

## Write your names on all sheets IF they are not stapled!

NAME (Last) \_\_\_\_\_ (First): \_\_\_\_\_

**Read this first before you proceed:** **1.** It is assumed that you have read, understood, and will abide by the instructions specified for all tests in this course on the class home page and in the syllabus packet. **2. As explained several times in class and elsewhere, NO erasures permitted!** Erasures create the possibility of multiple answers for a single question, which is NOT permitted. Bubble in your *last name*—(space)—*first name*, and your *person no.* correctly on the back of the scantron. There is a severe penalty (you will get ZERO points for your entire test) for improperly completed scantrons that the scanning machine fails to process at the computing center. You have been warned! **3.** If two options appear to be correct, choose the one that provides the most information. Imagine there is a bowl of mangoes on the table and you are asked what is on the table. You are given four options: (a) fruit, and (b) mangoes. (c) food. (d) None of the above. Although options A, B, and C are all correct, the best option is B.

### Video Assignment: C5

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *Why We Fight* Gore Vidal, a writer and a World War II veteran, states: “We live here in the United States of *Amnesia*. No one remembers anything before Monday morning. Everything is a blank. We have no history.” What exactly was he criticizing? (A) The inability or unwillingness to explain present events on the basis of their historical roots. (B) The unwillingness of schools in the U.S., unlike in other countries, to make history a mandatory subject. (C) A general disdain among the U.S. public to think for themselves and instead placing too much reliance on politicians to explain things for them. (D) All of the above.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The documentary begins with a farewell address to the people of United States by President (A) Richard Nixon. (B) John F. Kennedy. (C) Dwight D. Eisenhower. (D) Lyndon B. Johnson. (E) None of the above.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In this farewell speech the U.S. was introduced to a concept that is the central theme of this documentary. The concept is (A) Cold War. (B) Manifest Destiny. (C) Open Door. (D) Military Industrial Complex. (E) Preemptive Strike.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The film interviews a woman scientist who works in a bomb factory (and she appears to be quite proud of the work she does). She came to the United States as an immigrant child. From where? (A) Cambodia. (B) North Korea. (C) Vietnam. (D) Iran. (E) Afghanistan. (Man, this is such a detailed question. What’s up with that? Yup! Questions always appear “detailed” when you do not know the answer! Right? If you saw the film with diligence then you would know that this is an important detail because it has to do with her explanation of why she does the work she does—plus we are shown scenes from her original home country as she is talking.)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ We see Donald Rumsfeld as both a younger man (while working for the Reagan administration) and as an older person working for the Bush, Jr. administration some twenty years later. There is great, great irony in the portrayal of these two instances of this man and it revolves around (A) Saddam Hussein (Iraq). (B) Ayatollah Khomeini (Iran). (C) Fidel Castro (Cuba). (D) Manuel Noriega (Nicaragua). (What is irony? Hmmmm... irony here refers to what is called situational irony where what appears to be logical about a situation turns out to be completely the reverse in reality.)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Where does the title of the film come from? From (A) a book authored by the director of the film. (B) a series of World War II propaganda films made for the U.S. government. (C) the title of a speech at the United Nations by the U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell defending the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan. (D) None of the above.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ A former CIA consultant, Chalmers Johnson, discusses the significance of a CIA operation undertaken some 50 or so years before, at the behest of the British government, by introducing a concept that is now part of the CIA lexicon. What is that concept? (A) Open Door. (B) Domino Theory. (C) Blowback. (D) Preemptive strike. (NOTE: CIA stands for Central Intelligence Agency, originally a U.S. spy agency but which to day undertakes a variety of activities including engaging in military operations of its own, running secret prisons, and so on.)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ What was that operation about? (A) The plan to murder the Prime Minister of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba. (B) The involvement of the U.S. in Vietnam at a time when its military presence there was still a secret. (C) The overthrow of the legitimately elected government of Prime Minister Mohammed Mossaddegh in Iran. (D) The deployment of a car bomb in Beirut.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ In one of the scenes five people are asked “Why do we fight?” There is one common theme to all their answers, which is we fight for (A) freedom. (B) democracy. (C) oil. (D) profits. (E) None of the above (there is no common theme).
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Chalmers Johnson states “In my lifetime I have seen the collapse of the Nazis, of the imperial Japanese, of the British, French, Dutch and Russian empires. They went down pretty easily. What I want Americans to understand today, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance and we’ve not been vigilant.” Vigilant about what? (A) Terrorism coming from the Islamic world. (B) The new “Cold War” emerging between Russia and the West because of nefarious Russian military activities outside its borders. (C) Proliferation of nuclear weapons across the world (especially among U.S. enemies such as Iran and North Korea). (D) The military activities of the Chinese in Asia, especially its deployment of its navy to intimidate its neighbors. (E) None of the above, the correct option is not here.

11. \_\_\_\_ **What is this documentary about?** (A) Defending U.S. democracy by violating the human rights of other peoples. (B) A war machine that is now out of control. (C) War is big business in which the role of corporations looms large. (D) U.S. democracy has been hijacked by the military industrial complex. (NOTE: all these answers are correct, but one is the best correct answer.)
12. \_\_\_\_ **The veracity of the content of a documentary also depends in part on who sponsored/funded the documentary. So who, besides the Sundance independent films people, sponsored this film from among the following?** (A) British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). (B) Fox Television. (C) CNN. (D) ABC television. (E) NBC News television.
13. \_\_\_\_ **The U.S. military, according to the documentary, learned a lesson from the Vietnam War which was that** (A) when you go to war you must give it everything you have got. (B) the media should be kept on a short leash by not allowing it to report on the gruesome aspects of war. (C) the only way to win a war was to win the hearts and minds of civilians both at home and in the target country. (D) politicians could not be trusted to deliver on their promises.
14. \_\_\_\_ **Sekzer states he is from the old school that believes U.S. presidents are among those who “walk on water.” (Meaning, being exceptional people who can do exceptional things.) However, when he heard President Bush, Jr. on television confess to something, when he was pressed about it by reporters, Sekzer’s thoughts were, in his words: “What did you just say? I mean I almost jumped out of the chair... I was mad... The government exploited my feelings of patriotism...” To what exactly did the president confess?** (A) The U.S. had failed to kill Saddam Hussein with all those so-called precision “smart” bombs. (B) There was no evidence that Iraq had tried to obtain uranium from Africa or that it even had any weapons of mass destruction. (C) The U.S. had not made any plans for the best strategy for leaving Iraq (so that there was no chaos when it withdrew its troops), after the war was over. (D) The U.S. had no evidence that Saddam Hussein had anything to do with 9/11. (E) None of the above; that is the correct option is not here.
15. \_\_\_\_ **So, ignoring the reasons that the Bush, Jr. Administration came up with, why did the U.S. really invade Iraq in 2003? According to the documentary, because** (A) Iraq was threatening to invade Saudi Arabia—an oil-rich U.S. ally. (B) Iraq, it was determined by the CIA and U.S. military intelligence, possessed weapons of mass destruction that it was threatening to use against U.S. allies (such as Israel). (C) the end of the cold war provided conservatives such as Dick Cheney (and people of his ilk) the opportunity to remake the Middle East. (D) Iraq had helped to mastermind 9/11.
16. \_\_\_\_ **The documentary identifies several major components of the U.S. war-making machine (also known as the military industrial complex). Which among the following, besides the military of course, is NOT identified in the documentary:** (A) Congress. (B) Corporations. (C) Corporate media. (D) Conservative Christian churches. (E) Conservative think-tanks. (NOTE: the term *corporate* media refers to the media owned by big corporations, in contrast to *independent* media.)
17. \_\_\_\_ **Although Lieutenant Colonel Karen Kwiatkowski was in the military for more than two decades, she states that she will not allow her two sons to join the military. What is it that she saw at the Pentagon (U.S. military headquarters) that has disillusioned her about the U.S. military?** (A) Policy on the deployment of the U.S. military was being driven by an agenda other than truly safeguarding the security of United States. (B) The callous disregard for the well-being of U.S. soldiers because of the corporatization of traditional military services (ranging from food preparation to interrogations). (C) The U.S. military was unwilling to shame the elites of this country (including those in Congress)—that is those responsible for decisions concerning war—into giving up their sons and daughters for military service. (D) The unwillingness to take care of U.S. soldiers *after* they returned home so as to ensure that they did not become “war veteran casualties” (by, for instance, becoming homeless; drug addicts, etc.).
18. \_\_\_\_ **What did Wilton Sekzer, the New York City police officer, do as a way of memorializing the 9/11 death of his son? He** (A) decided to visit the Middle East to learn more about Islam. (B) volunteered to work for an organization in the city that feeds the hungry and the homeless. (C) asked the military to put his son’s name on one of the bombs dropped in Iraq. (D) joined the Veteran’s for Peace organization. (E) None of the above.
19. \_\_\_\_ **Normally, one expects that when someone volunteers to join the military the person does so mainly for patriotic reasons (to help defend the country, that kind of thing). In the case of the recruit, William Solomon, this was not the case. So, why did he decide to join the army?** (A) His mom had passed away. (B) His inability to finish school. (C) He was going through a financial hardship. (D) He was intrigued with the possibility of flying a particular type of helicopter. (E) All of the above.
20. \_\_\_\_ **In the opening stages of the 2003 Iraq War, the strategy was to kill Saddam Hussein and other members of the Iraqi leadership (even if this meant possibly killing their wives and their children along with them). And even though the first bombing was pronounced a success by the Bush, Jr. Administration, it turned out to be a lie. Instead, the bombs simply ended up killing scores and scores of innocent civilians, including of course children. This happened, not once, or twice but fifty times! So, how was Saddam Hussein eventually killed?** (A) He died in a car accident while trying to flee to Syria. (B) He died while being tortured at the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. (C) The film does not tell us how he died. (D) He died, together with his sons, in a firefight with U.S. soldiers trying to capture them at a military road block. (E) He was captured, tried by a special tribunal, and executed by hanging by the new Iraqi government after being found guilty of “crimes against humanity.”
21. \_\_\_\_ **Beginning in around 1980, Saddam Hussein came to be considered a friend of United States and as such his government received considerable military aid over the years from the West. Some twenty years later, he was now considered enemy no. 1 and hence a target of a U.S. assassination effort (as part of the broader plan to invade Iraq in 2003). Why? Because he had ordered** (A) the massacre of some 140 Shia Iraqi Muslims at a place called Dujail in Iraq. (B) the invasion of Kuwait (which had led to the 1990/1991 First Gulf War under the administration of George Bush, Sr.). (C) the use of poison gas against the Iraqi Kurdish people at a place called Halabja that had led to the indiscriminate deaths of thousands of women, children and men. (D) the invasion of Iran that set in motion a gruesome and bloody 8-year long war in which thousands died (including child-soldiers).
22. \_\_\_\_ **Given that we live in a capitalist system, in one sense, the activities of the military industrial complex can also be viewed as a form of class warfare on ordinary people perpetrated by weapons manufacturers / logistics suppliers, and their allies. As one of those interviewed observes, in the struggle between capitalism and democracy, capitalism is clearly winning. In other words, the military industrial complex, by its very nature, not only distorts socio-political and economic priorities (including undermining democracy), but**

is immensely wasteful and costly in terms of financial and other resources. In fact, we have reached a point in this country where it would appear that the military industrial complex has become so huge that it no longer exists to serve the interests of the country but rather the reverse is the case; that is, the country exists to serve the needs and interests of the military industrial complex—so powerful and resource-hungry it has become. At which point does the film draw attention to this fact? When it looks at (A) the reasons why William Solomon decides to join the army. (B) the role of the corporate media. (C) how the military bonds itself with the public as a benign institution (entertainment, air shows, etc.). (D) how government officials become lobbyists for the weapons manufacturers and vice versa. (E) All of the above.

23. \_\_\_\_ The phrase “military industrial complex” refers to, generically, an informal web of mutually reinforcing constituencies whose end-goal is weapons procurement but who each have a stake in the system that has very little to do with the security interests of the state, but instead has a great deal to do with self-aggrandizement *in terms of financial and other resources*. From a specific U.S. perspective, in the original definition there were three main constituencies but the film draws attention to a fourth constituency that has emerged in recent years. Which among the following is it: (A) Privately funded think tanks (research centers). (B) Weapons manufacturers (and their lobbyists). (C) The U.S. Congress (and their electoral constituencies in their home states). (D) The U.S. military (the generals who staff the U.S. military headquarters—the Pentagon).
24. \_\_\_\_ In their defense of the strategy of preemptive strikes (meaning you strike your enemy first *on the assumption*—which may not be necessarily correct—that they are preparing to strike you) there is one very important point they do not mention: Is it O.K. for others too to adopt the same strategy with respect to the United States? Anyhow, under whose administration did this policy of preemption first emerge? (A) Eisenhower. (B) Kennedy. (C) Reagan. (D) Bush, Jr. (E) Obama.
25. \_\_\_\_ In the film we see many scenes of what the U.S. invasion of Iraq really meant for ordinary civilians (women, children, and men): humiliation, brutalization, and the unnecessary (and horrendously painful) death. In fact, the film does not cover one other horror that many Iraqis experienced: mass imprisonment and torture. One could legitimately argue that the rise of Daesh represents a “blowback” of the U.S. invasion. But what exactly does the term *blowback* mean, going by the film? (A) Retaliation (by the victims of U.S. aggression). (B) Unintended consequences (of U.S. actions). (C) Secrecy of U.S. activities that lead the U.S. public to ask questions like: “Why do they hate us?” (D) All of the above. (E) None of the above; that is the correct option is not here.
26. \_\_\_\_ Sekzer also describes his own war experiences as a helicopter gunner. He is a veteran of which U.S. war? (A) Korean War. (B) Second World War. (C) First Gulf War. (D) Vietnam War. (E) None of the above; that is the correct option is not here.
27. \_\_\_\_ The film refers to the issue of class (as in middle class, working class, etc.) with respect to the recruitment of soldiers. What point is being made about this matter? (A) When war ceases to be class-based, in terms of recruits, there is a greater incentive to end the war. (B) The majority of soldiers who volunteer to join the military today are from the lower classes (meaning lower middle class and working class). (C) There is an over-representation of recruits from African American and Latino populations which in turn implies an over representation of the lower classes. (D) Because we have an all-volunteer army now, it is much easier to send it to war. (E) All of the above.
28. \_\_\_\_ In five years, the income of a former U.S. Congressman and Defense Secretary by the name of Dick Cheney jumped from about 1.5 million dollars to 60-70 million dollars, after joining a corporation called Halliburton that specializes in providing services to U.S. military. What was his expertise (before he became a politician) that landed him the job with Halliburton? He was (A) a scientist, specializing in guided missile systems. (B) a lawyer specializing in corporate law. (C) was the owner of a gun shop (D) a software engineer. (E) None of the above; he was hired for his high-level political connections.
29. \_\_\_\_ Folks, a reminder: some questions I ask, such as this one, are meant to simply determine if you actually saw the film—as well as provide an opportunity to those who did see the documentary to score some easy points. We see animals in this film. Besides dogs and sheep, what other animal do we see? (A) elephant. (B) horse. (C) geese. (D) pig. (I know some of you geniuses may find this question annoying because you feel it is not critically important to the subject matter of the film. That may be so, that may be, in the case of this film. . . . But two questions for ya: Since a film’s *running time* is extremely precious, why then did the filmmaker choose to include shots of these animals in the film? Second, this is only one of a bunch other questions on this test that are *not* about animals. So, did you get all the other questions correct?)
30. \_\_\_\_ While Senator John McCain was being interviewed for this film he, embarrassingly, gets a call and the interview is cut. Who called him? (A) The very person he was talking about, the Vice President. (B) The president, who wanted to know which way he was going to vote on an upcoming bill in the Senate. (C) The lobbyist of a huge government military contractor—the Raytheon Company. (D) His spouse (who was trying to make dinner plans for both of them).

## Textbook Questions

1. \_\_\_\_ The collapse of the Soviet empire and the ending of the cold war by the beginning of the 1990s left only one major superpower in the world, the United States. However, if, as a consequence, U.S. administrations had any illusions of plain sailing in terms of furthering its global *corporate-driven* agenda, then they were soon shattered by an unforeseen development: (A) the acquisition by Iran of nuclear weapons. (B) the attack on United States on September 11, 2001 by terrorists claiming to profess Islam. (C) the rise of China as the world’s largest economy. (D) the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq (under Saddam Hussein).
2. \_\_\_\_ A question that has arisen in the field of international relations, especially since the collapse of the Soviet empire, is whether the United States can be considered today an imperialist power (usually discussed in terms of globalization as a proxy for the construction of a world “U.S. empire”) that seeks to dominate the world in order to advance the exploitative profit-maximization interests of U.S.-based transnational monopoly conglomerates. What do the authors say about this issue? He states that (A) any suggestion that the U.S. is an imperialist power merely because it champions globalization fails to consider that the United States is a democracy—and democracies by definition do not engage in imperialism. (B) there is some merit to the suggestion that the U.S. is an imperial power if one were to see it in terms of possessing an “informal empire,” akin to the one Europeans had developed in China and the Middle East in the nineteenth century. (C) the presence of such rising world economic powers as China and India precludes any consideration of United States as an imperial power (regardless of how one defines

imperialism). (D) the United States can only be considered an imperial power if it had military bases located in various places across the world (which it does not have). (Note: a conglomerate is a corporation with subsidiaries engaged in a range of completely unrelated commercial activities—e.g. oil refining, ranching, and paper-making.)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ We have already seen that the integrative connections between peoples across the planet—whether forced or voluntary—under the aegis of various historical forces (war, conquest, trade, proselytism, and so on) is nothing new. However, this process that is now commonly known as *globalization* can be distinguished from these past forms of interconnections in at least one fundamental respect: at its heart lies (A) trade and commerce. (B) industrial capitalism. (C) technology. (D) finance. (E) None of the above.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the authors, the al-Qaeda movement is an extremist/terrorist expression of (A) the Palestinian struggle against the Israeli state. (B) a blowback of the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq. (C) the CIA involvement in the anti-Soviet Afghan war during the Cold War era. (D) a global revival of the Islamic identity in the face of disillusion with secularist Westernization of Islamic societies.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ There has often been the suggestion that the religion-oriented terrorism represented by such pseudo-Islamic movements such as al-Qaeda are an expression of the economic poverty that is characteristic of the political and economic disarray in many Muslim lands. While there might be *some* truth to this, the problem with this explanation is that it does not account for the absence of similar anti-Western terroristic activities among extremely poor and corrupt non-Islamic countries in other parts of the world (Africa, South America, Caribbean, and so on). Going by what we have covered in this course (and vaguely hinted at by the textbook), what is really at the heart of this terrorism? (A) A yearning for the glory of a once mighty Islamic empire, in the face of Western imperialism. (B) A deep fear that Christian missionaries are silently taking over Islamic lands through their ability to bring assistance to poverty-stricken communities. (C) The takeover of Jerusalem (Islam's third holiest city) by the Israelis. (D) The political and economic corruption of the ruling classes in Muslim countries. (NOTE: I am using the term "pseudo" because if you were to study the Islamic rules of engagement you find that they do not permit attacks on civilians for *any* reason, including in times of war! What I find also interesting is that, to date, more Muslims have died at the hands of these terrorists than any other group.)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ "Look at this capitalism with its monopolies, its usury [interest on loans]... at this individual freedom, devoid of human sympathy and responsibility for relatives except under force of law; at this materialistic attitude which deadens the spirit; at this behavior like animals which you call 'free mixing of the sexes'; at this vulgarity which you call 'emancipation of women'; at this evil and fanatical racial discrimination." This is a quote, by Strayer, from an Egyptian Muslim intellectual by the name of Sayyid Qutb from a description of Qutb's observations on a visit to (A) Canada. (B) France. (C) Britain. (D) United States. (E) Germany. (Guys, the correct pronunciation for the name "Muslim," a follower of the Islamic faith," is Moosleem—not Maazleem or Mowzleem. One of the characteristics of an educated person is knowing how to pronounce words correctly.)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Going by the textbook, the emergence of these two radical anti-Western movements: Hamas (in Palestine) and Hezbollah (in Lebanon)—which, incidentally, are considered terrorist organizations by the United States—are a direct result of (A) Iranian foreign policy activities. (B) the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan. (C) the Israeli occupation of Arab lands. (D) Saudi Arabia's alliance with United States.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Although Osama bin Laden (founder of the terrorist organization called Al-Qaeda and assassinated by the U.S. in Pakistan in 2011) and his compatriots had fought on the same side as the United States in Afghanistan in their effort to expel Russia from that country during the cold war, when he returned to his country, Saudi Arabia, in 1990 he soon turned against his former allies (the United States). Why? According to the textbook, he became angry at the United States, *first and foremost*, because of the U.S. (A) support of the continued Israeli encroachment on Palestinian lands by building settlements that are illegal under international law. (B) military presence in Saudi Arabia which he termed an occupation. (C) threats against Iran because of its nuclear energy program. (D) based Christian missionaries operating in Muslim countries in the Middle East and elsewhere.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The textbook describes a revivalist Islamic movement begun by a Turkish Muslim scholar called Fethullah Gulen. Its basic message was echoed by a gathering of Muslim scholars representing all major divisions of Islamic thought in Amman Jordan in 2004/2005 namely that: (A) terrorism was anti-Islamic and moreover Christians, Jews, and Muslims all shared many common beliefs. (B) the U.S. was the leader in the efforts by the West to destroy Islam throughout the world. (C) the end of the cold war had been a signal for the West to resume its more than thousand-year-old Crusades against Islam. (D) it was the duty of all Muslims to fight against the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem (Islam's third holiest city), as well as support the Muslims struggling for freedom in Russia, China, and the Philippines.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ There are three major factors that have permitted humans to alter the world's climate "far beyond anything previously known." Going by the textbook, which among the following is NOT mentioned: (A) huge population increases. (B) the global explosion in the consumption of beef and the resultant growth in cattle populations leading to deforestation, emission of methane by cattle, etc. (C) the massive consumption of fossil fuels (e.g. coal and oil). (D) the relentless and escalating pursuit of economic growth as an indicator of progress and wellbeing.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ When biologist Rachel Carson first sounded the alarm about environmental destruction with the publication in 1962 of her book, *Silent Spring*, many within the U.S. establishment (the ruling class) condemned her work and even vilified her personally. Today, of course, she is celebrated here in the U.S. and elsewhere as someone who correctly predicted more than a half a century ago the environmental problems we now confront here in the U.S. and across the planet. What was her basic message to us? That (A) carbon dioxide pollution was the chief culprit behind global warming. (B) sea life was under severe threat because of acidification of the oceans. (C) because of global warming we should expect to see more frequent and more disastrous weather-related threats (typhoons, hurricanes, etc.). (D) scientific progress did not always mean human progress. (E) corporations were not interested in human welfare, but simply making money even at the risk of destroying the planet.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The authors talk about two waves of environmentalism, first-wave and second-wave. The second-wave is marked by the publication of *Silent Spring*. So what was the first-wave? It was one that grew out of (A) a nostalgia for a pre-industrial past in which nature had remained relatively untouched. (B) the horrors of nuclear destruction represented by the dropping of nuclear bombs on the peoples of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, Japan. (C) the birth of thousands of babies with horrific deformities because their mothers had taken a poorly tested over-the-counter morning sickness medicine called Thalodimide. (D) None of the above.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ A revolutionary guerrilla fighter by the name of Fidel Castro, together with such other revolutionaries as Che Guevara, who in time would become famous across the world, managed to overthrow the Cuban government of Fulgencio Batista in 1959 by means of guerrilla warfare. The United States refused to recognize the new regime and rebuffed the regime's efforts to develop amicable relations

with it, forcing the Cuban regime to turn to other allies, specifically the former Soviet Union. Going by the textbook, describe the nature of the Cuban government that the revolutionaries had overthrown. It was (A) a U.S.-supported highly repressive and brutal dictatorship. (B) a U.S.-backed democratically elected government that had worked hard to establish democracy in Cuba after years of misrule by its predecessor (the Gerardo Machado regime). (C) originally a communist government and an ally of the Soviet Union, but after President Eisenhower moved to offer it massive amounts of economic and military aid it abandoned communism and instead became an ally of the United States. (D) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here.

14. \_\_\_\_ In one of history's great ironies (the authors of the textbook use the phrase "strange twists") communism first arrived in societies that were primarily (A) Western-supported capitalist democracies. (B) agrarian rather than industrial societies. (C) agricultural but nomadic societies. (D) industrial rather than agricultural societies. (E) All of the above; that is, there was no uniformity to the economic systems of societies that experienced the communist take-over.
15. \_\_\_\_ The communists' march toward a victorious revolution in Russia, beginning with the overthrow of the over 300-year old Romanov dynasty of Tsar Nicholas II in 1917 and the eventual military defeat of all their major enemies, culminated with the establishment, for the first time in human history, of a truly viable communist state. In the description of the events that marked this development, which one among the following is NOT mentioned: (A) An invasion by foreign troops, including from United States, as part of a broad domestic and international effort to crush the revolution. (B) The cold-blooded murder of Tsar Nicholas II, together with his entire family and entourage, in a basement on July 16, 1918. (C) The eruption of a brutal blood-soaked civil war (1918-1921) between the Bolsheviks and the sundry anti-Bolshevik forces. (D) A peace treaty with Germany that allowed Russia to withdraw from the highly unpopular First World War in early 1918.
16. \_\_\_\_ The eventual victory of the forces of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) that had begun its life as a small marginal bedraggled urban party, leading to the transformation of China into a communist nation, was, as one would expect, an outcome of a number of several important factors. However, going by the textbook, there was one factor above all that was absolutely critical to their victory. Describe it. (A) The decision by the ruling Nationalist Party (the Guomindang) to flee into exile in 1949 to the nearby island of Taiwan. (B) A conscious reworking of Karl Marx's theory of class struggle by the leaders of the CCP. (C) The transformation of the status of women by giving them rights they had never enjoyed in liberated areas where the CCP was in control. (D) The Second World War, specifically, the Japanese invasion of China with its horrendous mind-numbing atrocities perpetrated on the Chinese civilians. (E) All of the above; there was no single overriding factor (this is definitely an evil trick question).
17. \_\_\_\_ Both the Russian and the Chinese communists came to power through revolutionary struggle that involved militarily defeating powerful enemies. That is, they did not achieve power peacefully through the ballot box. Therefore, it would not be an exaggeration to say that totalitarianism was "baked-in" with their rise to power. Two brutal periods of totalitarianism that marked Russian and Chinese communism was the Soviet Terror and the Cultural Revolution; they would lead to the unnecessary deaths of *millions* of innocent civilians in the name of socialism. What was the principal motivating factor behind the launch of the Cultural Revolution? (A) Discontent among the young with the lack of educational as well as employment opportunities. (B) The bitter internal "cold war" rivalry among the communists themselves that pitted China against Russia over who could be considered true Marxists (in order to acquire the leadership of global communism). (C) The belief that the Communist Party itself had become corrupted with the bourgeois capitalist values of self-aggrandizement and materialism. (D) The effort to bring modernity to the countryside where pre-revolutionary traditional values were still dominant—especially as they related to the status of women. (E) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here. (NOTE: this question should *not* be construed to mean that totalitarianism is inherent to communism, at least at the level of theory; moreover, one should not forget that capitalism has also shown a proclivity for totalitarianism in many places; the most horrendous example is that of Nazi Germany. During the Cold War, the United States and its allies were quite willing to support totalitarian allies in Africa, Asia, etc.)
18. \_\_\_\_ The Cold War was primarily about economics—specifically, capitalism versus socialism—where each side among the belligerents sought to make the world a safer place for their own economic system from threats from the other. Note, however, it was legitimated (given the enormous costs it entailed from the perspective of resources—especially because of the nuclear "arms race") on the basis of ideology: Western democracy versus communist totalitarianism, or Western imperialism versus freedom. Not surprisingly, there were a number of major theaters of the Cold War that took the form of "hot wars", involving armed conflict (and in which of course thousands upon thousands of innocent civilians would perish). Which of the following countries, going by the reading, was NOT a host to these Cold War driven "hot wars": (A) Cuba. (B) Afghanistan. (C) Korea. (D) Vietnam. (E) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here.
19. \_\_\_\_ The Cold War did not leave the belligerents unscathed. For the United States, for example, it entailed great costs economically and politically (and in some instances the death of thousands of U.S. soldiers). Which among the following, going by the reading, was a direct consequence of the Cold War? (A) The undermining of constitutional democracy (by eroding the principle of separation of powers) through the development of an "imperial presidency". (B) The rise of what President Dwight D. Eisenhower had warned against, in a farewell speech to the country, the *military industrial complex*. (C) The stationing of thousands of U.S. soldiers in scores of countries around the world at great cost to the taxpayer. (D) All of the above. (E) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here.
20. \_\_\_\_ In the 1970s, roughly one third of the world's entire population was living under some form of communism, yet within about twenty years it had more or less disappeared from their lives (with the exception of a few small places). Which of the following statements does NOT reflect what is stated in the reading about the factors behind the demise of global communism and the Cold War. (A) The human-error explosion of a nuclear reactor at Chernobyl in the Ukraine on April 26, 1986, was the straw that broke the camel's back so to speak—setting in motion events that led directly to the defeat of communism in Eastern Europe, beginning with the overthrow of the Romanian government of Nicolae Ceaușescu, who together with his wife were executed by a firing squad on December 25, 1989. (B) The collapse of global communism occurred in three major phases, represented by the death of Mao Zedong; the peaceful overthrow of communist regimes of Eastern Europe; and the peaceful disintegration of the Soviet Union a few years after Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in 1985. (C) While the Chinese ruling elite was more than willing to turn to capitalism by abandoning most of their communist-inspired economic policies, they were self-servingly adamant that Western-style democracy would never be allowed in China—hence the brutally violent crackdown on student protesters in Tiananmen Square in mid-1989. (D) Communism was never able to deliver on its promises, relative to Western capitalism, to dramatically improve the lives of the citizenry; on the contrary, communist rule almost everywhere, with rare exception, was marked by rampant corruption and massive sustained violations of human and civil rights of citizens in the absence of the rule of law. (E) The collapse of communism was also hastened by nationalist inspired grievances of racial/ethnic minorities within the borders of the communist countries, such as in former Yugoslavia (there a horrendous civil war would be launched by the Serbs in which tens of thousands of innocent civilians would be murdered as part of a general policy of "ethnic cleansing").

21. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following statements, going by the textbook, is NOT correct about what constitutes true Islamic beliefs: (A) Islam requires the forcible conversion to the Islamic faith of all non-Muslims who live within the borders of Islamic countries. (B) Suicide is not permitted in Islam, and therefore, by extension, suicide bombing is not permitted as a strategy of warfare. (C) Three of the major recurring themes running throughout the Qur'an are peace, compassion, and mercy. (D) Democracy is fully compatible with Islamic beliefs. (E) Wars of aggression are forbidden; however, defensive wars are permitted.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ How a person dresses in public should be a personal choice (provided of course she/he does not go around exposing their private parts). Yet, how some Muslim women choose to dress has become a matter of considerable controversy among *Islamophobes* all over the world (including among the secularized ruling elites of countries where Muslims are a majority). There are two assigned readings in the textbook that deal with this matter. One of the following arguments does NOT appear in either of the reading; which one: (A) The full covering of the face by means of a veil is not an Islamic practice but rather it is a pre-Islamic cultural practice. (B) The continued widespread oppression of women among non-Muslim countries (especially evident in the form of sexual violence and harassment) shows that gender oppression does not stem from covering one's head (by wearing the *hijab*). (C) In public, the *hijab* equalizes women because they don't have to worry about their looks; therefore, it is a source of liberation and not oppression (after all, women in other cultures too cover their heads: e.g. Greeks, Jews, Hindus, and Catholic nuns). (D) In a democracy, religious dress should be constitutionally protected as part of the freedom to practice one's faith (this, for example, is the case in United States, where the Supreme Court explicitly ruled in a majority 8-1 decision in 2015 on this very matter (*EEOC v. Abernethy & Fitch Stores, Inc.*, No.14-86) allowing Muslim women to dress as they pleased for religious reasons). (E) Muslim women who wear religious dress are being pressured to do so by their men-folk; therefore, it is undoubtedly an indication of their oppression. (E) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ The discussion in the textbook about economic inequality and globalization refers to the U.S. experience to make the point that: (A) inequality in the U.S. has been greatly reduced since the 1980s when the Reagan Administration drastically reduced taxes of the wealthy. (B) Many in the U.S. have prospered as a result of the emerging high-tech industries, but many more have also suffered greatly as high-paying but low-skill jobs have migrated to low-wage countries. (C) Removing trade barriers (referred to as free trade) between Mexico and the United States helped to create millions of new jobs in both countries; in other words such a trade policy is an example of a "win-win" policy that globalization makes possible. (D) Because of the existence of the "social safety net" (unemployment benefits, social security, Medicare, food stamps, tuition assistance, etc.) that the Democratic Party is largely responsible for, the pain of globalization has been considerably reduced—unlike in places where the social safety net is extremely weak (such as in Mexico). (E) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Although the collapse of the Soviet Union left the United States as the world's only *major* superpower, it has not necessarily used its power wisely. On the contrary, many of its activities have provoked much resentment all across the world since the collapse of the Cold War. Which among the following examples, however, discussed by the textbook is NOT mentioned: (A) The cultural domination of other countries by the U.S. media and entertainment industry. (B) A foreign policy marked by deep hubris (as exemplified by the refusal to sign the Kyoto Protocol, the refusal to accept the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, the rampant use of torture, and so on). (C) A trigger-happy approach to global conflict, as expressed by the doctrine of preemptive war that it exercised in 2003 when it invaded Iraq. (D) A gargantuan appetite for illicit narcotic drugs (crack cocaine, heroin, etc.) that has led to the emergence of powerful international drug cartels whose struggles for turf have led to massive corruption and devastating drug wars—as well as the concomitant migration of refugees to its borders. (E) The creation of an "informal empire" through its ability to project its military might to all four corners of the world.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ The biographical portrait of Rachel Carson tells us that (A) her prophetic book unleashed a misguided storm of criticism from critics who felt threatened by her questioning of the notion that the deployment of science always means progress. (B) her research on the impact of pesticides on the environment revealed a disastrous state of affairs, prompting her to seriously question the liberal use of pesticides. (C) the legacy of her important pioneering work is a greater sensitivity to environmental protection, including the adoption of such concrete measures as the banning of the chemical DDT. (D) All of the above. (E) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ What, going by the reading, has been the most important stumbling block to reaching a meaningful international agreement on halting the pollution of the atmosphere by greenhouse gases responsible for global warming and climate change? (A) The unwillingness of such countries as Brazil, China, India, etc. to agree to pollution controls. (B) The propaganda activities of big business aimed at disseminating bogus information through "think-tanks" they fund (which also serve as a source of tax-breaks) that question the validity of scientific research on climate change. (C) The unwillingness of the citizenry of Western countries to downscale their resource-hogging extravagant lifestyles. (D) The belief among the world's politicians that effective measures to slow down global warming will lead to political chaos because their citizenry would vehemently oppose them.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the MAIN (repeat after me: *main*) theme of the section titled Reflections... at the end of the *last* chapter in the textbook? (A) World history is a difficult subject to teach because there is so much controversy among historians themselves over the interpretation of historical facts. (B) Although the study of world history presents many challenges, it is nevertheless an intellectual journey worth undertaking. (C) The future, broadly understood, is always unpredictable—so we should not be quick to condemn those who have gone before us for failing to realize what their actions would lead to for the unborn generations to come. (D) The authors have done their best not to fall into the trap that many historians appear unable to avoid: an unhealthy bias against ordinary people in favor of the rich and the powerful (queens and kings, ruling elites, the nobility, emperors and princes, etc.). (E) All of the above.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ An important feature of the twentieth century has been the rise of religious fundamentalism in response to a number of factors, including the spread of secularism, and globalization. In the reading, which of the following religions is NOT specifically mentioned in relation to this topic: (A) Hinduism. (B) Christianity. (C) Islam. (D) Judaism. (E) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following statements does NOT accurately reflect what the authors state in their section in religious fundamentalism: (A) The term "fundamentalism" was originally used to describe the religious beliefs of a group of Muslims called the Salafis based in Pakistan. (B) In the United States, fundamentalism has also involved political participation in order to oppose political liberalism, rights for the LGBT communities, the so-called "big government" and so on. (C) The rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party has been a virulent oppositional response of the middle classes to the secularism that, among other things, has been aimed at protecting the human and civil rights of minorities (Christians, lower caste people, Muslims, Sikhs, etc.). (D) Despite their insistence on going back into the past in order to return to what they feel are pure forms of their religious beliefs, fundamentalists have not shown any reluctance in using modern forms of communication technology to spread their message. (NOTE: LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender)

30. \_\_\_\_ In the Islamic world, the rise of what is sometimes referred to as “militant Islam” or “political Islam”—the most extreme forms of which are represented by terrorist groups such as Daesh and al-Qaida—has been fueled by a number of factors. Which among the following is NOT discussed by the textbook. (A) The substitution of Islamic identity with secularism and nationalism while, at the same time, failing to deliver on the promise of meaningful economic development, a reduction of massively iniquitous economic inequality, the elimination of corruption, respect for human and civil rights, etc. (B) Western cultural imperialism represented by assaults on Islamic practices—including the consumption of alcohol (which is strictly forbidden in Islam), unbridled sexuality, secularist education, and so on. (C) The creation of the State of Israel in the middle of the Islamic world, which not only represents a geographic intrusion by the West in Islamic lands, but who, by means of Western military assistance, has inflicted on Muslims a devastating and humiliating military defeat—symbolized by the capture of territory and the holy city of Jerusalem that Muslims had ruled for over a thousand years for the benefit of all religions. (D) The view that the abandonment of Islamic principles has led to the continued domination of Islamic lands by the West even after the termination of Western colonial rule. (E) None of the above; that is, the correct option is not here.
31. \_\_\_\_ In Islam a *fatwa* refers to a religious edict or decree that can only be issued by a legitimate member of the *ulama* (pious scholars who are well versed in the principles of Islamic jurisprudence). Yet, even though people like Osama bin Laden were not members of the *ulama* they arrogantly took it upon themselves to issue a fatwa calling upon Muslims to declare war on the West, including the United States. In their terrorist fatwa, they laid out a number of grievances; which among the following, going by the quote in the reading, is NOT mentioned: (A) The corruption and secularism of the ruling elites in Islamic lands. (B) The U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia in the wake of the First Gulf War. (C) The Israeli occupation of Jerusalem where one of Islam’s holiest mosques (the al-Aqsa Mosque) is located. (D) The U.S. domination of the Middle East as a means for humiliating Muslims and in order to plunder the petroleum riches.
32. \_\_\_\_ There are a number of examples mentioned in the textbook showing the emergence of Islamic groups all across the Islamic world that have sought to either govern directly or sought to influence socio-political and economic life on the basis of their own interpretation of Islamic beliefs (often highly distorted). Which among the following examples is NOT mentioned: (A) The provision of ordinary but necessary social services that governments have been failing or unwilling to provide to their people. (B) Forming political parties to contest elections (as in Algeria and Egypt). (C) The forcible overthrow of ruling powers they considered corrupt from the perspective of Islamic beliefs (e.g. in Iran, Afghanistan, Northern Nigeria, etc.). (D) Violent terrorist attacks in a range of places (e.g. in East Africa, North America, Western Europe, and the Middle East). (E) The use of modern communication technology to carry out their propaganda—from cell phones to the internet (especially all forms of social media).
33. \_\_\_\_ The spread of the environmental movement across the planet in the face of *predatory* globalization sponsored by huge transnational corporate conglomerates (many based in the West), as well as such multilateral agencies of globalization as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, is also a topic covered by the textbook. Which among the following examples they provide as representing this movement is NOT mentioned by the authors: (A) The rise of political parties, known as Green Parties, to contest elections in places like Germany and Australia (B) Efforts to protect existing stands of trees and forests through direct action (e.g. the Chipko Movement in India, the oppositional activities of rainforest inhabitants living in the Amazon Basin, and the activities of the “ecology monks” in Thailand). (C) Launching reforestation programs (e.g. the Greenbelt Movement in Kenya). (D) The deliberate dismantling of previously constructed dams on rivers, to allow their free flow to facilitate environmental rejuvenation—including that of aquatic life (such as fish) within them (e.g. in the Pacific Northwest of United States).
34. \_\_\_\_ Karl Marx died in 1883. Had he been alive at the time of the communist revolution in Russia in 1917, then going by the *normative* part of his theory (outlined in the document *The Communist Manifesto*), he would have been sorely disappointed with that major historical event. Why? (A) He had a deep dislike for Russians, who he thought were very backward compared to other Europeans. (B) He believed that communism was only possible in countries of advanced industrial capitalism, such as England, Germany, and the United States. (C) He did not believe that the majority of Russians, who for the most part were illiterate peasants, understood what communism was about. (D) He was against violence and he would have been deeply upset at learning that the Russian communists had killed Tsar Nicholas II and his family, bringing to an end the three-hundred-year old Romanov Dynasty. (Guys, normative, in this instance, means a value judgment on what *ought* to be—that is what one would like to see happen—in contrast to what *is*, that is what actually exists in fact.)
35. \_\_\_\_ Although the assigned reading focuses primarily on Russia and China, it does tell us that at one time there were communist governments in a number of other countries too. Which among the following, however, never experienced communist rule: (A) Afghanistan. (B) Poland. (C) Brazil. (D) Cuba. (E) Vietnam.
36. \_\_\_\_ In the section on the collapse of the Soviet Union, the textbook authors observe: “In the late 1980s, \_\_\_\_\_ hit the Soviet Union like a bomb. Newspapers and TV exposed social pathologies that previously had been presented solely as the product of capitalism.” Fill in the blank. (A) corruption. (B) glasnost. (C) consumerism. (D) perestroika.
37. \_\_\_\_ There were several organizations that came to play an important role in the communist world. Which among the following, however, was primarily concerned with providing assistance to other aspiring communist organizations elsewhere across the world (and not just in Europe): (A) NATO. (B) Comintern. (C) Warsaw Pact. (D) Council on Mutual Economic Assistance. (E) None of the above (the correct option is not here).
38. \_\_\_\_ The Tiananmen Square June the Fourth Incident (sometimes also labeled as the Tiananmen Square Massacre), involved a major confrontation between university and high school students (and their supporters) and the Chinese communist government the likes of which had never occurred before, and has never occurred since. Had this “incident”—which in reality lasted about seven weeks, April 14 to June 4, 1989—gone the way the students would have liked, we probably would have a different kind of China today. What exactly were the students demanding or protesting? (A) They wanted meaningful economic reforms that would permit ownership of private property, establishment of businesses, and so on (meaning the abandonment of socialism and the adoption of capitalism). (B) They were protesting the massive and widespread corruption that afflicted the Communist Party and government. (C) They were demanding the abandonment of totalitarianism and its replacement with democracy. (D) They were protesting the introduction of tuition fees in universities and colleges. (Folks, despite the term Tiananmen Square *Massacre* there is disagreement in the Western media on whether there was a massacre *within* the Square itself; on the other hand there is no dispute that many were killed in the streets surrounding the Square and of course many were arrested, jailed, tortured, and shot in the weeks and months after the incident. How many? We will never know.)
39. \_\_\_\_ The Sino-Soviet Split is a term that is sometimes used to refer to the “cold war” that arose among the communist nations themselves with the formal and angry parting of ways between the Russian communists and the Chinese communists around 1960/1961.

(As the authors state, at one point the Russians even talked of mounting a nuclear strike on their once close ally!) What was one of the major reasons for this split, going by the authors, between the Russians and the Chinese? (A) The Russians were racists at heart who felt that as white people they had a right to tell the Chinese what to do. (B) The Chinese were simply jealous of the tremendous economic progress the Russians had achieved. (C) The two countries developed ideological differences (with the Russians being more pragmatic while the Chinese being more idealistic) from the perspective of who was truly revolutionary, in communist terms. (D) There were deep personality differences between the leaders of the two countries (Nikita Khrushchev and Mao Zedong), with each coming to dislike the other intensely. (E) All of the above.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ At the time when the communists swept into power in Russia, and several decades later in China, one can legitimately assume that the majorities of their populations supported them (even though elections were not involved). The authors identify for us the key elements of the communist agenda that must have been a big selling point in bringing the people to the communist side. Which of the following key elements, however, was NOT part of this agenda: (A) Industrial modernization. (B) Attacking the deep class and gender based inequalities that had led to the revolutions. (C) Instituting a political system that guaranteed political rights—freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, etc.—for all (*procedural* democracy). (D) Promoting socio-cultural values that encouraged selflessness and a community-oriented (socialist) mindset (in opposition to the individualism and the selfishness characteristic of capitalist societies). (E) Creating a society in which class and gender-based inequalities would not arise again.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ Although the communist movements in Russia and China were the product of a massive discontent on the part of the masses at the existing deeply iniquitous socio-economic and political arrangements imposed on them by a dictatorship of the privileged, their ability to gain *political control* in the teeth of violent opposition from the ruling classes of the period (represented by the Tsar in Russia and the Guomindang in China) was facilitated by what I call a *conjunction of fortuitously propitious historical factors*. What was one of these factors in the case of China? (A) The presence of various European powers in coastal enclaves dating back from the Opium Wars. (B) The overthrow of the Qing Dynasty (led by Emperor Xuantong, or Puyi, who would be the last emperor of China) by the Guomindang. (C) The onset of the First World War. (D) The brutal invasion of China by Japan that set in motion the Second World War in Asia. (E) None of the above; that is the correct option is not here.
42. \_\_\_\_\_ One can legitimately trace the origins of the communist revolutionary impulse in Russia and China to the U.S. War of Independence—that is, the American Revolution of 1776—(though for some reason the authors do not *explicitly* do this). In what sense can one make this claim? The communists (A) acquired, via the intermediary of the French Revolution, the idea of challenging, if necessary by force, the fallacy of the principle of divine mandate in human affairs (e.g. divine right of kings). (B) borrowed the idea of “no taxation without representation” to justify their struggle. (C) were inspired by the Bill of Rights enshrined in 1791 (as part of the U.S. Constitution of 1787) to work toward creating a procedurally democratic society. (D) learned from the American Revolution the idea that revolutionary violence was a necessity if one wanted to build a completely new society from the ground up.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ The authors identify a number of long term consequences of the cold war for the people of United States. Which among the following, however, is NOT one of them: (A) The United States effectively transitioned to become an *imperial* world power (involving the use of actual and implied military force). (B) War became a lucrative business for a section of the corporate capitalist class (called the “military industrial complex”). (C) It helped to narrow procedural democracy with the rise of a secretive “imperial” presidency. (D) It helped to establish the security of the people of United States as all potential enemies backed away from confronting U.S. military might. (E) It helped to undermine the Bill of Rights as a consequence of explicit and implicit campaigns to identify non-existent internal enemies (e.g. as in the case of the anticommunist hysteria that has come to be known as “McCarthyism”).
44. \_\_\_\_\_ The drama of the collapse of communism toward the end of the preceding century occurred, says Strayer, in three “acts”. Which among the following is NOT one of them: (A) The abandonment of Maoism following the death in 1976 of Mao Zedong by the Chinese. (B) The declaration by United States during the Reagan presidency to launch a program of space-based missile defense system (known officially as the Strategic Defense Initiative and dubbed by its opponents as “Star Wars”) which helped to ratchet up the arms race. (C) The failure of Mikhail Gorbachev to save Soviet communism through reform that culminated in Gorbachev’s resignation on Christmas Day in 1991. (D) The peaceful collapse of communist dictatorships in Eastern Europe in 1989 at the hands of popular movements (which one must assume the rank and file of the armed forces also supported implicitly).