforestation
 - B) Depletion of soils
 - C) Insufficient labor supply
 - D) Industrial pollution
 - E) Inefficient farming techniques
- 13) On what have third-world countries traditionally depended to finance industrialization?
- A) Development of banking systems
 - B) Sale of resources left behind by colonizers
 - C) Profits of previous industrialization
 - D) Sale of cash crops and minerals
 - E) High taxes
- Answer: D
Page Ref: 811, 814
Topic: The Challenges of Independence
Skill: Conceptual
AP Topic: 5.e.ii
- 14) In what export commodity have some third-world nations been able to improve the terms under which they participate in the global economy, at least for periods of time?
- A) Oil
 - B) Coffee
 - C) Bauxite
 - D) Cocoa
 - E) Ivory
- 15) "Neocolonialism" refers to
- A) Europe's conquest of new colonies in Africa and Asia.
 - B) Japan's conquest of much of Asia during World War II.
 - C) the continued relegation of the third world to economic dependency after decolonization.
 - D) the creation of colonies by India and the more advanced nations of Africa in the last several decades.
 - E) new world powers are taking over areas once ruled by Europe.
- 16) Which of the following is NOT a drawback to accepting investment capital from first and second world nations?
- A) Excessively high rates of interest
 - B) Required military alliances
 - C) Requirements for removal of state subsidies on food and other essential items
 - D) Commitments to buy products of investors
 - E) The adoption of Western economic models

- 17) What was Kwame Nkrumah's response to the failure of his programs of social reform and economic uplift?
- A) He became increasingly indebted to the powers of Europe and the United States.
 - B) He forcibly crushed all opposition parties and assumed dictatorial powers.
 - C) He abandoned African culture and increasingly imposed mandatory Westernization.
 - D) He resigned the prime ministry to his political opponents and established a guerilla movement in the rural countryside.
 - E) He created a genuine connection between Ghana's past and present to inspire the people.

18) Nkrumah's Ghana

- A) was identical to the ancient kingdom of the same name.
- B) incorporated the territories of the ancient kingdom, but was much larger overall.
- C) consisted of only a small portion of the ancient kingdom.
- D) was actually the old Gold Coast and had little to do with the ancient kingdom, which was located farther north.
- E) gained some diplomatic and economic support from the United States.

19) Kwame Nkrumah's political and economic programs

- A) rejuvenated Ghana's lagging industrialization with massive injections from the West.
- B) resulted in the creation of the most democratic government in Africa.
- C) led to failed development schemes and his eventual ouster from power in 1966.
- D) represented the most thorough Westernization program in Africa.
- E) made Ghana a model of decolonization in the third world.

Answer: C

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Topic: Post-Colonial Options for Achieving Economic Growth and Social Justice

Skill: Factual

AP Topic: 5.g

20) One of the most common elements of African and Asian governments since decolonization is

- A) the creation of liberal democracies.
- B) military takeovers.
- C) communism.
- D) effective industrialization.
- E) stable economic systems.

21) Which of the following countries has NOT experienced a military takeover of its government?

- A) Ghana
- B) Vietnam
- C) Nigeria
- D) India
- E) South Africa

22) Which of the following reasons was NOT a factor in explaining the frequency of military takeover in third-world nations?

- A) Regimentation rendered soldiers more resistant to division by religious and ethnic rivalries.
- B) Isolation from Western and Soviet countries prompted a desire to demonstrate power to foreign governments.
- C) The military possessed a monopoly of force essential in restoring order during political crisis.
- D) Military personnel possessed some technical training that was often lacking among civilian nationalist leaders.
- E) Most of the people in the upper classes favored strong military rule.

Answer: B

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Topic: Post-Colonial Options for Achieving Economic Growth and Social Justice

Skill: Conceptual

AP Topic: 5.f

23) Among the worst examples of military regimes in third-world nations was

- A) Uganda.
- B) India.
- C) Kenya.
- D) Zambia.
- E) Madagascar.

- 24) The Muslim Brotherhood, an Egyptian reform movement founded in 1928, was led by
- A) Gamal Abdul Nasser.
 - B) Ahmad Orabi.
 - C) the Khedive Farouk.
 - D) Hasan al-Banna.
 - E) David Ben-Gurion.
- 25) The Muslim Brotherhood embraced all of the following EXCEPT
- A) a fundamentalist approach to Islam.
 - B) the promotion of trade unions.
 - C) non-violence.
 - D) land reform.
 - E) religious unity.
- 26) The Khedive Farouk was toppled from power in 1952 by a coup led by
- A) the Free Officers Movement.
 - B) the Muslim Brotherhood.
 - C) the Mahdists.
 - D) Black September.
 - E) the Zionists.
- 27) The man who emerged as head of the Egyptian government following the 1952 coup was
- A) Gamal Abdul Nasser.
 - B) Ahmad Orabi.
 - C) Anwar Sadat.
 - D) Hasan al-Banna.
 - E) Sharif Hussein.
- 28) The military government of Egypt after 1952 attempted all of the following reforms EXCEPT
- A) land redistribution schemes limiting the amount of land a single individual could own.
 - B) state-financed education through the college level.
 - C) state subsidies to lower the price of food staples.
 - D) an isolationist foreign policy to minimize military expenses.
 - E) government employment programs.
- 29) The Egyptian government was able to force the British and their French allies out of the Suez Canal zone in
- A) 1952.
 - B) 1956.
 - C) 1961.
 - D) 1974.
 - E) 1967.
- 30) The cornerstone of Egyptian development after 1952 was
- A) the Aswan dam project.
 - B) the construction of the Suez Canal.
 - C) the irrigation of the Sinai.
 - D) the construction of a Mediterranean port at Khartoum.
 - E) the development of Cairo as a major international tourist destination.
- 31) In which of following ways did Anwar Sadat alter Egyptian policies established by the military government after 1952?
- A) He increased state control of the economy.
 - B) He created stronger ties with the Soviet Union as a means of increasing foreign investment in Egypt.
 - C) He ended the costly confrontation with Israel after 1973.
 - D) He increased Egyptian support for Arab revolutionary movements.
 - E) He rejected all diplomatic ties to the United States.

- 32) In which of the following ways was India similar to Egypt following decolonization?
- A) Level of industrialization
 - B) Emphasis on socialism and state intervention
 - C) Military takeover of government
 - D) Size of the middle class
 - E) Minimal influence of religious issues
- 33) In the first decades of independence, India was led by
- A) M. K. Gandhi.
 - B) M. A. Jinnah.
 - C) M. A. Bhutto.
 - D) J. Nehru.
 - E) R. J. Singh.
- 34) Perhaps more than any other third-world nation, India has been successful at
- A) controlling population growth.
 - B) raising living standards.
 - C) equitable land redistribution.
 - D) preserving civil rights and democracy.
 - E) minimizing religious conflict.
- 35) Who was brought to power in 1979 in Iran through a radical revolution?
- A) Saddam Hussein
 - B) Hosni Mubarak
 - C) Ayatollah Khomeini
 - D) Gamal Abdul Nasser
 - E) Reza Shah Pahlavi
- 36) In many respects, the Iranian revolution of 1979 is most like
- A) the military coup in Egypt in 1952.
 - B) Gandhi's non-violent resistance to the British Raj.
 - C) Kwame Nkrumah's government.
 - D) the Mahdist revolution in the Sudan in the 1880s.
 - E) the Zionist movement in Israel.
- 37) Iran, unlike other areas of the third world,
- A) had not been colonized by European powers, but had been reduced to an informal sphere of influence.
 - B) did not have problems with inequitable land distribution
 - C) possessed a substantial Western-educated middle class that supported the revolution
 - D) was heavily industrialized and not dependent on the export of cash crops or mineral wealth.
 - E) had few local traditions to overcome in achieving nationhood.
- 38) Development schemes in Iran in the 1980s were forestalled because of
- A) internal bickering among the mullahs and ayatollahs.
 - B) a lengthy and exhausting border war with neighboring Iraq.
 - C) Iran's invasion of Israel.
 - D) the radical secularization of Iran's government.
 - E) an invasion by the United States.
- 39) What European colonizer, other than Britain, was able to hold on to its colonies in Africa into the mid-1970s?
- A) France
 - B) Germany
 - C) The United States
 - D) Portugal
 - E) The Netherlands
- 40) From 1948, South African politics were dominated by
- A) the Nationalist Party.
 - B) the black leadership of the Zulu nation.
 - C) British administrators.
 - D) a UN mandate government dominated by the U.S.
 - E) the Afrikaners.

- 41) What were the "homelands" established by the government of South Africa?
- A) Areas reserved for the white minority
 - B) Areas designated for the main ethno-linguistic groups of indigenous peoples within South Africa
 - C) Areas outside of the boundaries of South Africa designated for emigration of indigenous peoples
 - D) Areas of South Africa in which land redistribution among the Boer population has taken place
 - E) Areas whose independence was guaranteed by the United Nations
- 42) Which of the following methods was NOT used by the South African government to suppress dissent among the black population?
- A) Arrest of opposition leaders
 - B) Favoritism shown to some leaders in order to divide opponents of apartheid
 - C) Use of spies and police informers
 - D) Use of state programs to improve the conditions of the black townships
 - E) Creation of a police state
- 43) One of the signs of slightly diminished racial tensions in South Africa in 1990 was the freeing of
- A) Steve Biko.
 - B) Julius Nyerere.
 - C) Nelson Mandela.
 - D) Jomo Kenyatta.
 - E) Desmond Tutu.
- 44) The moderate Afrikaner leader most responsible for ending the system of apartheid was
- A) Hosni Mubarak.
 - B) Nelson Mandela.
 - C) Steven Biko.
 - D) Desmond Tutu.
 - E) F.W. de Klerk.

Essay Questions

- 1) What problems tend to be typical of third-world nations?
- 2) How have women fared in the newly independent nations of the third world?
- 3) Compare and contrast the postcolonial governments of India and Egypt.
- 4) In what sense was the Iranian revolution of 1979 a throwback to the fundamentalist revolts of the 19th century?
- 5) In what sense has the process of decolonization been a positive movement?