

20TH CENTURY GLOBAL POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND LEADERS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://20thcenturyglobalpolmovements.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which policy institutionalized racial segregation in South Africa from 1948 onwards?**
 - A. Jim Crow
 - B. Bantustan policy
 - C. Apartheid
 - D. Segregation

- 2. Deng Xiaoping's reforms are best described as what approach?**
 - A. Strict Maoist central planning
 - B. Decentralization without market elements
 - C. Market-oriented reforms and opening up
 - D. Isolation from global trade

- 3. Which term describes economies where information technology and knowledge drive growth?**
 - A. Knowledge Economies
 - B. Industrial Economies
 - C. Entertainment Economies
 - D. Agrarian Economies

- 4. What is the Indian film industry?**
 - A. Bollywood
 - B. Greenpeace
 - C. Kyoto Protocol
 - D. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- 5. Which agency leads global health policy and coordinates responses to health emergencies within the United Nations system?**
 - A. World Bank
 - B. World Health Organization
 - C. International Monetary Fund
 - D. OPEC

- 6. Which organization is headquartered in Geneva and leads international health initiatives?**
- A. World Health Organization
 - B. World Trade Organization
 - C. World Bank
 - D. UNICEF
- 7. Which 1956 conflict involved the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt and military intervention by Britain, France, and Israel?**
- A. The Suez Crisis
 - B. The Falklands War
 - C. The Six-Day War
 - D. The Gulf Crisis
- 8. Which policy did Stalin launch in the late 1920s to industrialize the Soviet Union and collectivize agriculture?**
- A. The First Five-Year Plan (1928–1932)
 - B. The New Economic Policy
 - C. The Third International
 - D. War Communism
- 9. The revolutionary leader who established the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979 was?**
- A. Ayatollah Khomeini
 - B. Reza Shah Pahlavi
 - C. Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi
 - D. Mohammad Mossadegh
- 10. Which plan is widely regarded as the failed Chinese economic program during Mao Zedong's leadership?**
- A. Great Leap Forward
 - B. Cultural Revolution
 - C. Four Modernizations
 - D. Hundred Flowers Campaign

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which policy institutionalized racial segregation in South Africa from 1948 onwards?

- A. Jim Crow
- B. Bantustan policy
- C. Apartheid**
- D. Segregation

The main concept here is the state-backed system of legally enforced racial separation that South Africa adopted after 1948. This framework, called Apartheid, codified inequalities into law and built a comprehensive set of measures that separated people by race in all aspects of life—where they could live, work, go to school, travel, and vote—so that white minority rule could be maintained. It wasn't just general segregation or informal practices; it was a formal policy backed by legislation and government agencies. Jim Crow refers to the separate-and-equal era in the United States, not South Africa, so it isn't the South African policy being described. The Bantustan policy was a component of Apartheid aimed at confining Black South Africans to designated homelands, but the overarching system that institutionalized racial segregation is Apartheid itself. Segregation is too broad a term to name the specific, legally enforced program that structured life in South Africa for decades.

2. Deng Xiaoping's reforms are best described as what approach?

- A. Strict Maoist central planning
- B. Decentralization without market elements
- C. Market-oriented reforms and opening up**
- D. Isolation from global trade

This item tests how Deng Xiaoping shifted China from strict central planning toward a system that uses market forces and engages with the world. Deng's approach, often called Reform and Opening Up, brought market-oriented reforms while preserving state leadership. He encouraged decentralization of decision-making, introduced price reforms, and allowed private enterprise alongside state-owned firms. Agricultural policy moved away from collective farming toward the Household Responsibility System, boosting productivity and incentives. A key part of the strategy was opening China to foreign investment and global trade, creating Special Economic Zones and gradually integrating into the world economy. Over time, this mix—market elements, private initiative, and openness to international markets—was framed as a socialist market economy or “market-oriented reforms” rather than pure central planning or isolation. So the best description is market-oriented reforms and opening up. The other paths would miss the decisive move toward market incentives and global economic integration.

3. Which term describes economies where information technology and knowledge drive growth?

- A. Knowledge Economies**
- B. Industrial Economies
- C. Entertainment Economies
- D. Agrarian Economies

Economies where information technology and knowledge drive growth rely on ideas, innovation, and skilled human capital as the main sources of value. In these systems, progress comes from turning data, software, networks, and R&D into new products, services, and efficiencies. Intellectual property, education, and the ability to innovate across industries propel productivity and economic expansion more than physical goods alone. This distinguishes them from other models: industrial economies depend more on tangible machinery and manufacturing, entertainment economies center on media and content markets, and agrarian economies rely on farming and land. So the term that best describes economies driven by information and knowledge is knowledge economies.

4. What is the Indian film industry?

- A. Bollywood**
- B. Greenpeace
- C. Kyoto Protocol
- D. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Bollywood is the name used for the Indian film industry, especially the Hindi-language cinema based in Mumbai. It's the largest segment of India's film output and is known worldwide for its musical numbers, elaborate song-and-dance sequences, and a prominent star system. The other options refer to things outside cinema: Greenpeace is an environmental advocacy group, the Kyoto Protocol is an international climate-change treaty, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a foundational UN document. So Bollywood best fits as the Indian film industry.

5. Which agency leads global health policy and coordinates responses to health emergencies within the United Nations system?

- A. World Bank
- B. World Health Organization**
- C. International Monetary Fund
- D. OPEC

Global health governance within the United Nations system is led by the World Health Organization, the agency charged with shaping international health policy and directing coordinated responses to health emergencies. WHO develops global health standards and guidelines, supports national health systems, and serves as the central hub for outbreak alert and response, coordinating technical expertise, surveillance, and logistics across countries and partners. It operates under the International Health Regulations and has the authority to declare Public Health Emergencies of International Concern, guiding international action and mobilizing resources when threats cross borders. A notable example is how WHO provides guidance, situation analyses, and coordination during outbreaks like Ebola and COVID-19. In contrast, the World Bank focuses on financing development, the IMF on macroeconomic stability, and OPEC on oil production, none of which lead global health policy coordination.

6. Which organization is headquartered in Geneva and leads international health initiatives?

- A. World Health Organization**
- B. World Trade Organization
- C. World Bank
- D. UNICEF

Global health leadership is centered in the UN system through a specialized agency dedicated to health. The organization headquartered in Geneva that leads international health initiatives is the World Health Organization. It was created to tackle global health issues, sets international health norms and standards, provides technical support to countries, monitors health trends, and coordinates responses to health emergencies. Being based in Geneva places it among many key international health bodies and diplomacy efforts that cross borders. The other options focus on trade rules (even though located in Geneva), economic development, or children's welfare, rather than leading global health initiatives.

7. Which 1956 conflict involved the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt and military intervention by Britain, France, and Israel?

- A. The Suez Crisis**
- B. The Falklands War
- C. The Six-Day War
- D. The Gulf Crisis

This question tests your knowledge of the Suez Crisis of 1956, a moment when national sovereignty over a key strategic asset collided with imperial influence. After Egyptian President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, Britain and France—long tied to the canal's control—along with Israel, launched a military intervention to regain control and pressure Nasser. The aim was to restore access to the canal and prevent disruption of navigation, but the move backfired diplomatically and militarily. International pressure, led by the United States and backed by United Nations diplomacy, forced Britain, France, and Israel to withdraw. The canal ultimately remained under Egyptian sovereignty, signaling a significant shift in postwar power and the decline of direct Western colonial influence in the region. The other conflicts listed are different in time and focus: the Falklands War occurred in 1982 over the Falkland Islands; the Six-Day War happened in 1967 and involved Israel and its neighbors but not a nationalization of the canal or a tripartite intervention; the Gulf Crisis refers to the 1990–1991 response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

8. Which policy did Stalin launch in the late 1920s to industrialize the Soviet Union and collectivize agriculture?

A. The First Five-Year Plan (1928–1932)

B. The New Economic Policy

C. The Third International

D. War Communism

This item tests understanding of Stalin's move to transform the Soviet economy through a centralized, ambitious plan that targets both industry and agriculture. The policy launched in the late 1920s to industrialize the Soviet Union and collectivize agriculture is the First Five-Year Plan (1928–1932). It was a bold push to build heavy industry—steel, coal, machinery, and infrastructure—through centralized planning and massive state investment, aimed at reducing dependence on foreign goods and accelerating modernization. At the same time, the plan included rapid agricultural transformation via collectivization, merging individual peasant farms into large, state-controlled or collective farms. This was meant to raise agricultural productivity and free up surplus labor and resources to fund industrial expansion. The shift reflected a move away from the New Economic Policy's more mixed economy toward a tightly controlled, planned economy organized around state targets and quotas. This choice fits best because it directly names the policy that combined industrial expansion with collectivization in that period. The other options describe different things: the New Economic Policy was the earlier, semi-market approach before this shift; War Communism occurred earlier during the civil war; and the Third International was an international organization, not a domestic economic policy.

9. The revolutionary leader who established the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979 was?

A. Ayatollah Khomeini

B. Reza Shah Pahlavi

C. Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi

D. Mohammad Mossadegh

This item tests who became the central figure in turning Iran into an Islamic Republic in 1979 and shaping its system of governance. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was the driving force behind the revolution, bringing together religious authority and political leadership to challenge the Shah's regime. After years in exile, he returned to Iran in early 1979 and quickly became the movement's leader. Following the Shah's overthrow, a referendum approved replacing the monarchy with an Islamic Republic, and a new constitution established a theocratic system with Khomeini as the Supreme Leader—the ultimate authority over both state and religious matters. His ideology of governance under Islamic rule, known as Velayat-e faqih, provided the framework for combining political power with religious authority, making him the figure who established Iran's Islamic Republic. The other figures were associated with different eras or systems: one was a monarch who attempted modernization from a royal throne, another was the last Shah whose regime was toppled, and another was a 1950s nationalist prime minister. None of them founded or directed the creation of the Islamic Republic in 1979.

10. Which plan is widely regarded as the failed Chinese economic program during Mao Zedong's leadership?

A. Great Leap Forward

B. Cultural Revolution

C. Four Modernizations

D. Hundred Flowers Campaign

This item tests your understanding of Mao-era economic strategies and their outcomes. The plan that aimed to transform China rapidly through mass mobilization, communal farming, and widespread production of steel in backyard furnaces was intended to propel the country into quick industrial and agricultural gains. In practice, targets were unrealistic, planning was centralized and inflexible, and resources were diverted toward misguided projects rather than productive use. The result was widespread inefficiency, misallocation of labor and materials, and a devastating famine that severely damaged both industry and farming. Because of these outcomes, this plan is widely regarded as Mao's failed economic program. The other options represent political campaigns or later economic reforms rather than a sustained economic plan under Mao. The Cultural Revolution was a political and social upheaval with severe disruption but not an aimed economic program. The Four Modernizations were Deng Xiaoping's post-Mao reform goals focused on modernization and opening, not part of Mao's leadership. The Hundred Flowers Campaign was a brief political initiative encouraging criticism before crackdowns, not an actual economic plan.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://20thcenturyglobalpolmovements.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE