

**NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD****Outline Map****The Middle East After World War I**

**Directions:** Locate and label the following places as they appeared after World War I: Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Hejaz and Nejd, Egypt, Iraq, and Persia (Iran). Shade countries that were French and British mandates in two different colors. Place a symbol at sites where oil was discovered. In the blank box, create a key for your finished map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.



**NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD****Section 1 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Each answer can be used only once.

- \_\_\_\_\_ in Latin America drove countries to develop their own industries.
- In Mexico, \_\_\_\_\_ was reflected in the revival of mural painting, an Aztec and Maya art form.
- As part of the \_\_\_\_\_, President Franklin Roosevelt withdrew U.S. troops from Haiti and Nicaragua.
- Mexico's Constitution of 1917 allowed \_\_\_\_\_, the government takeover of natural resources.
- Most Mexican peasants worked on \_\_\_\_\_, or large plantations.

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| <p>a. haciendas</p> <p>b. nationalization</p> <p>c. economic nationalism</p> <p>d. cultural nationalism</p> <p>e. Good Neighbor Policy</p> |
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**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In the early 1900s, who held the power in Latin America?
 

a. the middle class	c. military dictators
b. the army	d. peasants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What event set off the Mexican Revolution?
  - Francisco Madero demanded free elections.
  - Victoriano Huerta was assassinated.
  - The Constitution of 1917 was adopted.
  - Venustiano Carranza defeated Villa and Zapata.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What political party brought stability and reforms to Mexico?
 

a. the Institutional Revolutionary Party	c. the Economic Nationalist Party
b. the National Action Party	d. the Cultural Nationalist Party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What was one result of the 1930s economic crisis in Latin America?
 

a. People gained faith in liberalism.	c. The cost of imported goods fell.
b. Trade with Europe increased.	d. Authoritarian governments arose.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. As part of the Good Neighbor Policy, the United States
  - agreed to nationalize Mexican industries.
  - pledged to lessen its influence in Latin American affairs.
  - passed the Platt Amendment to promote cultural exchange.
  - stationed troops in Latin American countries.



**NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD****Section 3 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Each answer can be used only once.

1. A belief in \_\_\_\_\_, a Hindu doctrine of nonviolence, inspired Mohandas Gandhi.
2. Many Indians took part in a \_\_\_\_\_ of British goods during the 1920s and 1930s.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ convinced many Indians that the country should be free of British rule.
4. Gandhi rejected the caste system and its harsh treatment of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. One idea Gandhi believed in was the refusal to obey unjust laws, or \_\_\_\_\_.

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| <p>a. Amritsar massacre</p> <p>b. ahimsa</p> <p>c. civil disobedience</p> <p>d. untouchables</p> <p>e. boycott</p> |
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**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Following World War I, Britain
  - a. proposed only a few minor reforms in India.
  - b. granted greater self-government to India.
  - c. appointed Mohandas Gandhi to lead the Congress party.
  - d. encouraged the growth of traditional Indian industries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Before Gandhi, most Congress party members were
 

a. peasants.	c. Western-educated elite.
b. untouchables.	d. army veterans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Gandhi's main weapon against injustice was
 

a. guerrilla warfare.	c. nonviolent resistance.
b. discrimination.	d. a letter-writing campaign.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What was the purpose of the Salt March?
 

a. to unite Hindus and Jews against the British colonial government	c. to symbolize the harshness of the caste system
b. to earn money for political action by selling salt	d. to take a stand against British oppression
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which action by the British in 1939 outraged Indian leaders?
  - a. declaring that independence would never be granted
  - b. bringing India into World War II
  - c. banning some Hindu religious practices
  - d. putting a high tax on salt

**NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD****Section 4 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Each answer can be used only once.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. the elite leaders
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a list of terms intended to make China a Japanese protectorate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the political party of Sun Yixian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a symbol of communist heroism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a protest movement dedicated to strengthening China

**Column II**

- a. Twenty-One Demands
- b. May Fourth Movement
- c. vanguard
- d. Guomindang
- e. Long March

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which "twin evils" led to the weakening of the Chinese republic?
- warlord uprisings and communism
  - foreign imperialism and runaway inflation
  - severe drought and communism
  - warlord uprisings and foreign imperialism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which statement describes the Communists' relations with China's peasants?
- They sought support among the peasants.
  - They thought the peasants were too weak to influence events.
  - They helped warlords persecute the peasants.
  - They feared the peasants would support the emperor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. After 1925, who led China's Nationalist party?
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|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Jiang Jieshi | c. Sun Yixian  |
| b. Mao Zedong   | d. Yuan Shikai |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What was the Long March?
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|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Mao's epic retreat         | c. Japan's siege of Nanjing      |
| b. Jiang's advance on Beijing | d. a May Fourth Movement protest |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How did the Japanese invasion affect the civil war in China?
- The Guomindang allied with the Japanese and defeated the Communists.
  - The Communists allied with the Japanese and defeated the Guomindang.
  - The Guomindang and the Communists united against Japan.
  - The Soviet Union and Japan united against China.

**NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION AROUND THE WORLD****Section 5 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each term.

1. Hirohito \_\_\_\_\_
2. ultranationalist \_\_\_\_\_
3. Manchuria \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. During the 1920s, Japan became
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|---|--|
| a. more prosperous but less democratic. | c. more prosperous and more democratic.        |
| b. less prosperous but more democratic. | d. more imperialistic and more industrialized. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Who were the zaibatsu?
- a. powerful Japanese military leaders who influenced the government
  - b. powerful Japanese business leaders who influenced the government
  - c. important members of the Japanese emperor's cabinet
  - d. Japanese colonial governors in Korea and China
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What natural disaster struck Japan in 1923?
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|----------------|------------------|
| a. a flood     | c. a landslide   |
| b. a hurricane | d. an earthquake |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What was one effect of the Great Depression in Japan?
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| a. Exports increased.    | c. The ultranationalists gained power. |
| b. Unemployment dropped. | d. The Communists gained power.        |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What made Manchuria attractive to the Japanese?
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| a. It had a large Japanese population. | c. It was rich in natural resources. |
| b. It was close to China.              | d. It had a nationalist government.  |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How did Japanese nationalists use the schools to increase their power?
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| a. They installed soldiers to teach in the schools.  | c. Students were taught to be politicians.  |
| b. Students were taught to obey and serve the state. | d. Students were taught to value democracy. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. With what countries did Japan ally itself in 1936?
- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. China and India    | c. the United States and Germany |
| b. Germany and France | d. Italy and Germany             |