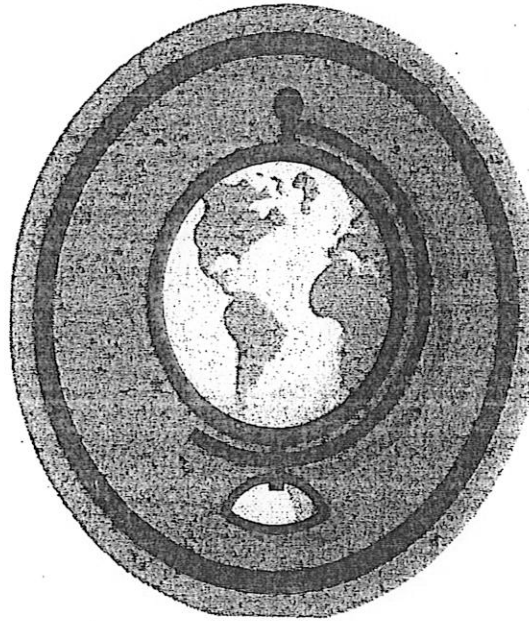




# Influential Individuals in Global History

## Review Package



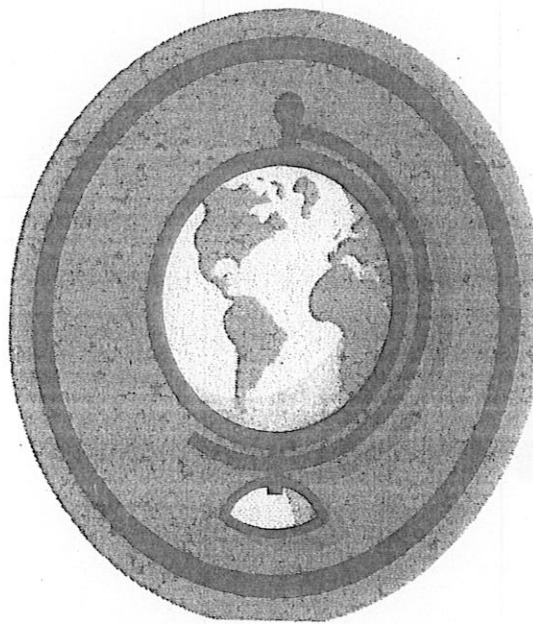
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Individual	Explain a major idea or belief he had	Discuss how the idea or belief changed a nation or region of the world	Make a connection to current world news
<p><b>Mahatma Gandhi</b></p>  <p>Date _____</p> <p>Time Period _____</p> <p>Place _____</p>			
<p><b>Nelson Mandela</b></p>  <p>Date _____</p> <p>Time Period _____</p> <p>Place _____</p>			



Mrs. Myers/Global History Review Package #2

# Influential Individuals in Global History

## Review Package





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Individual	Explain a major idea or belief he had	Discuss how the idea or belief changed a nation or region of the world	Make a connection to current world news
<p><b>F.W. De Klerk</b></p>  <p>Date _____</p> <p>Time Period _____</p> <p>Place _____</p>			
<p><b>Haile Selassie</b></p>  <p>Date _____</p> <p>Time Period _____</p> <p>Place _____</p>			

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Individual	Describe one situation individual attempted to change	Describe one action he took to change the situation	Discuss the impact of that action on the society in which he lived.	Make a connection to current news.
<b>Kemal Ataturk</b>  Date _____  Time Period _____  Place _____				
<b>Mao Zedong</b>  Date _____  Time Period _____  Place _____				
<b>Kwame Nkrumah</b>  Date _____  Time Period _____  Place _____				
<b>Lech Walesa</b> Date _____ Time Period _____ Place _____				

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Individual	Explain a major idea or belief he had	Discuss how the idea or belief changed a nation or region of the world	Make a connection to current world news
<p><b>F.W. De Klerk</b></p>  <p>Date _____</p> <p>Time Period _____</p> <p>Place _____</p>			
<p><b>Haile Selassie</b></p>  <p>Date _____</p> <p>Time Period _____</p> <p>Place _____</p>			

<b>Ho Chi Minh</b>  Date _____  Time _____ Period _____  Place _____				
<b>Ayatollah Khomeini</b>  Date _____  Time _____ Period _____  Place _____				
<b>Saddam Hussein</b>  Date _____  Time _____ Period _____  Place _____				
<b>Yasir Arafat</b>  Date _____  Time _____ Period _____  Place _____				
<b>Mikhail Gorbachev</b>  Date _____  Time _____ Period _____  Place _____				

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions-Select the best response to the statement and or question

1. Which type of government did Ayatollah Khomeini establish as a result of the Iranian Revolution in 1979?

1. constitutional monarchy
2. fundamentalist Islamic state
3. democratic republic
4. radical Marxist regime

2. One similarity in the leadership of Kemal Ataturk, Gamal Nasser, and Shah Reza Pahlavi is that all these leaders

1. sought to modernize their nations
2. came to power as a result of democratic elections
3. encouraged their people to convert to Hinduism
4. led invasions into Israel

3. The Middle Eastern leaders Kemal Ataturk, David Ben-Gurion, and Yasir Arafat are best known for their support of

1. nationalism
2. fascism
3. colonialism
4. communism

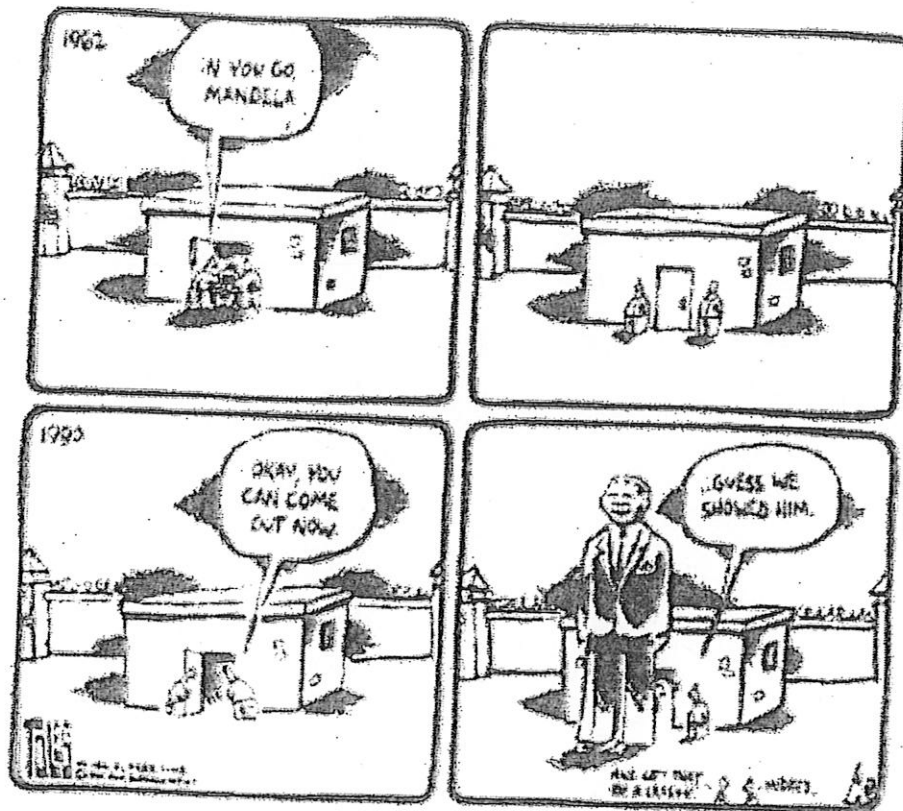
4. In the Republic of South Africa, the slogans "Freedom in Our Lifetime" and "New South Africa" changed from promises to reality after

1. Frederik W. de Klerk took over the radical white police force
2. United Nations troops occupied the Transvaal
3. Nelson Mandela was elected President
4. the majority of white South Africans returned to Europe



<b>Ho Chi Minh</b>  Date _____  Time Period _____  Place _____				
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<b>Yasir Arafat</b>  Date _____  Time Period _____  Place _____				
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5. Which conclusion is best supported by this cartoon?



1. Imprisonment of political dissidents rarely ends opposition to the government.
  2. The United Nations supports punishment for acts of civil disobedience.
  3. Better media coverage would prevent the imprisonment of protesters.
  4. Mistreatment of political prisoners often results in their acceptance of government policies.
6. In the Republic of South Africa, the slogans "Freedom in Our Lifetime" and "New South Africa" changed from promises to reality after
5. Frederik W. de Klerk took over the radical white police force
  6. United Nations troops occupied the Transvaal
  7. Nelson Mandela was elected President
  8. the majority of white South Africans returned to Europe

7. In China, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution promoted by Mao Zedong were similar in that both plans

1. ended dynastic rule
2. disrupted industrial development
3. encouraged capitalism
4. guaranteed human rights

8. The goal of Mao Zedong's policy known as the Great Leap Forward was to

1. develop foreign export industries in China's coastal urban centers
2. eliminate state-owned industries in rural China
3. modernize China's economic system by dividing China into communes
4. introduce capitalism to the Chinese economy

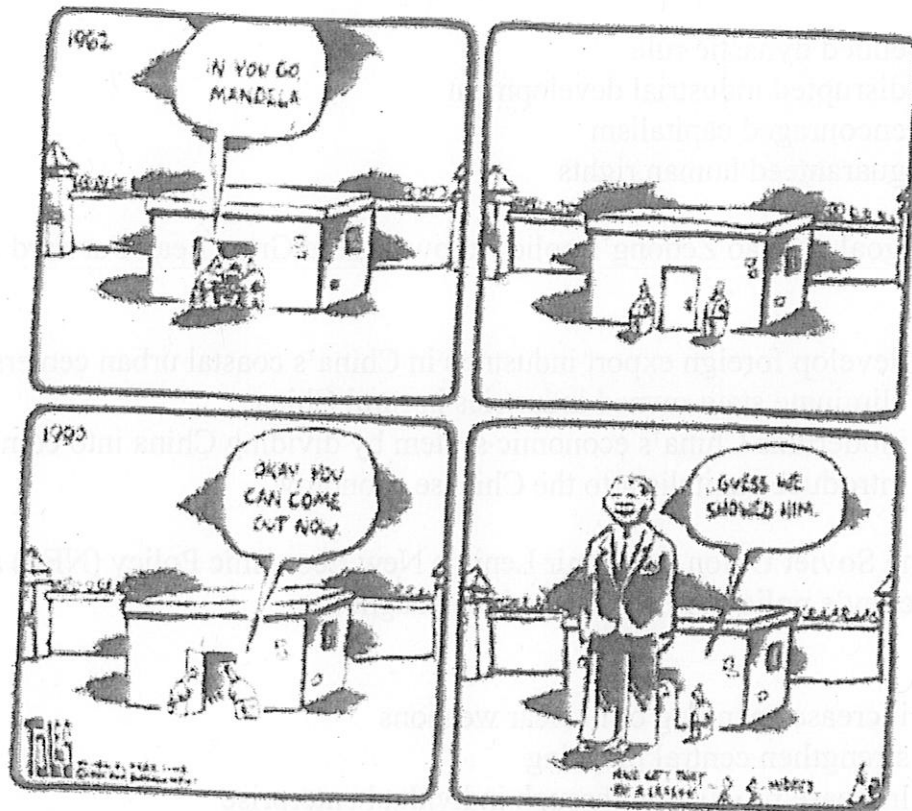
9. In the Soviet Union, Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP) and Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of Perestroika both sought to

1. increase spending of nuclear weapons
2. strengthen central planning
3. increase production through individual enterprise
4. reduce the influence of middle-class farmers

10. The actions of Jomo Kenyatta, Kwame Nkrumah, Leopold Senghor, and Julius Nyerere were most closely associated with

1. a rise in nationalism in several African countries
2. the end of apartheid in South Africa
3. a resurgence of colonialism in east Africa
4. the revival of Islam in northern Africa

5. Which conclusion is best supported by this cartoon?



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11. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost

- 1) restructured the economy by decentralizing planning.
- 2) curtailed censorship and encouraged freer discussion.
- 3) stood for reductions in military stockpiles.
- 4) created a new legislature.

12. The noncommunist union Solidarity formed under the leadership of Lech Walesa in 1980 in

- 1) Hungary.
- 2) East Germany.
- 3) Poland.
- 4) Czechoslovakia.

13. Who served as president of the Russian Republic throughout most of the 1990s?

- 1) Vaclav Havel
- 2) Lech Walesa
- 3) Mikhail Gorbachev
- 4) Boris Yeltsin

14. One similarity between Mao Zedong and Fidel Castro is that they

1. achieved their goals through the use of peaceful resistance
2. worked to protect citizens' rights to freedom of expression
3. considered capitalism to be the best economic system
4. led revolutionary movements that established communist governments

15. Within their respective nations, both Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro achieved their goals by

1. seeking aid and support from the European Union
2. using armed conflict to bring a communist government to power
3. following a policy of nonalignment
4. working to build a capitalist system

16. A similarity of the goals of Nelson Mandela and Mohandas Gandhi is that both leaders wanted to

1. secure political power for the majority of the people
2. encourage a greater degree of industrialization
3. improve the economy by expanding governmental control
4. gain independence from the Soviet Union

17. Saddam Hussein was a strong supporter of \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) secularism
- 2) the rights of Shia Muslims
- 3) closer ties with America
- 4) sharia law

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