

World History
Unit 5 Assessment

Date: _____

Name: _____

1. The Soviet disintegration caused:
 - a) The end of Cold War, the creation of new independent states and the entrance of capitalism to almost all of the nations that had been in the socialist block.
 - b) Public unrest in the socialist countries when these nations were added to the free market.
 - c) The most complicated and tense part in the Cold War and the start of armed conflicts in almost all the territories in East Europe.

2. In _____ war, _____ fought against North Vietnam to avoid the advance of _____.
 - a) Vietnam, The Soviet Union, capitalism.
 - b) Korea, The United States, communism.
 - c) Vietnam, The United States, Communism.

3. East European countries that belonged to the Soviet block but not to the Soviet Union and that accessed the free market after the communist collapse were:
 - a) Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Estonia, Byelorussia, Moldavia and Ukraine.
 - b) Hungary, Poland, Scheck Republic, Slovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria.
 - c) Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Kosovo.

4. Two of demographic indicators that can be analyzed to define the poverty degree in a country are:
 - a) Gross domestic product and infant mortality.
 - b) Inflation rate and devaluation index.
 - c) Interest rate and birth date.

5. Countries that were involved in the Golf War:
 - a) Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan.
 - b) The United States, Iraq and Kuwait.
 - c) Israel, Lebanon and Palestine.

6. The American intervention in Latin America caused:
 - a) The establishment of democratically chosen governments.
 - b) The fall of military dictatorships.
 - c) The rise to power of military dictators who overthrew democratically socialist governments.

7. Some of the conflicts that have affected people's life since the second part of the XX century are:
 - a) Small pox, earthquakes, external debt, piracy and obesity.
 - b) Drug dealing, AIDS, terrorism, city growth and global warming.

- c) Malnourishment, pest, solar radiation, technological advance and lack of educational systems.
8. Some of the social movements that occurred during the second decade of the XX century were:
- Students' demonstrations, civil rights demonstrations, pro-indigenous people movements and feminist movements.
 - Religious demonstrations, ethnic demonstrations, minority's demonstrations and performances.
 - Ephemeral art, ideological demonstrations, political demonstrations and music festivals.
9. The Balkans war was a consequence of ethnic and religious differences. Serbia, led by _____, repressed and killed many people from _____ and _____ religion because, according to him, an ethnical cleansing should be made. The United Nations intervened in a limited way sending _____, but it was unable to stop _____ such as the one in Srebrenica, Bosnia where more than 7,000 Muslims died.
- Slobodan Milosevic, Bosnia, Muslim, The Blue helmets, genocides
 - Mijail Gorbachov, Palestine, Jewish, the red cross, a killing
 - Nikita Jrushchov, Slavia, Catholic, No borders Medics (Medicines' Sans Frontiers), massacre.
10. The creation of non-governmental organizations occurred:
- As an answer from civil society to the lack of ecological consciousness.
 - As an answer from civil society to war conflicts.
 - As an answer from civil society to certain problems that came up during the second half of the XX century.
11. Most people who live in Middle East are:
- Arabic race and Jewish.
 - Arabic race and Muslims.
 - Caucasian race and Catholic.
12. The South African *apartheid* meant:
- Black people segregation.
 - White people segregation.
 - Muslims segregation.
13. To help the _____, the United Nations formed _____ in December 1950. Its main functions are: Protect the refugees, intervene before governments favoring them and look for solutions so nations can have a life with a normal environment; either _____ to their places of origin or _____ to a country as refugees.
- Refugees, the high commission of the United Nations, repatriating, integrating.
 - Immigrants, *Medicines' Sans Frontiers* association, integrating, repatriating.

- c) Poor citizens, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), sending, sending.
14. The advance in genetics has caused that certain diseases be detected as:
- a) Arthritis, diabetes and some allergies.
 - b) Cancer, AIDS and smallpox.
 - c) Leukemia, chicken pox and hepatitis.
15. The beginning and end of the Missiles Crisis were:
- a) Americans set missiles in Turkey and the Soviets reacted with an aggressive message to president John F. Kennedy.
 - b) Soviets placed missiles in Cuba as an answer to the missiles placed in Turkey by the Americans. Both countries agreed to remove the missiles.
 - c) The Soviets placed missiles in Cuba and the Americans reacted by sending an aggressive message to the president Nikita Jrushchov.

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Unit 5 Assessment Answer Key

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. a
10. c
11. b
12. a
13. a
14. a
15. b