1. An area with no military forces near the 38th parallel in Korea was called the ______.

2. The longtime ruler of North Korea, ______, was glorified as the “Great Leader.”

3. The pooling of peasant land and laborers, or ______, proved to be a failure in China.

4. During the ______, China suffered food shortages and the failure of many small industries.

5. The noncommunist dictator of South Korea was named ______.

6. China’s Communists finally won the long civil war under the leadership of
   b. Jiang Jieshi.
   c. Kim Il Sung.
   d. Syngman Rhee.

7. The goal of the Cultural Revolution in China was to
   a. increase industrial production.
   b. improve agriculture through the use of collectivization.
   c. free China of “bourgeois” tendencies.
   d. make China Asia’s strongest military power.

8. “Playing the China card” refers to the attempt of the United States to
   a. improve relations with Taiwan.
   b. isolate China.
   c. rebuild China’s economy.
   d. improve relations with China.

9. How did the Korean War start?
   a. Communist troops from South Korea attacked North Korea.
   b. Communist troops from North Korea attacked South Korea.
   d. North and South Korea were divided after a bitter civil war.

10. Which statement describes North and South Korea in the 1980s?
    a. North Korea was an industrialized democracy; South Korea was a communist dictatorship.
    b. South Korea began a successful transition to democracy; North Korea remained a communist dictatorship.
    c. The two Koreas were on the verge of reuniting.
    d. South Korea allied with China; North Korea allied with the United States.