

**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**

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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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 806

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 806

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

3) Prime Minister Indira Ghandi was assassinated by

- A) her son Rajiv.
- B) Sikhs.
- C) British spies.
- D) Pakistani nationals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 804

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 804, 805

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 807

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

6) European colonizers contributed to African population growth by all of the following means EXCEPT

- A) by introducing 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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 807

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 807

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 807-810

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 807-810

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

10) What did third-world cities lack that had made possible the absorption of a migrant influx in the West?

- A) Expanding industrial sectors
- B) Slums
- C) Low population growth in the countryside
- D) Natural resources

Answer: A

Page Ref: 809

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 810, 811

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 811

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 814

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 814

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 815, 816

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

16) Which of the following is NOT a drawback for a third-world nation 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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 816

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 816-817

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

Skill: Factual

18) Nkrumah's Ghana

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 817

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 817

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 817-818

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

Skill: Factual

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

- A) Ghana
- B) Vietnam
- C) Nigeria
- D) India

Answer: D

Page Ref: 821, 822

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 818

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

Skill: Conceptual

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

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 818

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 818-819

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

Skill: Factual



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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 818-819

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

Skill: Factual

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) the Zionists.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 820

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 818-820

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 820-21

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

Skill: Conceptual

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) 1967.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 820

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 820

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 820-821

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

Skill: Factual

32) In which of the following ways were India and Egypt similar following decolonization?

- A) Level of industrialization
- B) Emphasis on socialism and state intervention
- C) Military takeover of government
- D) Size of the middle class

Answer: B

Page Ref: 821, 822

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

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 821

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

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 821-822

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

Skill: Conceptual

35) Who was brought to political power in 1979 in Iran through a radical revolution?

- A) Saddam Hussein
- B) Hosni Mubarak
- C) Ayatollah Khomeini
- D) Gamal Abdul Nasser

Answer: C

Page Ref: 822

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

36) Of the following, the Iranian revolution of 1979 was 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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 822

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 823

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 824

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

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 Netherlands
- D) Portugal

Answer: D

Page Ref: 824

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

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) the Afrikaners.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 824-825

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 825

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 825

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

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) Desmond Tutu.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 825

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

44) The moderate Afrikaner leader most responsible for ending the system of apartheid was

- A) Hosni Mubarak.
- B) Nelson Mandela.
- C) Steven Biko.
- D) F.W. de Klerk.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 825

Topic: Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies

Skill: Factual

## Essay Questions

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1) What problems tend to be typical of third-world nations?

Answer: Population pressure, growing populations overwhelm national resources, restrict ability to achieve economic independence; lack of industrialization complicated by lack of investment capital; continued dependence on export of agricultural products, mineral wealth; fluctuation of market value of export products; continued dependence on global trade network dominated by industrial nations of first and second worlds; dramatic population shifts to urban regions that cannot provide employment or housing; creation of potentially volatile underemployed populations in cities.

Page Ref: 805-813

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

2) How have women fared in the newly independent nations of the third world?

Answer: Greater political rights, suffrage almost invariably granted; greater legal rights such as access to divorce; but actual benefits limited by traditional social roles; few women reached positions of power; those that did were related to powerful males; no entry into administrations; continued subjection in households; continued existence of domestic seclusion and veiling, particularly in Islamic societies; spread of religious fundamentalism has intensified women's subordinate status in most societies.

Page Ref: 812, 813

Topic: The Challenges of Independence

Skill: Conceptual

3) Compare and contrast the postcolonial governments of India and Egypt.

Answer: Contrasts: no military intervention in India, retention of civilian rule; India had a larger industrial and scientific sector, also better transport and communication infrastructure; India had larger middle class than Egypt; India state intervention in economy less direct than in Egypt; greater access to international capitalization. Similarities: both nations typified by overwhelming population growth that ate up much of gains; both engaged in state stimulation of economy, state financed education, land redistribution (although largely unsuccessful).

Page Ref: 817-821

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

Skill: Conceptual

4) In what sense was the Iranian revolution of 1979 a throwback to the fundamentalist revolts of the 19th century?

Answer: Revolution was aimed at Westernized regime that was demonstrably un-Islamic although composed of indigenous rulers; Khomeini claimed to be divinely inspired leader for return to pure forms of Islam typical of the days of the Prophet; promised rebels instant paradise should they fall during revolution; attempted to spread Islamic revolution to other neighboring regimes; continued conflict of Shi'a versions of Islam versus Sunni regimes.

Page Ref: 822, 823

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

Skill: Conceptual

5) In what sense has the process of decolonization been a positive movement?

Answer: Despite problems, decolonization did result in independence from Asian, European, and American imperialists; in some cases, notably India, democratic regimes were established and achieved political success; although industrialization has been slow to occur, conditions of industrialization are no worse than conditions in Europe during 18th and 19th centuries, urban squalor, underemployment, poor health care; difficult to overcome burdens of excessive population; conditions of limited capitalization, dependency created by external forces and imperialists.

Page Ref: 827, 828

Topic: Global Connections: Postcolonial Nations in the Cold War World Order

Skill: Conceptual



## Document-based Questions

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1) Chinua Achebe's description of talking with another Ibo person in English shows

- A) how far the country has come since its primitive days.
- B) the student's pride in knowing English.
- C) that their prospects of employment are better than those of others.
- D) resentment of having to speak to a countryman in a foreign tongue.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 813

Topic: Cultural Creativity in the Emerging Nations: Some Literary Samples

Skill: Conceptual

2) V.S. Naipaul imagines the response of foreigners to India's poverty. Which of the following best expresses his reaction?

- A) Poverty in India is not as bad as it at first appears.
- B) All people have the same simple pleasures in life regardless of wealth.
- C) Anger is the only moral response to this level of poverty.
- D) Surprise at the difficulties demonstrates arrogance and ignorance.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 813

Topic: Cultural Creativity in the Emerging Nations: Some Literary Samples

Skill: Conceptual