Latin America

From a Mexican perspective, what was one argument against adopting the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)?

(1) Mexican industries would be able to increase their exports to the United States.
(2) Greater economic cooperation would enhance democratic reform in Mexico.
(3) The economies of Canada and the United States would grow more slowly than the economy of Mexico.
(4) Mexican farmers might be put out of work because United States farmers would be able to produce food at much lower costs.

Which revolution, led by Toussaint L’Ouverture, relied on slave rebellions to achieve independence?

(1) Iranian      (3) Haitian
(2) Cuban    (4) Mexican

Base your answer to the following question on the chart below and your knowledge of social studies

In the early 1800s, the French government took action in Saint Domingue (Haiti) to

(1) protect investments in French colonies in the Americas
(2) safeguard King Louis XVI’s government
(3) return enslaved blacks to Africa
(4) support Toussaint L’Ouverture’s rebellion
Simón Bolívar, Ho Chi Minh, and Jomo Kenyatta are significant historical figures because they all:

1. instituted theocratic reforms
2. formed international peacekeeping alliances
3. established worldwide trade networks
4. led independence movements

One way in which José de San Martín, Camillo Cavour, and Jomo Kenyatta are similar is that each leader

1. made significant scientific discoveries
2. led nationalist movements
3. fought against British imperialism
4. became a communist revolutionary

Which event came first in Latin American history?

1. Panama regained control of the Panama Canal.
2. Simón Bolívar established Gran Colombia.
3. Fidel Castro became the communist leader of Cuba.
4. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed by Mexico, Canada, and the United States

In the social hierarchy of colonial Latin America, the status of a person was usually determined by:

1. education
2. wealth
3. birth
4. power

What was one effect of the Latin American revolutions of the 19th century?

1. Democracy became the dominant political system in Latin America.
2. European colonialism replaced the independent governments of Latin America.
3. Many Latin American countries achieved independence.
4. Countries in Latin America deported most people with European ancestry.

Why is Catholicism a major religion practiced in Latin America?

1. Spain conquered and colonized much of Latin America.
2. Disputes over international boundaries within Latin America were settled by the pope.
3. The traditional beliefs of Africans were incorporated into the cultures of Latin America.
4. The Church provided Latin America with a strong central government.
Which geographic feature presented an obstacle to Simón Bolívar's forces?

1. Sahara Desert  
2. Andes Mountains  
3. Great Rift Valley  
4. Strait of Malacca

During the 1800s, many Latin American countries were characterized by a

1. reliance on cash crops  
2. transition to command economies  
3. redistribution of land to the peasants  
4. withdrawal from the world market

Base your answer to the following question on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Impact of Enlightenment ideas  
Increasing discontent among people born in the colonies

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Weakening of Spain's power  
Emergence of strong leaders

Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

1. Reasons for Latin American Independence Movements  
2. Impact of the Scientific Revolution  
3. Causes of the Industrial Revolution  
4. Results of Nationalism in Europe

______________________________________

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

I. ________________
   A. Ideas from the American Revolution spread.
   B. Enslaved persons burned sugar fields and rebelled against French slave owners.
   C. Toussaint L’Ouverture organized rebels.

Which title best completes this partial outline?

1. Causes for Bismarck’s Rise to Power  
2. Factors of the Haitian Revolution  
3. Results of the Munich Pact  
4. Situations Contributing to the Zionist Movement
One similarity in the results of the revolutions led by Fidel Castro in Cuba and by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua is that both

(1) restored a monarchy                      (2) destroyed a theocracy
(3) followed Marxist principles               (4) protected freedom of the press

Which type of warfare did Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, and Ho Chi Minh all engage in as leaders of revolutionary movements in their respective nations?

(1) guerilla                                      (2) trench
(3) unrestricted submarine                        (4) biological

Fidel Castro was successful at leading a revolution in Cuba because he gained the support of

(1) wealthy landowners                            (2) government officials
(3) peasant farmers                                (4) foreign investors

One way in which the Chinese Revolution (1945–1949) and the Cuban Revolution (1956–1959) are similar is that the leaders of both revolutions

(1) embraced capitalist ideas
(2) rejected industrial development
(3) used peaceful methods to achieve their goals
(4) relied on support from the peasants

Which condition is most closely associated with Mexico between 1910 and 1930?

(1) revolutions and political instability
(2) establishment of a state religion
(3) rapid industrialization by locally owned corporations
(4) widespread support for foreign intervention

One way in which Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, and Fidel Castro are similar is that each believed in

(1) supporting a capitalist system               (2) preserving a rigid social system
(3) spreading the teachings of Christianity      (4) achieving change through revolution