Southeast Asia Practice Questions

1 The Marshall Plan was designed to stop the spread of communism by providing
(1) government housing to refugees
(2) military assistance to Vietnam
(3) funds for economic recovery in war-torn European nations
(4) nuclear weapons to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members

2 Which region of the world has been influenced by political leaders Pol Pot and Aung San Suu Kyi?
(1) Southeast Asia  (2) Southwest Asia
(3) Central Asia    (4) East Asia

3 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The main idea of the cartoon is that the Khmer Rouge
(1) is responsible for the genocide practiced in Cambodia in the past
(2) is most responsible for the problem of overpopulation in Cambodia today
(3) continues to force an agrarian economy on Cambodia
(4) has widespread popular support

4 Which Asian nation has recently become a major industrial rival of Japan?
(1) Myanmar (Burma)  (2) the Philippines
(3) Vietnam          (4) South Korea

5 • Treaty of Nanjing gives control of Hong Kong to Great Britain.
   • French government sets up a protectorate in Cambodia.
   • Italian forces occupy Ethiopia.

Which policy is most closely associated with these statements?
(1) détente  (2) appeasement
(3) nonalignment  (4) imperialism

6 Which statement about the impact of the AIDS epidemic in both Africa and Southeast Asia is most accurate?
(1) Life expectancy in both regions is declining.
(2) The availability of low-cost drugs has cured most of those infected.
(3) The introduction of awareness programs has eliminated the threat of the disease.
(4) Newborn babies and young children have not been affected by the disease.

7 Which country was ruled by Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge?
(1) Afghanistan  (2) Kazakhstan
(3) Cambodia     (4) Bangladesh

8 In Cambodia, Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge modeled their agrarian society on
(1) Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward in China
(2) Leonid Brezhnev's doctrine of détente
(3) Mohandas Gandhi's Quit India program
(4) Lech Walesa's Solidarity movement in Poland

9 During most of the Cold War period, which two nations were divided into Communist and non-Communist parts?
(1) China and Mongolia
(2) Vietnam and Korea
(3) Pakistan and Ireland
(4) Poland and Cuba

10 Korea has frequently served as a cultural bridge between
(1) Cambodia and Vietnam
(2) Russia and India
(3) Thailand and Indonesia
(4) China and Japan
**Southeast Asia Practice Questions**

Base your answers to questions 11 and 12 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Cartoon](image)

**11** The policy of Pol Pot that is shown in this cartoon is called

- (1) appeasement
- (2) peaceful coexistence
- (3) genocide
- (4) nonalignment

**12** Which group is represented by the skulls in this 1996 cartoon?

- (1) Armenians in the Ottoman Empire during World War I
- (2) dissidents in the Soviet Union during the 1930s
- (3) anti-Maoists in China during the 1960s
- (4) intellectuals in Cambodia during the 1970s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13 In which geographic region has Aung San Suu Kyi labored to bring about democratic reform?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Central Asia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14 In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Dutch interest in the islands of Southeast Asia was mainly based on the</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) spice trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) large numbers of Christian converts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) rich deposits of gold and silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) development of manufacturing sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15 One similarity between the actions of Mao Zedong, Adolf Hitler, and Pol Pot was that they all used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) military force to build colonial empires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) free and open elections to gain power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) communism as a basis for their governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) intimidation and terror to control people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16 The spread of Buddhist ideas and customs to China and Southeast Asia was the result of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) the Mandate of Heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) economic dependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) cultural diffusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) the civil service system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17 In the late 20th century, what was a problem common to the Balkans, Rwanda, and Indonesia?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) disposal of nuclear waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) ethnic or religious conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) drought and famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) overcrowding of urban centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18 Which term is used to describe the spread of Buddhism from India through Southeast Asia?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) ethnocentrism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) isolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) imperialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) cultural diffusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19 • The Nazi Party controls Germany.
• Khmer Rouge rules in Cambodia.
• The Sandinistas control Nicaragua.

Which statement describes a similarity in these situations?
(1) Civil liberties were promoted.
(2) Voting rights were extended to women.
(3) Leaders won the support of all groups.
(4) One group seized power and limited opposition.

20 Within the past decade, the decision of the United States Government to grant China "most favored nation" status was important to China because this decision
(1) allowed China to join the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
(2) increased China's ability to trade with the United States
(3) helped protect China from a possible Japanese invasion
(4) eliminated Russian influence in East Asia

21 The cultural diversity found throughout much of South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia is due in large part to
(1) geographic factors
(2) political unity
(3) traditional religious practices
(4) a market economy

22 Which group of countries earns much of their revenue from the sale of oil?
(1) China, Korea, Jordan
(2) Turkey, Brazil, Lebanon
(3) Argentina, Malaysia, Chile
(4) Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Venezuela

23 Which was a major result of the Vietnam War?
(1) North and South Vietnam were politically reunited.
(2) Relations between Vietnam and China declined significantly.
(3) The United States increased its political influence in Southeast Asia.
(4) Most Southeast Asian nations adopted a democratic form of government.

24 Which is a valid statement about the cultural development of Southeast Asia?
(1) Ethnic conflicts have not been a problem in Southeast Asia.
(2) Early Southeast Asian civilizations were strongly influenced by long periods of Japanese rule.
(3) Southeast Asia has not been influenced by European powers.
(4) Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam have had a major impact on Southeast Asia.

25 • Japan annexes Korea (1910)
• Japan attacks Manchuria (1931)
• Japan invades French Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) (1940)

Based on these events, the most valid conclusion about Japan’s foreign policy is that Japan
(1) needed raw materials
(2) based its aggression on the concept of isolation
(3) was only interested in spreading its religion
(4) readily accepted Western culture and values

26 Internal power struggles in Vietnam and Cambodia (Kampuchea) since World War II have resulted in
(1) foreign intervention
(2) the formation of monarchies
(3) the development of democracy
(4) industrial growth

27 Which has been characteristic of many Southeast Asian countries since World War II?
(1) gain resources and markets for their industries
(2) obtain land to resettle their surplus population
(3) foster a spirit of international interdependence
(4) prevent China from gaining dominance in the region

28 European nations acquired colonies in Southeast Asia mainly to
(1) gain resources and markets for their industries
(2) obtain land to resettle their surplus population
(3) foster a spirit of international interdependence
(4) prevent China from gaining dominance in the region
29 Base your answer to the following question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Article 3*: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. . . .

*Article 5*: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. . . .

*Article 19*: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. . . .

— *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

Which pair of 20th-century leaders most clearly violated these principles?

1. Anwar Sadat and Charles DeGaulle
2. Corazon Aquino and Margaret Thatcher
3. Jawaharlal Nehru and Reza Pahlavi
4. Pol Pot and Joseph Stalin

30 Base your answer to the following question on the outline below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Golden Age of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Mathematical innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Decimal system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Concept of zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Plastic surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Hospital system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Sanskrit poetry &amp; fables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Art &amp; Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Stupas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Capital at Pataliputra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Ajanta Caves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which civilization best completes the title of this outline?

1. Ghana
2. Khmer
3. Song
4. Gupta

31 Which characteristic is most closely associated with both Pol Pot’s government in Cambodia and Slobodan Milosevic’s government in Yugoslavia?

1. use of terror to achieve political goals
2. support for freedom of speech
3. establishment of a theocratic system
4. respect for ethnic minorities

32 "By gently pushing open the gates of reform, he unleashed a democratic flood that wiped out the Soviet universe and washed away the Cold War."

This statement most likely describes the actions of

1. Ruhollah Khomeini
2. Ho Chi Minh
3. Pol Pot
4. Mikhail Gorbachev

33 "Cambodia's Highest Court Begins Review of Election Complaints"
"Incumbent Declared Winner in Kenya's Disputed Election"
"Robert Mugabe Vote-Rigging Allegations Mar Zimbabwe Elections"

These headlines illustrate that in some countries there is an ongoing struggle to

1. create fair democratic processes
2. protect freedom of the press
3. establish courts that are unbiased
4. guarantee freedom of assembly

34 One way in which Atatürk of Turkey and Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam are similar is that they both

1. led nationalist movements in their countries
2. formed communist governments
3. kept their countries out of the United Nations
4. led their countries during the Cold War
35 Base your answer to the following question on the following table and your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Home</th>
<th>Where Refugees Live Now</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan, Iran</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3,595,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Jordan, Gaza Strip, Syria, West Bank</td>
<td>1,980,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran, Iraq</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>301,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A similar table generated from 2017 data would most likely include which of the following countries in the "Original Home" column?

1) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Turkey  
2) India, Cambodia, and Indonesia  
3) Syria, South Sudan, and Somalia  
4) Italy, France, and Germany

Base your answers to questions 36 and 37 on the cartoon below.

36 A historian could best use this cartoon to study which of the following?

1) ethnic conflict in Bosnia  
2) genocide in Cambodia  
3) the mass killing of Tutsi people by Hutu officials in Rwanda  
4) famine in Ukraine under the rule of Joseph Stalin

37 The impact of the Khmer Rouge shown in this cartoon most closely parallels the impact of which of the following developments?

1) the election of the African National Congress in South Africa  
2) the Green Revolution in India  
3) the Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution in China  
4) modernization of Turkey under Kemal Ataturk

38 The introduction of Buddhism into China and of Islam into Indonesia are examples of

1) social mobility  
2) cultural diffusion  
3) ethnocentrism  
4) interdependence

39 The Enlightenment and the American Revolution were both major influences on 19th-century uprisings in

1) Latin America  
2) the Middle East  
3) Vietnam  
4) Japan

40 The Thar Desert, Ganges River, and Deccan Plateau are all geographic features of

1) utopian socialism  
2) cultural diffusion  
3) ethnocentrism  
4) nationalism

41 The presence of Islam in India, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia is an example of

1) utopian socialism  
2) cultural diffusion  
3) ethnocentrism  
4) nationalism
42 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

In which nation did the historical event referred to in the cartoon occur?

(1) Cuba  (2) Vietnam
(3) the Soviet Union  (4) China

43 Which body of water is located between Southwest Asia and Southeast Asia?

(1) Pacific Ocean  (2) Caribbean Sea
(3) Indian Ocean  (4) Black Sea

44 "Struggle Continues for Control of Kashmir"
"Many Hurt in Border Clashes Between Hindus and Muslims"

Which nations have been most closely associated with the conflicts in these headlines?

(1) China and India  (2) India and Pakistan
(3) Vietnam and Cambodia (Kampuchea)  (4) Sri Lanka and Thailand

45 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written in response to

(1) atrocities committed during World War II  (2) the burning of Hutu homes in Rwanda
(3) demands for better treatment of Latin American peasants in Guatemala  (4) the forced migrations of city people under the rule of the Khmer Rouge

46 One way in which the Korean War and the Vietnam War are similar is that both

(1) resulted in unification of two formerly independent nations
(2) reflected the success of the Western policy of containment
(3) attempted to remove French imperialists from power
(4) developed from Cold War tensions

47 With which nation are Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge, and genocide associated?

(1) Korea  (2) Japan
(3) Myanmar (Burma)  (4) Cambodia (Kampuchea)

48 Japanese imperialism increased in Southeast Asia during the first half of the 20th century as a result of Japan’s

(1) decision to join the League of Nations  (2) desire to spread Shinto
(3) attempts to impose capitalism in the region  (4) efforts to become a political and economic power
49 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.

The situation shown in this cartoon most directly resulted from which of the following?

1. the massacre of Armenians by the Ottoman Empire during World War I
2. the mass killing of Jews by Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime during World War II
3. the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
4. attempts by the Khmer Rouge to increase their control over the people of Cambodia

50 • The people of Kashmir demand separation from India.
• The people of East Timor vote for independence from Indonesia.
• The Tibetans resent control of their country by China.
• The Kurds want to establish their own independent state of Kurdistan.

These statements are examples of the efforts of different peoples to achieve

1. free-market systems
2. democratic governments
3. social equality
4. self-determination

51 The Holocaust in Europe and the actions of the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea (Cambodia) were similar in that they were examples of

1. interdependence
2. segregation
3. genocide
4. empathy

52 Base your answer to the following question on "the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Based on this graph, which statement is a valid conclusion?

1. Most of the world's Muslims live in Saudi Arabia.
2. Pakistan is a nation with much religious diversity.
3. Islam was recently introduced in Indonesia.
4. Islam is a religion practiced throughout the world.

53 "An eye for an eye only ends up making the whole world blind."

This quotation best expresses the idea of

1. Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward in China
2. Leonid Brezhnev's doctrine of détente
3. Mohandas Gandhi's Quit India program
4. Lech Walesa's Solidarity movement in Poland

54 In Cambodia, Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge modeled their agrarian society on

1. Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward in China
2. Leonid Brezhnev's doctrine of détente
3. Mohandas Gandhi's Quit India program
4. Lech Walesa's Solidarity movement in Poland
55 In Cambodia, Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge modeled their agrarian society on
(1) Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward in China
(2) Leonid Brezhnev's doctrine of détente
(3) Mohandas Gandhi's Quit India program
(4) Lech Walesa's Solidarity movement in Poland

56 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... More than 30 years after "Year Zero" and more than a decade after the "return to democracy," Cambodia remains in a league of its own — miserable, corrupt and compassionless. Only the toughest and the most unscrupulous can "make it" and get ahead. There is hardly any social net to speak of; the savage insanity of the Khmer Rouge has been replaced with savage capitalism, but often with the same people in charge....

— Andre Vitchek, "A Tortured History and Unanswered Questions"

What does the author of this 2006 passage conclude?

(1) As democracy develops, circumstances will improve.
(2) Though governments change, circumstances often remain the same.
(3) New leadership is determined to replace the Khmer Rouge.
(4) Harsh living conditions have caused people to rely extensively on a social net.

57 In Southeast Asia, the continued importance of the monsoon cycle indicates that this region is
(1) becoming a major exporter of oil
(2) developing heavy industry
(3) dependent on traditional farming methods
(4) opposed to the use of nuclear power

58 Which Southeast Asian nation fought in wars against Japan, France, and the United States during the 20th century?
(1) Myanmar (Burma)  (2) Thailand
(3) Philippines  (4) Vietnam

59 •French is spoken in Laos and Vietnam
•Spanish is spoken in the Philippines
•Dutch is spoken in Indonesia
•English is spoken in Malaysia and Singapore

The diversity of languages spoken in these Southeast Asian nations reflects the lasting legacy of

(1) socialism
(2) Asian nationalism
(3) traditionalism
(4) European colonization

60 A major problem faced by Southeast Asian nations today is that

(1) increased immigration has created high levels of employment
(2) industrial development has hindered democratic reform
(3) rapid modernization has led to a shortage of agricultural products
(4) economic growth has not kept pace with population growth

61 In the 1980s, the governments of both Brazil and Malaysia supported the cutting of timber in their rain forests as a means of

(1) achieving economic prosperity
(2) increasing the national debt
(3) controlling rebellions of indigenous peoples
(4) preventing exploitation by imperialist nations

62 United States involvement in the Vietnam War and the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan were motivated mainly by a desire to

(1) were once divided but have since been reunited
(2) remained nonaligned during the Cold War period
(3) have chosen a democratic form of government in recent years
(4) were once colonized by other European nations

63 One similarity in the histories of Germany and Vietnam is that both nations

(1) were once divided but have since been reunited
(2) remained nonaligned during the Cold War period
(3) have chosen a democratic form of government in recent years
(4) were once colonized by other European nations
Southeast Asia Practice Questions

64 Which situation was a result of Pax Mongolia?
(1) Trade increased between Europe and Asia.
(2) China became isolated from its neighbors.
(3) Warfare between Japan and Vietnam escalated.
(4) Europeans conquered the Aztecs and Incas.

65 A major environmental problem affecting Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia has been
(1) air pollution
(2) deforestation
(3) disposal of nuclear waste
(4) acid rain

66 Armenians under Ottoman rule and Cambodians under the Khmer Rouge both experienced
(1) an outbreak of the plague
(2) human rights violations
(3) economic sanctions
(4) an agricultural revolution

67 The main reason Japan invaded Southeast Asia during World War II was to
(1) recruit more men for its army
(2) acquire supplies of oil and rubber
(3) satisfy the Japanese people’s need for spices
(4) prevent the United States from entering the war

68 Many Japanese industries use industrial diamonds from South Africa and oil from Indonesia to create consumer goods that are then exported to other nations. This situation demonstrates the concept of
(1) regionalism
(2) social mobility
(3) interdependence
(4) mercantilism

69 Which statement best describes the cultures of Southeast Asia?
(1) The cultures of India and China have had great influence on the religion and philosophy of this area.
(2) Most ethnic groups in this area have the same language and customs.
(3) European culture has had little impact on this area.
(4) The major religion in this area is Shintoism.

70 The treatment of intellectuals under the rule of the Khmer Rouge, of the Jews in Europe during World War II, and of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire are examples of
(1) cultural diffusion
(2) fundamentalism
(3) modernization
(4) genocide

71 In Kampuchea (Cambodia) in the 1970's, the policies of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge can best be compared to
(1) Gandhi's use of hunger strikes in India
(2) Napoleon's continental system in Europe
(3) Gorbachev's policy of perestroika in the Soviet Union
(4) Hitler's "final solution" for the Jews in Europe

72 One way in which Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) of China, Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam, and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya were similar is that they all
(1) supported close ties with their former colonial powers
(2) opposed United Nations membership for their governments
(3) led nationalistic movements in their nation
(4) resisted attempts to modernize their nation’s political and social institutions

73 In the 20th century, most nations of Southeast Asia have been characterized by
(1) struggles for independence
(2) a high standard of living
(3) political stability
(4) tolerance of ethnic minorities

74 One difference between the war in Korea in the early 1950s and the war in Vietnam in the late 1960s is that
(1) the United Nations played a major role in ending the war in Vietnam, but a minor role in ending the war in Korea
(2) tactical nuclear weapons were used in Korea, but not in Vietnam
(3) after the wars ended, Korea remained a divided nation, but Vietnam was reunited under a Communist government
(4) United States forces played a minor role in the war in Korea, but a major role in the war in Vietnam
75 Base your answer to the following question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which nations have been most directly involved in the events illustrated in this time line?

(1) Mongolia and China  (2) India and Pakistan  
(3) Burma and Thailand  (4) Cambodia and Laos

76 Base your answer to the following question on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is a valid conclusion based on the information provided in the graph?

(1) The Philippines had a higher fertility rate than Afghanistan did.  
(2) In most instances, nations with higher literacy rates tend to have lower fertility rates.  
(3) The literacy rates for South Asian nations are higher than the literacy rates for Southeast Asian nations.  
(4) Southeast Asian nations have a higher rate of population growth than any other region in the world.

77 Which global issue is a primary threat to biodiversity in the tropical regions of Central Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Amazon basin?

(1) deforestation  (2) oil spills  
(3) acid rain  (4) drought

78 The experiences of the United States in Vietnam and of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan suggest that

(1) Communism is a growing force in the world  
(2) guerrilla forces can win wars without aid from other nations  
(3) large-scale industry is necessary to win wars  
(4) powerful nations cannot always force their will on others

79 From the perspective of the North Vietnamese, the war in Vietnam in the 1960s was a battle between

(1) Fascism and liberalism  
(2) nationalism and imperialism  
(3) republicanism and totalitarianism  
(4) theocracy and monarchy

80 Base your answer to the following question on the advertisement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The newspaper in which this advertisement appeared is most likely located in

(1) Korea  (2) India  
(3) Vietnam  (4) China

81 The phrase “from southern Spain, across northern Africa, occupying the Arabian peninsula to Southeast Asia” once described the extent of the

(1) Aztec Empire  (2) Pax Romana  
(3) Gupta Empire  (4) Muslim world
Southeast Asia Practice Questions

82 Ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, the killing fields of Cambodia (Kampuchea), and the dirty war in Argentina are all examples of

(1) nationalist revolts
(2) human rights violations
(3) international terrorism
(4) religious conflicts

83 A factor that contributed to the success of both Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam and Mao Zedong in China was their ability to combine

(1) imperialism and traditionalism
(2) nationalism and Communism
(3) ethnocentrism and democracy
(4) isolationism and Capitalism

84 Which factor explains the difficulty of achieving political stability in many of the nations of Southeast Asia?

(1) degree of cultural diversity
(2) rapid economic growth
(3) lack of natural resources
(4) geographic location

85 What would a study of the recent civil wars in Cambodia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Rwanda show about these conflicts?

(1) Ethnic conflict was not a factor in the late 20th century.
(2) The United Nations was successful in resolving these disputes.
(3) Genocide was used as a political and military tactic.
(4) Civilians were not affected by these disputes.

86 Which term is often used to describe the actions of Adolf Hitler in Germany and Pol Pot in Cambodia?

(1) nonalignment
(2) neocolonialism
(3) scorched-earth policy
(4) genocide

87 In India, Bangladesh, and much of Southeast Asia, agricultural productivity is most affected by the

(1) seasonal monsoons (2) unnavigable rivers
(3) numerous deserts (4) cold climate

88 Gandhi's Salt March in India, the defeat of the French in Vietnam, and the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya are examples of

(1) increasing tensions in Africa before World War I
(2) Cold War events
(3) movements against colonialism
(4) United Nations peacekeeping efforts

89 The Committee of Public Safety in France and the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea (Cambodia) are similar in that they

(1) were loyal to the monarchies in their countries
(2) used terror to further their revolutionary goals
(3) were intellectuals who promoted moderate reforms in their countries
(4) sought to establish democratic institutions in their countries

90 Which event was the primary reason the United Nations called for a Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide in 1948?

(1) Bosnian massacres
(2) killing fields in Cambodia
(3) Holocaust
(4) Hutu-Tutsi conflict

91 • French intent to recolonize Indo-China after World War II
• United States desire to prevent the spread of communism
• United States support for the French in Southeast Asia

These ideas are most closely associated with the

(1) causes of the conflict in Vietnam
(2) reasons for the Nationalist settlement of Taiwan
(3) factors that led to the Korean War
(4) results of the Marshall Plan

92 The location of seaports and the abundance of natural resources such as hardwoods, rubber, and spices were factors that led to

(1) the use of trans-Saharan trade routes by early African empires
(2) the invasion of Korea and Manchuria by Japan
(3) European imperialism in Southeast Asia
(4) Russian expansion into Siberia
Southeast Asia Practice Questions

93 Which statement best supports the idea that cultural diffusion has greatly affected Southeast Asia?

(1) The population of Southeast Asia is concentrated in rural areas.
(2) Monsoon climates affect food production in Indonesia.
(3) A reliance on subsistence agriculture remains a problem for many Southeast Asian economies.
(4) Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam are practiced throughout Southeast Asia.

94 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. ______________________
   A. Archipelago
   B. Limited arable land
   C. Rugged mountains
   D. Earthquakes

(1) Physical Features of Korea
(2) Geographic Factors of Japan
(3) Natural Resources of Cambodia
(4) Environmental Conditions in Russia

95 Base your answer to the following question on the headlines below.

"The Soviet Union Splits into 15 Republics"
"Yugoslavia Experiences Internal Conflict"
"Germany Reunifies"

Which later development is most similar to the topic of these headlines?

(1) genocide in Rwanda
(2) unification of Vietnam after the Vietnam War
(3) division of Czechoslovakia into two nations
(4) conflict between North Korea and South Korea

96 The Vietnam conflict of the 1960s and 1970s can be used as an example of the

(1) influence of nationalism in Southeast Asia
(2) use of nuclear weapons in the 20th century
(3) ability of the United Nations to solve international problems
(4) success of the United States in stopping the spread of Communism

97 During the 1960s and 1970s, the primary reason for United States involvement in Southeast Asia was to

(1) gain new markets for exports
(2) search for new sources of oil
(3) look for new colonies
(4) stop the spread of Communism

98 Which communist nation is most closely associated with the leadership of Ho Chi Minh and the surrender of Saigon?

(1) North Korea
(2) Soviet Union
(3) Vietnam
(4) People’s Republic of China

99 Pol Pot, Joseph Stalin, and Slobodan Milosevic were similar in that each leader supported actions that

(1) modernized their economies
(2) introduced democratic ideas
(3) supported minority rights
(4) violated human rights

100 Which is a major effect of geography on Southeast Asia?

(1) smooth coastlines  (2) navigable rivers
(3) natural resources  (4) temperate climates

101 During the late 19th century, which geographic factor helped attract European investors to southern Africa and southeast Asia?

(1) apartheid
(2) enslavement
(3) human rights violations
(4) forced collectivization

102 The Armenian Massacre, the "killing fields" of the Khmer Rouge, and Saddam Hussein's attacks against the Kurds are examples of

(1) apartheid
(2) enslavement
(3) human rights violations
(4) forced collectivization
103 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which letter identifies the peninsula that was the site of the Vietnam conflict and the atrocities of Pol Pot?

(1) A  (2) B  (3) C  (4) D

Source: Learning from Maps, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Which of these nations is located closest to the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia?

(1) Korea  (2) Vietnam  (3) Somalia  (4) Pakistan

Which of these nations is located closest to the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia?

(1) Vietnam  (2) Cambodia  (3) China  (4) Korea

The political ideas of Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, and Pol Pot were strongly influenced by the writings of

(1) Confucius  (2) Mohandas Gandhi  (3) Desmond Tutu  (4) Karl Marx

The dominance of Christianity in Latin America and of Buddhism in Southeast Asia is a direct result of

(1) racial intolerance  (2) cultural diffusion  (3) urbanization  (4) militarism

The Armenian Massacre, the “killing fields” of the Khmer Rouge, and Saddam Hussein's attacks against the Kurds are examples of

(1) apartheid  (2) enslavement  (3) human rights violations  (4) forced collectivization

Which statement best describes an effect of geography on the development of Southeast Asia?

(1) The proximity of China promotes the growth of democracy.
(2) Large deposits of coal and diamonds attract Russian settlers.
(3) Vast areas of desert prevent exploration.
(4) The location of strategic waterways encourages trade.

Mao Zedong and some of the survivors of the Long March emerged as the core leaders in which country?

(1) Angola  (2) Cambodia  (3) China  (4) Nicaragua
Southeast Asia Practice Questions

111 Base your answer to question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the key idea of this cartoon?

(1) Genocide in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia, and Darfur has been stopped.
(2) Human rights issues are best dealt with by the United Nations.
(3) The United Nations has not been effective in ending genocide.
(4) Fear of war crimes trials has brought peace to troubled regions.

112 In Cambodia, Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge modeled their agrarian society on

(1) Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward in China
(2) Leonid Brezhnev's doctrine of détente
(3) Mohandas Gandhi's Quit India program
(4) Lech Walesa's Solidarity movement in Poland

113 One similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that both wars were

(1) resolved through the diplomatic efforts of the United Nations
(2) fought as a result of differing political ideologies during the Cold War
(3) fought without foreign influence or assistance
(4) caused by religious conflicts

114 Many people in Southeast Asia hope for the timely arrival of the summer monsoons each year because

(1) floods are the only way to water their farmlands
(2) daily temperatures often reach 100°F
(3) little rain has fallen for many months
(4) oasis provide water for nomadic herders

**Juvenile Justice**
A review of judicial processes for juveniles was conducted with support from the Committee for the Protection and Care of Children (CPCC), the Ministry of Justice, Swedish Save the Children and UNICEF. The review resulted in [the] amendment of all legal documents related to juvenile justice and triggered discussions about establishing a juvenile court. In 1995, with support from Swedish Save the Children and UNICEF, 150 judges, correctional officers, social workers and law enforcement officials were trained on the practical application of the Convention with children in conflict with the law. . . .

**Education**
Child-centered approaches are promoted in primary schools. As part of the Government's effort to achieve universal primary education among ethnic minorities, UNICEF supported the development of training modules for pre-service and in-service training for teachers in ethnic minority schools. . . . The 1992 Constitution . . . states that "children enjoy protection, care and education by the family, State and society" and prohibits discrimination against children. . . .

— UNICEF, *First Call for Children*

Identify **two** specific actions taken by the government of Vietnam to address the rights of children.

116 The crime of genocide crosses many cultures and many eras.

**Genocidal Events**

- Massacre of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire in the early 1900's
- Forced famine in the Ukraine in the 1930's
- Nazi Holocaust against Jews and other groups in the 1940's
- Mass executions in Cambodia (Kampuchea) in the 1970's

Choose **one** of the events from the list above.

a Discuss **one** factor that made it possible for genocide to occur, and by discussing specific practices, show how the event was an example of genocide.

*b* Describe **one** way in which a nation or an international organization has tried to prevent genocide.
Southeast Asia Practice Questions

117 The Strait of Malacca is one of the most important strategic passages of the World because it supports the bulk of the maritime trade between Europe and Pacific Asia, which accounts for 50,000 ships per year. About 30% of the world's trade and 80% of Japan's, South Korea's and Taiwan's imports of petroleum transits through the strait, which involved approximately 11.7 Mb/d [millions of barrels per day] in 2004. It is the main passage between the Pacific and the Indian oceans with the strait of Sunda (Indonesia) being the closest alternative. It measures about 800 km in length, has a edith between 50 and 320 km (2.5 km) at its narrowest point) and a minimal channel depth of 23 meters (about 70 feet). It represents the longest strait in the world used for international navigation and can be transited in about 20 hours.

Traditionally, the Strait was an important passage point between the Chinese and the Indian worlds and was controlled at different points in time by Javanese and Malaysian kingdoms. From the 14th century, the region came under the control of Arab merchants who established several fortified trading towns, Malacca being the most important commercial center in Southeast Asia. Again, the control of the trade route shifted as the era of European expansion began in the 16th century. In 1511, Malacca fell to the Portuguese and this event marked the beginning of European control over the Strait.

Source: Jean-Paul Rodrigue et al., The Geography of Transport Systems, Routledge

According to Jean-Paul Rodrigue, state one way the Strait of Malacca has been important to the economic development of Asia.

118 From the middle of 1975 to the end of 1978, between one million and three million Cambodians, out of a population of about seven million, died at the hands of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge. Former government employees, army personnel, and "intellectuals" were executed in the hundreds of thousands. Others were killed by disease, exhaustion, and malnutrition during forced urban evacuations, migrations, and compulsory labor. Families were broken apart and communal living established; men and women were compelled to marry partners selected by the state. Education and religious practices were proscribed [forbidden].


Identify two human rights violations carried out by the Khmer Rouge.

119 Indonesia Integrates Child Rights Into Development Programs

Increasing Budget Allocations for Children
Despite falling oil prices and cuts in the development budget in the 1980's, the Government has maintained improvements in health services and, with ratification of the Convention, continues to give high priority to children's health. National immunization weeks (budgeted at $24 million) are currently underway, and health centers and mobile health posts now cover all 68,000 villages in the country.

Strengthening Child-Related Legislation
The Government is working to strengthen existing legislation in support of children's health, education and social welfare, including the 1948/1951 child labor laws and the 1979 child welfare law.

—UNICEF, First Call for Children

Identify two specific examples of how Indonesia has attempted to protect the rights of children.
Southeast Asia Practice Questions

120 The human rights of certain groups of people have been violated through official governmental policy and/or by traditional social patterns.

**Groups**

Blacks in South Africa  
Untouchables in India  
Inhabitants of Kampuchea (Cambodia)  
Jews in Europe  
Palestinian refugees in the Middle East  
Political dissidents in the Soviet Union

Choose *three* of the groups from the list. For *each* group chosen:

- Describe a specific violation of human rights that the group suffered *or* is suffering  
- Describe efforts that were made *or* are being made to overcome or compensate for the violations of that group's human rights

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121 **THEMATICAL ESSAY QUESTION**

*Directions:* Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

**Theme:** Movement of People -- Migration

Throughout history, different groups of people voluntarily migrated or were forced to migrate. Their migrations became permanent relocations. These migrations had various effects on societies and regions.

**Task:**

Select *two* migrations and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances leading to the permanent relocation of a group  
- Discuss the effects this group's permanent relocation had on a society and/or region

You may use any migration from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include rural-to-urban migration in Great Britain, Jews to Palestine or Israel, Hindus/Muslims to India/Pakistan, the city people of Cambodia to the countryside, and Africans to Europe in the 20th and 21st centuries.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.  
You may *not* use the migrations of Hindus and Muslims between India and Pakistan as two separate migrations.

*Do not* use a migration within the United States in your answer.

**Guidelines:**

- In your essay, be sure to  
  - Develop all aspects of the task  
  - Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details  
  - Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme
Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from at least four documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:
Throughout history, leaders and governments have taken actions to increase power and to control their people. Three such leaders include Louis XIV of France, Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, and Pol Pot of Cambodia. The actions taken by these leaders and governments had a significant impact on their people and their society.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you

Choose two leaders mentioned in the historical context and for each
• Describe actions taken by the leader and his government to increase his power and/or to control his people
• Discuss an impact the actions had on his people or society

Guidelines:
The essay should:
• Develop all aspects of the task
• Incorporate information from at least four documents
• Incorporate relevant outside information
• Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
• Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

123 Teeda Butt Mam is a survivor of the Khmer Rouge. This excerpt is an eyewitness account of her experience in Cambodia.

...I traveled with my family from the heart of the country to the border of Thailand. It was devastating to witness the destruction of my homeland that had occurred in only four years. Buddhist temples were turned into prisons. Statues of Buddha and artwork were vandalized. Schools were turned into Khmer Rouge headquarters where people were interrogated, tortured, killed, and buried. School yards were turned into killing fields. Old marketplaces were empty. Books were burned. Factories were left to rust. Plantations were without tending and bore no fruit....
—Teeda Butt Mam

Source: Teeda Butt Mam, "Worms from Our Skin,"Children of Cambodia's Killing Fields, Yale University Press

According to this eyewitness account, what were two results of Khmer Rouge rule in Cambodia?
124 Base your answer to the following question on the following maps and on your knowledge of social studies.

Based on the information shown on these maps, state one similarity in the way the Cold War affected Korea and Vietnam.

Source: Burton F. Beers, World History: Patterns of Civilization, Prentice Hall (adapted)

125 This passage recounts Teeda Butt Mam's experience in April, 1975 when Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh, the capital city of Cambodia.

"Khmer Rouge soldiers were on the streets when I awakened before dawn. Four- to six-man patrols moved through the avenues and alleys of Phnom Penh evicting everyone from homes, shops, and shelters. No delays were permitted. No requests allowed. Troublemakers were killed on the spot. Often, animals were slaughtered to intimidate owners.

Already, on this second day of evacuation, orphanages and monasteries, hotels and hospitals, stood empty. Within hours of the takeover, people staying in these places had been driven from the city at gunpoint. Doctors and staff were killed if they resisted expulsion. Hospital patients too weak to walk were shot in their beds. Others, carrying still-attached plasma bottles, hobbled from the wards. Hospital beds, filled with the sick and dying, were pushed through the streets by relatives and friends ...."

Source: Criddle and Mam, To Destroy You Is No Loss: The Odyssey of a Cambodian Family, Anchor Books, 1989

According to Teeda Butt Mam, what was one action the Khmer Rouge took to control the people of Phnom Penh?
Since the proclamation of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* in 1948, violations of these stated rights have occurred in several nations.

**Nations**

Bosnia  
Cambodia  
Cuba  
India  
Iran  
Rwanda/Burundi  
Soviet Union/Russia

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**UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Article 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as....

Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 9: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 13: Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 18: Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion....

Article 20: Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

Article 21: Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

--- United Nations  
December 10, 1948

Select *three* of the nations from the list and for *each* one selected:

- Describe a specific example of the way in which one article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been violated since 1948 in that nation [Use a different article for each nation selected.]
- Discuss *one* action that has been taken by a specific group, government, or organization to correct this human rights violation

Solutions to problems can often create new problems. Solutions to several historical problems are listed below.

**Solutions**

Dropping of atomic bombs on Japan (1945)  
Control of Eastern Europe by Soviet troops (1945)  
Withdrawal of Great Britain from India (1947)  
Division of Vietnam into North Vietnam and South Vietnam (1954)  
Introduction of the policies of glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union (1985)  
Ending of apartheid in South Africa (1994)

Select *three* of these solutions and for *each* one selected:

- Discuss *one* historical problem the solution was attempting to correct
- Explain *one* new problem resulting from the solution
THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Human Rights Violations

The human rights of many groups have been violated at different times in various nations and regions. Efforts by governments, groups, and individuals to resolve these human rights violations have met with mixed results.

Task:

Select two groups who have experienced human rights violations in a specific nation or region and for each
• Describe one historical circumstance that led to a human rights violation in the nation or region
• Describe one example of a human rights violation in that nation or region
• Discuss the extent to which a government, a group, or an individual made an attempt to resolve this human rights violation

You may use any group whose rights have been violated from your study of global history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Christians under the Roman Empire, indigenous peoples in Latin America, Armenians under the Ottoman Empire, Ukrainians after the Russian Revolution, Jews in Europe, Cambodians under Pol Pot, blacks under apartheid in South Africa, and Kurds in the Middle East.

*You are not limited to these suggestions.*

Do not use any human rights violations from the United States in your answer.

Guidelines:

- In your essay, be sure to
  • Develop all aspects of the task
  • Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
  • Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme
Throughout history, conflict has been a recurring theme.

- Crusades (Christians versus Muslims)
- Vietnam (North Vietnam versus South Vietnam)
- French Revolution (Third Estate versus Monarchy)
- Apartheid (Afrikaners versus African National Congress)
- Cuban Revolution (Fidel Castro versus Fulgencio Batista)
- Poland (Solidarity versus Communist Government)

Select three conflicts from the list and for each one selected:
- Describe one major cause of the conflict and discuss one major viewpoint of each side in the conflict
- Discuss the effect of the conflict on the nation or region in which it occurred

Pol Pot came to power in April 1975. He overthrew Lon Nol in a coup d'état and attempted to create a utopian agrarian society.

...He [Pol Pot] began by declaring, "This is Year Zero," and that society was about to be "purified." Capitalism, Western culture, city life, religion, and all foreign influences were to be extinguished in favor of an extreme form of peasant Communism.

All foreigners were thus expelled, embassies closed, and any foreign economic or medical assistance was refused. The use of foreign languages was banned. Newspapers and television stations were shut down, radios and bicycles confiscated, and mail and telephone usage curtailed. Money was forbidden. All businesses were shuttered, religion banned, education halted, health care eliminated, and parental authority revoked. Thus Cambodia was sealed off from the outside world.

All of Cambodia's cities were then forcibly evacuated. At Phnom Penh, two million inhabitants were evacuated on foot into the countryside at gunpoint. As many as 20,000 died along the way....

Source: "Genocide in the 20th Century: Pol Pot in Cambodia 1975-1979," The History Place

Based on this History Place article, what was one action taken by Pol Pot's government that contributed directly to human rights violations against the Cambodian people?

Nations have specific reasons for entering wars. These wars often have various results.

Wars—Nations

- Russo-Japanese War—Russia
- World War I—Austria-Hungary
- World War II—Japan
- Six-Day War—Israel
- Vietnam War—South Vietnam
- Persian Gulf War—Iraq

Select three wars from the list and for each one selected:

- Discuss one specific reason the nation with which it is paired entered the war
- Explain one specific result of the war on that nation
Throughout the 20th century, nationalism has been a major force for change. Several nationalist groups are listed below.

*Nationalist Groups*

- Khmer Rouge in Cambodia
- Nazis in Germany
- Solidarity in Poland
- Boxers in China
- Mau Mau in Kenya
- Sandinistas in Nicaragua
- Kurds in Iraq

Choose *three* of the nationalist groups and for *each* one chosen:

- State *one* specific goal of the nationalist group
- Explain *one* specific action taken by the group to achieve that goal of nationalism
- Discuss the extent to which the group was successful or unsuccessful in achieving that nationalistic goal

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According to Irina Lagunina, what was *one* criticism of the international community's response to genocide?

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In 1948, the fledgling UN General Assembly adopted an international Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which came into force in 1951. That convention defines genocide as "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national ethnic, racial or religious group," including inflicting conditions calculated to lead to a group's destruction.

After the horrors of the Holocaust were revealed, the mantra [slogan] of the time became "never again." But it would take four decades, with the creation of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in 1994, before the international community would finally come together to prosecute the crime of genocide again.

Why did it take so long, despite atrocities and mass killings in Cambodia, East Timor, and elsewhere? . . .
In 1970, Lon Nol overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk and became the leader of Cambodia. The Vietnam War had destabilized Cambodia's government and Lon Nol used this situation to gain power.

...Richard Nixon's May 1970 invasion of Cambodia (undertaken without informing Lon Nol's new government) followed simultaneous invasions by Saigon and Vietnamese Communist forces. It created 130,000 new Khmer [Cambodian mountain people] refugees, according to the Pentagon. By 1971, 60 percent of refugees surveyed in Cambodia's towns gave U.S. bombing as the main cause of their displacement. The U.S. bombardment of the Cambodian countryside continued until 1973, when Congress imposed a halt. Nearly half of the 540,000 tons of bombs were dropped in the last six months.

From the ashes of rural Cambodia arose Pol Pot's Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK). It used the bombing's devastation and massacre of civilians as recruitment propaganda and as an excuse for its brutal, radical policies and its purge of moderate Communists and Sihanoukists. This is clear from contemporary U.S. government documents and from interviews in Cambodia with peasant survivors of the bombing....

Source: Ben Kiernan, The Pol Pot Regime: Race, Power, and Genocide in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, 1975–79, Yale University Press (adapted)

According to Ben Kiernan, what were two problems Cambodia faced during Lon Nol's rule that enabled Pol Pot to rise to power?

135 Base your answer to the following question on

According to the cartoon, what has been effect of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia?
Southeast Asia Practice Questions

Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge government, referred to as Angka, attempted to create an agrarian society. It established collective farms throughout Cambodia. This passage reflects the experiences of Sopheap K. Hang during this time period.

"... When the registration of the remaining people was over, a leader of Angka [Khmer Rouge] showed up. He stood before the people holding a microphone in one hand. He gathered the new people [primarily city people] to listen to his speech. 'I am the new leader of Cambodia. From now on you have to address the new government as Angka. There are no homes for you to return to. You have to work as a group from now on. No one can own property. Everything you own belongs to Angka [the government]. No more city lifestyle. Everyone has to dress in black uniforms.' My mother looked at my father with concern. 'No one can question Angka,' he said. 'If you have courage to question Angka, you will be taken to the reeducation learning institution.' That meant we would be executed. Everyone, including my parents, was numb. We could not think. Our bodies were shaking and our minds were paralyzed by the imposing speech of Angka ...."


According to Sopheap K. Hang, what was one action taken by Angka, Pol Pot's government, to control the Cambodian people?

| Approximate Death Tolls in Democratic Kampuchea [Cambodia], 1975–1979 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1975 | Number who perished | Percent who perished |
| Total Cambodia | 7,890,000 | 1,671,000 | 21 |

Source: Ben Kiernan, The Pol Pot Regime, Yale University Press, 1996 (adapted)

"... I initially estimated the DK [Democratic Kampuchea] death toll at around 1.5 million people. This estimate was based on my own detailed interviews with 500 Cambodian survivors, including 100 refugees in France in 1979 and nearly 400 inside Cambodia in 1980. It was also supported by a survey carried out among a different sample, the refugees on the Thai-Cambodian border. In early 1980, Milton Osborne interviewed 100 Khmer refugees in eight different camps. This group included 59 refugees of non-elite background: 42 former farmers and fishermen and 17 former low-level urban workers. Twenty-seven of these people, and 13 of the other 41 interviewees, had had close family members executed in the Pol Pot period. The 100 refugees reported a total of 88 killings of their nuclear family members. 20 of the interviewees (14 of them from the non-elite group) also reported losing forty nuclear family members to starvation and disease during the Pol Pot period. This sample of 100 families (around 500 people) thus lost 128 members, or about 25 percent. Projected nationally, this points to a toll of around 1.5 million. The 39 farmers had lost 25 (of, say, 195) family members, suggesting a toll of 13 percent among the Cambodian peasantry ...."

Source: Ben Kiernan, The Pol Pot Regime, Yale University Press, 1996 (adapted)

According to Ben Kiernan, what was one way the actions of Pol Pot's government affected the people of Cambodia?
Thematic Essay Question

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Conflict

Differences among groups have often led to conflict.

Task:

Identify two ethnic, religious, political, and/or cultural conflicts and for each:

• Discuss the historical circumstances that led to the conflict
• Analyze the effect of this conflict on two groups involved

You may use any examples from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the persecution of Christians during the Roman Empire, the Reign of Terror, the Armenian massacres, the forced famine in Ukraine, the Holocaust, Apartheid in South Africa, the Killing Fields of Cambodia, the conflict in Northern Ireland, the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, and the Tiananmen Square rebellion.

You are not limited to these suggestions.

Do not use any conflict that occurred in the United States.

Guidelines:

• Address all aspects of the Task
• Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
• Use a logical and clear plan of organization
• Introduce the theme by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the Task and conclude with a summation of the theme
The exercise of power has sometimes resulted in the violation of human rights.

*Power Groups*

- Conquistadores and the Spanish colonial rulers in Latin America
- Stalinist government in the Soviet Union
- Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in Germany
- Communist government in China
- Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea (Cambodia)
- Saddam Hussein and the Ba'ath Party in Iraq

Choose *three* power groups from the list and for *each* one chosen:

- Explain whose human rights were violated by the power group
- Describe *two* specific examples of how human rights were violated in this situation
- Discuss an action that was taken to overcome these human rights violations

Undeniably, there have been terrible human rights failures—in Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda. There, and elsewhere, national constitutions and international norms failed to deter; international institutions and powerful governments failed to respond promptly and adequately. (The expectation that they would fail to respond no doubt contributed to their failure to deter.) But international human rights may be credited with whatever responses there have been, however inadequate, however delayed; and international human rights inspired all subsequent and continuing efforts to address the terrible violations. The major powers have sometimes declared gross violations of human rights to be "threats to international peace and security" and made them the responsibility of the UN Security Council, leading to international sanctions (and even to military intervention, as in Kosovo in 1999). International tribunals are sitting to bring gross violators to trial; a permanent international criminal tribunal to adjudicate [judge] crimes of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity is being created. Various governments have moved to support international human rights and made their bilateral and multilateral influence an established force in international relations.


Based on this document, state *one* attempt made to address the problem of genocide,