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| **21st [190729]** |
| Student |  |
| Class |  |
| Date |  |

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| **1.** | **Which technology had the same effect in the 1920s as the Internet did in the 2000s?**

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|  The Widespread Effect of Technology  |
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| **1920s**  | **2000s**  |
| \_\_\_?\_\_\_  | Internet – enables users toaccess information instantly   |

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| **A.** | Television – transmits video images to viewers via broadcast signals   |

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| **B.** | Telegraph – allows instant long distance communication   |

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| **C.** | Radio – transmits audio programs of news and entertainment   |

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| **D.** | Newspapers – daily print reports of events and information   |

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| **2.** | **Farmers are able to take advantage of the growth of the satellite communications industry to increase their crop yields by managing planting cycles with Global Positioning System (GPS) devices and computerized geographic information systems (GIS). The action taken by these farmers is an example of how**   |
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| **A.** | traditional farming methods are still used in rural areas.   |

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| **B.** | changes in technology can affect agricultural production.   |

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| **C.** | high-tech solutions cause damage to certain agricultural regions.   |

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| **D.** | many commercial farmers resist the adoption of new innovations.   |

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| **3.** | **Which statement is supported by these survey results?**

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| Community Survey: Sources of Information, 1998–2004 |
|

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  Source |  1998 |  2004 |
|  Local Broadcast TV News  |  80%  |  85.6%  |
|  Friends  |  72%  |  65.8%  |
|  Local Newspaper 1  |  78%  |  65.3%  |
|  Local Newspaper 2  |  68%  |  53.5%  |
|  Local Cable TV Channel  |  45%  |  51.4%  |
|  Radio  |  50%  |  47.6%  |
|  City Web Page  |  8%  |  29.3%  |

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| **A.** | People depend on traditional information sources more than new technologies.   |

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| **B.** | Technological progress has begun changing the way people learn about current events.   |

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| **C.** | Technology has decreased participation in resolving important community issues.   |

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| **D.** | People in different age groups disagree on the usefulness of new technologies.   |

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| **4.** | **What is one effect of economic globalization in the twentieth century?**   |
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| **A.** | an overall decline in living standards   |

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| **B.** | higher prices for imported goods   |

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| **C.** | a wider choice of consumer products   |

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| --- | --- |
| **D.** | fewer international trade agreements   |

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| **5.** | **What was a main cause of revolutions in 20th century Latin America?**   |
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| **A.** | creation of international trade agreements   |

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| **B.** | popular movements against authoritarian rule   |

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| **C.** | establishment of federal civil rights legislation   |

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| **D.** | employment opportunities for native peoples   |

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| **6.** | **In 1989, which Eastern European country was the first to end communist rule and form a democratic government?**   |
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| **A.** | Bulgaria   |

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| **B.** | Hungary   |

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| **C.** | Lithuania   |

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| **D.** | Poland   |

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| **7.** | **Which statement best describes these rights?**

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| Article 3-Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.Article 6-Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.—Universal Declaration of Human Rights  |

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| **A.** | They are unalienable.   |

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| **B.** | They are invoked in specific situations.   |

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| **C.** | They are granted by governments.   |

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| **D.** | They are defined by local custom.   |

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| **8.** | **For which major accomplishment is Nelson Mandela best known?**   |
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| **A.** | achieving racial equality   |

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| **B.** | fighting for female suffrage   |

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| --- | --- |
| **C.** | protesting for religious freedom   |

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| **D.** | seeking safer working conditions   |

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| **9.** | **Which statement best describes the goal of the Soviet policy of *glasnost*?**   |
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| **A.** | It increased tensions with China.   |

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| **B.** | It undermined the Polish independence movement.   |

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| **C.** | It limited the development of nuclear technology.   |

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| **D.** | It promoted democratic reforms.   |

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| **10.** | **Which leader’s actions contributed directly to these events?**

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| Berlin Wall |
| September 10, 1989 – Hungarian government opens border for East German refugeesNovember 9, 1989 – The Berlin Wall is openedDecember 22, 1989 – The Brandenburg Gate is openedOctober 3, 1990 – Germany is reunited  |

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| **A.** | John F. Kennedy   |

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| **B.** | Nikita Khrushchev   |

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| --- | --- |
| **C.** | Ronald Reagan   |

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| **D.** | Josef Stalin   |

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| **11.** | **Which phrase best explains Nelson Mandela’s goal?**

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| --- |
| Our struggle has reached a decisive moment. We call on our people to seize this moment so that the process towards democracy is rapid and uninterrupted. We have waited too long for our freedom. We can no longer wait. Now is the time to intensify the struggle on all fronts. To relax our efforts now would be a mistake which generations to come will not be able to forgive.—Nelson Mandela, quoting himself from his 1964 trial upon his release from prison in 1990  |

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| **A.** | to end apartheid   |

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| **B.** | to declare independence   |

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| **C.** | to reverse constitutional reforms   |

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| **D.** | to release key political prisoners   |

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| **12.** | **How did the economic system of the Soviet Union contribute to its collapse?**   |
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| **A.** | The shortage of raw materials left factories idle.   |

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| **B.** | The inefficiencies of central planning failed to meet basic needs.   |

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| **C.** | The privatization of state enterprises resulted in popular dissatisfaction.   |

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| **D.** | The demand for consumer goods drained needed resources from the military.   |

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| **13.** | **Use the list below to answer the question.**

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| --- |
|  Characteristics of the Government in Iraq in 2012 |
|   |
|  • Parliamentary democracy based on federalism  |
|  • President and a prime minister share powers  |
|  • Legislative branch consists of elected members  |
|  • Judicial branch has a structured hierarchy  |

**Why was this type of government established in Iraq?**   |
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| --- | --- |
| **A.** | to localize economic authority   |

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| **B.** | to empower military leaders   |

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| --- | --- |
| **C.** | to enable judges to approve legislation   |

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| **D.** | to protect the basic rights of citizens   |

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| **14.** | **Use the map below to answer the question.****\\10.32.148.121\internet\SiteFiles\homebase\Files\assess_files\aed51dcf-8909-4636-8a2f-5f597338fcd5\I371043_3.jpg****Numbers on the map mark former republics of the Soviet Union that are now independent countries. Which number is correctly paired with the name of a country?**   |
|   |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | 1 – Georgia   |

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| **B.** | 2 – Ukraine   |

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| **C.** | 3 – Belarus   |

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| **D.** | 4 – Moldova   |

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| **15.** | **Use the list below to answer the question.**

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| Characteristics of North Korea

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| --- | --- |
| • | Government is highly centralized. |
| •   | All government workers belong to the Korean Workers’ Party. |
| •   | After Kim Il-Sung died in 1994, Kim Jong-Il inherited power. |
| •  | Little is known about how the government works. |

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**Which reason best explains how this type of government holds onto power?**   |
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| **A.** | A strong social welfare system encourages national pride.   |

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| **B.** | The economy is based on a free-market system.   |

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| **C.** | A strong foreign policy encourages overseas trade.   |

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| **D.** | The government controls the information available to citizens.   |

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| **16.** | **Which factor most hindered democratic reform in South Africa until the 1990s?**   |
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| **A.** | policies of discrimination against female citizens   |

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| **B.** | strict control by an outside colonial power   |

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| **C.** | leaders representing religious institutions   |

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| --- | --- |
| **D.** | laws enforcing deep racial divisions   |

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| **17.** | **Which statement supports the trend demonstrated in this list?**

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| --- |
| 12/17/2010 — Demonstrations for political reform begin in Tunisia.01/14/2011 — The Tunisian president flees the country.01/25/2011 — Demonstrations for democratic reform start in Egypt.02/11/2011 — The Egyptian president resigns from public office.  |

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| **A.** | Pressure to protect human rights in the Middle East has increased.   |

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| **B.** | Pressure to prevent foreign military intervention in North Africa has increased.   |

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| **C.** | Demands for political rights in the Middle East have spread to other regions.   |

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| **D.** | Demands for economic reform have led to massive policy changes in North Africa.   |

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| **18.** | **What was the primary reason for Mubarak’s resignation?**

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| I have just learned of President [Hosni] Mubarak’s decision to step down, and I continue to monitor developments in Egypt. I respect what must have been a difficult decision taken in the wider interests of the Egyptian people. . . . The voice of the Egyptian people . . . has been heard, and it is for them to determine the future of their country. —United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, 2011  |

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| **A.** | restrictions on purchasing imported goods   |

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| --- | --- |
| **B.** | enforcement of martial law by local police   |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.** | failed attempts at nationalizing the economy   |

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| --- | --- |
| **D.** | popular support for democratic reform   |

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| **19.** | **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

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| --- |
| It is now twenty one years since the tragic events occurred on June 4, 1989 in and around Tiananmen Square. We join others in the international community to urge China to release all those still serving sentences. . . . —“Message on the Twenty-first Anniversary of Tiananmen Square,” United States Bureau of Public Affairs, 2010   |

**This request to the Chinese government resulted from which event?**   |
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| **A.** | a peaceful demonstration for democratic reforms by students   |

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| **B.** | an armed rebellion against military occupation by civilians   |

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| **C.** | the refusal of soldiers to follow orders to assault civilians   |

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| **D.** | the rebellion of peasants against government-relocation policies   |

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| **20.** | **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

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| Part one General Provisions Article (1)  |

                                                    (1.) Libya is an independent Democratic State wherein the people are the source of authorities. . . . (2.) Islam is the Religion of the State and the principal source of legislation is Islamic Jurisprudence (Sharia). (3.) Arabic is its official language while preserving the linguistic and cultural rights of all components of the Libyan society. (4.) The State shall guarantee for non-Moslems the freedom of practising religious rights . . .—Libya’s Draft Constitutional Charter for the Transitional Stage, 2011  |

**Which part of this excerpt best explains the foundation of the transitional Libyan government?**   |
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| **A.** | 1   |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.** | 2   |

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| --- | --- |
| **C.** | 3   |

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| --- | --- |
| **D.** | 4   |

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