**Chapter 21: Revolution, Socialism, and Global Conflict: The Rise and Fall of World Communism, 1917–Present**

1. Which is the correct order of major events in the history of twentieth-century communism?

a. Long March in China, Vietnam War, China’s Great Leap Forward

b. Korean War, communist triumph in China, China’s Cultural Revolution

c. Long March in China, Korean War, China’s Cultural Revolution

d. China’s Cultural Revolution, communist triumph in China, China’s Great Leap Forward

2. In the 1950s, an intense wave of fear of communists and their political repression in the United States was known as

a. Reaganism.

b. McCarthyism.

c. Libertarianism.

d. Fascism.

3. The revolutionary leader of Russia’s Bolshevik Party was

a. Joseph Stalin.

b. Leon Trotsky.

c. Vladimir Lenin.

d. Nikita Khrushchev.

4. Which of the following statements best describes the establishment of communist rule in China?

a. It was a quick and largely peaceful process.

b. It was a quick and violent process.

c. It was a decades-long violent struggle.

d. It was a steady, stepwise development that lasted nearly a century.

5. Which event provided a decisive opening for China’s communist party to take control of the government?

a. The Great Depression

b. The Japanese invasion

c. The abdication of the last emperor

d. The death of Chiang Kai-shek

6. Which of the following was part of communist feminist legislation?

a. A policy that worked to train and place women in top leadership positions

b. A policy that incorporated women fully into the workforce

c. A policy that ended male domination of families

d. A policy that provided child farms to raise children, freeing mothers to enter the workforce

7. Which of the following was a result of urbanization in both China and the Soviet Union?

\*a. The growth of a privileged bureaucratic and technological elite

b. A rapid return to individual competition

c. A policy that encouraged small-scale industrialization in rural areas to equalize the economy between cities and the countryside

d. Lowering of educational standards as millions of people entered the unskilled industrial workforce

8. How was the Cuban Missile Crisis resolved?

a. The Soviet government removed the missiles it had placed in Cuba in return for a U.S. promise not to invade the island.

b. Cuba’s missile tests failed, so it became clear that Cuba did not pose a threat to the United States.

c. The United States launched missile strikes against Cuba, but the attack was ultimately unsuccessful.

d. The Soviet government placed missiles in Cuba to prevent a U.S. attack on the island.

9. Why has 1989 been dubbed a “miracle year”?

a. China and Russia narrowly avoided nuclear war.

b. Chinese communist chairman Mao Zedong finally died, opening the door to massive reforms in China.

c. Popular movements toppled communist governments throughout Eastern Europe.

d. The Soviet Union collapsed.

10. Mikhail Gorbachev’s reform program was known as

\*a. perestroika.

b. the Cultural Revolution.

c. the Great Leap Forward.

d. the New Deal. **Answer Key**

1. c

2. b

3. c

4. c

5. b

6. b

7. a

8. a

9. c

10. a