

Chapter 10: The Global South

The Global South

1. We refer to lesser developed countries collectively as belonging to the Global _____.
 - a. South
 - b. Community
 - c. Collective
 - d. Underclass
 - e. Workforce

2. In 2013, officials in which city made 10,000 people homeless when they cleared out portions of the Badia East neighborhood?
 - a. Buenos Aires
 - b. Cairo
 - c. Mexico City
 - d. Lagos
 - e. Riyadh

3. If China is NOT counted, what portion of the world's population lives in the "Global South"?
 - a. One-third
 - b. Two-thirds
 - c. Three-fifths
 - d. Three-quarters
 - e. Four-fifths

4. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a valuable tool for comparing countries because it
 - a. evaluates more than just economic factors.
 - b. measures how quickly economies are growing.
 - c. reflects the importance of global trade.
 - d. determines the level of foreign aid.
 - e. reports on political rights and freedoms.

5. Which of the following is part of the history of almost all countries in the Global South?
 - a. Colonial rule
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Industrialization
 - d. Environmental devastation
 - e. United societies

6. At any given moment, how many wars are taking place in the Third World?
 - a. One or two
 - b. Three to five

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- c. Six to ten
 - d. Eleven to fifteen
 - e. Twenty to forty
7. What is one of the primary causes of most of the wars that occur in the Third World?
- a. Ethnic identity
 - b. Overpopulation
 - c. Food supplies
 - d. Water
 - e. Territorial expansion
8. Which of the following statements *best* describes change in the Global South?
- a. Their economies are booming.
 - b. Most are now democracies.
 - c. Their populations are growing very quickly.
 - d. Almost all are trying to become more independent of MNCs.
 - e. They experience peaceful evolution.
9. One major reason why it is difficult to address environmental issues in less developed countries is because
- a. the impact of reforms is not able to be measured.
 - b. poverty forces people to make short-term decisions.
 - c. governments focus too much attention on the environment.
 - d. population rates are declining.
 - e. a lack of education prevents government officials from understanding the problem.
10. If population growth in a country is at two percent, approximately how many years will it take for that country's population to double?
- a. Ten years
 - b. Fifteen years
 - c. Twenty-five years
 - d. Thirty-five years
 - e. Fifty years
11. The ability of the earth to sustain and provide for the people living on the planet is known by what term?
- a. functional capability
 - b. carrying capacity
 - c. work load
 - d. survivability level
 - e. autumnal equinox

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12. The governments of the Global South are facing challenges in all of the following areas EXCEPT
- widespread poverty.
 - declining birthrates.
 - financial pressures for economic restructuring.
 - inter-ethnic conflict.
 - the ability to deliver public services.
13. For centuries, the United Kingdom controlled much of the territory of what is today India from afar. This is an example of _____.
- carrying capacity
 - identity
 - conditionality
 - imperialism
 - underdevelopment
14. In Africa, national boundaries are mostly a reflection of
- traditional alignments that go back hundreds of years.
 - time zones.
 - agreements reached by Europeans in the nineteenth century.
 - new arrangements negotiated by the United Nations after independence.
 - areas occupied by indigenous peoples.
15. What country was formed during the first wave of decolonization, in the 1770s?
- France
 - Algeria
 - Vietnam
 - the United States
 - South Africa
16. The states in the Global South are most often weak because of
- long-term stable regimes.
 - an abundance of natural resources.
 - a lack of government revenue.
 - powerful self-defense military forces.
 - demographic homogeneity.
17. We refer to states whose governments can no longer provide the basic necessities as _____.

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- a. imperial
- b. indebted
- c. bankrupt
- d. corrupted
- e. failed

18. Among the top recipients of American aid in this decade chosen for their strategic importance to Washington are all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Egypt.
- b. Russia.
- c. Pakistan.
- d. Afghanistan.
- e. Nigeria.

19. Foreign aid began in the 1950s with the Colombo Plan by the _____ government.

- a. Canadian
- b. British
- c. Soviet
- d. Japanese
- e. United States

20. Since the 1950s most industrialized democracies have been providing some developmental assistance with regard to an agreed upon total percent of GNP. Where does the United States rank in this listing?

- a. First
- b. Top Five
- c. Top 10
- d. Mid-level
- e. Last

21. The country that ranks first in developmental aid is _____.

- a. Sweden
- b. Denmark
- c. Netherlands
- d. United Kingdom
- e. Belgium

22. In the 1970s and 1980s, radical social scientists used the term _____ to describe a situation in which the legal ties of colonialism have given way to informal mechanisms of economic control.

- a. *informal colonialism*

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- b. *dependency*
 - c. *weakened superiority*
 - d. *structural adjustment*
 - e. *domestic imperialism*
23. One of the legacies of imperialism in most countries of the Global South is
- a. cash crop rather than subsistence agriculture.
 - b. highly developed infrastructures.
 - c. profitable trade arrangements with former colonizers.
 - d. highly effective police forces.
 - e. strong democratic traditions.
24. Imperialism negatively impacted the colonized countries in all the following ways EXCEPT
- a. exploitation of natural resources.
 - b. geographic boundaries disregarded political considerations.
 - c. opposition to colonial rule unified a long-term sense of national identity.
 - d. commercial agriculture deprived farmers of the ability to feed their families.
 - e. lack of trained leadership.
25. The strategy many LDCs followed in trying to build up their own industries is called _____.
- a. import substitution
 - b. structural adjustment
 - c. dependency
 - d. socialism
 - e. democratic evolution
26. Import substitution
- a. is intended to preserve traditional ways of life.
 - b. means that LDCs have not adopted the materialistic values of the industrialized world.
 - c. means that the LDCs are shifting towards religious fundamentalism.
 - d. is a way to encourage the development of domestic manufacturing.
 - e. discourages the adoption of Western-style political institutions.
27. Dependency theory focuses on which component of imperialism when stressing how the Third World was forced into the global capitalist system?
- a. Political
 - b. Social
 - c. Economic
 - d. Psychological

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- e. Emotional
28. One of the most important global natural resource organizations, composed entirely of countries located in the Global South, is
- a. WTO.
 - b. IMF.
 - c. World Bank.
 - d. OPEC.
 - e. NAFTA.
29. Which of the following countries most consistently pursued the economic strategy of import substitution?
- a. India
 - b. China
 - c. South Korea
 - d. North Korea
 - e. South Africa
30. Recently, most countries in the Global South have followed an economic strategy in which they have lowered barriers to trade, known as
- a. import substitution.
 - b. structural adjustment.
 - c. dependency.
 - d. socialism.
 - e. democratic evolution.
31. Structural adjustment has meant that less developed countries need to
- a. increase national debt.
 - b. learn to live with high inflation.
 - c. nationalize basic industries.
 - d. open their markets to more imports.
 - e. increase government spending on schools and infrastructure.
32. As the “lender of last resort” for the Global South, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) usually
- a. insists on effective public health programs.
 - b. encourages production of food crops.
 - c. keeps corruption at a low level.
 - d. requires reinvestment within LDCs rather than exports for profit.
 - e. insists on structural adjustment policies.

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33. Which of the following institutions is (are) NOT part of the Bretton Woods organizations?
- International Monetary Fund
 - World Bank
 - World Trade Organization
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - They are all part of the Bretton Woods system
34. Which international organization(s) is (are) mostly closely associated with the Washington Consensus?
- Bretton Woods
 - United Nations
 - OPEC
 - European Union
 - OAS
35. The World Bank
- primarily makes loans and also issues a smaller number of direct grants to developing countries.
 - its funds primarily come from private financial markets
 - is controlled through a system of weighted voting in which the countries that contribute the most funds (the richest ones) have by far the greatest influence.
 - Both A and C are correct
 - All of the above are correct.
36. The IMF
- was created at the same time as the World Bank.
 - is governed roughly the same as the World Bank.
 - was originally created to stabilize international monetary flows at a time when other currencies were fixed to the value of the American dollar.
 - Options A, B, C, and D are true.
 - None of the above is true.
37. Which of the following is a member of the BRICS countries?
- Belize
 - Rwanda
 - Indonesia
 - Chile
 - South Africa
38. The Human Development Index is an attempt to improve on comparisons made using only _____ statistics by including social welfare statistics in comparisons between nations.

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39. Private, usually issue-oriented, groups that perform public services and work to shape public policy are known as _____ organizations.
40. The problem of educated young people leaving their home country to move to Western countries is known as _____.
41. In the Global South as a whole, the lack of access to safe _____ is the most important, and avoidable, cause of death for more than forty thousand children daily.
42. Colonial rulers often gave great power to certain native people and groups to run colonies. This imperialist practice is known as _____ rule.
43. Although the United States is the largest overall provider of foreign aid in absolute terms, it ranks _____ on the list of donors giving as a percentage of GNP.
44. When a country adopts policies that encourage domestic production and consumption, those policies are called _____.
45. In recent decades, the IMF has insisted on _____, or the acceptance of structural adjustment and other requirements before granting a country a loan.
46. A little known, but highly successful development process that loans small amounts of money to small-scale entrepreneurs is called _____.
47. In what ways would countries of the Global South be better off today if they had not been colonies? In what ways would they be worse off?
48. Why do countries in the Global South have trouble creating a sense of national identity?
49. What is microcredit? If microcredit programs are such successes, why aren't they more widespread?
50. Identify the three factors that undermined import substitution. Explain the economic and political reasons for the adoption of structural adjustment policies.
51. Why is it important for students in the United States to study the politics of the Global South? How do the problems of the Global South touch us? Give specific examples to illustrate your arguments.

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52. The Global South contains three-fifths of the world's global population, three fourths if we count China. What are the implications of this on issues like poverty, disease, and other areas of development? Be as specific as you can.

53. What role do the International Monetary Fund and World Bank play in development? From the perspective of nations in the Global South are these international organizations a help or a hindrance?

54. What approaches to development have been tried in the past fifty years? Which seemed to work and which have not? What possibilities exist to help countries in the Global South develop economically?

55. Why have some countries in the Global South democratized while others have not? What might explain why some countries have been able to create increasingly competitive, open and free elections while others have not?