Name:_____
Course:_____
Date:_____

EXAM 7th

I. Multiple Choice

1. What major economic event occurred in Ecuador during the 1970s?
   a) Dollarization
   b) Oil boom
   c) Civil war
   d) Agrarian reform
2. Which group gained greater influence in Ecuadorian society during the 1970s and 1980s?
   a) Spanish colonists
   b) Military officers
   c) New social actors (workers, women, Indigenous movements)
   d) Foreign bankers
3. The Counter-Reformation included:
   a) The Crusades
   b) The Council of Trent
   c) The Scientific Revolution
   d) The Inquisition of England
4. Abdalá Bucaram's government lasted:
   a) Less than a year
   b) 10 years
   c) 5 full terms
   d) Never existed
5. Bucaram's government was known for:
   a) Stable democracy
   b) Effective healthcare reform
   c) Populism and chaos
   d) Military dictatorship
6. What was a major result of the Counter-Reformation?
   a) Protestant churches grew more
   b) Catholic Church lost control
   c) Catholic Church reformed itself
   d) New nations were formed
7. Which countries were involved in Plan Condor?
   a) Only Ecuador and Peru
   b) U.S. and China
   c) Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and others
   d) Canada and France

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. True or False

8. (_____) Plan Condor supported democracy in South America.
9. (_____) León Febres-Cordero had conflicts with the Ecuadorian Congress.
10. (_____) The Protestant Reformation started in France.

III. Fill in the Blanks

Choose the correct word from the options provided.

11. The oil boom began in Ecuador during the _____.
    a) 1990s
    b) 1970s
    c) 2000s
    d) 1960s
12. One goal of the Protestant Reformation was to return to the authority of the _____.
    a) Church traditions
    b) Pope
    c) Bible
    d) Bishops

IV. Analysis

13. Why was the Oil Boom a turning point in Ecuador's economy?
    a) It reduced the population
    b) It allowed more government spending
    c) It ended inflation
    d) It stopped education
14. Why is the 1979 Constitution important in Ecuadorian history?
    a) It created a dictatorship
    b) It legalized slavery
    c) It restored democratic institutions
    d) It gave land to Spain
15. What does the rise of populist leaders like Bucaram show about Ecuador's politics?
    a) Strong democracy
    b) Stable institutions
    c) Public dissatisfaction and instability
    d) Independence from oil

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