

AP World History

Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Twenty-Two (Chapter Twenty-One)

Use the following chart to answer questions 1-3:

Nuclear Weapons Stockpiles, 1945 to 2015								
	1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
United States	6	3,057	31,982	27,826	24,237	12,144	10,295	7,100
Soviet Union	0	200	6,129	19,055	39,197	27,000	17,000	7,700

_____ 1. Which conclusion is best supported by the data in the table?

- A) the arms race ended when the United States had so many more weapons that the Soviets had to concede
- B) the United States and the Soviets engaged in mutual-assured destruction for several decades
- C) the Soviet Union had more nuclear weapons during most years
- D) the U.S. nuclear stockpile decreased faster after 2005

_____ 2. What explains the change in the Soviet stockpile from 1975 to 1985?

- A) President Reagan proposed building the Strategic Defense Initiative, and antinuclear missile system to destroy approaching missiles
- B) the Soviet Union was enjoying relative peace and could concentrate on winning the nuclear arms race against the United States
- C) the United States shared nuclear weapon information with the Soviets, allowing them to build nuclear weapons more efficiently
- D) the Soviet Union elected hard-line leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who promised to strengthen Russia militarily

_____ 3. Which accurately describes an effect of the changes shown in the table?

- A) both countries saw little change in their leadership as a result of the increase in the number of nuclear weapons during this period
- B) people around the world were supportive of the buildup of nuclear weapons and agreed it was the best way to ensure peace
- C) the stockpiling of nuclear weapons actually strengthened the economies of both the United States and the Soviet Union
- D) the arms race was distressing to many around the world, and a strong antinuclear movement was established

Use the following chart to answer questions 4-6:

China's Economic Output During Its First Five-Year Plan				
Category	Value in 1956 Chinese Currency	1952	Value in 1956 Chinese Currency	1957
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	43 billion	58%	48 billion	48%
Industry and Construction	11 billion	16%	24 billion	24%
Government	4 billion	6%	4 billion	4%
Other	14 billion	20%	23 billion	24%

4. Which row in this table most clearly supports the conclusion that China's Five-Year Plan from 1952 to 1957 was successful?

- A) Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
- B) Industry and Construction
- C) Government
- D) Other

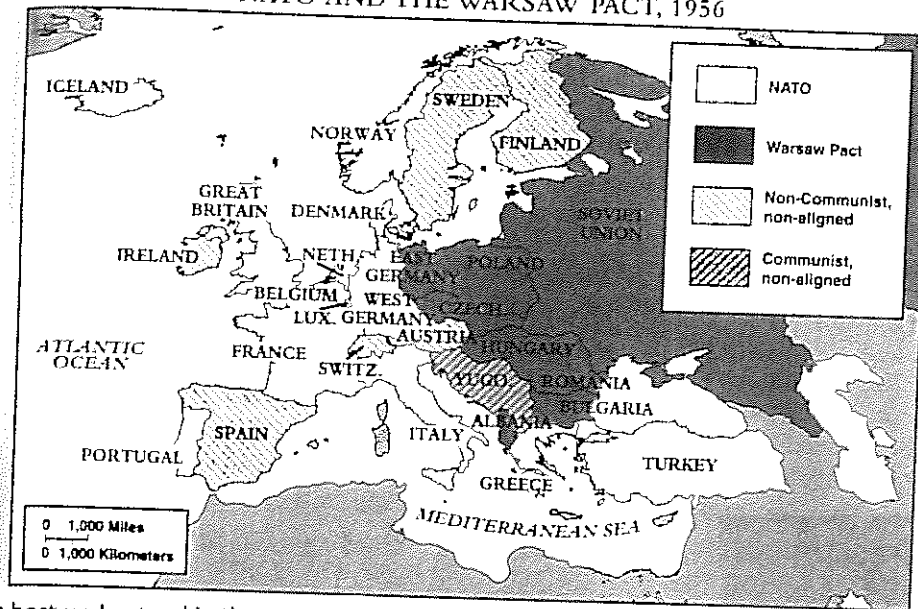
5. The size of China's government between 1952 and 1957 became:

- A) smaller in absolute size
- B) smaller as a percentage of the economy
- C) larger in absolute size
- D) larger as a percentage of the economy

6. Which statement provides the context for understanding this table?

- A) China was following the path of the Soviet economic development
- B) China viewed the United States as an economic model to follow
- C) China wanted consumer spending to lead economic growth
- D) China believed that it would soon move away from communism

Use the following map to answer questions 7 & 8
NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT, 1956



7. The map above is best understood in the context of the:

- A) Marshall Plan to rebuild Western European economies
- B) United States' policy of containment of communism
- C) European Economic Union for a unified European economy
- D) United States' attempts to improve relations with the Soviet Union

8. Which best describes the Warsaw Pact bloc shown on the map?

- A) a Soviet-led government headquartered in the city of Warsaw, the capital of Poland
- B) a military alliance created in response to NATO by the Soviet Union and other Communist nations
- C) an economic union between Soviet-bloc nations created to counter the economic power of the European Economic community (EEC)
- D) a military alliance comprised of the non-aligned nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa