

Unit 8 Multiple Choice Answers and Explanations

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1. Learning Objective 8.7.I Contextualization

Paragraph 1 provides evidence for which of the following developments after 1900?	
a. Cuba's hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following World War I	This answer is incorrect. Cuba gained its independence from Spain in 1898. While paragraph one describes the Soviet Union nearly occupying Cuba, it is also clear that this is being done on the invitation of Cuba's leader Fidel Castro.
b. The United States and Soviet Union often responded to conflicts in ways that intensified them	This answer is correct. Both the United States and the Soviet Union increasingly raised tensions during the Cold War. The creation of a missile base on Cuba was bound to intensify the conflict.
c. Cuba joined the Non-Aligned movement to challenge existing political powers	This answer is incorrect. The Non-Aligned movement was for countries who were not taking sides during the Cold War. Cuba had chosen the side of the Soviet Union.
d. A religious movement that challenged colonial rule	This answer is incorrect. There is nothing to indicate a religious movement and paragraph one does not discuss colonial rule.

2. Learning Objective 8.3.C Comparison

How did the Soviet Union seek to maintain influence over the course of the Cold War similarly to what was described in paragraph 2?	
a. The Soviet Union took a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development	This answer is incorrect. While the Soviet Union did maintain influence and control through its economic strength, it is not similar to what is described in paragraph 2, which is about building defensive missile bases for NATO allies.
b. The Soviet Union maintained cultural and economic ties with former colonies	This answer is incorrect. The Soviet Union did not have former colonies.
c. The Soviet Union created a military alliance called the Warsaw Pact	This answer is correct. The Warsaw Pact was the Soviet equivalent of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, whose actions are being described in the second paragraph
d. The Soviet Union kept their population in a state of total war	This answer is incorrect. After the World Wars there was no need for total war.

3. Learning Objective 8.4.E Contextualization

In paragraph one Stevenson describes some of the political changes Castro has made in Cuba. These are evidence of which of the following developments after 1900?

a. The movement to go back to traditional indigenous methods of ruling to gain legitimacy	This answer is incorrect. The first paragraph does not indicate any links between Castro's governing style and previous indigenous populations on Cuba.
b. Movements developed advocating communism and socialism across Latin America, Africa and Asia	This answer is correct. Stevenson describes Castro turning Cuba into a totalitarian dictatorship, ending political freedom, and aligning himself with the Soviet Union. These moves describe the authoritarian communism witnessed in the 20th century.
c. A move towards decentralization across Latin America and Asia	This answer is incorrect. The first paragraph describes Cuba as becoming more centralized under Castro's leadership. The movement towards decentralization in Latin America & Asia is also not an historically accurate phenomena.
d. Trying to limit the disruptive cultural influence of the United States	This answer is incorrect. Cuba certainly saw the United States as being politically disruptive but not culturally.

4. Learning Objective 8.8.J Causation

The Cold War that produced this conflict finally ended due to what developments?	
a. The United States defeated the Soviet Union with the use of new technology that led to more casualties than in previous wars	This answer is incorrect. The Cold War's name was due to lack of aggressions directly between the belligerents. The United States never directly attacked the Soviet Union.
b. The United States and Soviet Union agreed to split the world according to the Sykes-Picot agreement and stay out of each others spheres of influence	This answer is incorrect. The Sykes-Picot agreement was about the division of Ottoman lands in the Middle East among European powers after World War I.
c. Economic weakness and corruption in the Soviet Union led to its collapse	This answer is correct. The Soviet Union had invaded Afghanistan in 1979 to support their communist leaning government against an insurgency and became mired in a decade long struggle there. This, and limited trade options, weakened the Soviet economy tremendously. In the late 1980s parts of the Soviet Bloc began breaking away from the Soviet Union, and their president, Mikhail Gorbachev established new policies to keep the Communists in power due to increasing hostility against the Communist state. However, the Communist government proved to be too corrupt for the policies to be carried out and the Soviet government collapsed. Along with it, the Cold War ended.
d. The United States moved towards socialism and allied itself with the Soviet Union	This answer is incorrect. The United States move towards socialism or ally itself with the Soviet Union to end the Cold war.

5. Learning Objective 6.3.C Contextualization. Analyzing Historical Evidence. Primary Sources.

The passage above is evidence of which of the following developments from c. 1750 to c. 1900?	
a. Religious ideologies were used to justify imperialism	This answer is incorrect. This passage was not written to justify imperialism.
b. Colonial migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men	This answer is incorrect. There is no mention in the passage of colonial migrants or the work of women.
c. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants	This answer is incorrect. While the author discusses the English in India negatively, the Indians were not a receiving society, they were a conquered society.
d. Growing nationalism that contributed to anticolonial movements including direct resistance	This answer is correct. In the passage, the author connects himself and other leaders of the resistance to the Mughal emperors. He is attempting to unite Hindus and Muslims together against the British. At the end of the passage he says that Orthodox Hindus who were subject to his ancestors are working with him. Therefore he is building nationalism on a shared history.

6. Learning Objective 7.5.E Continuity and Change

Which of the following is a continuity in India from c. 1850 to c. 1950?	
a. Technological and economic gains experienced during World War I shifted the balance of global power towards India	This answer is incorrect. The balance of power after World War I did not shift towards India which was still under British control following the war.
b. National Indian groups intensified conflicts and used violence against civilians to achieve political gains	This answer is incorrect. c. 1850 to c. 1950 the political gains being fought for were independence. This movement was largely led by Mohandas Gandhi and his nonviolent approach to protest.
c. Effective forms of birth control contributed greatly to changes in gender roles	This answer is incorrect. Effective birth control was not available in India between 1850 and 1950. In 1950 the Indian government led one of the first government sponsored efforts to limit births.
d. The Indian National Congress continued to seek autonomy and independence from imperial rule	This answer is correct. The INC formed about 30 years after the 1857 uprising and continuously pressured the British to create a plan for independence, which was realized in 1947.

7. Learning Objective 8.6.G Continuity and Change

Which of the following shows a change from the social situation in India described by the passage?	
a. Upon independence in 1947, the Hindu majority gained political control of India	This answer is incorrect. This is not a social change. Control of the government is a political change.
b. The Partition of India in 1947 led to significant conflict between Hindus and Muslims	This answer is correct. The social situation described in the passage is one of Hindus and Muslims working together. At Partition violent conflicts broke out between Hindus and Muslims that have created lasting tensions to this day.
c. Diseases associated with poverty like malaria and cholera persisted	This answer is incorrect. This is not a change, but a continuity, as can be seen by the word “persisted.” Additionally, diseases fall under the environmental theme.
d. The government of India encouraged free-market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization	This answer is incorrect. This is not a social change, but an economic one.

8. Learning Objective 8.1.A

Which of the following 20th century developments is demonstrated by the India’s independence being realized in 1947?	
a. In the years following World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states	This answer is correct. India’s fight for independence began in the 19th century and was not realized until after World War II, nearly 100 years later, due to the work of the INC led by Mohandas Gandhi, and the exhaustion of British troops and the cost of holding imperial possessions which post-war countries could not manage
b. The Non-Aligned movement opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing political order	This answer is incorrect. The Non-Aligned movement was not connected to decolonization efforts.
c. Proxy Wars were fought between and within postcolonial states in Asia	This answer is incorrect. There were no Proxy Wars fought in India
d. The migration of former colonial subjects to their imperial metropolises	This answer is incorrect. The independence of India led to migrations of former colonial subjects to Britain, but does not demonstrate this.

9. Learning Objective 8.5.F

The passage above demonstrates which 20th century historical development?	
a. Religious movements challenged inherited imperial boundaries	This answer is incorrect. Ho does not mention any religious movement, although he does discuss reunification which would challenge imperial boundaries.
b. Newly independent states often took a strong role in guiding economic life	This answer is incorrect. Ho does not discuss economics in the passage.
c. Colonies mostly achieved independence through negotiation	This answer is incorrect. Ho is clear that the people are fighting for their independence, not negotiating.
d. Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle	This answer is correct. The Vietnamese had to fight the French, the Japanese and the Americans to gain their independence. In the passage Ho says they must wipe out the all aggressors on their land.

10. Learning Objective 8.5.F

From the passage, Ho Chi Minh could be best compared to which of the following?	
a. Nationalist leaders like Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana and Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt who sought varying degrees of autonomy or independence from imperial rule	This answer is correct. Ho Chi Minh was a nationalist who loved Vietnam and wanted to see it independent, similar to other nationalists like Nkrumah and Nasser.
b. Individuals like Mohandas Gandhi in India and Nelson Mandela in South Africa who promoted and practiced nonviolence as a way to bring about political change	This answer is incorrect. Ho used violence to achieve his goal, not nonviolence.
c. Individuals like Augusto Pinochet in Chile and Francisco Franco in Spain who intensified conflicts	This answer is incorrect. Pinochet and Franco were dictators, but did not liberate their countries from imperialist powers. While Ho Chi Minh could be said to have intensified the conflict, this is not the best answer to this question.
d. Individuals like Indira Gandhi in India and Julius Nyerere in Tanzania who took a strong hand in guiding economic life in their newly independent states	This answer is incorrect. Ho Chi Minh does not discuss guiding economic life in Vietnam in the passage.

11. Learning Objective 8.6.H

The official adoption of Communism in Vietnam in the 1970s can best support which of the following developments?	
a. The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises	This answer is incorrect. Although Ho Chi Minh learned about Communism while studying in France (his metropole), the adoption of Communism in the 1970s was about fifty years after his return to Vietnam. This is not the best answer for this question.
b. Vietnam joining the Warsaw Pact	This answer is incorrect. Not all communist states joined the Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact states included: the Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Romania, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria.
c. The governments of newly independent states often took a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development	This answer is correct. Once the government of Vietnam officially became communist they developed economic plans to industrialize, collectivize agriculture, and seize private businesses. Communist states have a command economy which means the government always takes a strong role in guiding economic life.
d. Hopes for greater self government and increasing anti-imperialist sentiment	This answer is incorrect. By the time Vietnam was officially communist they were independent.