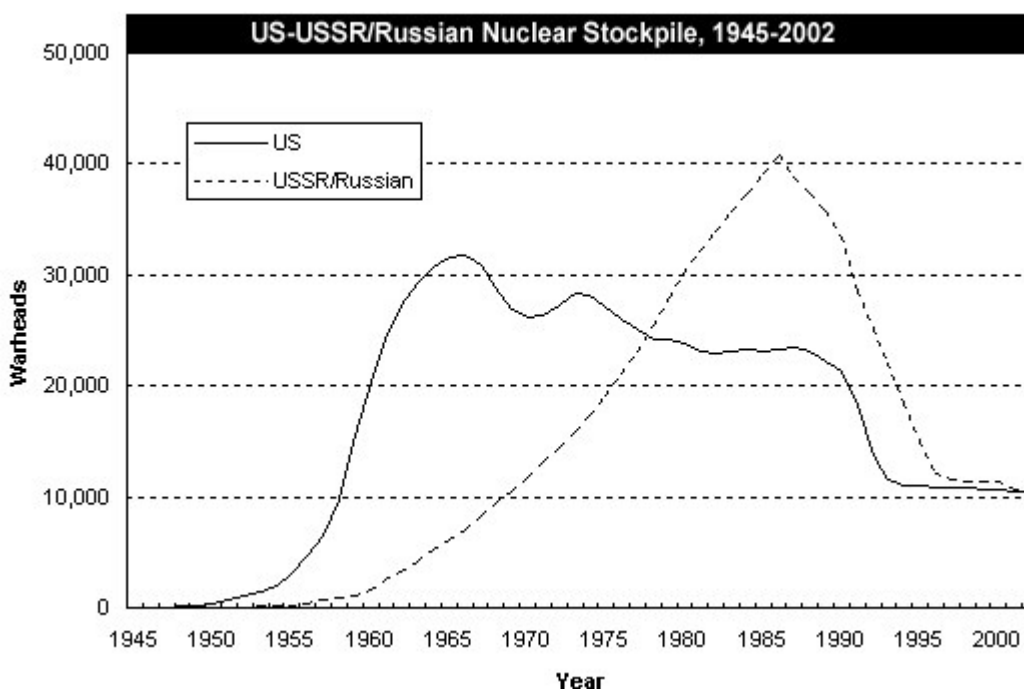


Social Studies World History Unit 08B: Global Issues, Post World War II (1945)  
to the Present 2012-2013



- 1** How did the United States respond to communist revolutions in Cuba and Nicaragua?
- A** The United States used covert actions within each country to undermine communist success.
  - B** The United States established full diplomatic relations to encourage peace and reconciliation.
  - C** The United States encouraged a coalition of nations to intervene militarily and restore democratic government.
  - D** The United States requested United Nations' assistance to encourage democratic reforms through diplomacy.
- 2** Which factor most contributed to the creation of new nations in the decades immediately following World War II?
- F** decisions by the United Nations to create new nations
  - G** financial aid by the United States to impoverished cultures
  - H** independence movements among people within European colonies
  - J** the growing military strength of both the United States and Soviet Union
- 3** Which early Soviet leaders most contributed to the consolidation of communist power in the Soviet Union?
- A** Leon Trotsky and Boris Yeltsin
  - B** Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin
  - C** Leonid Brezhnev and Yuri Andropov
  - D** Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikita Khrushchev
- 4** Which event at the conclusion of World War II initiated the Cold War?
- F** The United States used atomic weapons against Japanese cities.
  - G** Germany was reorganized into two separate nations with differing political systems.
  - H** European democracies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the United States.
  - J** The Soviet Union refused to permit self-determination in nations liberated from German control.
- 5** How did communist policies in China differ from communist policies in the Soviet Union?
- A** Chinese communists argued for collective leadership while Soviet communism was led by a dictator.
  - B** Soviet communism emphasized industrialization while Chinese communism focused on agricultural workers.
  - C** Chinese communists did not pursue the development of atomic weapons while Soviet communists successfully created an atomic arsenal.
  - D** Soviet communism focused on confrontation with Western democracies while Chinese communism emphasized friendly diplomacy.

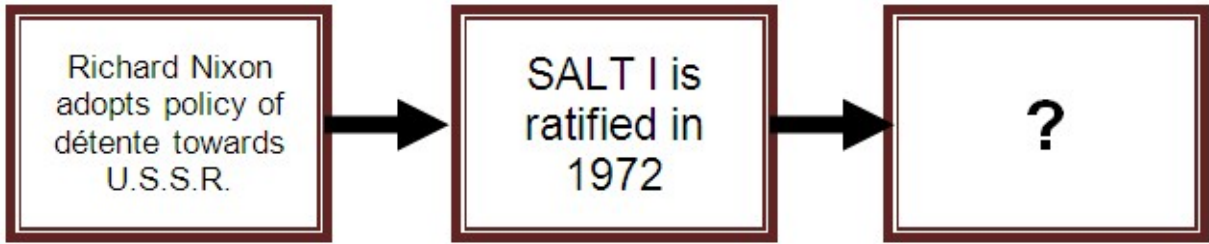
Use the graph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.



Source: National Resources Defense Council

- 6 How did the circumstances of the Cold War contribute to the data trend in the graph?
- F Nuclear weapons were too expensive to maintain.
  - G The American and Soviet militaries raced to have the most nuclear weapons.
  - H The industry of the Soviet Union was able to produce nuclear weapons faster than the United States.
  - J The American military required fewer nuclear weapons since they were more powerful and accurate than Soviet nuclear weapons.

**7 Use the graphic organizer and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.**



Which event best completes the graphic?

- A** Russia develops hydrogen bomb
- B** Sputnik is launched
- C** The Space Race begins
- D** Cold War tensions decline

- 8** Which Cold War leader's frequent condemnations of communism led to a 1981 attempted assassination widely believed to have been sponsored by the covert services of the Soviet Union?
- F** Polish labor leader Lech Walesa
  - G** Catholic religious leader Pope John Paul II
  - H** Indian social leader Mohandas Gandhi
  - J** British political leader Prime Minister Winston Churchill

- 9** How have some Palestinians attempted to force changes to their political situation?
- A** by building an army to threaten invasion of Israel
  - B** by building a wall separating Palestinian land from Israel
  - C** by suing the United Nations in the International Criminal Court
  - D** by conducting terrorism to raise international awareness for their demands

Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

The martyrs of history were not fools, and our honored dead who gave their lives to stop the advance of the Nazis didn't die in vain. Where, then, is the road to peace? Well it's a simple answer after all.

You and I have the courage to say to our enemies, "There is a price we will not pay." "There is a point beyond which they must not advance." And this -- this is the meaning in the phrase of Barry Goldwater's "peace through strength." Winston Churchill said, "The destiny of man is not measured by material computations. When great forces are on the move in the world, we learn we're spirits -- not animals." And he said, "There's something going on in time and space, and beyond time and space, which, whether we like it or not, spells duty."

You and I have a rendezvous with destiny.

We'll preserve for our children this, the last best hope of man on earth, or we'll sentence them to take the last step into a thousand years of darkness.

—Ronald Reagan, "A Time for Choosing," televised speech, October 1964

**10** How did Reagan's attitude contribute to the end of the Cold War?

- F** It led to a Soviet military uprising when American military strength exceeded the strength of the Soviet Union.
- G** It led to Soviet republics breaking away from communist control to align with the military strength of the United States.
- H** It led to the collapse of the Soviet economy when the Soviet Union could no longer afford a large military to counter the military strength of the United States.
- J** It led to the collapse of communist control in the Soviet Union when Eastern European nations built up their military in an expectation of a conflict with the Soviet military.

**Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following two questions.**

After World War I, the League of Nations granted France and Britain control ("mandates") over former Ottoman territories. France was given Syria; Britain got a mandate over what became Israel, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jordan.

In 1921, the British divided their mandate in two. East of the river Jordan became the independent Emirate of Transjordan. West of the Jordan became the Palestine mandate and remained under British control.

Jewish immigration to the Holy Land, which had been going on since the 1880s, increased just before the Second World War due to the persecution of European Jews by the Nazis and subsequent Holocaust. The local Arabs wanted to limit the numbers arriving. There were clashes between the Jewish immigrants and Palestinians supported by neighboring Arab states.

In 1947, Britain gave up its mandate and the United Nations took over supervision. The UN suggested two states: one Arab, one Jewish. The Jews accepted, the Arabs rejected the plan. David Ben-Gurion declared the foundation of the state of Israel on May 15, 1948. Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan invaded but were beaten back.

—*"The Arab-Israeli Conflict, A Brief History,"* The Guardian website,  
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>

- 11** Which action most contributed to the establishment of Israel as an independent state in 1948?
- A** military aid from Great Britain
  - B** approval by the United Nations
  - C** recognition by the Soviet Union
  - D** economic aid from the United States
- 12** Why is conflict ongoing between most Arab states and Israel?
- F** Most Arab states are not members of the United Nations.
  - G** Most Arab states have never accepted the establishment of Israel.
  - H** Most Arab states object to British interference in Arab-Israeli diplomacy.
  - J** Most Arab states consider Israeli democracy a threat to Islamic theocracy.

- 13** How have decolonization and independence for many African nations after World War II affected their government and society?
- A** Many of the newly independent nations have created Islamic theocracies.
  - B** Many of the newly independent nations have struggled with ethnic conflict and corrupt leadership.
  - C** Many of the newly independent nations have returned to tribal leadership and rejected industrialization.
  - D** Many of the newly independent nations have established successful democracies and raised the standard of living.
- 14** How did the transition of Iran to an Islamic theocracy in 1979 result in a suspension of diplomatic relations with the United States that continues today?
- F** Iran held American embassy officials hostage during the transition.
  - G** Iran seized American businesses and property without compensation.
  - H** The United States refused to provide any further financial or medical aid.
  - J** The United States attempted an invasion to re-establish the Iranian monarchy.

- 15** Why did the communist command economy of the Soviet Union collapse at the end of the 20th century?
- A** The communist system provided little incentive to motivate workers or improve production efficiency.
  - B** President Reagan's trade embargo caused an economic shock to the communist system that it could not manage.
  - C** Droughts in the Soviet Union caused a massive agricultural shortage that forced an introduction of free market practices.
  - D** The Soviet trade network of communist partners was disrupted after many partner nations turned to free market practices.

**Use the information in the box and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.**

- Mohandas Gandhi
- Nelson Mandela
- Oscar Romero

- 16** The people listed are examples of individuals who —
- F** won the Nobel Peace Prize
  - G** resisted political oppression
  - H** led newly independent nations
  - J** invented new methods of farming

**Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.**

[T]he President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.

*—Public Law 107-40, approved September 18, 2001*

**17** How did the passage of this law influence the U.S. response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States?

- A** It provided funding to support covert actions against terrorist groups.
- B** It gave law enforcement fewer restrictions on investigative practices.
- C** It permitted use of the U.S. armed forces in conjunction with other nations.
- D** It granted the president approval to conduct any necessary military action.

**18** Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

On June 4, 1989, Poland was changing the face of the Cold War by holding the first free elections in communist Europe. Anti-communist activists stunned both Poles and non-Poles by the number of seats they won in the Parliament. They won 99 of 100 seats in the Senate and every single one of the 161 seats in the lower house of Parliament that the communist government had allowed to be contested. These results assured that the momentum for liberty across the Soviet empire would grow until it brought down dictators and communist political parties from East Germany to Mongolia.

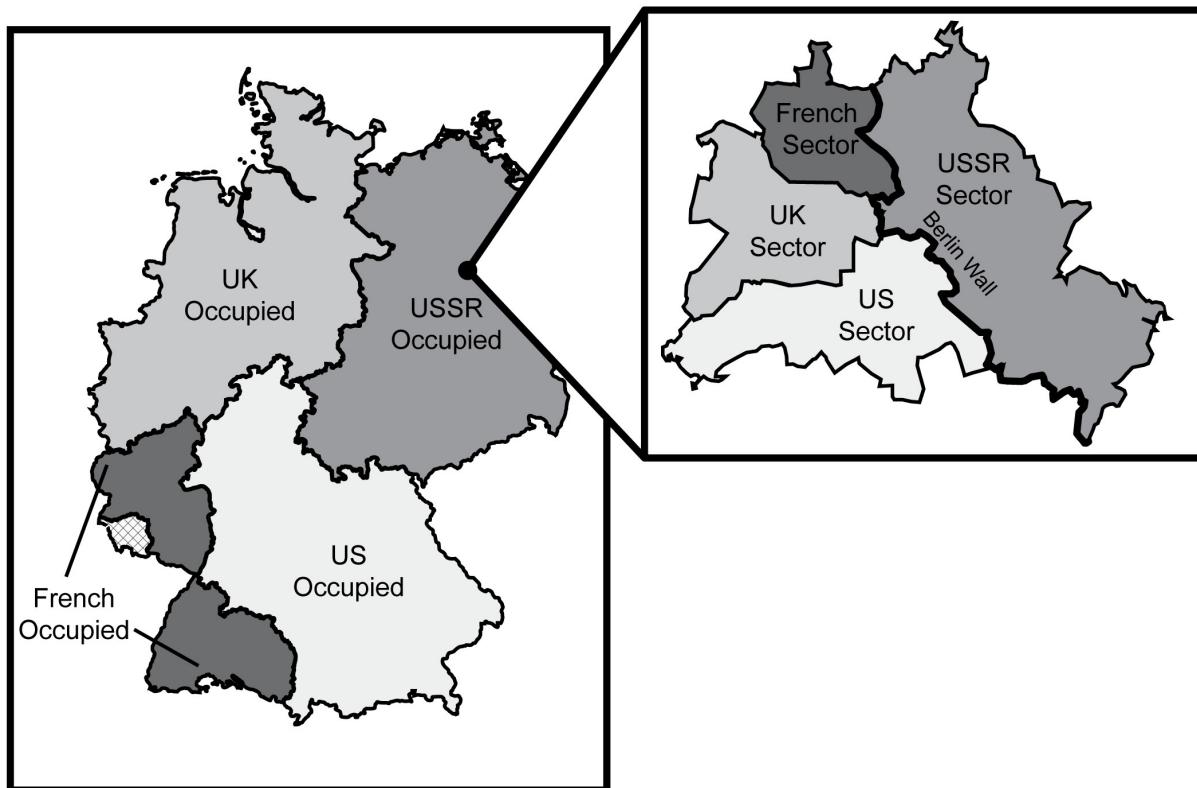
What was the name of the movement and the leader who was responsible for the events in the excerpt?

- F** Perestroika, Mikhail Gorbachev
- G** Détente, Richard Nixon
- H** Glasnost, Nikita Khrushchev
- J** Solidarity, Lech Wałęsa



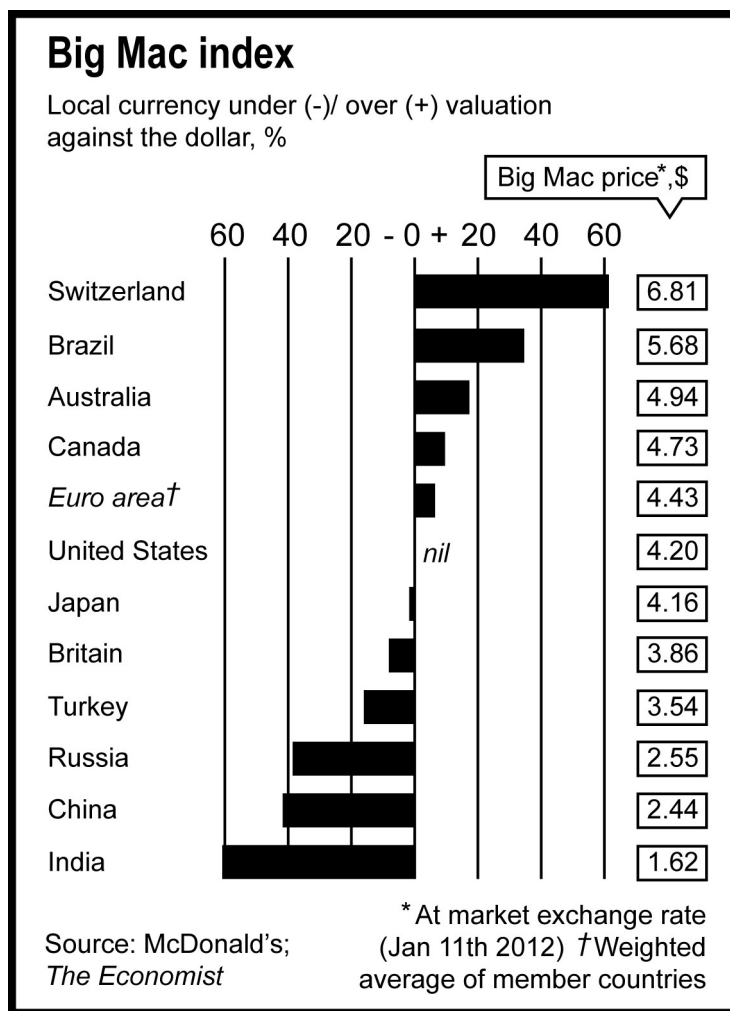
Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following two questions.

### Division of Germany and Berlin



- 19** How did the political division of post-war Germany heighten Cold War tensions?
- A** Poland was not granted a seaport on the Baltic Sea.
  - B** Many Slavic people in West Germany did not have Soviet protection.
  - C** Western allies maintained possession of the western half of Berlin located within the Soviet-controlled portion of Germany.
  - D** The West German government was unsuccessful in efforts to reunite the two halves during the Cold War because of resistance by Western allies.
- 20** The 1948 Soviet blockade of the French, U.S., and U.K. sectors shown on the map above led directly to —
- F** building of the Berlin Wall
  - G** development of the Containment Doctrine
  - H** the Marshall Plan
  - J** the Berlin Airlift

Use the graph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.



*The Economist* magazine's Big Mac index is based on the theory that the price of Big Macs around the world should be the same due to currency exchanges. Comparing the price to the worth of a dollar in a country may indicate inflation levels within that country. A higher price indicates a nation may have an inflated currency.

- 21 The use of the Big Mac index by economists demonstrates —
- A the globalization of American products
  - B the expansion of free enterprise practices
  - C the rising trend of global industrialization
  - D the growing wealth of American corporations

Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided that the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize is to be awarded to the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces. The Peacekeeping Forces of the United Nations have, under extremely difficult conditions, contributed to reducing tensions where an armistice has been negotiated but a peace treaty has yet to be established. In situations of this kind, the UN forces represent the manifest will of the community of nations to achieve peace through negotiations, and the forces have, by their presence, made a decisive contribution towards the initiation of actual peace negotiations.

It is the considered opinion of the Committee that the Peacekeeping Forces through their efforts have made important contributions towards the realization of one of the fundamental tenets of the United Nations. Thus, the world organization has come to play a more central part in world affairs and has been invested with increasing trust.

The Peacekeeping Forces are recruited from among the young people of many nations, who, in keeping with their ideals, voluntarily take on a demanding and hazardous service in the cause of peace. In the opinion of the Committee, their efforts contribute in a particularly appropriate way towards the realization of the goals of the United Nations.

—*The Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee press release, September 1988*

- 22** Why was the Nobel Prize for Peace awarded to a military force?
- F** The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces actively resist communist expansion.
  - G** The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces intervene in conflicts to stop wars of aggression.
  - H** The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces help young people escape from poor economic conditions.
  - J** The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces reduce conflict between warring parties trying to achieve peace.

Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

I am a member of the African National Congress. I have always been a member of the African National Congress and I will remain a member of the African National Congress until the day I die. . . .

I am surprised at the conditions that the government wants to impose on me. I am not a violent man. My colleagues and I wrote in 1952 to Malan asking for a round table conference to find a solution to the problems of our country, but that was ignored. When Strijdom was in power, we made the same offer. Again it was ignored. When Verwoerd was in power we asked for a national convention for all the people in South Africa to decide on their future. This, too, was in vain.

It was only then, when all other forms of resistance were no longer open to us, that we turned to armed struggle. Let Botha show that he is different to Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd. Let him renounce violence. Let him say that he will dismantle apartheid. Let him unban the people's organisation, the African National Congress. Let him free all who have been imprisoned, banished or exiled for their opposition to apartheid. Let him guarantee free political activity so that people may decide who will govern them. . . .

I cherish my own freedom dearly, but I care even more for your freedom. . . . I am in prison as the representative of the people and of your organisation, the African National Congress, which was banned. . . .

What freedom am I being offered while the organisation of the people remains banned? . . . Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts.

*—Nelson Mandela, a letter to his daughter rejecting the government condition that he renounce violence in order to be released from prison, February 1985*

- 23** How did Mandela's choice to remain in prison influence the government of South Africa?
- A** It led to the government eliminating policies that promoted racial segregation.
  - B** It led to the government abandoning the pursuit of nuclear weapons technology.
  - C** It led to the government allowing the first democratic election of government leaders.
  - D** It led to the government rejecting communist economic controls in favor of free market policies.

**Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the two following questions.**

Even in this 20th century, on Kampuchean soil, the clique of Pol Pot criminals had committed a heinous genocidal act. They massacred the population with atrocity in a large scale. It was more cruel than the genocidal act committed by the Hitler fascists, . . .

The method of massacre which the clique of Pol Pot criminals was carried upon the innocent people of Kampuchea and cannot be described fully and clearly in words because the invention of this killing method was strangely cruel so it was difficult for us to determine who they are . . . They have the human form but their hearts are demon's hearts. They have got the Khmer face but their activities are purely reactionary. They wanted to transform Kampuchean people into a group of persons without reason or a group that knew and understand nothing, . . .

*—Dedication plaque (translated) at the Choeung Ek memorial  
to those who died in the Killing Fields, erected 1989*

**24** Where did the events described on the plaque take place?

- F** Sudan
- G** Germany
- H** Indonesia
- J** Cambodia

**25** Which atrocity is also mentioned in the plaque?

- A** the Holocaust
- B** Tutsi massacre
- C** Janjaweed attacks
- D** Srebrenica massacre

- 26** How did European nations benefit from the Marshall Plan?
- F** It helped nations improve protections from natural hazards like flooding.
  - G** It helped nations settle new immigrants at the conclusion of World War II.
  - H** It helped nations improve medical technology and provided new medications to battle disease.
  - J** It helped nations re-establish free market practices and strengthen democratic government.

**Use the information in the box and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.**

- Indira Gandhi
- Margaret Thatcher
- Golda Meir

- 27** How are the women in the list similar?
- A** They were cultural leaders introducing new genres of art and music.
  - B** They were national leaders who successfully governed in times of war and unrest.
  - C** They were social leaders who forced governments to improve opportunities for women.
  - D** They were humanitarian leaders who led non-profit organizations to fight poverty and discrimination.

- 28** All of the following are ways that Shari'a law influences government and society in some Muslim nations EXCEPT —
- F** requiring a tax to help the poor
  - G** providing a code for moral conduct
  - H** regulating trade among Muslim groups
  - J** regulating family life and business matters
- 29** The use of napalm to burn away vegetation during the Vietnam War led to widespread protest in the United States because —
- A** its use was banned by international law during the Korean War
  - B** it had to be imported from foreign countries
  - C** it had devastating and painful effects on the people who were hit by it
  - D** it was unpredictable and often injured the soldiers who were using it

**30 Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.**

**World Disaster Averted**

The world breathed a collective sigh of relief after the superpowers reached an agreement ending the immediate threat of nuclear war. Russian leader Nikita Khrushchev agreed to dismantle all Russian missiles in the region and ship them back to the Soviet Union. The announcement was made in a public message to President John F. Kennedy broadcast on Moscow Radio. In response, President Kennedy said the decision to remove the missiles was an "important contribution to peace." He also promised the U.S. will not invade and will eventually lift the blockade that was imposed. The blockade will continue until effective UN inspection ensures that the missiles have been dismantled.

*—Adapted from BBC On This Day, 1950-2005*

The passage above refers to which event?

- F** the Gulf of Tonkin incident
- G** the U.S. missile construction in Eastern Europe
- H** the Berlin Blockade
- J** the Soviet placement of missiles in Cuba

**31** List three significant innovations or inventions of the late 20th century that transformed communications globally. Give a reason for each selection.

## Test Key

### Social Studies World History Unit 08B: Global Issues, Post World War II (1945) to the Present 2012-2013

##	Item #	Correct Answer	Primary SE	Secondary SE	Obj/Cat
1	S0WH022892CS	A	WHS.1(F) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 2
2	S0WH022920CS	H	WHS.1(F) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 2
3	S0WH022893CS	B	WHS.10(D) [R]	None	STAAR: World History 2
4	S0WH022894CS	J	WHS.13(A) [R]	None	STAAR: World History 2
5	S0WH022895CS	B	WHS.13(B) [R]	None	STAAR: World History 2
6	S0WH022898CS	G	WHS.13(C) [R]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 2
7	SWH23143CS	D	WHS.13(C) [R]	None	STAAR: World History 2
8	SWH1101509D	G	WHS.13(D) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 2
9	S0WH022940CS	D	WHS.14(A) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 2
10	S0WH022909CS	H	WHS.13(D) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 2
11	S0WH022923CS	B	WHS.13(E) [R]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 2
12	S0WH022925CS	G	WHS.13(F) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 2
13	S0WH022891CS	B	WHS.13(E) [R]	None	STAAR: World History 2
14	S0WH022936CS	F	WHS.14(A) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 2
15	S0WH022974CS	A	WHS.18(E) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 5
16	S0WH023033CS	G	WHS.22(E) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 4
17	S0WH022942CS	D	WHS.14(B) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 2
18	SWH23144CS	J	WHS.18(E) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 5
19	S0WH022970CS	C	WHS.16(A) [S]	WHS.29(H) [P]	STAAR: World History 3
20	SWH23142CS	J	WHS.13(C) [R]	WHS.29(H) [P]	STAAR: World History 2
21	S0WH022973CS	A	WHS.17(C) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 5



22	S0WH022985CS	J	WHS.20(D) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 4
23	S0WH022996CS	A	WHS.21(A) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 4
24	S0WH023021CS	J	WHS.22(C) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 4
25	S0WH023026CS	A	WHS.22(D) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 4
26	S0WH023040CS	J	WHS.22(F)	None	None
27	S0WH023045	B	WHS.24(B) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 3
28	S0WH016335cs	H	WHS.25(D) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 3
29	S0WH023047CS	C	WHS.28(C) [S]	None	STAAR: World History 5
30	SWH23141CS	J	WHS.13(C) [R]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 2
31	LOC23139	0 to 4	WHS.28(D) [S]	WHS.29(F) [P]	STAAR: World History 5

# Scoring Rubrics

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**31** Answers could include:

Telecommunications:

- Development of mass communication and information industries including satellites, computers, the Internet that allow people to transmit information and business transactions quickly and cheaply
- Television broadcasts of news and popular shows to different areas of the world in short amounts of time spread culture
- Social media interconnects hundreds of millions of people providing rapid communications and a diffusion of ideas

Computer:

- Smaller computers developed as a result of the space program where equipment had to be downsized for space capsules, (like silicon chips replacing vacuum tubes)
- Variety of consumer products used computers and silicon chips as part of production – like telephones, microwave ovens, automobiles
- Computers and the Internet allow people to transmit information and business transactions quickly and cheaply

Transportation:

- Modern airplanes, (e.g., Concorde, make world travel faster and easier)
- Bullet trains
- Supertankers accelerate ocean trade
- Interstate highways in the United States

Medical Advancements:

- Penicillin
- Laser and ultrasound improves surgery
- Medical imaging – CAT scans and MRIs provide three-dimensional images of regions of the body
- Genetic engineering and cloning that introduces new genes into an organism