

Europe and North America**A. Identifying Key Terms and People**

Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. The relaxation of political tensions during the Cold War
- _____ 2. A government with a capitalist economy that takes responsibility for the social and economic needs of its people
- _____ 3. The gap between what a government spends and what it takes in through taxes and other sources
- _____ 4. A person who speaks out against the government
- _____ 5. Political openness

Column II

- a. détente
- b. deficit
- c. dissident
- d. glasnost
- e. welfare state

Match the descriptions in Column I with the names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 6. Prime minister who trimmed Britain's welfare state
- _____ 7. Leader who restored France's power after World War II
- _____ 8. Senator who led a campaign against communists in the United States
- _____ 9. Leader of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s
- _____ 10. Communist leader who controlled the Soviet Union for almost twenty years

Column II

- a. Leonid Brezhnev
- b. Charles de Gaulle
- c. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- d. Joseph McCarthy
- e. Margaret Thatcher

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

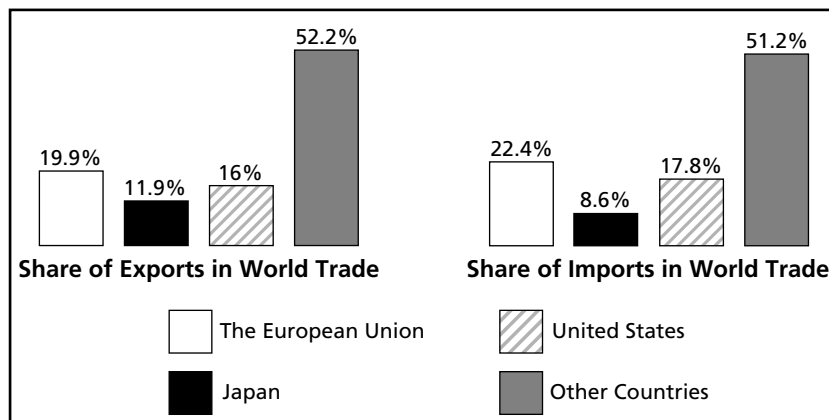
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. Which of the following is an effect of increasing global economic competition on the West?
 - a. increased exports
 - b. the growth of service industries
 - c. a loss of influence in the world
 - d. an increase in the number of manufacturing jobs
- _____ 12. Germany was able to reunite because
 - a. Brandt signed a treaty with the Soviet Union.
 - b. students destroyed the Berlin Wall.
 - c. communism in the Soviet Union collapsed.
 - d. the East Germans revolted against the Soviets.
- _____ 13. Which of the following is the goal of separatism in Quebec?
 - a. to cut ties with the United States
 - b. to become an independent nation
 - c. to limit immigration
 - d. to quit NATO

(continued)

- ____ 14. Which of the following was a result of central economic planning in the Soviet Union?
- an efficient bureaucracy
 - highly motivated workers
 - a high standard of living
 - shortages of food and consumer goods
- ____ 15. Which of the following did most Eastern European nations use to achieve democracy?
- peaceful reforms
 - violent revolutions
 - long negotiations
 - civil disobedience
- ____ 16. The civil war in Yugoslavia was fought
- between communists and anticommunists.
 - between pro-democracy supporters and followers of Milosevic.
 - among Serbs, Croats, and Bosnians.
 - between northern and southern Yugoslavia.

- ____ 17. According to the graph, approximately how much of total world exports belonged to the European Union?
- one-half
 - one-fifth
 - one-twentieth
 - one-tenth



- ____ 18. According to the graph, how does the European Union's share of world exports compare with its share of imports?
- Its share of exports is slightly less than its share of imports.
 - Its share of exports is four times its share of imports.
 - Its share of exports is double its share of imports.
 - Its share of exports is triple its share of imports.

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 19. Predicting Consequences** Now that the Cold War is over, what guidelines should the United States follow in dealing with other nations if it wants to remain strong in the world?
- 20. Recognizing Causes and Effects** Why do you think ethnic conflicts erupted in Eastern Europe as soon as Soviet domination ended?

Europe and North America**A. Identifying Key Terms and People**

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. A business that provides a service rather than a product is called a _____.
- _____ 2. A _____ is a country that, although it has a capitalist economy, takes great responsibility for the social and economic needs of its people.
- _____ 3. The difference between what a government spends and what it takes in through taxes is called a _____.
- _____ 4. A person who speaks out against the government is called a _____.
- _____ 5. _____ refers to the restructuring of the Soviet government and economy under Gorbachev.

Column II

- a. deficit
- b. dissident
- c. perestroika
- d. service industry
- e. welfare state

Match the descriptions in Column I with the names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 6. The architect of German unity
- _____ 7. Soviet leader who called for “peaceful coexistence” with the West
- _____ 8. Soviet leader whose reforms led to the end of the Soviet Union
- _____ 9. Communist leader of Yugoslavia during the Cold War
- _____ 10. Head of Solidarity

Column II

- a. Mikhail Gorbachev
- b. Helmut Kohl
- c. Nikita Khrushchev
- d. Josip Tito
- e. Lech Walesa

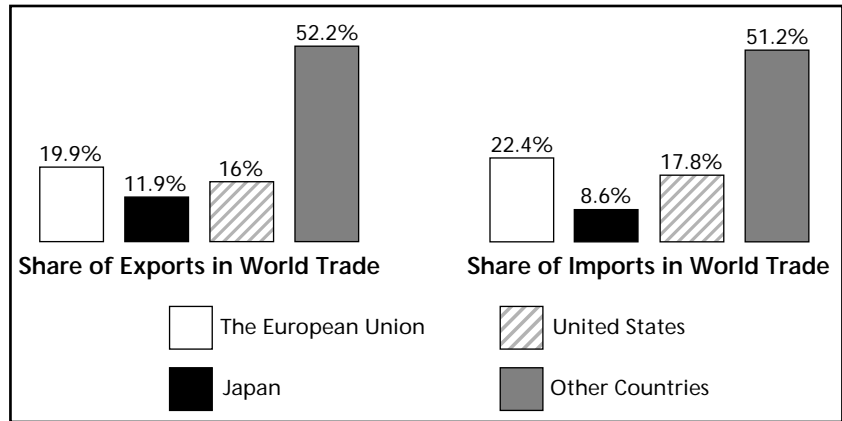
B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. Which of the following was an effect of the Cold War on Europe?
- high unemployment
 - frequent small-scale wars
 - the growth of socialism
 - its division into military alliances
- _____ 12. Which of the following issues threatened to tear France apart after World War II?
- Algerian independence
 - war in Vietnam
 - nationalization
 - the Cold War

(continued)

- _____ 13. According to the graph, what share of total world exports belonged to the European Union?
- 11.9%
 - 19.9%
 - 16%
 - 52.2%



- _____ 14. According to the graph, how do the European Union's share of total world exports compare with the share of the United States?
- The European Union's share is twice that of the United States.
 - The European Union's share is slightly larger than that of the United States.
 - The European Union's share is smaller than that of the United States.
 - The European Union's share is three times that of the United States.

- _____ 15. During the Cold War, the primary goal of American foreign policy was to
- protect human rights everywhere.
 - encourage economic growth in communist countries.
 - stop the spread of communism.
 - create a world without war.

- _____ 16. Which of the following helped resolve trade conflicts between the United States and Canada?
- NAFTA
 - The Warsaw Pact
 - The United Nations
 - NATO

- _____ 17. One strength of the Soviet economy was that it
- could feed all its people.
 - was almost free of unemployment.
 - produced high-quality consumer goods.
 - provided the Soviet people with a high standard of living.

- _____ 18. Ethnic tensions in Yugoslavia resulted in
- "ethnic cleansing."
 - the separatist movement.
 - attacks against immigrants.
 - a movement to increase tolerance.

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Making Generalizations** Consider government spending on social programs in Britain and the United States since World War II. What generalization can you make regarding economic prosperity and this kind of spending?
20. **Drawing Conclusions** What do you think is the greatest challenge to Russia's democracy?

Europe and North America

A. Analyzing Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Tell how each of the following affected western economies: 1973 oil crisis; global shifts in manufacturing.
2. Explain how the European Union acts as a unifying force for Europe.
3. Identify the Berlin Wall and explain how it was a symbol both of the Cold War and its end.
4. Describe three ways the civil rights movement changed life for African Americans.
5. List three challenges facing Canada.
6. Describe how the Eastern European nations were tied to the Soviet Union in each of the following ways: politically, economically, and militarily.
7. Explain the role “ethnic cleansing” played in the civil war in Bosnia.

B. Interpreting Primary Sources

Read the following excerpt from a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev. Then answer the questions that follow.

Today our main job is to lift the individual spiritually, respecting his inner world and giving him moral strength. We are seeking to make the whole intellectual potential of society and all the potentialities of culture work to mold a socially active person, spiritually rich, just and conscientious. An individual must know and feel that his contribution is needed, that his dignity is not being infringed upon, that he is being treated with trust and respect. When an individual sees all this, he is capable of accomplishing much. . . .

There are quite a few people who have adapted the existing laws and practices to their own selfish interests. They give little to society, but nevertheless managed to get from it all that is possible and what even seems impossible; they have lived on unearned incomes.

The policy of restructuring puts everything in its place. We are fully restoring the principle of socialism: “From each according to his ability, to each according to his work.”

8. List three phrases or words in this excerpt that would lead you to believe that Gorbachev planned to take a much different position toward human rights than his predecessors.
9. According to this excerpt, what is the main goal of restructuring, or perestroika?
10. Assume that you are a Soviet citizen listening to this speech in 1985. Explain your reaction.

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

11. **Making Generalizations** Consider government spending on social programs in Britain and the United States since World War II. What generalization can you make regarding economic prosperity and this kind of spending?
12. **Comparing** Do you think the United States is as powerful in the world as it was during the Cold War? Explain why or why not.