

Student Name: _____
Student _____
Instructions: _____

Test ID: 138224618110320
Description: SE Asia History

1. What is the **most 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.
 - C. China invited the United States to come to Vietnam to try to solve the problems.
 - D. Vietnam was the most important Asian trading partner of the United States during the 1950s.

2. On June 4, 1989, Chinese troops marched on protesters, many of them students, in Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Why did this confrontation occur?
 - 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.
 - C. The students were not happy with the level of education they were receiving.
 - D. The protesters believed that their wages had been mistakenly reduced.

3. The attempt to organize small farms into larger collective farms in which everything was shared was known as this
 - A. Cultural Revolution
 - B. The Great Leap Forward
 - C. The Green Revolution
 - D. Tienanmen Square

4. How did the United States' involvement 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. In a trade of land, China gave Hong Kong to the United States and the United States gave Vietnam to China.
 - D. The United States left Vietnam in the hands of the Communists in 1975.
5. 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
6. What policy did the United States implement to stop the spread of communism throughout South and East Asia?
- A. Domino Theory
 - B. Caste System
 - C. Demilitarized Zone
 - D. Containment
7. 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.

- 8.** In the 1800s, a movement called *nationalism* began in India, which caused many Indians to move the country away from its traditional practices. What was a result of *nationalism* in India?
- A. The British took away all freedom from the Indians.
 - B. Before World War I, the Indians overthrew British rule.
 - C. Indians peacefully accepted British rule even to this day.
 - D. India eventually became a self-governing nation.
- 9.** What was involved in Mohandas Gandhi's plan of civil disobedience?
- A. Violent Demonstrations
 - B. Passing new laws in the Indian National Congress
 - C. People should refuse to obey a law they felt unfair, but do it without violence.
 - D. He felt it was best to go along with the British laws and do nothing.
- 10.** 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. How did Japan's economy change after World War II as a result of U.S. influences?

- 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.
- C. Japan's economy stagnated as they attempted to rebuild their factories and agricultural system by themselves.
- D. Japan's economy grew mostly due to close ties with China and Russia.

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

- A. Gandhi
- B. Mao Zedong
- C. Ho Chi Minh
- D. Chiang Kai-Shek

15. 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.

16. 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.