SE Asia History

1. What is the m**ost likely** reason why the United States became so deeply involved in

the problems of North and South Vietnam?

A. Many people in the United States have ancestors from Vietnam.

B. The United States believed that communism had to be stopped in Vietnam to

keep it from spreading to other Asian countries.

1. On June 4, 1989, Chinese troops marched on protesters, many of them students, in

Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Why?

A. The troops were practicing military drills and the students got in the way.

B. The protesters wanted a more open, democratic system of government.

**3.** How did the war in Vietnam end?

A. The United States settled the conflict and left peacefully in 1975.

B. The United States has remained in a bitter conflict with Vietnam since the early 1960s.

C. The US left Vietnam in 1975 without a peace agreement.

**4.** This program was designed to stop opposition to the ideals of communism in China.

A. Cultural Revolution

B. Great Leap Forward

C. Green Revolution

D. Collective teaming

**5.** What policy did the United States implement to stop the spread of communism throughout South and East Asia?

A. Domino Theory

B. Containment

**6.** Which was an effect of the "Great Leap Forward" in China in the 1950s?

A. China experienced one of the worst famines in history.

B. The Red Army began a Cultural Revolution.

C. China's economy grew to one of the strongest in the world.

D. Peasants sold their farms to the government in exchange for food.

**7.** In the 1800s, a movement called nationalism began in India, which caused many

Indians to move the country away from its traditional practices. What happened because of this?

A. The British took away all freedom from the Indians.

B. Before World War I, the Indians overthrew British rule.

C. India now governs itself.

**8.** Marches, demonstrations, boycotts, and fasts are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, used

by Indians under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to help stage a revolution

against\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. passive resistance, Mohandas Ghandi, Britain

B. revolution, Buddha, Japan

C. fighting, Confucious, Portugal

D. arguments, Ho Chi Minh, France

**9.** Place the sequence of events of the Korean War in the correct order:

1. Communist North Korea invades South Korea.

2. Back and forth fighting leads to a ceasefire line at the 38th parallel.

3. The peninsula is divided into two countries as a result of the WWII peace treaty.

4. US and United Nations troops come to South Korea's defense, China and Russia support North Korea.

A. 3, 1, 4, 2

B. 1, 4, 2, 3

C. 4, 3, 1, 2

D. 3, 2, 1, 4

**10.** What was the result of the Korean War?

A. South Korea took over North Korea

B. The boundary stayed the same

C. North Korea took over South Korea

D. Both Koreas became communist nations

**11.**

How did Japan's economy change after World War?

A. Japan remained anti-US, refused to trade with Western countries, and developed a command-based economic system.

B. Japan developed industries in technology and automotives, increased trade with the US and became one of the most advanced countries in the world.

**12.** Who led the Chinese Communist Party in the early twentieth century?

A. Gandhi

B. Mao Zedong

C. Ho Chi Minh

D. Chiang Kai-Shek

**13.** The Cold War was called “cold” because

A. it was fought mostly in the northern part of the Soviet Union.

B. the two sides never officially went to war with each other.

C. it was fought mostly during the winter.

D. it was spread over 4 continents.

**14.** At Tiananmen Square, the students were protesting

A. about recent increases in college tuition rates.

B. for more openness and political freedom.

C. against changes in the economy.

D. about the visiting USSR leader.