

**From Cold War to Global Terror, 1945–the Present**  
**Sample Questions for Final Exam**

1. According to the lectures, which of the following was *not* part of the “situation” in Western Europe at the immediate conclusion of World War II? (A) Rebuilding shattered economies. (B) Germany’s need to come to grips with the Nazi past. (C) The problem of a divided Germany. (D) Denying the area to Communism. (E) U.S. fear of encirclement. 

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2. According to the article “How to Train a Stuffed Goose” from the pamphlet *Stuffed Geese*, as excerpted in *Documentary Reader* (pp. 171–172), which of the following description is most accurate in regard to the meaning of “stuffed geese”? (A) “Stuffed geese” was a metaphor for the French soldiers surrounded at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 by the Vietnamese army under General Giap. (B) “Stuffed geese” was a metaphor for what the banal and insipid teaching in French universities during the 1960s was turning the students into by fostering a state of intellectual sterility. (C) “Stuffed geese” was a metaphor for the lack of compassion and action by French and U.S. leaders toward the poverty-stricken people of the Third World. (D) “Stuffed geese” was a metaphor for the affluent of the West, while victims of disease and famine throughout the world had lost everything. (E) “Stuffed geese” was a reference to the unfortunate tendency of the French Parliament and U.S. Congress to follow their respective presidents like “geese in formation” in matters of international relations. 

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3. The lectures traced the beginning of European economic integration that led to the European Union ultimately to (A) the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance formed in 1949. (B) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) founded in 1949. (C) the European Coal and Steel Authority established in April 1951. (D) the Treaty of Rome signed on March 25, 1957. (E) the Benelux Economic Union between Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg created in 1958. 

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4. According to the textbook (p. 153), which of the following was *not specifically mentioned* as a reason for the Cold War’s “tenuous accommodation” between the U.S. and Soviet Union during the 1950s–1960s: (A) U.S. public opinion was always subject to change, thereby affecting the policy of elected American officials. (B) There was always the possibility that an initial, preemptive nuclear strike could be accidentally triggered. (C) The prospect of a potential nuclear catastrophe existed, as evidenced by the “black boxes” carried by leaders of both nations. (D) The relatively small Soviet economy was too limited to sustain long-term nuclear ambitions. (E) The arms race continued to escalate, as demonstrated by events in Cuba and Vietnam. 

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5. According to the lectures, “the shark and the sardines” was a metaphor that meant which of the following? (A) The shark represents the industrialized West, which feeds off the cheap labor of sweatshops, situated mostly in Asia. (B) The shark represents economic control of the U.S. and Western Europe, who prey on the exports and plentiful natural resources of developing nations, especially in Africa. (C) It was a Cold War metaphor, whereby the shark represented the U.S. or the Soviet Union, and nuclear war could be triggered if either “shark” attempted to eat the other’s sardines (small allied satellite nations). (D) It was a description, introduced by the president of Guatemala, of U.S.-Latin American relations. (E) It is a description by environmentalists, which indicates that overfishing has depleted the ocean’s reserves to only very large and very small (mostly inedible) fishing stock.

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6. According to the lectures, which of the following statements concerning the revolution in Chile in 1973 is most accurate? (A) The reform-minded government of co-rulers Bernardo O’Higgins and José de San Martín was overthrown by communists led by Ernesto “Che” Guevara. (B) The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency earlier acted to discredit the self-declared Marxist Salvador Allende in order to prevent him from being elected president, but there is no evidence that, at the time of the overthrow of his government by the military, the CIA was actively involved. (C) The Chilean government was placed under the trusteeship of the U.S. with Henry Kissinger as main trustee. (D) “Shining Path” revolutionaries from Peru were thwarted in their attempt to overthrow the Chilean government by military forces sent from Argentina by Juan and Eva Peron. (E) Chile was the last of the Latin American countries to gain its independence from Spain, which it was able to accomplish with arms supplied by Ferdinand Marcos brought across the Pacific from the Philippines in reed boats fashioned by Thor Hyerdahl.

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7. Based on your reading of the textbook (p. 177), in regard to the Civil Rights Struggle, which of the following would you say is *most untrue*: (A) Martin Luther King, a Baptist minister from Atlanta (and PhD from Boston University), patterned many of his nonviolent tactics after those of Ghandi. (B) Media attention soon generated worldwide disapproval of Southern segregationists. (C) King was principally opposed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which was a confederation of white Southern churches. (D) At least by 1968, King had realized that economic advantages for Blacks were as important as Black political rights. (E) By the time King was assassinated in 1968, he had turned much of his attention to the rights of Blacks in Northern urban ghettos.

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8. According to the textbook (pp. 176–177), which of the following reasons is not specifically advanced for the widespread youth rebellions of the 1960s in the United States: (A) The so-called baby boomers made up a huge generation that had started in 1946 at the conclusion of World War II. (B) The rebellions had a racial basis and undertone, which was a societal vestige carried over from the 1950s. (C) U. S. youth in the 1960s tended to be more more worried about the possibility of nuclear war than the threat of communist takeover. (D) As a result, in part, of the widespread availability of the diaphragm and birth control pill, sexual freedom and experimentation became one of the characteristic features of the 1960s youth rebellion. (E) The youth of the 1960s tended to take security and abundance for granted given their growing up in a period of postwar affluence.

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9. In regard to the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, according to the textbook (p. 161), which of the following statements is *incorrect*? (A) Hungary had become a major industrialized state, but the workers had no right to strike. (B) The new Hungarian leader, Imre Nagy, had unsuccessfully appealed to the United Nations to defend Hungarian neutrality. (C) The revolution was initiated after a student-led demonstration firebombed a Soviet military convoy with Molotov cocktails. (D) The brutal suppression of the Hungarian Revolution demonstrated the will and determination of the Soviet leaders to suppress any challenge to their domination of Eastern Europe. (E) Although he was a Communist, Imre Nagy was an outspoken anti-Stalinist, who declared an end to single-party rule and Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.
10. In 1968, Alexander Dubček became leader of the Czech Communist Party and instituted reforms with the goal of bringing about "communism with a human face" in Czechoslovakia. According to the textbook (pp. 186–187), what was one prominent result of this period of Czech history? (A) Gambling casinos were outlawed in the Czech Republic but flourished in Slovakia turning Bratislava into the Atlantic City of Eastern Europe. (B) Czechoslovakia was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, a process known as the "Velvet Divorce." (C) After a brief "Prague Spring," Czechoslovakia once again was dominated by the Soviet Union and endured a "Prague Winter" for another 20 years. (D) Dubček reneged on his promises when he cut a deal with Kremlin leaders to reinstitute hardline Stalinist policies on the condition that Czechoslovakia would be allowed to leave the Warsaw Pact. (E) Communism was a condemned ideology in Slovakia, but it was declared the official state religion in the Czech Republic.
11. According to the textbook (pp. 196–197), which of the following was *not specifically mentioned* as a warning sign of growing threats to the U.S. economy in the 1960s, some of which were already beginning to appear in the 1950s after the economic expansion following World War II: (A) Imports from Japan and Western Europe became more attractive to American buyers. (B) Foreign assets and capital (especially Japanese) began to accumulate in the United States as outsiders started to control American companies. (C) The costs of maintaining U.S. military forces and a vast network of diplomatic and other overseas American representatives posed an increasing economic strain. (D) The American public developed a "popular addiction" to spending on consumer goods. (E) Americans came to resent rising income taxes, which were necessary for the maintenance of popular government programs.
12. According to the lectures, which of the following is generally *untrue* in regard to Russia after the fall of communism: (A) After the fall of communism in the early 1990s, Western observers expected to witness the swift emergence of democratic political systems and market economies. (B) Even though the early 1990s had witnessed widespread shortages and a collapse of the ruble, by the end of the decade the Russian economy had stabilized and gross domestic product had rebounded to pre-1990 levels. (C) Because of economic disasters along with crime and corruption, by 1993 polls indicated that the Russian public preferred strong leadership as opposed to democratic institutions. (D) In addition to shortages and a slow (or nonexistent) transition to democracy, Russia also fought a very unpopular war with Chechnya during the 1990s. (E) By 2000, it was estimated that the so-called "Russian Mafia" controlled one-third of Russia's financial institutions.

13. According to the textbook (pp. 254–256), what occurred in Guatemala in 1954 that set that country on a course of political upheavals, murders, and violence for the next 40+ years? (A) The communist government of Jacobo Arbenz that ruled Guatemala was overthrown by liberal reformers under Juan José Arevalo. (B) Communist revolutionaries overthrew the conservative military government despite active U.S. support of that government. (C) The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency aided conservative dissidents in overthrowing the reform-minded Arbenz government. (D) The U.S.-supported regime that replaced the Arbenz government introduced significant land reform and limited foreign ownership of Guatemalan industry. (E) The United Fruit Company offered to donate 234,000 acres of uncultivated land for the rural Indian population to farm, but were turned down by the Arbenz government for fear that it might look like a communist measure.
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14. According to the textbook (pp. 168–169), all of the following contributed to the creation of the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962 *except*? (A) Fidel Castro had overthrown the U.S.-backed dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista in the Cuban Revolution of January 1959. (B) The missile crisis was a Soviet response to U.S. bases in Turkey, which threatened the Soviet Union. (C) The missile crisis was a direct result of JFK's falling prey to insecurity despite America's nuclear advantage over the Soviet Union. (D) Castro and Khrushchev feared a U.S. invasion of Cuba and wanted missiles there to deter an attack. (E) Jewish mobster Meyer Lansky and the American Mafia had shut down casinos in Havana, thereby depriving Castro of an enormous tax base.
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15. According to the textbook (p. 174), which of the following is most true in regard to the Tet Offensive of January 1968? (A) It was a dramatically successful surprise attack that shook the Washington establishment, the public, and LBJ himself. (B) The offensive led to the removal of North Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and parts of South Vietnam. (C) The offensive provided conclusive evidence that Agent Orange and certain other defoliants were not effective on certain military terrains. (D) The victory became a major rallying point for the United States and South Vietnamese. (E) The victory led Lyndon Johnson to consider reelection in the 1968 election.
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16. Based on your reading of the textbook and other materials for the course as well as the lectures, which of the following statements would you say is the *least* accurate about the feminist struggles in postcolonial African, Asia, and the Middle East? (A) The example of both the Western democracies and the communist republics of eastern Europe, where women had won the right to vote, encouraged the founders of many emerging nations to guarantee female suffrage in their constitutions. (B) The very active part women played in many nationalist struggle was crucial to their earning the right to vote and run for political office. (C) Women's activism also produced some semblance of equality in legal rights, education, and occupational opportunities under the laws of many new nations. (D) The equality that was proclaimed on paper often bore little resemblance to the actual rights that most women could exercise and had little bearing on the conditions under which they lived their daily lives. (E) Despite the equality granted in the constitution and the laws, no women has ever been elected head of state in any of these countries.
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17. In the video excerpt from *The Africans: A Triple Heritage, Tools of Exploitation*, shown in class, Ali Mazrui argues all the following *except* (A) Europeans began the worst stages of the Atlantic slave trade just at the time West Africa was about to begin its industrial takeoff, thus aborting it. (B) when the missionaries came to Africa, the Africans had the land and the Europeans had the Bible, but the missionaries taught the Africans to pray with their eyes closed so that when the Africans opened their eyes, the Europeans had the land and the Africans had the Bible. (C) Africa has 15% of the world's iron ore but produces only 1% of the world's steel, which provides a rough measurement of the ratio of exploitation to gain in Africa (i.e., 15 to 1). (D) The Arabic slave trade was far worse than the Atlantic slave trade, which is why East Africa is economically depressed while West Africa is flourishing. (E) Africa has achieved the façade of Westernization without real modernization.

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18. The chapter entitled "Jomo Kenyatta The Burning Spear" in *Makers of World History* (pp. 294–317), handed out in class, focuses on Kenyatta's (A) invasion of neighboring Zimbabwe in hopes of realizing Cecil Rhodes' dream of a Cape-to-Cairo railroad and telegraph. (B) coup d'état of the Kenyan government and his subsequent establishment of a military dictatorship. (C) role as Kenya's first ambassador to the United Nations where he worked tirelessly for world peace. (D) reputed connection with the black terrorist organization the Mau Mau. (E) ability as a gourmet chef whose most famous dish was flaming asparagus spears.

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19. According to the lectures, perhaps more than any other Third World nation during the period of the Cold War, India was successful at (A) controlling population growth. (B) raising living standards. (C) equitable land redistribution. (D) preserving civil rights and democracy. (E) resisting the temptation to turn to the development of nuclear weapons to gain prestige in the international arena.

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20. According to the lectures, Pakistan received its independence in 1947 and has been fighting an "up hill battle" from the beginning. Which statement best accounts for the continued difficulty? (A) All groups within Pakistan have managed to work things out so that every one has benefited. (B) The military in Pakistan has not enjoyed the fruits of direct or indirect political power. (C) Pakistan's relationship to democracy has been an easy one where there have been long periods of democratic rule followed by short periods of military dictatorship. (D) Pakistan faced issues and political posturing among three groups – the military, the politicians, and leaders of the extreme religious parties – that hindered economic growth and democratization. (E) Every year since its independence, Pakistan has held free elections, the frequency of which have fostered instability and hindered progress.

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21. According to the lectures, with regard to free elections throughout Vietnam in 1956, the position of the United States was (A) the refusal to support elections for fear that Ho Chi Minh, the leader of North Vietnam, would win. (B) strong support for free elections no matter who won. (C) support of elections in North Vietnam only since South Vietnam was better run by a dictator. (D) support of the Geneva accord of 1954, which called for free elections by 1956. (E) support of free elections only if they could be run by the American military advisers in Vietnam.

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22. According to the lectures, the relationship between popular and high culture in the 2nd half of the 20th century can be understood within a framework of (A) an agreement on the importance of science to solve mankind's problems along with disagreement on which science. (B) the rejection of the value of reason in ordering the universe, which is basically absurd anyhow. (C) a counterbalance between those who believe in the importance of God as the moral and ethical keystone for all behavior and those who believe everything is relative. (D) the dynamic between the creative person's desire to communicate with an audience and the breakdown of that communication in the name of creativity. (E) the conflicting tensions of the need to earn a living and the desire to be famous.
23. In 1949, Simone de Beauvoir published *The Second Sex* and in 1963 Betty Friedan published *The Feminine Mystique*. These books gave impetus to the feminist movement. According to the lecture, support for this movement came mostly from (A) black women who were looking to redefine themselves in a white-dominated world. (B) poor and working-class women who were looking for reassurance in the work force. (C) men who enjoyed the benefits of academia and were more avid readers than their colleagues. (D) middle-class women many of whom were housewives frustrated with the lack of outlet for their talents. (E) upper-class women who had the leisure time to take part in demonstrations and rallies.
24. According to the lectures, which of the following was *not* a characteristic of the Cultural Revolution in Communist China, 1966–1976: (A) The result of the Cultural Revolution can be generally defined as a “proletarian culture” of foreign and traditional Chinese Confucian influences. (B) By 1966, Chairman Mao was ready to change the Communist Party from sources outside of the Communist Party. (C) The Cultural Revolution produced generally mixed results, which included both disruption and continued economic and population growth. (D) One of Mao's first agendas was to destroy the “four olds” (ideology, thought, customs, and habits), for which he engaged the media. (E) Much of the Cultural Revolution involved Mao's mobilization of young people to attack political and intellectual leaders.
25. According to excerpts from speeches and interviews given between 1979 and 1986 by Deng Xiaoping, who was Mao Zedong's 1976 successor in Communist China, as given in *Documentary Reader* (pp. 351–356), which of the following is correct? (A) The Cultural Revolution between 1958 and 1978 demonstrated the general success of communism. (B) Mao's grave mistake was in neglecting the development of so-called “productive forces.” (C) China's ideal modernization program of the future will include a mixture of socialism and poverty because socialism means poverty. (D) Although still under strict state control, future Chinese socialism will include a predominance of private ownership. (E) In the future, China must follow the Four Cardinal Principles of 1) the capitalist path, 2) moving away from the dictatorship of the proletariat, 3) overthrowing party leadership, and 4) ridding the world of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought.
26. All of the following were graffiti were found on walls in Paris during the protest days of 1968, as selected in a *Documentary Reader* (172–174), *except* (A) Boredom is counterrevolutionary. (B) Don't liberate me – I'll take care of that. (C) I'm a Groucho Marxist. (D) I suspect God of being a leftist intellectual. (E) Better red than expert.

27. According to the lectures, by the early 1980's Soviet leaders realized reform was necessary for all of the following reasons *except* (A) the fear and hatred engendered by Stalin's terrorism with its endless purges and unjust arrests hindered technological and economic development. (B) the economic problems in the agricultural sector, which necessitated the import of wheat from abroad. (C) the realization that Marxist-Leninist ideology was not working and needed to be abandoned. (D) the diplomatic isolation of the Soviet Union, which made it vulnerable to attack not only from the capitalist, imperialist West but from Communist China as well. (E) the shortages of consumer goods, which were discouraging hard work and initiative.
28. In the video *1989* a part of the "People's Century" series, shown in class, the main catalyst of change in the Soviet Bloc in Eastern Europe, eventually leading to the overthrow of communist regimes in Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Romania, was (A) the claims by President Ronald Reagan that the Soviet Union was an evil empire. (B) the reform efforts of Mikhail Gorbachev and his policy of glasnost. (C) the arms buildup, which showed the Soviet military the futility of competing with the United States. (D) the complaints of Eastern Europeans that their governments were preventing them from seeing "The Simpsons" on TV. (E) a series of violent, bloody revolutions against Soviet rule beginning with the Hungarian Uprising of 1956.
29. In the video "Riding the Bear" from *The Triumph of the Nerds: An Irreverent History of the PC Industry*, Bob Cringely described how a "historic moment" in Bill Gates' rise to becoming the richest man in the world occurred when (A) Bill Gates made a vow for Microsoft to eschew aggressive business practices and strive to provide the highest quality software products possible to the customer. (B) Steve Jobs, the co-founder of Apple, decided to merge with Microsoft and contribute to it the culture it badly needed. (C) Steve Balmer, the third billionaire at Microsoft, advised against signing any non-disclosure agreements with IBM. (D) Gary Kildall gave an untried and inexperienced Bill Gates his big break by hiring him as an office boy at Galactic Digital Research. (E) Paul Allen, the second billionaire at Microsoft, was able to buy QDOS (stands for Quick and Dirty Operating System), a ripoff of the CP/M operating system, for \$50,000 from Tim Paterson and Seattle Computer Products.
30. According to lectures, one of the significant ways Japan responded to the oil shock of 1973 was (A) Japan moved away from heavy industries like steel and shipbuilding toward a new generation of "knowledge industries." (B) Japan failed to regain its former level of industrialization. (C) Japanese technology continued to lag far behind that of the U.S. (D) Japan's economy came under the direct control of an authoritarian government. (E) Japanese industry was only able to copy but never able to innovate in terms of methods and products.
31. Regarding Japan's "miracle" recovery after World War II, Akio Morita, in *Made in Japan*, as excerpted in *Documentary Reader* (pp. 203–207), explained that (A) The most important idea in Japanese management was that workers and managers all share the same ideals. (B) The management must be very persistent in monitoring each employee. (C) No employee should expect to work at one company for more than two or three years. (D) Japanese executives would be paid at least ten times a worker's salary. (E) Since people work only for money, there is no need to create a harmonious atmosphere in the workplace.

32. According to Bill Clinton in an article titled “Public Remarks” in Washington, DC, on November 9, 1993, as excerpted in *Documentary Reader* (pp. 328–330), what was the major benefit of passing NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)? (A) Corporations would entrust their business decisions to the democratic voting process. (B) Even if wages increased in one locale, corporations would not relocate to lower-wage locations. (C) Legislation would guarantee that corporations would pay their fair share of taxes. (D) Any use of toxic chemicals in Latin American plants or towns would not be allowed. (E) The agreement would demonstrate the usefulness of international trade and commerce.
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33. According to the lectures, the Soviet Union’s response to the establishment of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in 1949 was (A) jubilation in the streets of Moscow because of Russia’s invitation to participate in this Western club. (B) the subsequent signing of the Warsaw Pact uniting Eastern Europe under the Soviet military umbrella. (C) the blockade by the Soviet Union of Berlin, which was relieved only by an airlift. (D) the occupation by Soviet troops of what would become North Korea. (E) agreeing to a non-aggression pact with Japan so the Soviet Union would not have to fight a two-front war.
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34. According to the video “Will the Dragon Rise Again?” (part of *The Genius That Was China* series shown in class), which of the following statements concerning the development of Japanese culture in the post-World War II period is most accurate? (A) Japanese culture wholeheartedly embraced Western styles in entertainment, sports, and the arts. (B) Japanese culture was defined by its conservatism and retention of old forms to the extent that Western forms particularly in art and architecture were unknown. (C) Except for interior decoration and film, in which Japan lagged behind the rest of the world, the Japanese were in the forefront of contributions to world culture. (D) Buddhism and Shintoism were officially banned because of their association with the warlike Japanese past. (E) Japanese style of gardening led to the Romantic movement in Europe.
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35. According to the textbook (pp. 320; 324–325), which of the following is *not accurate* in regard to the Soviet Union’s final dissolution: (A) The 1989 parliamentary elections unleashed ethnocultural sentiments in several Soviet states that had been held in check for decades. (B) An especially severe shortage of consumer goods contributed to increased public dissatisfaction and political upheaval. (C) Unlike during previous times, workers became militant in their demands for higher wages that resulted in crippling strikes. (D) By 1989, it had become evident that Gorbachev’s *perestroika*, or economic restructuring, was not succeeding. (E) Gorbachev’s attempted program of *glasnost*, or more public openness, led to an increased persecution of Soviet dissidents.
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36. According to the textbook (p. 340), the Reagan-era experiment with supply-side economic theory resulted in, (A) a policy of heavy taxation on foreign businesses and increased tariffs on imports in an effort to balance the U.S. trade deficit. (B) a policy of taxation, borrowing, and federal cutbacks for the purpose of balancing the federal budget. (C) a policy of increased taxation designed to directly benefit federal programs for the poor and underprivileged. (D) a policy of “trickle down” economics whereby greater spending and efficiency at the federal level will eventually benefit the average citizen. (E) a policy of tax cuts and vastly expanded military spending resulting in dramatic increases in the yearly budget deficit and overall national debt.
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37. According to the textbook (pp. 340–342), which of the following was *not specifically mentioned* as a reason for the soaring U.S. trading deficit in the last quarter of the twentieth century: (A) Increased energy costs fueled higher inflation, which, in turn, inflated the cost of consumer goods between 1968 and 1972. (B) The percentage of U.S. household savings began to lag substantially behind other industrialized nations. (C) Technological and scientific advances in other countries (especially Asia) led to the demise of U.S. factories and the outsourcing of well-paid American jobs. (D) A growing American preference for foreign merchandise further contributed to mounting trade deficits. (E) U.S. spending on governmental infrastructure, as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), was much less than other industrialized nations during the 1980s.
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38. Based on your viewing of the excerpt from the video “China,” from the CNN *Cold War* series, in regard to the first phase of Communist rule in China, 1949–1953, which of the following statements would you say is generally untrue: (A) The Communists had to deal with severe economic damage caused by World War II. (B) The first phase of Communist rule constituted a consolidation phase, during which Mao believed that a democratic revolution must precede a socialist revolution. (C) The ancient Chinese tradition of strong family units and obedience to parents and elders was revived in an effort to strengthen the Communist State. (D) So-called “thought-reform” techniques (AKA brainwashing), were widely used to indoctrinate individuals into the Communist system. (E) Initially, there was widespread land reform, which enabled tens of millions of families to acquire land for the first time.
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39. Golda Meir, “Mother of Israel”, wrote her recollection (excerpted in the class hand-out from *Makers of World History*) of the events leading up to the Yom Kippur War (1973). Which choice below was a major fear she expressed? (A) That Iraq would attack Israel. (B) That Egypt was preparing to attack Syria. (C) That Russians leaving Syria for home meant possible war. (D) That Iran had weapons of mass destruction (WMD). (E) That the United States military assistance, agreed to by Nixon, would arrive too soon.
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40. According to the video *The Fifty Years War: Israel and the Arabs* (PBS), shown in class, the Six Days War, June 5–10, 1967, was precipitated by (A) a coordinated attack by Egypt and Syria on Israel in which Anwar Sadat double-crossed his ally Hafez Assad by not advancing as far into the Sinai as he had promised. (B) a faulty Soviet intelligence report that the Israel army was massing on the border with Syria. (C) a coordinated attack by Israel, France, and the United Kingdom on the Suez Canal after Gamal Abdul Nasser had nationalized it. (D) retaliation by Egypt for agent provocateur attacks by Egyptian Jews in which they set bombs to explode in Cairo movie theaters. (E) President of the United States George H. W. Bush's international coalition, which attacked the Iraqi army and ousted it from Kuwait.
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41. According to the lectures, which of the following statements is *not true* concerning the October War in 1973 between Israel, on one side, and Egypt and Syria, on the other? (A) Egypt and Syria led an Arab coalition force in an invasion of Israel on Yom Kippur. (B) The Arab forces crossed the 1967 ceasefire lines in the Sinai Peninsula and in the Golan Heights to reclaim territory lost to Israel during the Six-Day War. (C) Soviet financial and military support for Egypt through the supply of offensive weaponry was substantial; the Soviets propped up Egypt to resist the U.S. exertion of pro-Israel sentiment. (D) During the October War, Egypt's early military advances were reversed when the U.S. intervened on behalf of Israel. (E) The October War forced both Egypt and Israel to search for a mutually agreeable policy of coexistence; the Camp David Accords of 1978 represented a diplomatic attempt at peaceful coexistence.
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42. Dependency Theory, as outlined in the lectures in regard to Latin America, contains all the following aspects *except* (A) after the wars of independence, the countries of Latin America remained in a position of being culturally and economically dependent on certain non-Latin American countries. (B) in effect, the colonial framework was never really abolished for the newly independent states of Latin America. (C) foreign investors sought to extract profits from Latin America by selling finished goods for raw materials and foodstuffs. (D) the Creole elite of Latin America, although resenting the Iberian powers (Spain and Portugal), had cooperated with them to maintain their own positions of influence and power. (E) the relatively slow economic development of Latin America can be explained by the fact that too many people became dependent on their governments for welfare.
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43. According to the lectures, what led to the U.S. return to more aggressive policies in Latin America including direct military intervention following World War II? (A) The Cold War and the desire to contain communism. (B) The discovery of uranium in Mexico. (C) The increasing intervention of Japan into Latin American economies. (D) The allegiance of many Latin American countries with fascist governments during the war. (E) Fears that Daniel Ortega and the Sandinistas were about to invade Brownsville, Texas.
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44. According to the textbook (pp. 435–437), which was *not* a consequence of global economic integration? (A) Economic globalization widened gaps in wealth and welfare among the world’s peoples. (B) Neo-liberal political ideology rose to prominence. (C) The new-found prosperity brought about by globalization silenced former environmentalists, who were convinced that the economic benefits of globalization outweighed its environmental risks. (D) Economic globalization stimulated efforts to raise the level of global governance and to bring some control over the chaos inherent in the highly dynamic international economy. (E) The United States became the predominant leader in the global system of trade and finance.
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45. According to the textbook (pp. 438–439), which of the following was *not specifically mentioned* as a specific contributor to global warming: (A) A major source of global warming comes from the burning of trees and vegetation cleared from newly developed farmland, especially in Africa and South America. (B) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which were previously used extensively in refrigerators, air conditioners, aerosol sprays, and industrial cleaning agents, rose into the upper atmosphere where they broke down ozone molecules and allowed increased ultraviolet radiation to more easily reach the earth’s surface. (C) It is possible that some global warming is merely the result of natural atmospheric cycles. (D) It has been estimated that the pollution and discharge created by petroleum refineries themselves create more global warming and environmental damage than any corresponding industrial or economic benefits generated by the resultant refined petroleum products. (E) Although not generally regarded as such, methane, which is the natural gas produced by the waste of domestic livestock and the growing of rice in flooded fields, is an additional source of greenhouse gas and global warming.
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46. According to the textbook (pp. 425–426), which of the following was *not specifically mentioned* as a reason for the dramatic world population increase during the twentieth century, especially in developing or so-called “third world” nations: (A) As symbols of prosperity and cultural stability, large families were a natural outcome of polygamy and the rigid maintenance of tribal and clan lineages, especially in Africa and parts of Asia. (B) Western medicine played a major role by increasing the chances of infant survival and extending lifespans. (C) Deadly diseases such as polio, smallpox, and malaria were either eradicated or brought under control. (D) Colonial officials promoted public health projects, including proper sewage disposal systems that greatly reduced water-borne diseases. (E) Missionary leaders, especially Christians and Muslims, encouraged large families based on religious principles.
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47. According to the lectures, in the elections held in Nicaragua in 1990 between Daniel Ortega and Violeta Chamorro, (A) both candidates had hired political consultants from the United States. (B) both candidates were supported by the Soviet Union. (C) both candidates were supported by the CIA. (D) neither candidate won a majority of the popular vote necessitating them to form a coalition government together. (E) General Samoza imprisoned Daniel Ortega and chased Violeta Chamorro into exile, where she arranged for an Israeli special forces commando raid to free Ortega.
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48. In Juan Bosch's evaluation of Henry Kissinger's justification for the overthrow of Salvador Allende in Chile (excerpted in the *Primary Sources Supplement*) all of the following are points of disagreement between Bosch and Kissinger *except*: (A) whether Allende was a Marxist. (B) whether Allende was democratically elected by popular vote. (C) whether Allende ran a democratic government that respected the other branches of government. (D) whether the United States had the right to support the overthrow of Allende based on reasons of national security. (E) whether Allende was anti-American and would act against American national interests.
49. According to the lectures, probable causes of disturbances in African nations when they began to gain independence in 1960 are all the following *except* (A) tribal loyalties were split across boundaries of the newly independent countries. (B) colonial possessions had been acquired without regard to tribal or geographic boundaries. (C) African freedom movements, which could have acted as a popular core for independent governments, were ruthlessly put down by the colonial powers. (D) Africans are incapable of self-government no matter how much experience they have. (E) the colonial powers made little or no attempt to spread literacy and education among the colonized population.
50. According to the lectures, which of the following reasons was *not* a factor in explaining the frequency of military takeover in Third World nations during the Cold War? (A) Regimentation rendered soldiers more resistant to division by religious and ethnic rivalries. (B) The military possessed a monopoly of force essential in restoring order during political crisis. (C) Military personnel possessed some technical training that was often lacking among civilian nationalist leaders. (D) Military leaders have often attracted covert technical and financial assistance from Western governments because those leaders have been staunchly anti-communist. (E) Military forces in Third World nations often received support from the Soviet bloc in overthrowing democratically elected governments.
51. The opening of the "Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," as excerpted in *The Human Record: Sources of Global History*, edited by Andrea and Overfield (pp. 482–484), handed out in class, makes reference to two famous historical documents: (A) The *Communist Manifesto* and the *Sayings of Chairman Mao*. (B) The *Emancipation Proclamation* and *Brown vs. Board of Education*. (C) The Zimmerman Telegram and the Ems Dispatch. (D) The *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* and Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. (E) The *American Declaration of Independence* and the *French Declaration of the Rights of Man*.
52. According to the lectures, as part of the strategy of the Cold War, (A) the Soviet Union ringed the United States with military bases and a system of military alliances. (B) the Soviet government and the American government discouraged direct war between themselves by the policy of mutual assured destruction (MAD). (C) the United States handed over such territories as Berlin on demand to avoid having to go to war. (D) the Soviet Union and the United States abandoned Southeast Asia to Chinese influence and concentrated on affairs in Europe. (E) the United States and the Soviet Union found themselves in open conflict over the Arctic and Antarctic in sub-zero temperatures.

53. According to the lectures, the Western response to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 was mild because (A) Czechoslovakia was considered a part of the Soviet sphere of influence. (B) the Czechs had been oppressing the German minority in Czechoslovakia, especially in the Sudeten area. (C) the NATO alliance was in disarray and was soon dismantled. (D) western Europe feared a Soviet invasion. (E) Lyndon Johnson had worked out a secret deal with Brezhnev that the U.S. would allow the Soviet Union to invade Czechoslovakia if the Soviet Union would allow the U.S. to invade the Dominican Republic.
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54. According to the lectures, the rationale articulated by U.S. policy-makers of the time for the commitment of military power to the Vietnam War was to (A) protect the long-established democratic government of South Vietnam from a Soviet invasion. (B) prevent the Vietnamese people from falling under the domination of the Korean communists. (C) keep South Vietnam pro-U.S. and prevent the rest of Southeast Asia from becoming communist (domino theory). (D) support the South Vietnamese government in its invasion of the North. (E) to establish missile bases close to Chinese borders.
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55. According to the lectures, since the Second World War, the most significant change in the structure of the work force in the industrialized countries has been: (A) an increase in agricultural day laborers and the peasant sector of the economy. (B) a tremendous increase in industrial workers as opposed to white-collar workers (service industry). (C) the exclusion of women from the work force. (D) the tremendous increase of women in the work force. (E) all work has been taken over by robots leaving people with nothing to do but party!
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56. According to the lectures, which of the following statements concerning the creation of the state of Israel is *not* correct? (A) Arab states bordering Israel attacked the new nation, but failed to defeat the Israelis. (B) The United States supported the creation of Israel in 1948, but the Soviet Union opposed its formation. (C) The partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arabic states was decided in the United Nations. (D) The Arab-Israeli war of 1948 created hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees from Palestine. (E) The Arab-Israeli war of 1948 led to an increase in the size of Israel over the original partition lines.
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57. In the lecture on the Middle East and North Africa, the instructor in this course concluded that peace will be possible in the Middle East only when (A) the United States invades every country in the Middle East and makes the people of these countries prove that they can govern themselves. (B) a regional hegemon, such as Egypt or Iran, takes over the role as Middle East policeman. (C) religious extremists and big-power involvements are marginalized. (D) a United States of the Middle East is created under United Nations auspices. (E) each Middle East country obtains the capability of building and amassing nuclear weapons, thus creating a nuclear deterrence, such as the “mutual assured destruction” (MAD) regime of the Cold War.
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58. According to the lectures, the Khmer Rouge's reign of terror in Cambodia under Pol Pot, in which millions were killed, was ended by (A) the intervention of the United Nations, which sent a military force to restore peace and order. (B) the overthrow of the government of Pol Pot by a conspiracy engineered by the CIA. (C) a coup in which the Khmer Rouge leadership was taken over by members of the communist party. (D) the invasion of Kuwait by the army of Iraq. (E) the invasion of Cambodia by the army of Vietnam.
59. According to the lectures, *Perestroika* and *glasnost* were initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union in 1986 primarily because (A) Soviet power was declining throughout the world, thus, making the USSR vulnerable to an aggressive U.S. foreign policy. (B) liberalization of Soviet society was demanded by the majority of the Communist party. (C) he saw economic reforms and an open society as necessary to improve productivity and the standard of living within the Soviet Union. (D) he was pressured by the military superiority of the United States into democratic reforms. (E) he was convinced by Ronald Reagan's speeches to try to change the ways of the "evil empire".
60. According to the lectures, the potential growth of modern "cottage industry", in which people will work at home, is (A) not possible due to international competition and restraint of trade. (B) very likely as people get fed up with the system and turn in, turn on, and drop out. (C) possible due to computer technology, communications (such as FAX machines); and more flexible management practices. (D) unlikely with the end of the Cold War. (E) a welcome alternative to house husbands.
61. According to the textbook (p. 422), which of the following was *not true* in regard to India under the leadership of the "Nehru dynasty" (Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and Rajiv Gandhi) between 1947 and 1991: (A) A largely passive social policy undermined the benefits of what limited growth there was. (B) The government failed to check population increase, which soared from 350 million in 1947 to around 850 million in 1991, which in turn depressed per capita income. (C) By the 1980s, India was home to the world's third largest scientific community and enjoyed a high literacy rate. (D) Whereas China achieved a per capita income by 1992 that was five times that of 1950, India's had only doubled. (E) India was saved from disaster by the "green revolution," the introduction of high-yield varieties of wheat and rice in the mid-1960s so that by the 1970s India was self-sufficient agriculturally.
62. Indira Ghandi (1917–1984) was Prime Minister of India from 1966 to 1977 and from 1980 to 1984. During this time, according to the lectures, a tension of political antagonism grew in India because all of the following *except*: (A) the forced sterilization of villagers who had been told by Ghandi's government that the procedure was reversible. (B) the adoption of collectivization farming communities modeled after Stalin's Russia. (C) the purported election fraud in 1975. (D) her opposition to the Peoples' Front. (E) the perception of high-handed methods on the part of the Prime Minister.

63. In his memoirs, *The Great Betrayal* (1997), as described in the lectures, Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia from 1964 to 1979, describes his support for a power-sharing plan designed to gradually increase the sharing of power in the Rhodesian government with Black Africans as they gained the necessary experience and skills, but in an interview from the time he was prime minister as excerpted in video “The Rise of Nationalism,” from the series *Africa: The Story of a Continent*, written and presented by Basil Davidson, (A) Robert Mugabe, who succeeded Ian Smith as prime minister of what was renamed Zimbabwe, said Ian Smith pushed independence on the blacks too quickly. (B) Kwame Nkrumah, the president of Ghana, claimed Ian Smith stole his idea of a United States of Africa as well as his idea of power sharing. (C) Queen Elizabeth II commended Ian Smith for stealing the Rhodesian elections from unscrupulous British colonial officials. (D) Jomo Kenyatta, prime minister, then president of Kenya, testified that Ian Smith was secretly a member of the Mau Mau, which he hoped to share power with. (E) Ian Smith said he hoped the power sharing with black Africans would not occur for a thousand years.
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64. According to the lectures, Jomo Kenyatta, Kwame Nkrumah, and Nelson Mandela all had in common the following characteristic: (A) they were all Marxists who worked closely with the KGB (the Soviet secret police) to expand communism in Africa. (B) they all were imprisoned by colonial authorities shortly before they became leaders of their respective countries. (C) they were all members of the terrorist organization, the Stern Gang, and worked to bring about independence through political assassinations. (D) they all were CIA operatives who were sent in to Africa to destabilize regimes that were sympathetic to the Soviet Union. (E) all of them had attended the Harvard Summer School and had Harvard degrees.
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65. The textbook (pp. 397–398), describes *apartheid* laws, policies, and practices in South Africa that the Afrikaaner government instituted and carried out as (A) a necessary stage in the educational and political development of black South Africans. (B) based on Jim Crow laws of the United States of the 1890s and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. (C) influenced by the tactics of nonviolent struggle developed by Mohandas K. Gandhi in South Africa in the 1900s and 1910s. (D) social control through the use of violence. (E) a form of power sharing designed to transfer political control of South Africa to nonwhites.
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66. In *Mandela, Tambo, and the African National Congress: The Struggle against Apartheid, 1948–1990: A Documentary Survey*, ed. by Sheridan Johns and R. Hunt Davis, Jr., excerpted in “Nelson Mandela: Spear of the Nation” in *Makers of the Western Tradition*, a new chapter was opened in 1989 in the long struggle of the ANC for full rights for Africans when President Frederick W. de Klerk (A) tightened apartheid laws of racial separation. (B) executed Nelson Mandela, a leader of the African National Congress. (C) abandoned all hope for national reconciliation by fleeing to Canada. (D) repealed apartheid laws and legalized the African National Congress. (E) led an invasion of neighboring Zimbabwe in hopes of realizing Cecil Rhodes’ dream of a Cape-to-Cairo railroad and telegraph line.
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67. According to the lectures, the intellectual and cultural life of the world since the end of World War II has taken place within the framework of each of the following *except* (A) extreme forms of political repression, including purges, torture, and genocide. (B) balanced economic development between industrial countries and agricultural countries, along with a willingness on the part of the haves to share with the have-nots. (C) extreme social and political conditions, including, war against civilians, mass displacement of populations, and revolution. (D) the imminent threat of nuclear warfare and mutual assured destruction (MAD) of the human race. (E) authoritarian dictatorships and state-sponsored physical and psychological abuse of human beings.
68. According to the lectures, the Yoshida Doctrine, named after Shigeru Yoshida (1878–1967), who was prime minister of Japan (1946–47 and 1948–54), was a combination of policies aimed at promoting Japan’s rebuilding. It helped Japan lay the foundation for economic growth through the following key points *except* (A) limiting military spending, which meant depending on the U.S. for defense and international security. (B) setting up public works projects (creating a virtual “construction state”) by cooperating with United States policy in the region. (C) favoring producers over consumers, such that the Japanese consumer would sacrifice for the good of Japan. (D) encouraging exports in order to bring in capital. (E) adopting socialist land reform policies that had worked so well in the Soviet Union and in Red China.
69. According to the textbook (p. 421), which of the following statements concerning the restoration of civilian rule in Brazilian politics and society after 1985 is most accurate? (A) Industry remained backward, as Brazil had to import jet planes from the United States as well as steel. (B) It marked the beginning of the shift from import substitution toward neo-liberal economic policy, including limiting state economic intervention, lower tariffs, privatizing state-owned companies, and cutting welfare programs. (C) Women continued to be excluded from the Brazilian industrialized labor force, although they played a major role in agricultural production. (D) With 26% of the world’s cultivable land, Brazil achieved agricultural self-sufficiency, ending all food imports by 1995. (E) Law enforcement programs in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro have been models of incorruptibility for the rest of Latin America and have succeeded in reducing violent crime by 72% during the 1980s and 1990s.
70. Based on the lectures, which of the following statements would you say is *untrue* in regard to the 1991 Persian Gulf War against Iraq, which was initiated by President George H. W. Bush (the father): (A) Prior to 1990, both the Reagan and Bush administrations had given Saddam Hussein much assistance in Iraq’s war against Iran. (B) Officially, the war resulted from Sadaam Hussein’s occupation of Kuwait, which he claimed to be a province of Iraq. (C) Sadaam Hussein had originally invaded Kuwait because it was selling oil on the worldwide market at below OPEC prices. (D) As was the case with the 2003 Iraqi War, the U.S. proceeded against Sadaam Hussein in 1991 without full UN authorization. (E) Irrespective of the “official” reasons that were provided, the Persian Gulf War was largely about a continued supply of cheap oil for the United States and Japan.

71. *Optional*: If you wish, make up a multiple-choice question that you think should be asked on an exam of this type. If it is appropriate to the material and if you answer it correctly, I will give you one additional correct answer on the multiple-choice part. I will also use the best questions in future exams. Remember: no one-word answers, not one-date answers, and no “all of the above”-type answers.

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**Packet Set A: On War, Peace, and Social Issues since ca. 2005**

1. According to Oren “UN Report” (article № 1 on war, peace, etc.) and Gerges “Transformation of Hamas” (article № 2): (A) Oren claims that the United Nations Human Rights Commission paid close attention to Israel’s investigation into the Israeli military’s actions in Gaza in January 2009. (B) according to Oren, Hamas fired more than 7000 rockets and mortars onto Israeli towns and villagers between 2005 and 2009 (C) Gerges says that between 2005 and 2010, Hamas has always refused to accept a resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that accepts the 1967 borders (D) According to Gerges, Hamas is not interested in educating the rank and file members of Hamas about living side by side with Jews in Palestine (E) According to Gerges, Hamas leaders have made clear they are interested in militant terrorist activities outside Palestine.
  2. According to “U.S., Russia reach pact (article № 3) and National Priorities Project. “Cost (article № 5) (A) The U.S.-Russia agreement only reduces the 2 countries’ nuclear warheads by a tiny amount. (B) Under the agreement, all the U.S. and Russian missiles and bombers will be eliminated. (C) The agreement must be implemented within a year of being ratified (D) Article № 5 says U.S. taxpayers, with the \$1.05 trillion total spent on the wars in Iraq w Afghanistan since 2001, could have provided (i) 133 million scholarships for university students for a year, OR (ii) 237 million households with solar electricity for a year. (E) When Pres. Obama w Russian Premier Putin signed the nuclear agreement, Obama promised that Putin’s daughter would get into Harvard.
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3. According to Kinzer's article on Afghanistan (№ 4) and Parenti's on class struggle in China (article № 6) (A) Kinzer says that when the U.S. sent aid to Pakistan to help Afghan warlords fight against Soviet troops and the Soviet-backed Afghan government, none of that aid went through Pakistan's Inter-services Intelligence agency (ISI) (B) Afghan women love to party all summer long. (C) According to article № 6, in China less than a million workers have left the countryside for cities in the past 30 years. (D) According to article № 6, in response to protests the Chinese central government has abolished the agricultural land tax and given farmers greater legal protection. (E) According to article № 6, most of the capital that has built China's "new economy" (e.g. companies subcontracting to Walmart, Apple Computer etc.) has come from foreign multinational companies.
4. According to Jones "Crimes against society" (article № 7), to Pollitt "global women" (article № 10) and "Iraq latest crucible for Harvard mediation" (article № 13) (A) According to Jones, in article № 7, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) only one armed group (called Interahamwe) has committed atrocities against women. (B) Jones says the number of men held accountable for crimes against women in the DRC is almost nil (C) Non-governmental organizations like the Commune des Femmes de Kamanyola (CFK) only bring women who are rape victims to hospitals, and do nothing about counseling those women, teaching them to farm etc. (D) According to article № 10, in no country do women outnumber male students in universities and schools. (E) According to article № 13, despite the training of many Iraqis by mediators through Harvard's Program on Negotiation, Iraqis can never resolve disputes like those over land and housing.

**Packet Set B: On Climate Change and Related Issues since ca. 2005**

1. According to "effects of warming" (article № 1) and "carbon bathtub" (article № 2) (A) According to article № 1, since the 1997 Kyoto agreement on global warming and climate change, CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the air haven't increased. (B) According to article № 1, Since 1997 the U.S.'s CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have increased by a much bigger percentage than China's (C) according to article № 1, the melting of summer sea ice in the Arctic that started around 2004 is much greater than what had been predicted in 1997. (D) According to "the carbon bathtub" burning fossil fuels accounts for a much lower proportion of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than deforestation. (E) The most enjoyable part of summer school is a carbon-filled hottub
2. According to the short table "per person annual income." (article № 3), to the short table "barrels of oil used" (in transportation article № 4), and to the chart "GDP vs GPI" (article № 8) (A) In article № 3, in the U.S. the number of barrels of oil-equivalent consumed per person is about the same as that for the OECD-L countries (i.e. Western Europe, Canada and the industrialized countries of Asia) (B) In article № 4, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, in lb. per messenger mile, generated by an inter-city bus and by a long plane trip are very similar. (C) In article № 5, the U.S.'s Genuine Progress Indicator (which adds to the Gross Domestic Product non-market work, and subtracts social costs like crime, pollution and deforestation) has approximately doubled between 1950 and 2000, just as the Gross Domestic Product has done. (D) according to article № 8, experts agree that whatever we do, world oil production will start to drop in a few years. (E) According to article № 8, (quoting Michael Pollan) the U.S. food system (involving growing, processing, transport etc.) uses the same amount of fossil fuel per calorie eaten today, as it did in 1940

3. According to “China fears. (article № 6), to Klein “New climate movement in Bolivia” (article № 10) and Hertsgaard “Greening Africa” (article № 11) (A) According to art. № 6, since 2007 China has shut down only 2 old coal-fired electric plants (B) According to № 6, because of Chinese government subsidies, rural sales of fridges and other large appliances have more than doubled in 2009-10 (C) According to article № 10, at the World People’s conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth (held in Bolivia in 2010) there was no discussion about requiring those who violated the rights of nature to face legal consequences (D) According to article № 11, combining the encouragement of trees with growing food crops in West African countries doesn’t help with things like shading crops, building up underground water tables etc. (E) According to article № 11, changes like those mentioned in question d) can only be achieved through expensive Western technology.
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4. According to Union of Concerned Scientists “choosing a clean energy economy” (article № 7), to the material from 350.org (article № 9), and to Mog w Fuller “rerooting America” (article № 13) (A) In article № 7, the clean-energy “Climate 2030 blueprint” will only save negligible amounts for consumers and businesses in the short term, e.g.by 2015 (B) according to 350.org (in article № 9), getting the worlds emissions of CO2 down to 350 parts per million is a worthy goal but not especially crucial. (C) According to article № 9, 350.org in October 2009 coordinated rallies and demonstrations about the climate crisis in 181 countries. (D) According to article № 13, in Detroit nothing has been done to create “green jobs” for motivated teenagers. (E) Organic ice cream always tastes horrible!
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