

China Practice Questions

- 1 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.



Source: *The Finger Lakes Times*, May 27, 1989

The main idea of this cartoon resulted most directly from which of the following?

- (1) Long March and Mao Zedong's Chinese Communist Revolution
 - (2) government response to demonstrations at Tiananmen Square**
 - (3) Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations
 - (4) the Great Leap Forward and government plans to industrialize China
- 2 What effect did the Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing have on China?
- (1) Chinese Nationalists increased their influence in rural areas.
 - (2) The Manchu government expelled the Western powers.
 - (3) China was divided into spheres of influence.**
 - (4) China adopted a democratic system of government.
- 3 One reason the Chinese Communists were able to gain control of China was the support of the
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) peasants | (2) landed elite |
| (3) foreigners | (4) warlords |

- 4 In China, Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations led to

- (1) a decrease in industrialization
- (2) a decreased interest in investments by foreign businesses
- (3) an increase in the emphasis on collective farming
- (4) an increased use of free-market practices**

- 5 · Boxer Rebellion
· Solidarity Movement
· Intifada
· Shining Path Movement

One action that is common to the groups involved in these events is that each group

- (1) strengthened its ties with former imperialistic powers
- (2) established international terrorist organizations
- (3) used political demonstrations or revolts to bring about change**
- (4) created religious unity in the group's nation

- 6 The gathering at Amritsar (1919), the rallies in Soweto (1976), and the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square (1989) directly resulted in

- (1) rejection of Western ideas
- (2) promises of economic reform
- (3) movements toward democracy
- (4) violence against the protesters**

- 7 The Cultural Revolution in China was Mao Zedong's attempt to

- (1) renew the ideas and enthusiasm of the Communist revolution**
- (2) increase the industrial output of China
- (3) promote artistic exchanges with the United States
- (4) encourage foreign investment in China

- 8 A common goal of the Salt March in India, the Boxer Rebellion in China, and the Zulu resistance in southern Africa was to

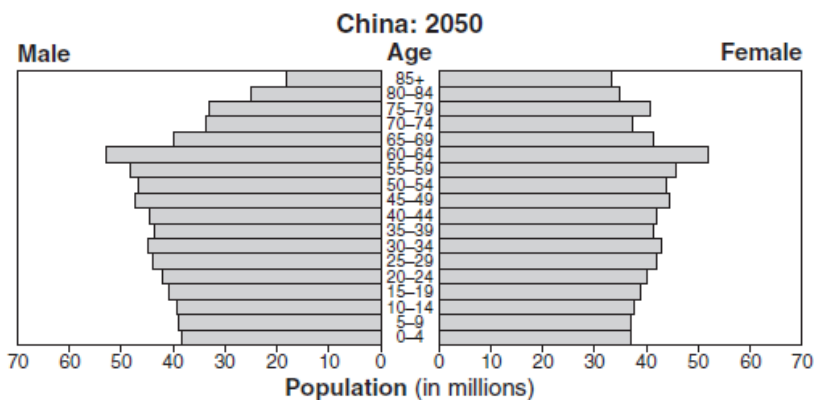
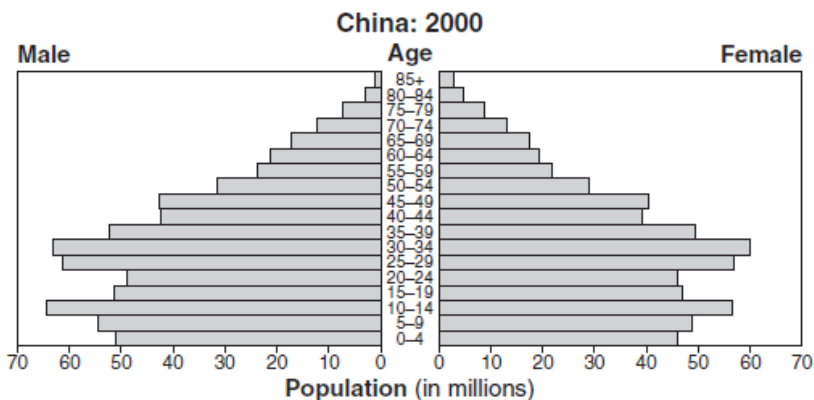
- (1) overthrow totalitarian leaders
- (2) force upper classes to carry out land reform programs
- (3) remove foreign powers**
- (4) establish Communist parties to lead the governments

China Practice Questions

- 9 The Long March is significant in Chinese history because it
- (1) ended Japanese occupation of China
 - (2) reinforced the concept of the Mandate of Heaven
 - (3) caused the Boxer Rebellion
 - (4) established Mao Zedong as a revolutionary leader**
- 10 One way in which the Great Leap Forward and the Four Modernizations are similar is that each was an attempt to
- (1) increase farm and factory output**
 - (2) develop a democratic government
 - (3) strengthen economic ties with communist neighbors
 - (4) reduce the gap between rich and poor
- 11 In China, the Revolution of 1911 and the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in 1989 were similar in that each event
- (1) succeeded in overthrowing the existing government
 - (2) resulted in foreign military intervention
 - (3) sought to bring about democratic reforms**
 - (4) made land reform a major goal
- 12 During the 1840's, China signed "unequal treaties" with Western nations mainly because
- (1) China had won the Opium War
 - (2) Western nations had superior military technology**
 - (3) leaders in China favored expansion
 - (4) China had requested economic assistance from the West
- 13 During China's Cultural Revolution, a major goal of the Red Guard was to
- (1) revive traditional loyalty to the emperor
 - (2) promote trade and free enterprise
 - (3) enforce the teachings of Mao Zedong**
 - (4) encourage cooperation with the Soviet Union
- 14 The Boxer Rebellion, the Salt March, and the Iranian Revolution were reactions against
- (1) Mongol rule
 - (2) rapid industrialization
 - (3) Western influence**
 - (4) economic depression
- 15 The Sepoy Mutiny in India, the Boxer Rebellion in China, and the Islamic Revolution in Iran were similar in that they
- (1) restored power to the hereditary monarchies
 - (2) attempted to reject the traditional cultures in these countries
 - (3) resisted foreign influence in these countries**
 - (4) reestablished the power of religious leaders
- 16 What was a direct result of the Four Modernizations introduced in China by Deng Xiaoping?
- (1) Freedom of speech was guaranteed.
 - (2) Goods and services were evenly distributed.
 - (3) Economic opportunities were expanded.**
 - (4) Fewer consumer goods were produced.
- 17 The philosophies of Confucius and Mao Zedong both emphasized
- (1) individual rather than cooperative gain
 - (2) industry rather than agriculture
 - (3) group rather than individual welfare**
 - (4) religious values rather than economic profits
- 18 The goal of Mao Zedong's policy known as the Great Leap Forward was to
- (1) develop foreign export industries in China's coastal urban centers
 - (2) eliminate state-owned industries in rural China
 - (3) modernize China's economic system by dividing China into communes**
 - (4) introduce capitalism to the Chinese economy
- 19 By the late 1970s in China, the growing size of its population influenced the government's decision to
- (1) encourage people to migrate to other countries
 - (2) force families to work on communes
 - (3) engage in wars to gain territory
 - (4) institute a one-child policy**
- 20 Rapid industrialization in developing nations has often resulted in
- (1) little growth in urban centers
 - (2) decreases in the levels of pollution
 - (3) the continuation of traditional ideas in the workplace
 - (4) a growing gap between the rich and the poor**

China Practice Questions

21 Base your answer to the following question on the graphs below.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *International Data Base* (adapted)

In 2050, which concern will the Chinese government have to address as a result of the shift in the makeup of its population?

- (1) military defense spending
- (2) production of consumer goods
- (3) needs of an aging population**
- (4) education of young people

22 One way in which the Tiananmen Square massacre in China, the Amritsar massacre in colonial India, and Bloody Sunday in czarist Russia are similar is that they were

- (1) government responses to citizen protest**
- (2) pro-Communist demonstrations against government policies
- (3) protests against the imperialism of foreign nations
- (4) attempts by the military to overthrow the governments in power

23 In 19th-century China, the Opium War resulted in

- (1) the control of Hong Kong being returned to China
- (2) the removal of all British naval forces from China
- (3) an increase in European spheres of influence in China**
- (4) the rejection of Buddhism by the Chinese people

24 In 1989, the government of China responded to the challenge of protests in Tiananmen Square by

- (1) halting trade with the West
- (2) allowing democratic elections
- (3) sending in tanks and troops to end the demonstrations**
- (4) calling for a special session of the United Nations Security Council

25 Which statement best describes a result of the student demonstrations in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in 1989?

- (1) Pro democracy protectors were successful in achieving their goals
- (2) A state-controlled education program was begun.
- (3) The government further restricted freedom of expression in China.**
- (4) Collectivization programs were started in China.

China Practice Questions

26 Base your answer to the following question on "the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



In this 1989 cartoon, the cartoonist is expressing the view that

- (1) students hunger for the writings of Mao, Deng, and Marx
- (2) China's Government is meeting the needs and wants of its students
- (3) China's educational system attempts to maintain Communist ideology**
- (4) Communist ideals have eliminated poverty

27 • Opium War (1839-1842)

- Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)
- Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901)

This series of events is most closely associated with the

- (1) spread of communism in China and Korea
- (2) growing concerns about the influence of the West in China**
- (3) alliance formed between Vietnam and China
- (4) increasing expansion of civil and political rights in China

28 Nigeria's economy has relied on its oil industry to create jobs. When world oil prices dropped, their economy collapsed. This is a problem primarily caused by

- (1) global interdependence**
- (2) self-sufficiency
- (3) overpopulation
- (4) political instability

29 Which statement best describes an effect of the Opium War on China?

- (1) The British expelled all Chinese from Hong Kong.
- (2) The British victory led to spheres of influence in China.**
- (3) The British ended the importing of opium into China.
- (4) The British established a parliamentary democracy in China.

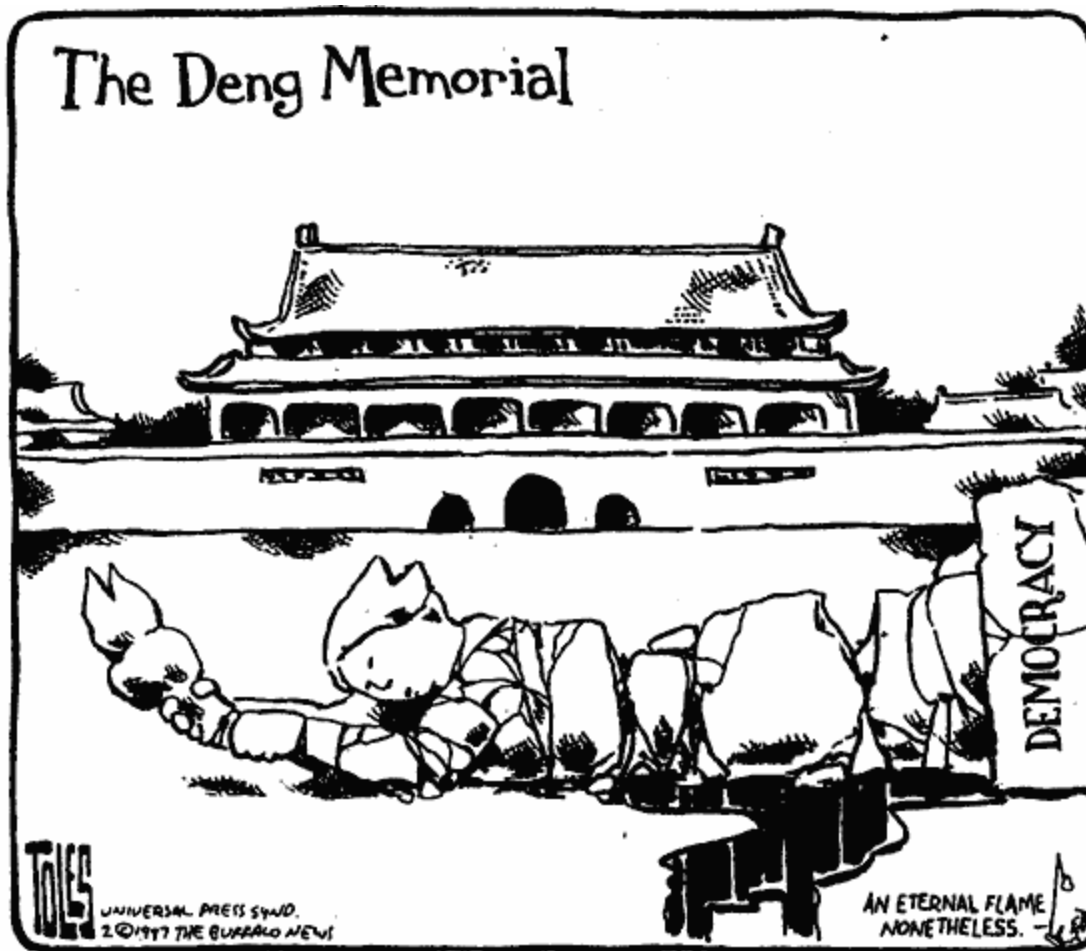
30 One important impact of the Mongol expansion across Asia and Europe was the

- (1) increased authority of the Kievan princes
- (2) rise in trade along the Silk Roads**
- (3) introduction of Hinduism into Chinese culture
- (4) maritime exploration of the Arabian seacoast

31 Which nation had the greatest influence on the recent histories of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Tibet?

- (1) India
- (2) South Korea
- (3) China**
- (4) Russia

32 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The main idea of this cartoon is that Deng Xiaoping will be remembered most for the

- (1) destruction of Western art
- (2) **bloodshed in Tiananmen Square**
- (3) preservation of Chinese historical sites
- (4) adoption of a capitalist economy

33 What is the correct chronological order for this set of events in Chinese history?

- A. Communist Revolution
- B. Tiananmen Square Massacre
- C. Return of Hong Kong to Chinese rule
- D. Opium Wars

- (1) $A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$
- (2) $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- (3) **$D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$**
- (4) $D \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$

34 A major cause of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in June 1989 was the

- (1) **influence of Western ideas on university students**
- (2) memories of the Japanese invasion of China
- (3) teachings of Confucius
- (4) Chinese tradition of youthful rebellion

35 One similarity between the actions of Mao Zedong, Adolf Hitler, and Pol Pot was that they all used

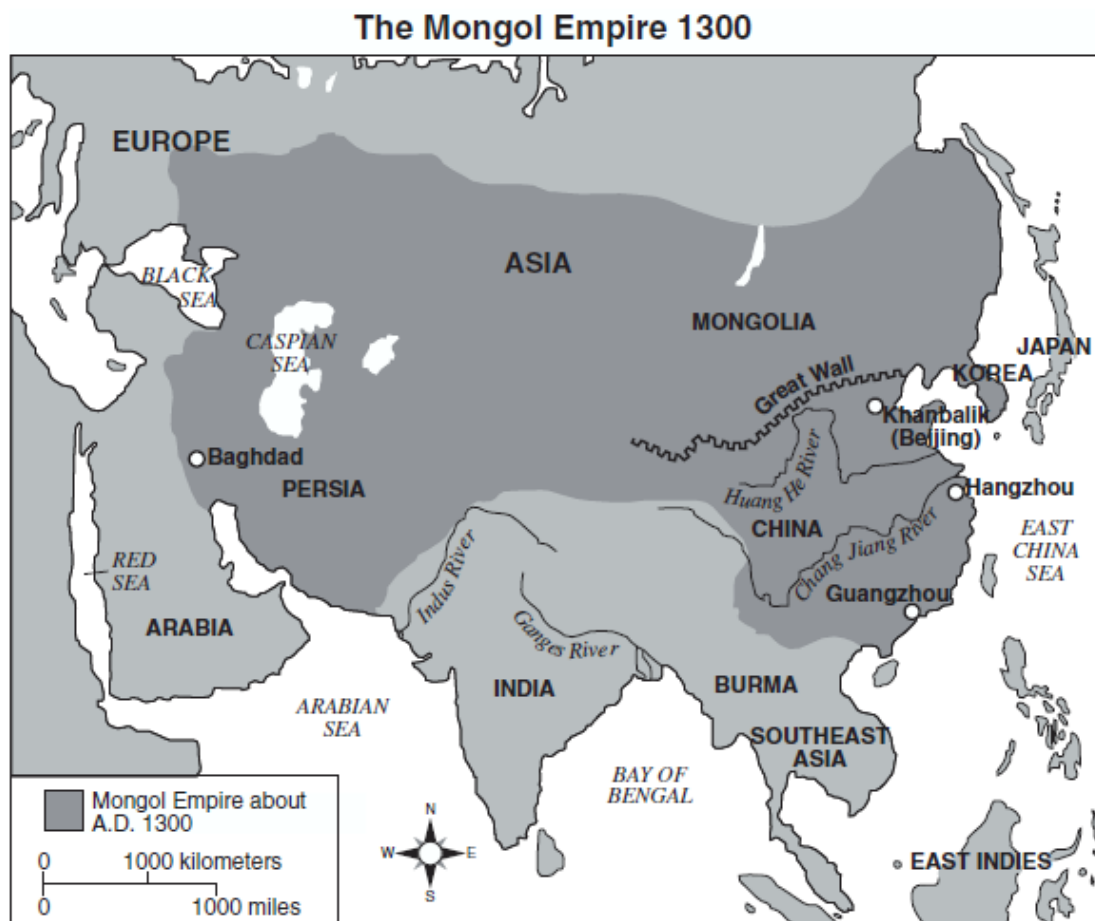
- (1) military force to build colonial empires
- (2) free and open elections to gain power
- (3) communism as a basis for their governments
- (4) **intimidation and terror to control people**

36 An immediate result of the Cultural Revolution in China was that it

- (1) helped to establish democracy in urban centers in China
- (2) led to economic cooperation with Japan and South Korea
- (3) **disrupted China's economic and educational systems**
- (4) strengthened political ties with the United States

China Practice Questions

- 37 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: H. Braun, L. Forman, H. Brodsky, *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

Which statement is best supported by the information on this map?

- (1) By 1300, the Mongol Empire had reached the Red Sea.
- (2) The Mongol Empire controlled India and Japan by 1300.
- (3) By 1300, most of Europe had been conquered by the Mongols.
- (4) The Mongol Empire controlled a large portion of Asia by 1300.**

- 38 "It doesn't matter if the cat is black or white as long as it catches mice."
—Deng Xiaoping

In this quotation, Deng Xiaoping implies that to achieve success, China should

- (1) adhere to strict Marxian socialism
- (2) continue Mao Zedong's elimination of Western cultural influences in China
- (3) establish a policy of mercantilism
- (4) use whatever means necessary to improve its economy**

- 39 The Boxer Rebellion and the work of Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) are most closely associated with the

- (1) Long March
- (2) Golden Age of China
- (3) Cultural Revolution
- (4) rise of nationalism in China**

- 40 The Great Leap Forward in China was an attempt to

- (1) introduce democratic principles of government
- (2) reduce the power of the military
- (3) increase agricultural and industrial output**
- (4) remove restrictions on emigration

China Practice Questions

41 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below.

When I was young, the Chairman promised us all food. He promised that we would never go hungry again or be without work; my family was led to a village where we became members of a production team. We worked hard, long hours but we were fed every day. The commune prospered at first, but soon people did not meet their quotas and we did not increase our production. We all received the same amount of rice; it didn't matter how much work we did. With the new Chairman, things are different in our village. The government has given us plots of land to work as our own, though I still put in time as a commune worker. We can now keep the amount we produce above the quota set by the government. This has made most of us work harder and the government quotas are being met for the first time.

—*Conversations with a Farmworker (1986)*

Which of the following leaders is most closely associated with the change described in this passage?

- (1) **Deng Xiaoping** (2) Joseph Stalin
(3) Chiang Kai-shek (4) Fidel Castro

Base your answers to questions 42 and 43 on the cartoon below.

'By Government Decree Every Member of the Commune Is Entitled to a Private Lot'



Source: Edmund Valtman, *Hartford Times*, March 9, 1961 (adapted)

42 Which later development changed the situation shown in this cartoon?

- (1) Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution
(2) Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist movement
(3) **Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations**
(4) Mao Zedong's Long March

43 The situation in this cartoon most clearly shows the influence of which of the following developments?

- (1) demonstrations in Tiananmen Square
(2) **Great Leap Forward**
(3) Japanese invasion of Manchuria
(4) Four Modernizations

44 “. . . But after a long period of commercial intercourse [trade], there appear among the crowd of barbarians both good persons and bad, unevenly. Consequently there are those who smuggle opium to seduce the Chinese people and so cause the spread of the poison to all provinces. Such persons who only care to profit themselves, and disregard their harm to others, are not tolerated by the laws of heaven and are unanimously hated by human beings. His Majesty the Emperor, upon hearing of this, is in a towering rage. He has especially sent me, his commissioner, to come to Kwangtung [Guangdong Province], and together with the governor-general and governor jointly to investigate and settle this matter. . . .”

—“Letter of Advice to Queen Victoria”
from Lin Zexu (Lin Tse-Hsü),
Chinese Commissioner of Canton, 1839

This letter to Queen Victoria relates most directly to the outbreak of the

- (1) Chinese civil war
(2) Sino-Japanese War
(3) Communist Revolution
(4) **Opium Wars**

45 Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in China differ from the previous economic policies of Mao Zedong in that Deng's reforms

- (1) discourage private ownership of businesses
(2) promote further collectivization
(3) **include elements of capitalism**
(4) decrease trade with the United States

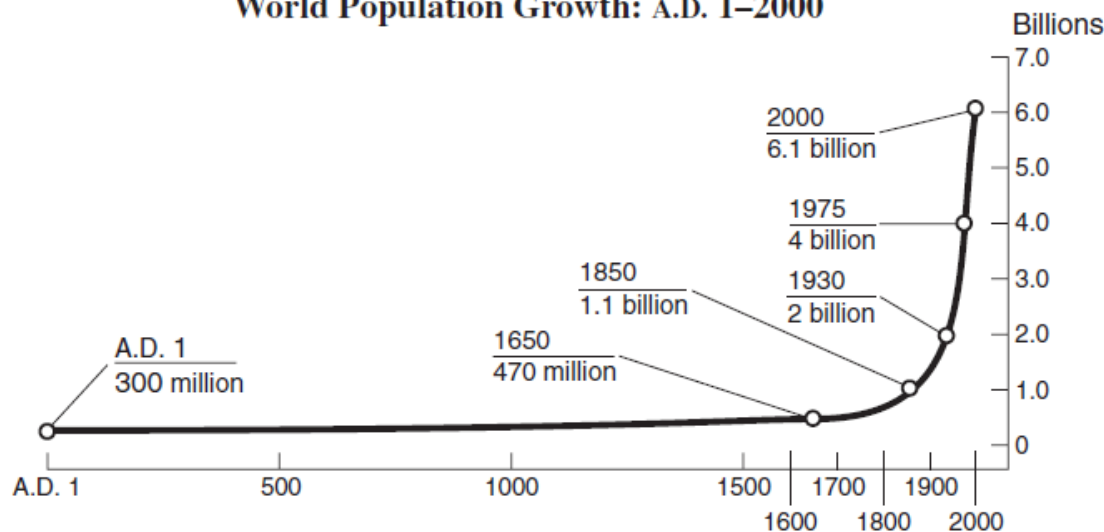
China Practice Questions

- 46 What was a major reason for Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931?
- (1) The province of Manchuria was originally a Japanese territory.
 - (2) The government of Japan admired Manchurian technical progress.
 - (3) The people of Manchuria favored Japanese control.
 - (4) Japan needed the natural resources available in Manchuria.**
- 47 "Compared to other peoples of the world we have the greatest [largest] population and our civilization is four thousand years old, . . . Today we are the poorest and weakest nation in the world and occupy the lowest position in international affairs. Other men are the carving knife and serving dish, we are the fish and the meat. As a consequence . . . we are being transformed everywhere into a colony of the foreign powers."
- Which events formed the basis for the ideas expressed in this early 1900's passage?
- (1) Opium War and Boxer Rebellion**
 - (2) Mau Mau uprising and adoption of apartheid
 - (3) Sepoy Mutiny and the Salt March
 - (4) Haitian Revolution and Cortes' march on Mexico City
- 48 Since the death of Mao Zedong, relations between China and the United States have improved because
- (1) both nations see an economic advantage to increased trade**
 - (2) the new Chinese leadership has adopted a democratic government
 - (3) illegal Chinese immigration to the United States has decreased
 - (4) the United States has increased oil imports from China
- 49 One way in which Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) of China, Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam, and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya were similar is that they all
- (1) supported close ties with their former colonial powers
 - (2) opposed United Nations membership for their governments
 - (3) led nationalistic movements in their nation**
 - (4) resisted attempts to modernize their nation's political and social institutions
- 50 During the Communist-Nationalist civil war, Chiang Kai-shek lost the support of the Chinese people mainly because he
- (1) refused to accept support from foreign nations
 - (2) defeated the forces of Deng Xiaoping
 - (3) signed an alliance with Great Britain
 - (4) ignored the needs of the peasant population**
- 51 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below.
- "...The Communist party of the Soviet Union has been and remains a natural and inalienable part of social forces. Their cooperation will make it possible to attain the ultimate goal of Perestroika: to renew our society within the framework of the socialist choice, along the lines of advance to a humane democratic socialism... "
- The main idea of this passage is most similar to changes in China under which leader?
- (1) Sun Yat-sen
 - (2) Chiang Kai-shek
 - (3) Mao Zedong
 - (4) Deng Xiaoping**
- 52 In China the terms "Long March," "Little Red Book," and "Great Leap Forward" are most closely associated with the
- (1) economic policies of the Kuomintang
 - (2) expulsion of foreigners during the Boxer Rebellion
 - (3) foreign policy under Deng Xiaoping
 - (4) leadership of Mao Zedong**
- 53 The Sepoy Rebellion, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Mau Mau uprising were reactions to
- (1) rapid industrialization
 - (2) European imperialism**
 - (3) Mongol domination
 - (4) World War I
- 54 In the late 1970s, the Chinese government created the one-child policy because its leaders realized that there is a direct relationship between population growth and
- (1) military strength
 - (2) economic development**
 - (3) social mobility
 - (4) political toleration

China Practice Questions

55 Base your answer to the following question on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

World Population Growth: A.D. 1–2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau and de Blij and Murphy, *Human Geography: Culture, Society, and Space*, John Wiley & Sons, 1999 (adapted)

Which statement can be supported by the information in the graph?

- (1) The population of the world remained the same from A.D. 1 to A.D. 1650
- (2) Most of the world's population growth took place during the period from 1000 to 1500.
- (3) The population growth rate decreased during the period from 1650 to 1800.
- (4) The world's population tripled between 1930 and 2000.**

56 A goal of both the Boxer Rebellion in China and the Mau Mau movement in Kenya was to

- (1) promote laissez-faire capitalism
- (2) end foreign control**
- (3) develop modern industries
- (4) create a totalitarian state

57 The "one child" policy in China, established during the late 1970s, was an attempt to

- (1) gain the support of the upper classes
- (2) increase tax revenue for government programs
- (3) eliminate Western influence
- (4) reduce the population growth rate**

58 One similarity between Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika and Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations is that each

- (1) allowed elements of capitalism**
- (2) maintained the democratic process
- (3) strengthened communism
- (4) increased global tensions

59 An analysis of the Chinese student demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in 1989 would show that

- (1) communist governments continue to have little control over the actions of their citizens
- (2) totalitarian governments frequently survive by the use of force**
- (3) peaceful demonstrations often succeed in achieving democratic reforms
- (4) negative global reaction sometimes leads to economic decline

60 In China, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution promoted by Mao Zedong were similar in that both plans

- (1) ended dynastic rule
- (2) disrupted industrial development**
- (3) encouraged capitalism
- (4) guaranteed human rights

61 In the Chinese Civil War (1945 - 1949), support for Mao Zedong's Communist forces came primarily from the

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1) peasants | (2) landowners |
| (3) industrialists | (4) Confucian scholars |

China Practice Questions

Base your answers to questions **62** and **63** on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . (1) Internally, arouse the masses of the people. That is, unite the working class, the peasantry, the urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie, form a domestic united front under the leadership of the working class, and advance from this to the establishment of a state which is a peoples democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. (2) Externally, unite in a common struggle with those nations of the world which treat us as equals and unite with the peoples of all countries. That is, ally ourselves with the Soviet Union, with the People s Democracies and with the proletariat and the broad masses of the people in all other countries, and form an international united front. . . .

Source: MaoTse-Tung [Mao Zedong], *Selected Works*, Volume Five, 1945-1949, New York International Publishers

62 In this passage, Mao Zedong is suggesting that China

- (1) create a government under the leadership of industrialists
- (2) give up its independence and become a part of the Soviet Union
- (3) rely on the United Nations for economic aid
- (4) **join with the Soviet Union as a partner in communism**

63 In this passage, Mao Zedong is using the ideas of

- (1) Thomas Malthus
 - (2) Adam Smith
 - (3) **Karl Marx**
 - (4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek)
-

China Practice Questions

64 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... The Opium War of 1839-42 was short and one-sided, due to the superiority of European weapons, which came as a complete surprise to the Chinese. In the first skirmish alone, in July 1839, two British warships defeated twenty-nine Chinese ships. On land, the Chinese and their medieval weapons were no match for British troops armed with state-of-the-art muskets. By the middle of 1842 British troops had seized Hong Kong, taken control of the key river deltas, and occupied Shanghai and several other cities. The Chinese were forced to sign a peace treaty that granted Hong Kong to the British, opened five ports for the free trade of all goods, and required the payment of reparations to the British in silver, including compensation for the opium that had been destroyed by Commissioner Lin"

- Tom Standage

What was an immediate result of the Opium War described in this passage?

- (1) signing the Treaty of Nanking
- (2) forming the Guomindang
- (3) beginning the Boxer Rebellion
- (4) organizing the Taiping Rebellion

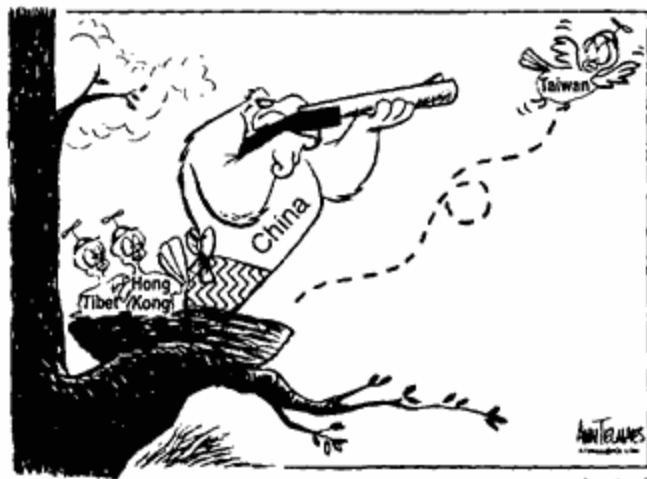
65 The difficult, year-long journey made by Mao Zedong and his Communist followers in 1934 through China's mountains, marshes, and rivers was called the

- (1) Cultural Revolution
- (2) Great Leap Forward
- (3) Boxer Rebellion
- (4) Long March

66 Which set of events in 19th- and 20th-century Chinese history is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Great Leap Forward → Opium Wars → Long March → Four Modernizations
- (2) Four Modernizations → Long March → Opium Wars → Great Leap Forward
- (3) Opium Wars → Long March → Great Leap Forward → Four Modernizations
- (4) Long March → Four Modernizations → Great Leap Forward → Opium Wars

67 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



adapted

The main idea of this 1996 cartoon is that China has

- (1) decided to recognize Taiwan's autonomy
- (2) implemented a policy of peaceful negotiations with its neighbors
- (3) forced Hong Kong and Tibet to become self-reliant
- (4) used intimidation as a political tactic against its island neighbor

68 Base your answer to the following question on the quote below.

"A wind has been blowing from the West;
now it will begin to blow from the East."
—Mao Zedong, 1949

The main idea of this quote most directly influenced Mao Zedong to call for which of the following?

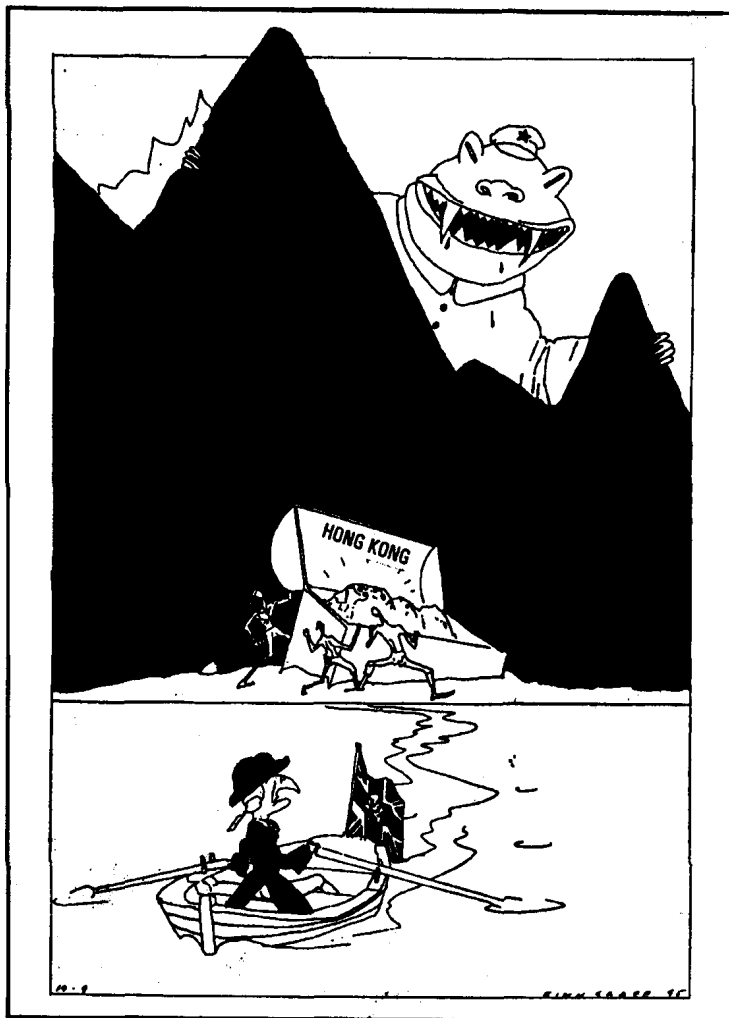
- (1) Four Modernizations
- (2) Great Leap Forward
- (3) military response to the protests in Tiananmen Square
- (4) Meiji Restoration

69 Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles of the People" (1911) and the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square (1989) were similar in that they both demanded that the Chinese Government

- (1) achieve global interdependence
- (2) restore dynastic rule
- (3) introduce democratic reforms
- (4) end foreign influences in China

China Practice Questions

70 Base your answer to the following question on on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of global history.



The historical event that this cartoon refers to is the

- (1) loss of Hong Kong to Great Britain after the Opium War of 1842
- (2) revolt against foreigners in China during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900
- (3) invasion of China by Japanese forces during World War II
- (4) **transfer of Hong Kong from British to Chinese authorities in 1997**

71 The results of the Opium War (1839–1842) indicate that China was

- (1) still a major military power
- (2) **not strong enough to resist Western demands**
- (3) rapidly building a modern industrial economy
- (4) accepting Western nations as equal trading partners

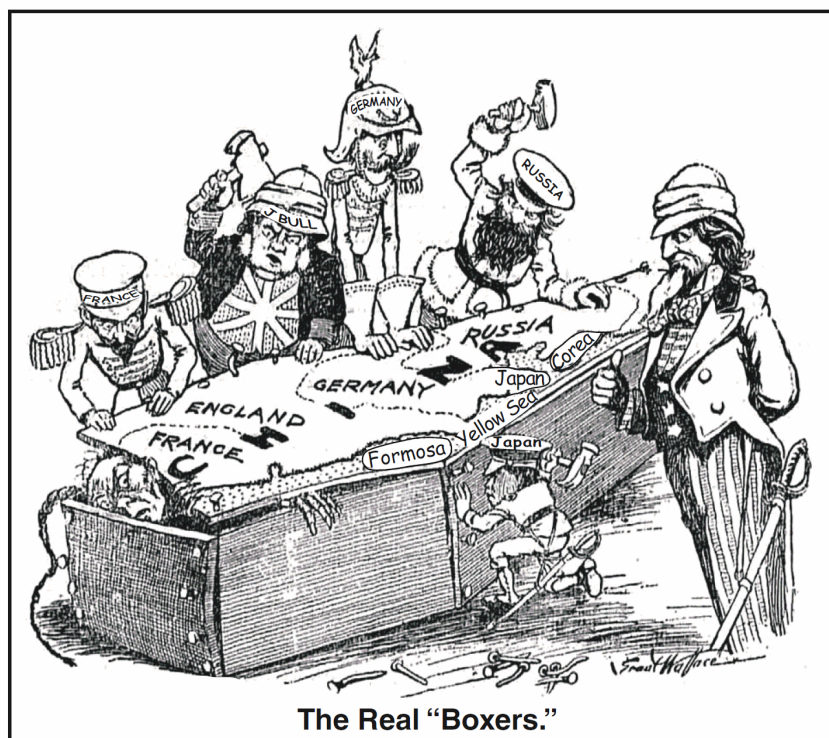
72 The Sepoy Rebellion was to India as the Boxer Rebellion was to

- (1) Russia
- (2) **China**
- (3) Japan
- (4) Italy

73 Which statement supports the claim that diversity was an important characteristic of the Mongol Empire (1200–1350)?

- (1) All people in the Mongol Empire were Hindu.
- (2) **The Mongol Empire ruled peoples from China, Russia, eastern Europe, and India.**
- (3) Genghis Khan organized a network of communication across the Empire.
- (4) The Mongol Empire covered only central Asia.

74 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.



Source: Grant Wallace, *San Francisco Chronicle*, reprinted in *The Literary Digest*, July 14, 1900 (adapted)

This cartoon most clearly shows the influence of which of the following?

- (1) World War I
- (2) **Opium Wars and Treaty of Nanking**
- (3) Russian Revolution
- (4) division of Germany and Berlin Wall

75 Which situation led to the defeat of China in the Opium War (1839-1842)?

- (1) a civil war on the Sino-Tibetan border
- (2) **the technological advantages of the European powers**
- (3) a famine that weakened the Chinese military
- (4) the lack of support for the Manchu government from Chinese scholars

76 The term *Green Revolution* refers to

- (1) an overthrow of the government by radical parties
- (2) **increased agricultural production based on technological advancements**
- (3) a drastic change in the environment based on global warming
- (4) decreased food production caused by terrorism

77 Which segment of Chinese society gave the most support to the Communists during the Revolution?

- (1) **peasants**
- (2) religious leaders
- (3) landowners
- (4) bureaucrats

78 "**OPEC Meets To Discuss Production Restrictions**"
"European Union Threatens Sanctions Against Nonmembers"
"China Granted Most Favored Nation Status by United States"

These headlines illustrate the economic concept of

- (1) **interdependence**
- (2) imperialism
- (3) communism
- (4) self-sufficiency

79 In China, the Great Leap Forward was an attempt to

- (1) promote democratic reform
- (2) end the private ownership of land
- (3) strengthen economic ties with Europe
- (4) **increase agricultural and industrial production**

80 Base your answer to the following question on

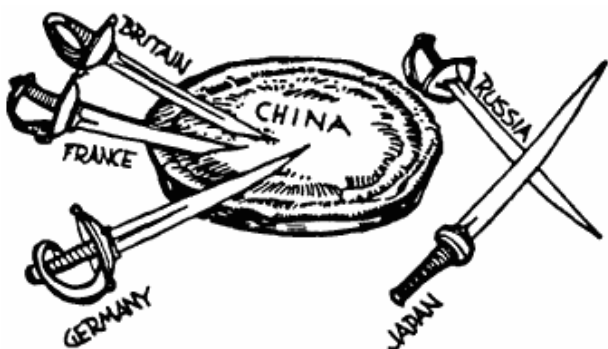


Source: Chris Britt, *The State Journal-Register*, Copley News Service

The main idea depicted in this cartoon most closely parallels which earlier event in China's history?

- (1) Boxer Rebellion
- (2) Opium Wars
- (3) Tiananmen Square Massacre
- (4) British return of Hong Kong to China

81 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.



Which of the following events could a historian study in order to better understand how some Chinese responded to the situation shown in this cartoon?

- (1) construction of the Great Wall of China
- (2) accomplishments of the Tang dynasty
- (3) the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions
- (4) Treaty of Nanking

82 The outcome of the Opium War showed that in the 19th century,

- (1) the Chinese Army was the most highly disciplined army in the world
- (2) China was no longer strong enough to resist Western demands for trading rights
- (3) the Chinese people were successful in eliminating foreign influence
- (4) the Chinese Government preferred to continue the opium trade

83 A primary reason for Japan's involvement in the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War was to

- (1) acquire natural resources in Manchuria and Korea
- (2) control trade and markets in Southeast Asia
- (3) end Japan's policy of isolationism
- (4) remove foreign invaders from Japanese soil

84 One similarity between the Sepoy Mutiny and the Boxer Rebellion is that they

- (1) opposed European imperialism
- (2) ended an established dynasty
- (3) resulted in the redistribution of land
- (4) instituted communist governments

China Practice Questions

85 Base your answer to the following question on the following chart and on your knowledge of social studies.

Reported People's Republic of China (PRC) Aid by Type and Region, 2002–2007
(Million US \$)

Type of Aid	Africa	Latin America	Southeast Asia
Natural Resources Extraction/Production	9,432	18,585	4,788
Infrastructure/Public Works	17,865	7,535	6,438
Not Specified/Other	5,024	608	2,276
Humanitarian	802	32	159
Military	4	0	170
Technical Assistance	10	1	3

Source: NYU Wagner School, Understanding Chinese Foreign Aid: A Look at China's Development Assistance to Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, April 25, 2008 (adapted)

Note: Annual totals represent announced loans and other reported aid and economic projects using PRC financing.

Which inference about China's foreign aid policy can best be made using information from this chart?

- (1) China provided technical assistance to decrease its industrial pollution.
- (2) China focused on developing regions in order to advance its economic interests.**
- (3) China used the military to achieve economic advantages for itself.
- (4) China sought to enhance its image as the primary protector of human rights.

86 In China, the terms "commune," "Great Leap Forward," and "Cultural Revolution" are associated with the

- (1) economic success of the Manchu dynasty
- (2) Mandate of Heaven
- (3) Confucian emphasis on the five human relationships
- (4) leadership of Mao Zedong**

87 The Tiananmen Square massacre in China was a reaction to

- (1) Deng Xiaoping's plan to revive the Cultural Revolution
- (2) student demands for greater individual rights and freedom of expression**
- (3) China's decision to seek Western investors
- (4) Great Britain's decision to return Hong Kong to China

88 Mao Zedong and some of the survivors of the Long March emerged as the core leaders in which country?

- (1) Angola
- (2) Cambodia
- (3) China**
- (4) Nicaragua

89 The Great Leap Forward in China and the five-year plans in the Soviet Union were attempts to increase

- (1) private capital investment
- (2) religious tolerance
- (3) individual ownership of land
- (4) industrial productivity**

90 Which event is the best example of imperialism?

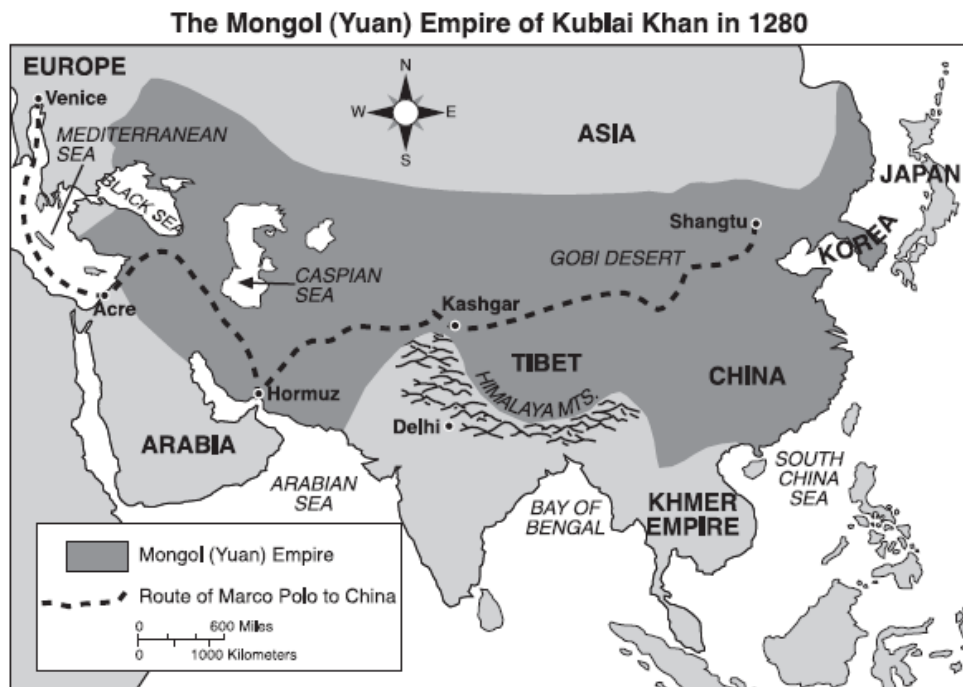
- (1) the Opium Wars in China**
- (2) the Spanish Inquisition
- (3) the Yalta Conference
- (4) the Hundred Years' War

91 The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of

- (1) appeasement policies
- (2) resistance movements
- (3) Russification efforts
- (4) human rights violations**

China Practice Questions

92 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

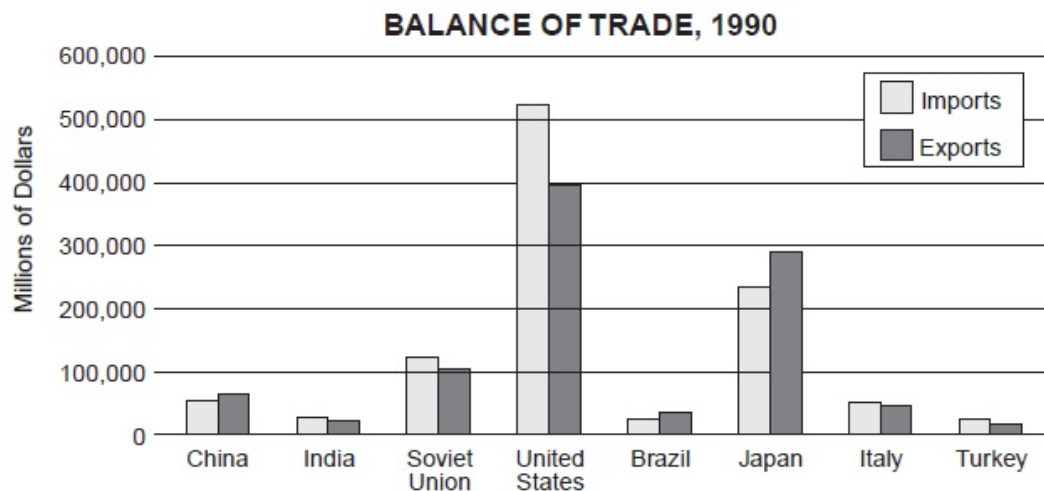


Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying Global History*, AMSCO (adapted)

What was the effect of the extensive Mongol Empire on the people who lived in Europe and Asia in the 1200s?

- (1) development of a common language
- (2) adoption of Confucian ideas and practices
- (3) expansion of Japanese cultural traditions
- (4) **significant increases in trade and travel**

93 Base your answer to the following question on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, 1991.

According to the graph, which of these nations had a favorable balance of trade in 1990?

- (1) India
- (2) Soviet Union
- (3) United States
- (4) **China**

China Practice Questions

94 "A wind has been blowing from the West; now it will begin to blow from the East."

—Mao Zedong, 1949

Which idea was Mao Zedong expressing in this quotation?

- (1) The monsoons will soon shift and bring destruction to the mainland of Asia.
- (2) Chinese culture will no longer influence the people of Asia.
- (3) European power will decline as a new center of power emerges in Asia.**
- (4) The Asian people have much to learn from the Western Europeans.

95 Japans invasion of Manchuria, Italy's attack on Ethiopia, and Germany's blitzkrieg in Poland are examples of

- (1) military aggression** (2) appeasement
- (3) containment (4) the domino theory