

## AP World History Unit VI Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (B)  
Penicillin was the first effective medication to treat bacterial diseases (B). The medication did not, however, prevent such infections (A). Viral diseases remain difficult to prevent (C) and treat (D) today, and are not affected by penicillin.
2. (D)  
Scientists generally agree that greenhouse gases, which have come from the burning of fossil fuels for over a century (B), help cause overall global warming (A). The emissions from coal-burning factories and others also contribute to damaging acid rain (C). Water pollution, however, is generally believed to come from other toxic chemicals, including the pesticide DDT.
3. (C)  
Both HIV/AIDS and malaria disproportionately affect impoverished people who cannot afford advanced medical care (A). Medical advances over the past few decades have improved treatments for HIV/AIDS, and malaria can be effectively treated with 48 hours (B). Both diseases are communicable—HIV/AIDS through infected bodily fluids, and malaria through mosquito bites. The main difference is that malaria strikes mostly people in tropical areas with large numbers of mosquitoes, but HIV/AIDS is more endemic in Africa.
4. (A)  
The causes of World War I were many and complex, but the most influential problem was the web of alliances that linked many European nations (A). These alliances were tied to the growth of European imperialism (B), but this condition alone did not cause the war. Nationalism (C) played an important factor, but occurred less in far-flung colonies than in Europe itself. German aggression (D) emerged mostly after the declaration of war.
5. (B)  
The British strategy of appeasement was intended to prevent the same kind of devastation that had impacted Europe during and after World War I. The treaty ending that conflict had treated Germany very harshly (A), and the British sympathized with its demands to some extent. The British also considered Stalin (D) and the forces of communism, which Hitler strongly opposed (C), more dangerous than the German leader.
6. (C)  
The Japanese attacked the United States before it officially entered the war (A). However, tensions between the two countries were high, due in part to a U.S. quarantine on sales of military goods to China that came in direct response to Japan's invasion of China (C). U.S. worries over Japan had increased when that country invaded (B) some years earlier, but the United States had not sent troops to fight the Japanese in Asia (D) at the time of the attack.
7. (D)  
In the wake of World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union became the world's leading superpowers and struggled in a lengthy Cold War (D). Poland quickly fell to the Soviet Union (A). Heavy German reparations (B) were more influential following World

War I than World War II. European nations retained their colonies in Southeast Asia under the post-war agreements (C).

8. (C)  
The Cuban Missile Crisis briefly placed the United States and the Soviet Union on the brink of full-scale nuclear war (C) before behind-the-scenes agreements defused tensions. U.S. efforts to unseat Castro (A) instead came as part of the Bay of Pigs incident. The policy of containment (B) had been in place for well over a decade, and communism endured for nearly thirty years longer in the Eastern Bloc (D).
9. (A)  
Although the United States was militarily involved in Vietnam for some twenty years, the nation never formally declared war on the North Vietnamese (A). The Soviets (B) offered military aid to the North Vietnamese, but avoided fighting in the conflict. The Chinese, however, offered only verbal support (C) that was not backed by military help. The 1971 invasion of Laos only served to worsen the war (D).
10. (B)  
The partition of India took place amidst conflicts between Hindus and Muslims on the Indian subcontinent (A). Many Indian leaders, such as Nehru (B) and Gandhi (D), opposed the division of the country. Muslim leader Jinnah, however, strongly advocated the splitting of the religious groups, believing that the two groups could not live and work together as one independent nation.
11. (A)  
Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward (A) was a massive failure that led to decreased agricultural production and widespread starvation. In contrast, the later four modernizations (B) increased farm output and created China's growing middle class. Although Lenin's New Economic Policy (C) was subsumed by the Five-Year Plans of successor Josef Stalin, it enjoyed success at first. Roosevelt's New Deal used government spending, agencies, and reforms to lift the United States out of the deep economic woes of the Great Depression.
12. (A)  
The Meiji-era conglomerates actually kick-started Japan's economic growth in the early twentieth century, and efforts to break them up were later resisted (A). The wartime damages (D) also proved beneficial to Japan as it rebuilt new, modern factories, and saved money on defense expenditures due to U.S. occupation (C). The Japanese government worked to encourage industrial success by selling cheap goods abroad and controlling the flow of foreign goods into the nation (B).
13. (C)  
Founded in the wake of World War II, the United Nations primarily seeks to build and maintain global peace and cooperation. As part of this mandate, the organization also seeks to raise health throughout the world (B) and protect the global environment (D). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) (A) works to encourage free trade and high economic growth.
14. (B)  
Xenophobia (B) has particularly affected South Africa since the mid-1990s. Apartheid (A), or the enforced segregation of white and black South Africans (D), officially ended in

1994. Genocide (C), or the killing of specific ethnic groups, has struck much of Africa, but not the nation of South Africa.

15. (D)  
World Cup Soccer brings people together at a worldwide level to support their own national sports in a distinctive blend of globalization and modern nationalism (D). Individual popular cultural items have gained worldwide popularity, however, such as Jamaican reggae music (A) and the Indian film *Slumdog Millionaire* (B). The James Bond films (C) may be popular worldwide, but do not reflect any particular sense of nationalism.