

## Reading Quiz

### Globalization

1. Which of the following factors contributed to economic globalization during the twentieth century?
  - A) Increased labor migration during the Great Depression
  - B) Technological advances that lowered transportation costs dramatically
  - C) The virtual elimination of tariffs in the two decades following World War I
  - D) The rejection by Western powers of the Bretton Woods system.
2. How did Bretton Woods lay the foundation for globalization?
  - A) By creating a secret world government
  - B) By demonstrating that countries can work together
  - C) By creating a set of agreements and institutions to promote free trade
  - D) By creating the United Nations
3. How did the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank advance neo-liberal economics?
  - A) By loaning money to developing nations without preconditions
  - B) By introducing policies designed to protect permanent jobs and discourage mobile or temporary workforce
  - C) By loaning money to developing nations that privatized state-run companies and lowered protectionist tariffs
  - D) By raising tariffs to protect developing countries
4. From the 1960s, in the industrialized West feminism included all but which of the following as an important focus of the movement?
  - A) Equal rights, especially in the fields of employment and education
  - B) Decolonization
  - C) Women's liberation, which took aim at patriarchy as a system of domination
  - D) Racism and poverty
5. In terms of the Global North/South divide in the twentieth century,
  - A) global economic development has narrowed the gap between a rich Global North and a poor Global South.
  - B) global economic development has resulted in a "brain drain" from the Global North to the Global South.
  - C) global economic development has increased disparities in incomes, access to medical care, and educational and employment opportunities.
  - D) global economic development has led to an environmentalist movement in the Global North but not the Global South.
6. Which of the following best describes the massive increase in international migration of the world's peoples during the era of globalization?
  - A) It has allowed many to find work and shelter, but has also victimized others in new ways.
  - B) It is mostly just tourists.
  - C) It has totally erased all national cultures and boundaries.
  - D) It has brought prosperity to nearly all who participated in the migrations.
7. How did globalization affect those within wealthy nations, especially the United States?
  - A) It made everyone in those nations far wealthier.
  - B) It drained the wealth out of those nations.
  - C) It caused millions of Americans to lose their jobs, while millions of others have become wealthy.
  - D) It has had almost no impact on the United States.
8. Which of the following best describes the "American Empire" of the second half of the twentieth century and beginning of the twenty-first century?
  - A) It was a far-flung empire of colonies.
  - B) It was a once-powerful empire breaking apart.
  - C) It was essentially a nonterritorial empire of economic, military, and cultural power.
  - D) The term "empire" is a misnomer used by countries envious of the United States.

9. How did women's liberation feminists differ from equal rights feminists?
- A) Women's liberation feminists wanted women to have more rights than men; equal rights feminists merely wanted women to have the same rights as men.
  - B) Women's liberation feminists wanted to challenge societal and cultural patriarchy through direct action; equal rights feminists preferred political lobbying and passing laws.
  - C) Women's liberation feminists sought a world government dominated by women; equal rights feminists sought an American government dominated by women.
  - D) The groups were not different.
10. Why did African feminists resent American and European feminists' opposition to traditional African cultural practices such as polygamy and female circumcision?
- A) They felt American and European feminists were stealing their thunder on the issue.
  - B) They did not believe such practices existed in Africa.
  - C) They were strongly in favor of such practices.
  - D) Western feminists could easily begin to sound like colonial missionaries and rulers.
11. Which of the following best describes the response of global fundamentalism to modernity?
- A) A selective rejection and a seeking of an alternative, more religious modernity
  - B) A total rejection of modernity
  - C) A total embrace of modernity
  - D) An abiding indifference to modernity
12. Which best characterizes the strategies pursued by Islamic fundamentalist groups for achieving their political aims?
- A) Most attempted to gain power through elections and placing members in influential government and social positions, but some sought violent revolutions.
  - B) A few attempted to gain power through elections, but most were intent on violent revolutions.
  - C) They focused only on attacking non-Muslims.
  - D) Most used non-violent protest tactics pioneered by Gandhi.
13. Why did Osama bin Laden and the leaders of al-Qaeda come to declare the United States as their enemy?
- A) They wanted to scare Americans into converting to Islam.
  - B) They objected to American military presence in Saudi Arabia after the first Gulf War.
  - C) They hated Christianity.
  - D) They opposed America's isolationist policies and by declaring war tried to draw the United States into more active involvement as a force of good in the Islamic world.
14. What was a major difference between Western environmental movements and environmentalists in developing countries?
- A) Western environmentalists lacked the popular base of support that environmentalists in developing countries had.
  - B) Western environmentalists were concerned more with issues of pollution and limiting growth; environmentalists in developing countries were more concerned with food security and social justice.
  - C) Western environmentalists were more concerned about people; environmentalists in developing nations were more concerned with species of animals.
  - D) Western environmentalists set the agenda for the movement; environmentalists in developing nations merely supported their Western counterparts.
15. In general, environmental movements in the Global South
- A) were dominated by large national organizations.
  - B) primarily involved affluent members of the middle class.
  - C) were even more concerned with the rights of nature and wilderness protection than their counterparts in the Global North were.
  - D) involved poor people rather than affluent members of the middle class.