

AP Multiple Choice Questions

1914 - Present

Which of the following policies led to radicalism in both the French Revolution after 1789 and the Russian Revolution after 1917?

- a) Strikes by factory workers
- b) War against foreign enemies
- c) Coming to power of the peasantry
- d) Creation of a salaried clergy
- e) Imposition of socialism

Answer: B

Anti-colonial movements like the Congress Party in India and the Young Turks agreed on which of the following?

- a) Their emphasis on purely linguistic nationalism
- b) The desire to return their societies to an earlier pre-industrial age.
- c) Their intent to engage in territorial expansion at the expense of their weaker neighbors.
- d) The need for reform in order to resist European imperialism.
- e) The need to persuade all anti-colonial movements to cooperate with European socialist parties.

Answer: D

Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the Chinese and the Mexican revolutions of the twentieth century?

- a) Both promoted imperialism
- b) Both were supported by Japan
- c) Both promoted religious education
- d) Both were supported by an elite group of landlords.
- e) Both generated land-redistribution policies

Answer: E

Which of the following statements about Africa after 1946 is true?

- a) Most African colonies gained national independence
- b) The Organization of African Unity resolved the issues that most African states found divisive
- c) Most African countries joined either NATO or the Warsaw Pact.
- d) There was little post-colonial conflict in newly independent states.
- e) Colonial patterns of trade disappeared.

Answer: A

Which of the following countries experienced the most rapid growth during the Second World War?

- a) China
- b) Japan
- c) Germany
- d) The Soviet Union
- e) The United States

Answer: E

By 1980 most industrialized countries reached a fairly stable population level, but population growth in non-industrialized countries continued at a very high rate. The most likely explanation for this difference is that:

- a) Climatic shifts resulting from global warming have caused population decline in the industrialized countries.
- b) The “green revolution” was rejected by industrialized countries but embraced by non-industrialized countries.
- c) Farmers in industrialized countries concentrated on growing cash crops for export rather than food crops for domestic consumption
- d) Pollution in industrialized countries caused a decline in human fertility rates
- e) Children are a more important source of labor in agricultural than in industrial societies

Answer: E

What do modern-day Israel, India and Canada have in common?

- Economies based primarily on the production of raw materials.
- Defense systems dependent on aid from the United States
- Parliamentary forms of government
- Two official languages at the national level
- One predominant state religion

Answer: C

Of the following, which represents a challenge to superpower domination by a smaller nation during the Cold War?

- Prague Spring
- Helsinki Accords
- Brezhnev Doctrine
- Marshall Plan
- Truman Doctrine

Answer: A

In what region of the world do the largest number of Muslims live?

- Europe
- North Africa
- The Middle East
- South and Southeast Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Answer: D

Mao Zedong and Mohandas Gandhi both appealed to which of the following as a base of support?

- Warlords, wealthy landowners, and merchants
- Westernized elites
- Traditional rulers
- Peasants
- Urban factory workers

Answer: D

Which of the following led to the most dramatic change in the status of Chinese peasant women in the 1940s and 1950s?

- The policies of Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) that attempted to give rural women more economic opportunities
- Maoist principles that banned arranged marriages and made women an important part of the Communist women's movement.
- The Christian missionaries and their work among peasant families
- The success of the Japanese during the occupation in making men and women equal participants in the economy
- United Nations policies that provided women in rural China with resources and an education

Answer: B

“Perestroika is an urgent necessity arising from the profound processes of development in our socialist society. This society is ripe for change.”

Which of the following spoke the words above?

- Adolph Hitler
- Lenin
- Karl Marx
- Boris Yeltsin
- Mikhail Gorbachev

Answer: E

Which of the following contributed to increased tension in Europe prior to World War I?

- A) an arms race
- B) conflicts in the Balkans
- C) a naval rivalry
- D) social conflicts, especially in Russia and Austria-Hungary
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Which of the following was **not** a long term effect of World War I?

A) ensuing Spanish flu kills less people than World War I

B) Russia has a revolution, communism takes over

C) women's suffrage movement succeeds

D) general decline of European global power

E) social transformation where aristocracy loses power

Answer: A

What was Lenin's solution to Russian participation in World War I?

- A) He successfully defended Stalingrad against the German invaders
- B) He successfully achieved a significant role at the Versailles peace negotiations
- C) He immediately demanded that his British and French allies send humanitarian, economic, and military aid to the eastern front
- D) He launched a massive offensive campaign that carried Russian forces deep within Germany
- E) He negotiated a peace treaty with the Germans and surrendered huge amounts of land on Russia's western border

Answer: E

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- B) the desire to return their societies to an earlier pre-industrial age
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- D) their emphasis on purely linguistic nationalism
- E) the need to persuade all anti-colonial movements to cooperate with European socialist parties

Answer: A

Which of the following is NOT a contributing cause of the Great Depression?

- A) The tangle of debts, loans and reparations payments that linked British, French, German and American investors
- B) The failure of American industry to provide new consumer goods
- C) Overproduction in certain commodities led to a drop in prices
- D) Reckless speculation on the stock market
- E) A global slump in agriculture due to increased production and falling prices

Answer: B

The Zionist movement primarily desired to

- A) create a Jewish homeland in Palestine
- B) free Jerusalem from the Arabs
- C) stop the persecution of Jews in England
- D) fight against the Ottoman Turks
- E) destroy Germany

Answer: A

- Which of the following was **not** one of the elements in the Treaty of Versailles that angered Germany?

- A) infamous “guilt clause”
- B) amount of reparations it had to pay
- C) loss of territory it sustained
- D) high tariffs enacted by the allies
- E) elimination of German air force

Answer: D

What was the mandate system?

- A) The League of Nations members divided a percentage of wealth generated by all colonies
- B) Colonial rulers administered territories but were held accountable to the League of Nations
- C) Colonialism was eliminated
- D) Colonies were incorporated into various nations with all the rights and liabilities of ordinary citizens
- E) An immigration system of guest workers designed to supply the former colonizers with inexpensive laborers

Answer: B

In 1923, Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) turned Turkey into

- A) a sultanate
- B) an Islamic state
- C) a secular republic
- D) a Communist state
- E) a “mega-state” through its merger with Greece

Answer: C

Indian nationalists during World War I supported Britain enthusiastically and

- A) wished to remain a colony forever
- B) rebelled against German institutions in India
- C) sent aid to help support Germany
- D) expected that India would be granted independence after the war.
- E) received independence immediately as a result

Answer: D

Which of the following was ***not*** a response to the problems of African decolonization?

- A) imposition of socialism
- B) adoption of one-party political systems
- C) allowing for a huge debt
- D) massive restructuring of borders
- E) government corruption

Answer: D

During a time of *total war*:

A) governments impose censorship on press

B) if you're pessimistic → considered a traitor

C) government takes over industry to gear towards war

D) women needed to take over male roles

E) all of the above

Answer: E

What was the US's initial policy toward Soviet expansion?

- A) containment
- B) detainment
- C) domino theory
- D) nuclear proliferation
- E) perestroika

Answer: A

Why were people attracted to the messages of radical politicians after World War I?

- A) They believed that World War I signaled the beginning of the biblical apocalypse
- B) They felt great hope and enthusiasm for the future
- C) They were embittered as a result of World War I and unemployment, and they were bewildered by modernity.
- D) They wanted to preserve the status quo
- E) The war demonstrated the “perfectibility of man” and to waste such an opportunity seemed foolish to them

Answer: C

Italy took advantage of the weakness of democratic governments in 1935 when

- A) Mussolini invaded Ethiopia
- B) Germany and Italy signed a treaty
- C) Italy ended diplomatic relations with Britain
- D) Mussolini first sent military aid to Germany
- E) Sicily was annexed by Mussolini

Answer: A

Which of the following does **not** account for the British and French policy of appeasement?

- A) the lingering horrors of World War I
- B) fears of the spread of communism
- C) the newness of fascist tactics
- D) people in their societies wanted peace
- E) their desire to end imperialism

Answer: E

Mao Zedong's variety of Communism was a radical departure from the traditional ideology because it

- A) placed its emphasis on the urban proletariat
- B) involved no land distribution
- C) relied on the peasantry
- D) was the same as Stalin's brand of Communism
- E) only accepted individuals under twelve years so they could be properly indoctrinated

Answer: C

Mao Zedong's 1934 escape from the Guomindang to Shaanxi was called the

- A) Miracle of Mao
- B) Long March.
- C) Trek to the Mountain
- D) March of Madness
- E) Night of Terror

Answer: B

Which group was not murdered by the Nazis
in the interest of “racial purity?”

- A) homosexuals
- B) the disabled and mentally ill
- C) Aryans
- D) Gypsies
- E) the Polish elite

Answer: C

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
was a

A) military alliance consisting of the United States and Western European countries

B) military alliance consisting of the USSR and Eastern European countries

C) military alliance of newly freed African countries

D) military alliance of the recently defeated countries of World War II

E) military compact among the non-aligned states

Answer: A

The Marshall Plan

- A) used currency reserves from member nations to finance temporary trade deficits
- B) launched a process of economic cooperation and integration
- C) provided more than 20 billion dollars in economic aid to friendly European countries
- D) was never enacted due to partisan political feuds in Congress
- E) helped to rebuild Japan

Answer: C

The Soviet counterpart to NATO was called the

- A) Helsinki Accords
- B) Warsaw Pact
- C) Common Market
- D) Stalin System
- E) Big East Confederation

Answer: B

What event was the catalyst for the space race?

A) the United States landing of a man on the moon

B) the successful Soviet flight of a man around the earth

C) the Soviet Sputnik satellite launch

D) the crash of the Apollo 11 flight

E) Francis Gary Powers and the U-2 incident

Answer: C

Which of the following is ***not*** one way in which India and Pakistan differed?

- A) Pakistan was a democracy, while India was not
- B) Pakistan defined itself according to religion and was under military leadership
- C) India had a larger portion of the industrial and educational resources
- D) India was larger and was 90 percent Hindu
- E) India was a secular republic

Answer: A

South African governments used policies of racial segregation called

- A) blitzkrieg
- B) partition
- C) secession
- D) volkgeist
- E) apartheid

Answer: E

The goal of Castro and his revolution was to

- A) install a government
- B) champion human rights
- C) end American economic imperialism
- D) turn Cuba into a market economy and democracy
- E) All of the above

Answer: C

The 1966 Chinese Cultural Revolution was initially intended to

- A) restrict artistic activity
- B) control Chinese intellectual institutions
- C) have the army control the Red Guards
- D) instill revolutionary fervor in a new generation
- E) prepare the nation for war with the Soviet Union

Answer: D

Since World War II, the most important political issue in Arab countries has been the

- A) struggle with Israel
- B) Suez Canal crisis
- C) military coup in Iraq
- D) independence of OPEC nations
- E) decision to join the European Common Market

Answer: A

The Egyptian-Israeli war in 1973 led directly to the

A) autonomy of the Palestinian people

B) Arab oil embargo

C) creation of the PLO

D) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

E) United Nations troops being stationed in the Gaza Strip

Answer: B

Which of the following is the BEST description of political trends in the era between WW I and WW II?

- A) Many more countries became democratic
- B) A number of political systems in industrialized nations became decidedly more authoritarian
- C) Communist social movements weakened considerably
- D) Most countries returned to rule by hereditary monarchies
- E) The international influence of European imperialist powers increased significantly

Answer: B

Which of the following was ***not*** established as a communist country during the 20th Century?

- A) People's Republic of China
- B) Cuba
- C) USSR
- D) Brazil
- E) Vietnam

Answer: D

After independence in 1947 the Indian subcontinent was partitioned into different countries based primarily on

- A) natural geographic boundaries
- B) economic development
- C) political differences
- D) religious identities
- E) language groups

Answer: D

After World War II the hegemony of Western Europe was broken and replaced by

- A) hegemony of supranational organizations
- B) hegemony of Japan and China
- C) competition between Russia and countries of the Middle East for control
- D) competition between the United States and the Soviet Union
- E) cooperative hegemony of the United States and Great Britain

Answer: D

Which of the following is ***not*** a characteristic of modern global corporations?

- A) Global corporations seek out the cheapest labor and raw materials
- B) Global corporations often pay taxes in more than one country
- C) Global corporations prefer locations with few, if any, environmental laws
- D) Global corporations favor unrestricted free trade
- E) Global corporations scatter operations all over the world

Answer: B

Which of the following statements is ***not*** true of modern global consumption?

- A) Consumption becomes a means of self-expression as well as a source for personal identity
- B) Modern consumption is shaped by wants and desires rather than by needs or necessities
- C) Global consumption is entirely one way: the tastes of the United States are imposed on the rest of the world
- D) Where products scarcely vary from one another, consumers are encouraged to make purchases based on brand names
- E) Global consumerism threatens local and indigenous cultures

Answer: C

One significant result of the electronic information age is that

- A) English has become the primary language of global communications
- B) social and political isolation has been vastly reduced
- C) politically repressive regimes such as China can find it difficult to control the Internet
- D) the gulf between the technological haves and have-nots has widened
- E) All of the above

Answer: E

The AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa means that

- A) millions of children have been orphaned
- B) life expectancy is expected to drop from 59 to 45 years
- C) the most productive members of African society have been struck down with the disease
- D) limited resources have been exhausted trying to cope with the epidemic
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Which of the following statements is ***not*** true of modern terrorism?

- A) Modern terrorists routinely employ violence against civilian targets
- B) Modern terrorists use sophisticated modern weapons and technologies
- C) Modern terrorists are not confined to any one state and operate effectively across borders
- D) Modern terrorists have been largely successful in achieving their political objectives
- E) All of the above statements about terrorism are true

Answer: D

Which of the following is a challenge facing the world in the present day?

- A) India vs. Pakistan conflict over Kashmir region
- B) North Korea developing nuclear weapons
- C) religious fundamentalism
- D) Africa lacks resources to develop industry
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Which country was engaged in an
“unwinnable war” in 1978 with
Afghanistan?

- A) United States
- B) Iran
- C) France
- D) Iraq
- E) the USSR

Answer: E

As a response to the protests that culminated in Tiananmen Square, the Chinese government

A) asked the United Nations to bring in peacekeepers

B) used force

C) accepted reforms

D) disbanded the Communist government and allowed free elections

E) attacked Japanese naval bases in Samoa

Answer: B

Which of the following is generally ***not*** associated with the low birthrates of older industrial nations?

A) modern consumer culture

B) higher levels of women's employment and education

C) access to contraception and abortion

D) environmental pollution

E) women deferring marriage and children until they have established careers

Answer: D

The motives for the September 11, 2001 attacks include

- A) the price of oil
- B) access to American education in the non-Western world
- C) anger over American control of the Suez Canal
- D) anger at American influence in the Middle East
- E) all of the above

Answer: D

What is globalization?

- A) the warming of the Earth's core
- B) the attempt to colonize planets in space
- C) the growing global economic, cultural, and political integration and interaction
- D) protecting the markets in your country by raising tariffs
- E) the call for a one-world government

Answer: C

Democracy in Africa has had “mixed results”; however, in 1994 South Africa

A) became a dictatorship under Nelson Mandela

B) Nelson Mandela was assassinated by white extremists

C) elected Nelson Mandela and democracy was used to resolve conflicts

D) was invaded by Uganda and made a “puppet state”

E) none of the above

Answer: C

The war in Bosnia in 1992 began when

- A) the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated
- B) Bosnia went off the gold standard and began using the Euro
- C) Alexander Putin was elected President in Russia
- D) fighting erupted between Muslims, Catholics, and Orthodox groups in Yugoslavia
- E) the United Nations declared them to be in violation of the Geneva Convention

Answer: D

In 2002, the European Union promoted economic growth and free trade by

- A) signing NAFTA agreements
- B) taking advantage of loans from the United Nations
- C) bringing a law suit against the Trilateral Commission
- D) adopting a common currency, the Euro
- E) unifying all of Europe into one single country

Answer: D

The World Trade Organization was founded to

- A) end international trade
- B) reduce trade barriers and enforce international trade agreements
- C) combat terrorism
- D) promote protectionism
- E) protect labor unions

Answer: B

The most important factor in making Western culture available to the rest of the world was

- A) capitalist ideology
- B) political imperialism
- C) improved technology
- D) Cold War alliances
- E) its overwhelming appeal

Answer: C