

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 34 Rebirth and Revolution: Nation-building in East Asia and the Pacific Rim

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) In what year was the civil war in China decided by a Communist victory?

- A) 1949.
- B) 1940.
- C) 1947.
- D) 1958.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 830

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

2) Who headed the American occupation government of Japan?

- A) Hap Arnold
- B) Omar Bradley
- C) Douglas MacArthur
- D) Dwight D. Eisenhower

Answer: C

Page Ref: 832

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

3) Americans introduced all of the following reforms to Japan during their occupation EXCEPT

- A) giving women the vote.
- B) abolishing Shintoism as a state religion.
- C) outlawing labor unions.
- D) breaking up large land estates.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 832-833

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

4) What party monopolized Japanese government into the 1990s?

- A) Socialist
- B) Liberal Democratic
- C) Labor
- D) Communist

Answer: B

Page Ref: 833

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

5) In what year did the American occupation of Japan come to an end?

- A) 1945
- B) 1947
- C) 1952
- D) 1960

Answer: C

Page Ref: 832

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

6) In what way was the restoration of an independent Korea complicated?

- A) Korea had become a colony of China, which refused to restore independence.
- B) Korea was divided into separate zones controlled by the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
- C) Korea's government was claimed by surviving members of the old monarchy.
- D) The former royal rulers of Korea wanted to be restored to power.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 833-834

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

7) Who was the first political leader of the Soviet-dominated People's Democratic Republic of Korea?

- A) Syngman Rhee
- B) Lee Ho Park
- C) Kim Il-Sung
- D) So Kim Chung

Answer: C

Page Ref: 833

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

8) The first leader of the U.S.-dominated Republic of Korea was

- A) Syngman Rhee.
- B) Lee Ho Park.
- C) Kim Il-Sung.
- D) So Kim Chung.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 833

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

9) In what year did the conflict between North and South Korea come to a temporary conclusion with the signing of an armistice?

- A) 1947
- B) 1950
- C) 1953
- D) 1964

Answer: C

Page Ref: 833

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

10) Who commanded the United Nations troops who participated in the Korean conflict on behalf of the Republic of Korea?

- A) Hap Arnold
- B) Douglas MacArthur
- C) Dwight D. Eisenhower
- D) George Patton

Answer: B

Page Ref: 833

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

11) Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the situation in Korea following the Korean War?

A) Northern and southern Korea were rapidly reunited under a single, authoritarian government controlled by the Soviet Union.

B) Northern Korea threw off its ties with China and the Soviet Union and sought a closer relationship with the U.S.

C) Korea remained divided with relatively authoritarian governments in both halves of the divided nation.

D) Southern Korea became fully democratic, but moved closer to political neutrality during the cold war.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 833-834

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

12) What Chinese leader established an autocratic government on Taiwan in 1948?

A) Sun Yatsen

B) Shi Zilin

C) Kim Il-Sung

D) Chiang Kai-shek

Answer: D

Page Ref: 834

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

13) Which of the following economic powers of the Pacific Rim remained a European colony long after World War II?

A) Malaya

B) Indonesia

C) The Philippines

D) Hong Kong

Answer: D

Page Ref: 835

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

14) Which of the following nations retained a large British naval base until 1971?

- A) Malaya
- B) Taiwan
- C) Singapore
- D) Hong Kong

Answer: C

Page Ref: 835

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

15) The Japanese political system after 1955

- A) was marked by radical shifts between parties of the left and right.
- B) was typified by the dominance of socialism.
- C) revived many of the oligarchic features of earlier political tradition.
- D) was characterized by the dominance of two major parties.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 835

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

16) What was the weakness of the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan in the 1980s?

- A) Inability to provide economic growth
- B) Corruption
- C) Association with military policies of World War II
- D) Adoption of a policy of nuclear armament

Answer: B

Page Ref: 835

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

17) What Western label was applied to the close coordination of Japanese government and business for promotion of economic growth and export expansion since the 1950s?

- A) Japan, Incorporated
- B) Business, Japan
- C) Toyota, Inc.
- D) Sony United

Answer: A

Page Ref: 836-837

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

18) Which of the following was NOT a feature of government involvement in Japanese industry since the 1950s?

- A) Setting production goals
- B) Establishing investment goals
- C) Limiting imports
- D) Selecting the heads of the major corporations

Answer: D

Page Ref: 835

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

19) Hiraoka Kimitoke, popularly known as Yukio Misima, is best known for his

- A) performances on the Japanese zither.
- B) unique architectural style.
- C) novels and plays.
- D) paintings of flowers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 835

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following was NOT a factor in the amazing economic growth of Japan following the 1950s?

- A) Cheap loans for technological innovation
- B) Educational expansion
- C) A growing population and a reduction in the agricultural labor force
- D) A rapidly growing military-industrial complex

Answer: D

Page Ref: 836-838

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

21) Japan produced a distinctive economic culture after the 1950s that included all of the following features EXCEPT

- A) a strong tradition of independent labor unions.
- B) managers who displayed active interest in suggestions by employees.
- C) a network of policies and attitudes that reflected older traditions of group solidarity.
- D) willingness among management to abide by collective decisions and less concern for quick personal profits.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 836-837

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

22) Which of the following represents a significant difference between Japanese and Western women in the later 20th century?

- A) Women in Japan participated actively in leisure activities with their husbands.
- B) Japanese women had higher rates of divorce than their Western counterparts.
- C) The Japanese feminist movement was confined to a small number of intellectuals.
- D) Japanese women concentrated less on domestic duties than women in the West.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 837

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Conceptual

23) In the 1980s the Japanese government invested considerable money in teaching

- A) Japanese mothers to breast-feed.
- B) social etiquette at geisha houses.
- C) children to eat with chopsticks.
- D) how to cook traditional Japanese dishes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 838

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

24) What nation in the Pacific Rim other than Japan was the most obvious example of the spread of new economic dynamism?

- A) South Korea
- B) North Korea
- C) Vietnam
- D) Malaya

Answer: A

Page Ref: 838

Topic: The Pacific Rim: New Japans?

Skill: Factual

25) What leadership was typical of South Korea between 1960 and the late 1980s?

- A) Liberal Democratic
- B) Socialist
- C) Communist
- D) Military

Answer: D

Page Ref: 838

Topic: The Pacific Rim: New Japans?

Skill: Factual

26) Which of the following statements most accurately describes South Korean economic growth after 1950?

- A) Economic growth was limited to production of porcelain and silks for export.
- B) Korean economic growth was much slower than that of Japan.
- C) Korean economic growth was dependent on small, government-financed corporations producing limited quantities of goods with little advanced technology.
- D) Korea was able by the 1970s to compete successfully in the areas of steel, automobiles, and cheap consumer goods.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 838

Topic: The Pacific Rim: New Japans?

Skill: Factual

27) Which of the following companies exemplifies the economic growth and political influence of South Korean corporations?

- A) Hyundai
- B) Sony
- C) Mitsubishi
- D) Toyota

Answer: A

Page Ref: 838, 839

Topic: The Pacific Rim: New Japans?

Skill: Factual

28) In 1978 the United States government

- A) recognized Taiwan as a most-favored trading partner.
- B) severed its diplomatic ties with Taiwan and recognized the legitimacy of the communist government of mainland China.
- C) offered significant military aid to Taiwan in its continuing opposition to communism in Asia.
- D) supported Taiwan's invasion of Quemoy and Matsu.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 840

Topic: The Pacific Rim: New Japans?

Skill: Factual

29) By the end of the 20th century, Taiwan's most important trade partner was

A) mainland China.

B) the U.S.

C) Japan.

D) South Korea

Answer: C

Page Ref: 840-841

Topic: The Pacific Rim: New Japans?

Skill: Factual

30) In what way was the Chinese Communist takeover of China different from the Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia?

A) China was already more industrialized than Russia at the time of the communist success.

B) The Russian seizure of power was accomplished without ridding the country of the ruling dynasty.

C) The Chinese Communists claimed a unified country and did not experience years of civil war after they came to power.

D) The Chinese Communist leadership was unable to move directly to the tasks of social reform and economic development.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 843-844

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Conceptual

31) Which of the following statements about Mao's China is most accurate?

A) After the civil war that brought the Communists to power, the country was rapidly demilitarized.

B) The People's Liberation Army, the source of the Communist rise to power, gained dominance over the Communist Party.

C) Most of China was administered by civilian bureaucrats recruited from the old Confucian scholar-gentry.

D) The army remained clearly subordinate to the Communist Party, with cadre advisors attached to military contingents.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 844

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Conceptual

32) Which of the following statements concerning Chinese domestic policies during the 1950s and 1960s is most accurate?

- A) Despite pledges made during the civil war, the Communist Party failed to undertake substantial land redistribution programs.
- B) With the introduction of the first five-year plan in 1953, the Communist leadership turned away from the peasantry.
- C) Increasingly Mao came to embrace the old Confucian concept of a bureaucratic elite as the means of government.
- D) The Chinese Communist leadership began a massive attempt to reeducate the peasantry and create an industrialized class.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 844, 845

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Conceptual

33) Mao's 1958 program of industrialization through small-scale projects integrated into the peasant communes was called

- A) the May Fourth program.
- B) Thousand Flowers Bloom.
- C) the Great Leap Forward.
- D) the Long March.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 845

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Factual

34) Unlike most third world countries, China responded to its population problem in the mid-1960s by

- A) accepting UN proposals for birth control programs.
- B) limiting urban couples to two children and rural couples to one.
- C) refusing to adopt any birth control programs in order to foster more communist children.
- D) using famines as a "natural" process to reduce the population.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 846

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Factual

- 35) By 1960, Mao lost his position as state chairman
- A) because of the general and catastrophic failure of the Great Leap Forward.
 - B) when he was assassinated by a disgruntled intellectual.
 - C) when he proposed the destruction of Buddhist monasteries throughout China.
 - D) when he proposed an alliance with the United States and NATO.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 847

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Factual

- 36) Which of the following "pragmatists" came to power following Mao's fall in 1960?

- A) Li Dizhao
- B) Chiang Kai-shek
- C) Jiang Qing
- D) Zhou Enlai

Answer: D

Page Ref: 847

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Factual

- 37) Which of the following principles was NOT part of the Chinese Communist Party attitudes towards women?

- A) Women should achieve legal equality
- B) Career opportunities should be open to women, who should work outside of the household.
- C) "Virtue was more important for women than learning."
- D) "Women hold up half of the heavens."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 847

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Conceptual

- 38) Mao's last campaign, launched in 1965, was the

- A) Long March.
- B) Cultural Revolution.
- C) Great Leap Forward.
- D) May Fourth movement.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 848-849

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Factual

39) The "Gang of Four" were

- A) the temporarily dismissed "pragmatists," who sought to remove Mao from power.
- B) Britain, Japan, the Soviet Union, and the United States—identified by Mao as China's chief rivals.
- C) Jiang Qing and three allies who contested for power with the "pragmatists" on behalf of the aging Mao.
- D) other Communist states that tried to have Mao removed from power on the basis that he was not a "Leninist."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 849

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Factual

40) During the 1980s, all of the following were typical of the Chinese government EXCEPT

- A) encouragement of private market production for the peasantry.
- B) private enterprise within the industrial sector.
- C) domination by the "pragmatists."
- D) democratic reform.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 849

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Conceptual

41) The French intervened in the 18th-century Vietnamese rebellion and supported

- A) the Chu Lai.
- B) the Tayson.
- C) Nguyen Anh.
- D) Hong Trinh.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 850

Topic: Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam

Skill: Factual

42) The outcome of the 18th-century Vietnamese rebellion was
A) the unification of the country under a single emperor at Hue.
B) the expulsion of the French from Vietnam.
C) the victory of the Tayson and the creation of a new dynasty under Chu Lai.
D) the destruction of all rebels by the French and the establishment of direct French administration.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 850

Topic: Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam

Skill: Factual

43) By what decade did the French manage to achieve control of all of Vietnam?

A) 1810s

B) 1840s

C) 1870s

D) 1890s

Answer: D

Page Ref: 850

Topic: Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam

Skill: Factual

44) In what way was the early nationalist organization in Vietnam similar to that of other third-world nations?

A) It was composed of a Western-educated middle class.

B) It was Marxist on the model of the Communist Party of Russia.

C) It was drawn almost entirely from the peasantry.

D) It tried to appease all sides in the revolutionary conflict.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 851

Topic: Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam

Skill: Conceptual

45) The Communist-dominated nationalist movement in Vietnam during World War II was called the

- A) VNQDD.
- B) Viet Minh.
- C) Viet Cong.
- D) Tayson.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 852

Topic: Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam

Skill: Factual

46) The Vietnamese nationalists in 1954 decisively defeated the French at the battle of

- A) Hue.
- B) Hanoi.
- C) Qang Diep.
- D) Dien Bien Phu.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 852

Topic: Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam

Skill: Factual

47) In part, the defeat of the United States in Vietnam in the 1970s resulted from

- A) inadequate air power resulting in the use of chemical weapons.
- B) an insufficient commitment by the U.S. government to win the war.
- C) Vietnamese belief that the communists were fighting for independence.
- D) the greater loss of American than Vietnamese lives.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 853

Topic: Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Discuss cultural developments in Japan following World War II. What cultural forms have been retained or revived? What new cultural forms have been introduced?

Answer: Customary styles of painting, poetry, flower arrangements and the tea ceremony have been retained; Kabuki and Noh theatre have flourished; celebrated artists are regarded as National Treasures; architecture favors an "international style" infused with traditional Japanese elements; novels and plays recount Japan's past; city orchestras play western music using traditional Japanese instruments.

Page Ref: 835

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

2) Discuss Japanese recovery after World War II. How was the country westernized and in what ways were the Japanese able to preserve traditional customs and values?

Answer: The Japanese war machine was dismantled, the army disbanded, and the emperor became a symbolic figurehead. Democratic reforms made parliament the ruling body and women were granted the right to vote. Labor unions were encouraged. Laws such as those that protected the elderly preserved traditional Japanese values.

Page Ref: 832

Topic: East Asia in the Postwar Settlements

Skill: Factual

3) In what ways did Mao's concept of a peasant revolution lead to specific shifts in domestic policy during his rule?

Answer: Following 1949 victory over Chiang and Nationalists, Mao enacted peasant land reforms; in 1953 Communist Party introduced first five-year plan to industrialize accompanied by increased state planning, growth of technocratic bureaucracy; Mao repudiated development of elite by "Mass Line" approach in 1955, attack on intellectuals in 1957; Great Leap Forward announced in 1958 intended to move industrialization to rural communes; failed by 1960; last attack on elites in Cultural Revolution in 1965.

Page Ref: 843-849

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Conceptual

4) How did the experience of decolonization in Vietnam differ from that of most third-world nations?

Answer: Much third-world decolonization was achieved without violence; the Vietnamese experience was totally violent; French rule promoted Vietnamese sense of separate identity; Confucian tradition regarded French as barbarians; any Vietnamese who supported French rule was regarded as a traitor; no tradition of peaceful colonialism as in most third world nations; failure of Confucian empire to resist foreigners led to complete abandonment; left no cultural tradition to defend; led to radical revolutionary means; no strong religious basis as cultural unity; French destroyed bourgeois political organizations; and Americans came to be seen as colonizing imperialists.

Page Ref: 852-855

Topic: Mao's China: Vanguard of World Revolution?

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Why were women in China and Vietnam drawn to those revolutionary movements?

- A) They were exploited more by colonialists than in other nations.
- B) They had always enjoyed an equal legal and social position.
- C) They were usually the educated ones in Chinese and Vietnamese families.
- D) Decades of social and political turmoil had made them ready for new roles.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 848

Topic: Women in the Revolutionary Struggles for Social Justice

Skill: Conceptual

2) What did the Draft Law of the Communist Party do for women?

- A) Made them equal legally with their husbands.
- B) Told them how many children they could have.
- C) Described the ritual of foot-binding.
- D) Described how many years of education women could have.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 848

Topic: Women in the Revolutionary Struggles for Social Justice

Skill: Factual