

AP World History Unit VI Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Why was penicillin called the “wonder drug”?
 - (A) It successfully prevented bacterial diseases.
 - (B) It successfully treated bacterial diseases.
 - (C) It successfully prevented viral diseases.
 - (D) It successfully treated viral diseases.
2. Scientists are in agreement that all of the following are true of greenhouse gases except:
 - (A) They are contributing to global warming.
 - (B) They are emitted by the burning of fossil fuels.
 - (C) They cause acid rain.
 - (D) They are contributing to water pollution.
3. Which of the following is the most significant difference between HIV/AIDS and malaria?
 - (A) HIV/AIDS is now associated with poverty, but malaria is not.
 - (B) Malaria can be successfully treated if it is diagnosed early, but HIV/AIDS cannot.
 - (C) Malaria is most prevalent in tropical islands, while HIV/AIDS is most prevalent in Africa.
 - (D) HIV/AIDS is a communicable disease, while malaria is an incommunicable disease.
4. Which of the following contributed most to the start of World War I?
 - (A) Alliance-building among European nations
 - (B) The imperialism of European nations
 - (C) The rise of nationalism in European colonies
 - (D) The aggression of Germany against other European nations
5. Britain’s approach of appeasement to Hitler was based on all of the following EXCEPT:
 - (A) The British felt that Germany had been harshly punished for World War I.
 - (B) The British supported France in insisting that the Rhineland remain a demilitarized buffer zone.
 - (C) Hitler had successfully eradicated communism in Germany.
 - (D) The British feared Soviet leader Josef Stalin more than they feared Hitler.
6. Which of the following statements describes Japan’s motivation for attacking Pearl Harbor?
 - (A) The United States had joined the Allies in the war in Europe and Japan therefore was bound as an Axis Power to attack the United States.
 - (B) The United States had issued an ultimatum to Japan to withdraw from its invasion of Indochina.

- (C) The United States had imposed a quarantine on Japan immediately following its invasion of China.
 - (D) The United States had sent troops to Manchuria to prevent the Japanese from pursuing nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek.
7. What was the most significant result of the agreements made by the Allies during and after World War II regarding the fate of Europe?
- (A) The creation of Poland as an independent nation
 - (B) Severe reparations required of Germany for the destruction caused by the war
 - (C) The loss of the European nations' colonies in Southeast Asia
 - (D) A bipolar worldwide split between the United States and the Soviet Union
8. What was most significant about the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- (A) The United States alienated Cuba by attempting to overthrow communist dictator Fidel Castro.
 - (B) The United States began a policy of containment of communism.
 - (C) It was the closest that the United States and the Soviets ever came to a nuclear war.
 - (D) Communism began to crumble in the countries of the Eastern Bloc.
9. All of the following correctly describe the Vietnam War EXCEPT:
- (A) The U.S. Congress declared war on North Vietnam in 1964 after the Viet Cong attacked South Vietnam.
 - (B) The Soviet Union actively supported North Vietnam but did not become directly involved in the conflict.
 - (C) China did not provide military support to its fellow communists in North Vietnam.
 - (D) South Vietnam intensified the war by invading Laos in 1971 with the help of the United States.
10. All of the following statements are true regarding the partitioning of India and Pakistan EXCEPT:
- (A) The British partitioned India and Pakistan because of the ongoing conflicts between Hindus and Muslims.
 - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister following independence from Britain, supported the partition of India and Pakistan.
 - (C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah supported the partition of India and Pakistan.
 - (D) Mohandas Gandhi did not support the partition of India and Pakistan.
11. Which of the following interventions in national economies established in response to the global recession following World War I was least successful?
- (A) Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward
 - (B) Chinese Communist leader Deng Xiaoping's four modernizations
 - (C) Soviet leader Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy
 - (D) U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal

12. All of the following factors contributed to Japan's rapid rise as a major economic power EXCEPT:
- (A) The banking and industrial conglomerates that had been formed by the former Meiji government were broken apart.
 - (B) The Japanese government controlled imports and flooded foreign markets with goods priced below cost.
 - (C) Japan did not need to spend much money on defense, as it was occupied and protected by the United States after World War II.
 - (D) All of Japan's industrial plants were destroyed in World War II.
13. The primary purpose of the United Nations is to
- (A) initiate a new era of global cooperation by encouraging free trade and high growth rates.
 - (B) attain the highest possible level of health for all people in the world.
 - (C) preserve international peace and foster international cooperation in solving the world's economic, political, and other problems.
 - (D) raise public awareness of global environmental problems, such as deforestation, the extinction of animal species, and pollution.
14. What characteristic of South African society (since the 1990s) is distinctly different from other exclusionary societies?
- (A) Apartheid
 - (B) Xenophobia
 - (C) Genocide
 - (D) Segregation
15. Which of the following best represents both the globalization of popular culture and the nationalist pride of citizens of countries throughout the world?
- (A) Reggae music
 - (B) The Indian movie *Slumdog Millionaire*
 - (C) The James Bond movies
 - (D) World Cup Soccer