Mirror for Humanity by Kottack Quiz #10 C. Milner-Rose

Chapter 10: The World System and Colonialism

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What fueled the European “Age of Discovery”?
   A. A desire to save the souls of local peoples
   B. Pilgrims fleeing persecution in their European homelands
   C. The feudal kingdoms of East Asia reaching out to establish trade links with Europe
   D. A seven-year-long drought in Europe that forced governments to look outside their borders for food to sustain their populations
   E. European commercial interest in exotic raw materials

2. Which of the following resulted from the growing demand for sugar in Europe?
   A. The independent indigenous nations of Mexico and South America, which grew sugarcane, became more powerful.
   B. Sugar-producing nations moved from the periphery to the core of the world system.
   C. Capitalism—once a cultural trait specific to New Guinea (where sugar was first domesticated)—expanded to the rest of the world.
   D. The transatlantic slave trade developed.
   E. English peasants who grew sugarcane became members of the bourgeoisie.

3. Which of the following statements about British colonialism is not true?
   A. It lacked an intervention philosophy.
   B. It consisted of two main phases.
   C. It was legitimated by the racist notion of “the white man’s burden.”
   D. It began to disintegrate following World War II.
   E. It was driven by economic interests.

4. What term is used to refer to the study of the interactions between European nations and the societies they colonized?
   A. Mission civilisatrice
   B. Neoliberalism
   C. Postcolonial
   D. Postimperial
   E. Posthegemonic

5. What term refers to wealth or resources invested in business with the intent of producing a profit?
   A. Stock
   B. Proletariat
   C. Caste
   D. Bourgeoisie
   E. Capital
6. Which of the following statements about world-system theory is not true?
A. It has been written about by Wallerstein.
B. It stresses the existence of a global culture.
C. It claims that a set of economic and political interconnections has characterized much of the globe since the 16th century.
D. It focuses on links and power differentials between local peoples and international forces.
E. It deals exclusively with non-Western, horticultural societies.

7. What are the three positions that nations occupy in the world system?
A. Core, periphery, and semiperiphery
B. Metropole, satellite, and semisatellite
C. State, nation-state, and nation
D. Wealth, power, and prestige
E. Bourgeoisie, middle class, and proletariat

8. Which is not generally true of core nations?
A. They represent the dominant structural position in the world system.
B. They consist of the strongest and most powerful states.
C. They have advanced systems of production.
D. They have complex economies.
E. They have less control over world finance than do semiperiphery nations.

9. Peripheral nations
A. export to the core but not the semiperiphery.
B. lack industrialization.
C. are isolated from the world economy.
D. have economies that are shaped to serve the interests of the core.
E. have little incentive to interact with nations of the core.

10. Which of the following statements concerning semiperiphery nations is not true?
A. They are industrialized.
B. They export industrial goods and commodities.
C. They lack the power and economic dominance of core nations.
D. Brazil is an example of a semiperiphery nation.
E. Their economic activities are less mechanized than those in the periphery.

11. According to Marx, classes are
A. desirable, because they perform tasks necessary to the survival of society.
B. part of the original, preindustrial social system of humans.
C. opposed to one another on the basis of conflicting economic interests.
D. based more on notions of prestige and morality than on actual economic differences.
E. not important to an understanding of history.
12. According to Marx, class consciousness results from
A. the persistence of ethnic identities after ethnic “markers” (distinct clothing styles, etc.) have more or less disappeared.
B. an elaboration of diverse religious beliefs in industrialized societies.
C. peoples’ recognition of cognatic kin beyond the boundaries of biological relatedness.
D. peoples’ identification with groups based on common economic interests.
E. the gradual elaboration of gender-based differences first established during the period of peasant subsistence farming.

13. According to Marx, who are the bourgeoisie and the proletariat?
A. The product of gender differentiation in Europe’s tribal past
B. The owners of the means of production in core and periphery nations, respectively
C. Distinct and opposed classes in the capitalist economy
D. Exogamous social groups
E. Moiety groups that dominated Western capitalism

14. Which of the following statements about Marx is not true?
A. He analyzed 19th-century industrial capitalism.
B. He viewed socioeconomic stratification in terms of several classes with different but complementary interests.
C. He called the owners of the means of production the bourgeoisie.
D. He called the people who sold their labor the proletariat.
E. He emphasized class consciousness.

15. According to Weber, what are the three dimensions of social stratification?
A. Means of production, mode of production, measure of production
B. Status, exchange, religion
C. Gender, ethnicity, race
D. Wealth, power, prestige
E. Age, gender, ethnicity

16. Which of the following statements about the world system is not true?
A. It is based on economies oriented toward world market for profit.
B. It depends on each nation producing all that is needed by its own population.
C. It was established primarily through European colonialism.
D. The standard of living tends to be higher for populations living in core nations.
E. Nations may change their positions in the world system.

17. The Industrial Revolution began in
A. England.
B. China.
C. the United States.
D. Germany.
E. France.
18. Which of the following is not true of 20th-century industrialization?
A. It brought new industries and new jobs.
B. It had tremendously beneficial effects on the economies, ecologies, and populations of “developing” nations in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.
C. It led to depletion of fossil fuels.
D. Increased production spurred strategies to sell everything industry could churn out.
E. Mass production gave rise to a culture of overconsumption.

19. In terms of energy consumption, which of the following nations consumes the most nonrenewable resources today?
A. China
B. United States
C. Germany
D. Russia
E. India

20. What term refers to a former colony with large numbers of European colonists and sparser native populations?
A. Settler country
B. Nonsettler country
C. Mixed country
D. Postimperial country
E. Emergent country

21. The former Soviet Union, as well as the socialist and previously socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia, are sometimes referred to as
A. the Postcolonial World.
B. the Neocolonial World.
C. the First World.
D. the Second World.
E. the Third World.

22. Modern colonialism began
A. following World War II.
B. with the fall of Rome.
C. during the European “Age of Discovery.”
D. as a result of the Bolshevik Revolution.
E. at the end of the Seven Years’ War.

23. The political, social, economic, and cultural domination of a territory and its people by a foreign power for an extended period of time is known as
A. neoliberalism.
B. an intervention philosophy.
C. a green revolution.
D. colonialism.
E. socialism.
24. Neoliberalism entails all of the following except
A. the view that government should not regulate private enterprise and market forces.
B. striving to cut government expenses.
C. the belief that property should be communally owned and that people should work for the common good.
D. maximization of profits through cost reduction.
E. tariff- and barrier-free international trade and investment.

25. What is the dominant intervention philosophy today?
A. Neoclassicism
B. Neoimperialism
C. Neosocialism
D. Neocommunism
E. Neoliberalism

26. The term indigenous peoples is used to refer to
A. people who live in autonomous, independent nation-states.
B. peasants who are of the same ethnicity as the ruling elite.
C. the original inhabitants of particular territories.
D. any population living in a nation-state on the periphery of the world system.
E. people who have immigrated to a new country.

27. In what kind of manufacturing system does an entrepreneur supply raw materials to workers in their homes and collect the finished products from them?
A. Capitalism
B. Industrialism
C. Tribute exchange
D. Reciprocity
E. Domestic system

28. What form of rule did France use in colonies with long histories of state organization?
A. Indirect rule
B. French-appointed leaders moved to the colony to rule
C. Direct rule
D. Corrupt rule
E. Capitalist rule

29. How were many postcolonial countries, especially in Africa, formed?
A. Indigenous tribes united to overthrow colonial powers and found their own countries.
B. Colonial powers lumped and separated indigenous groups of people into arbitrary countries.
C. War between eastern and western Africa eventually divided the continent into countries.
D. Nation-states were formed in Africa long before colonialism and remained distinct.
E. Colonial powers tried to form countries based on keeping indigenous people of the same culture together in the same country.
30. What has the company BHP Billiton done in Papua New Guinea?
A. The company increased the standard of living for the majority of the indigenous population.
B. The company closed the mine that was not up to environmental standards.
C. The company denied that they have made any negative environmental impacts.
D. Their mine has caused flooding and pollution that has caused many indigenous families to move.
E. The company began a reforestation project.