

Chapter 24 Practice Test**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which of the following factors contributed to economic globalization during the twentieth century?
- A) Increased labor migration during the Great Depression
 - B) Technological advances that lowered transportation costs dramatically
 - C) The elimination of tariffs in the two decades following World War I
 - D) The rejection by Western powers of the Bretton Woods system
- _____ 2. What effect did the Bretton Woods system have on globalization after World War II?
- A) It established rules for commercial and financial dealings among major capitalist countries.
 - B) It placed political controls on the economic activity of countries within the communist bloc.
 - C) It created processes that made the globalized economy subject to public accountability.
 - D) It restricted the global movement of capital, increased tariffs, and subsidized state-run enterprises.
- _____ 3. Which of the following reflects a neo-liberal approach to economic development?
- A) Government regulation of the economy
 - B) Promotion of global equality
 - C) Privatization of state-run companies
 - D) Increase in tariffs and taxes
- _____ 4. Beginning in the 1960s, which of the following were identified as key issues in Western feminism by women of color?
- A) Gaining the right to vote
 - B) Promoting cultural imperialism
 - C) Challenging patriarchal domination
 - D) Ending racism and poverty
- _____ 5. Which of the following has been a contentious issue between the Global North and the Global South since 1945?
- A) The shrinking of the middle class
 - B) The violations of human rights
 - C) The demands of international feminism
 - D) The availability of and terms for foreign aid

- _____ 6. Which of the following represents a pattern of global migration since the 1960s?
- A) The movement of people from developing countries to the industrialized world
 - B) The movement of people from the Global North to the Global South
 - C) The movement of people from Latin America and the Caribbean to Europe
 - D) The movement of people from Europe and North America to Asia and Africa
- _____ 7. Which of the following describes the effect of economic globalization on wealthy nations like the United States?
- A) New opportunities in the global economy contributed to the expansion of the middle class.
 - B) Jobs in the low-wage service sector declined and jobs in manufacturing increased.
 - C) A shifting global division of labor resulted in the loss of many manufacturing jobs.
 - D) The increase in total world output diminished income disparities and created economic equality.
- _____ 8. What do those who speak of an "American Empire" point to in support of their opinion?
- A) American control of the International Criminal Court
 - B) American control of the United Nations
 - C) American economic, military, and cultural influence around the world
 - D) American territorial possessions in the Caribbean and South Pacific
- _____ 9. In contrast to feminists who fought for equal rights, feminists who assumed the task of "women's liberation"
- A) demanded more rights for women than men.
 - B) challenged patriarchy through direct action.
 - C) emphasized employment and education.
 - D) preferred political lobbying and legislative reform.
- _____ 10. Which of the following reflects a response of African feminists to Western feminism in the 1970s and beyond?
- A) They used Western feminism as a weapon to combat colonialism.
 - B) They incorporated the Western feminist emphasis on individualism.
 - C) They shared Western feminists' goal of ending female circumcision.
 - D) They criticized Western feminism as a form of cultural imperialism.
- _____ 11. Which of the following characterizes the response of religious fundamentalism to global modernity?
- A) A selective rejection of certain aspects of modernity
 - B) A wholesale rejection of all aspects of modernity
 - C) A wholesale embrace of all aspects of modernity
 - D) A unified movement to destroy all aspects of modernity

- _____ 12. Which of the following has been a goal of Islamic fundamentalist groups in the Muslim world since the 1970s?
- A) To create a distinctly Islamic modernity not dependent on Western ideas
 - B) To seek an advantage in an American-led economic globalization
 - C) To introduce innovations in Islamic religious practice
 - D) To achieve political independence using non-violent protest tactics
- _____ 13. What factor led Osama bin Laden and the leaders of al-Qaeda to declare the United States as their enemy?
- A) U.S. opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979
 - B) U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia after the defeat of Iraq in 1991
 - C) U.S. efforts to spread Christianity and Western civilization
 - D) U.S. isolationist policies and retreat from the global economy
- _____ 14. Which of the following was a more central issue in environmental movements in developing countries than those in the industrial West?
- A) Controlling air pollution
 - B) Securing food supplies
 - C) Protecting wilderness areas
 - D) Stopping global warming
- _____ 15. Which of the following was a distinctive feature of environmental movements in the Global South?
- A) The role of large national organizations
 - B) The predominance of the middle class
 - C) The emphasis on the rights of nature
 - D) The involvement of poor people
- _____ 16. Which of the following highlights the global mobility of capital in the world since 1945?
- A) Global justice movement
 - B) Import substitution industrialization
 - C) Foreign direct investment
 - D) Reverse development aid
- _____ 17. In the permissive economic climate of recent decades, transnational corporations frequently relocate their facilities in search of
- A) the least restrictive environmental regulations.
 - B) a highly skilled and university-trained workforce.
 - C) markets subsidized by the International Monetary Fund.
 - D) tightening credit markets and inflated housing markets.

- _____ 18. Which of the following opposed neo-liberal globalization and offered an alternative approach expressed in the slogan, "Another world is possible"?
- A) New international economic order
 - B) Bretton Woods system
 - C) World Trade Organization
 - D) World Social Forum
- _____ 19. Refer to Map 23.2 in the textbook. The map showing the global distribution of McDonalds highlights which aspect of the so-called American empire?
- A) "Counterculture"
 - B) "Soft power"
 - C) "Cultural revolution"
 - D) "Grassroots democracy"
- _____ 20. Which of the following was the original meaning of the phrase "third world"?
- A) A global attempt to create "socialism with a human face"
 - B) A universal struggle for liberation through guerrilla warfare
 - C) An alternative to Western capitalism and Soviet communism
 - D) A movement for global justice and equality
- _____ 21. Which of the following issues was more central to women's movements in the Global South than in the industrial West?
- A) Economic survival
 - B) Intellectual freedom
 - C) Universal suffrage
 - D) Reproductive rights
- _____ 22. Which of the following is considered a success of the international women's movement?
- A) Unity and consensus among those working within global feminism
 - B) Universal protection of women's reproductive rights
 - C) Global extension of equal inheritance rights for women
 - D) International recognition that women's rights are human rights
- _____ 23. How have modernity, science, and globalization been affected by the world's religions since 1945?
- A) Religion contributed to the scientific and secular focus of global modernity.
 - B) Religion offered a means to oppose elements of a secular and global modernity.
 - C) Religion was widely criticized for fostering superstition and ignorance.
 - D) Religions experienced sharp declines in membership and conversions.
- _____ 24. Which of the following is a feature of religious fundamentalism?
- A) Militant piety
 - B) Human rights
 - C) Political liberalism
 - D) Secular humanism

- _____ 25. Which of the following represents the use of religion as a basis to fight for social justice, human rights, and the end of poverty?
- A) Militant revolutionary fundamentalism
 - B) The religious edict issued by al-Qaeda
 - C) Liberation theology
 - D) Salafi Islam
- _____ 26. What do the Gulen movement in Turkey and the Amman Message issued in Jordan in 2005 share in common?
- A) Both emphasized a literal and dogmatic interpretation of the Quran.
 - B) Both affirmed violent jihad as a legitimate part of Islamic life.
 - C) Both defined those who disagreed with them as “non-Muslims.”
 - D) Both sought to encourage cross-cultural and inter-religious dialogue.
- _____ 27. Describing the current era since the Industrial Revolution as the Anthropocene Era calls attention to the
- A) psychological trauma caused by wars.
 - B) lasting impact of human activity on the planet.
 - C) temporary solutions during times of scarcity.
 - D) social inequalities generated by economic development.
- _____ 28. Which of the following has contributed to the environmental changes of the twentieth century?
- A) The explosive increase in the world population
 - B) The resurgence of fundamentalism as a response to modernity
 - C) The expansion of the service industry in the industrial West
 - D) The emergence of alternative models of globalization
- _____ 29. What did nineteenth-century strands of environmentalism share in common?
- A) They all provoked a global response.
 - B) They all opposed nuclear energy.
 - C) None of them had a mass following.
 - D) None of them criticized industrialization.
- _____ 30. Which movement in the world today has come to symbolize “one-world” thinking?
- A) International feminism
 - B) Economic development
 - C) Global modernity
 - D) Global environmentalism