Lesson Quiz 29-1

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Nationalism Around the World

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

_____·___ **1.** deliberate mass murder of a group   **A.** secular

_____ **2.** "father Turk," President Kemal   **B.** shah

_____ **3.** state that rejects religious influences   **C.** genocide

_____ **4.** king of Iran   **D.** Ibn Sa'ūd

_____ **5.** Arab nationalist leader   **E.** Atatürk

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ **6.** The new kingdom of Saudi Arabia earned great wealth after 1938 as a result of

    A. the tourism industry.   **C.** the Saud's family wealth.

    B. the oil industry.   **D.** Ottoman taxes.

_____ **7.** The British encouraged Arab nations to revolt against the Ottoman Empire because the

    A. British wanted to take over the lands of the Ottoman Empire.

    B. League of Nations thought Arab nations should be independent.

    C. Ottoman Empire had allied itself with Germany in World War I.

    D. Ottoman Empire was becoming too powerful.

_____ **8.** In Turkey, Atatürk created a state in which

    A. everyone got a free education.

    B. the Turkish language was no longer allowed.

    C. Islamic leaders ran the government.

    D. religion and state were separate.

_____ **9.** Reza Shah Pahlavi of Iran helped create a modern state by

    A. improving the army and the economy.

    B. discovering oil.

    C. prohibiting Islam in the country.

    D. giving everyone a free education.

_____ **10.** The Balfour Declaration expressed support for

    A. a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

    B. a Christian homeland in Jerusalem.

    C. an end to the Ottoman Empire.

    D. Arab nationalism.

Lesson Quiz 29-2

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Nationalism Around the World

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

_____ **1.** Black Africans who fought in World War I for the British or French armies were rewarded with independence.

_____ **2.** The purpose of the Comintern was to contain communism within Russia.

_____ **3.** Nonviolence was central to Gandhi's methods of civil disobedience.

_____ **4.** Jawaharlal Nehru's supporters were religious, anti-Western, and traditional.

_____ **5.** *Zaibatsu* contributed to the rise of militarism in Japan after World War I.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ **6.** Gandhi encouraged his followers to protest British law by

    A. joining the Indian army.

    B. boycotting British goods.

    C. throwing salt into the sea.

    D. blowing up British railroad tracks.

_____ **7.** Why did many African leaders expect colonial rule to end after World War I?

    A. Africans had volunteered to fight against the Germans.

    B. The colonial powers had promised that would happen.

    C. Africans could provide strong leadership within their country.

    D. The Western countries had already been there 50 years.

_____ **8.** Which colonial society formed the strongest Communist-nationalist alliance?

    A. Nigeria   **C.** China

    B. Japan   **D.** Vietnam

_____ **9.** Early twentieth-century Japanese expansion fulfilled Japan's need to

    A. control sources for raw materials for its industries.

    B. solve its overpopulation problem.

    C. become the strongest power in the region.

    D. develop its military.

_____ **10.** When Britain passed the Government of India Act of 1935, it gave

    A. Britain complete control over the Indian government.

    B. Indian women the right to vote.

    C. Indians a greater role in governing their country.

    D. most of the power to the wealthy landowners.

Lesson Quiz 29-3

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Nationalism Around the World

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. _____ was the leader of China's Nationalist Party in 1921.

2. _____ was the leader of China's Nationalist Party in 1925.

3. The leader of the Chinese Communist Party in 1927 was _____.

4. The journey to northern China by Mao's army was known as _____.

5. Chiang Kai-shek's attempt to promote traditional Confucian social ethics was called the

_____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ **6.** In 1923 the Nationalists and Communists in China formed an alliance against

    A. Japan and Korea.   **C.** Russia.

    B. warlords and imperialists.   **D.** peasants and the working class.

_____ **7.** What did the Nationalist-Communist alliance do in 1926?

    A. It began its Northern Expedition.   **C.** It ended its Great Southern Trek.

    B. It started a war with India.   **D.** It broke up.

_____ **8.** Who did Mao believe would drive the Chinese revolution?

    A. the urban working class   **C.** Nationalists

    B. Imperialists   **D.** poor peasants

_____ **9.** What kind of government was Chiang Kai-shek trying to build in China?

    A. a monarchy   **C.** a communist government

    B. a republican government   **D.** a fascist government

_____ **10.** Which of the following was a problem faced by Chiang Kai-shek?

    A. The Communist Party was attempting to win over the middle class.

    B. The imperialist powers were gaining control over the cities.

    C. Northern China was vulnerable to Japanese invasion.

    D. His government did not have enough money to pay the army.

Lesson Quiz 29-4

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Nationalism Around the World

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

_____ **1.** Franklin D. Roosevelt's policy for rejecting the use of U.S. military force in Latin America

_____ **2.** governments run by select groups of powerful people

_____ **3.** Mexican president who distributed land to peasants in the 1930s

_____ **4.** Mexican fresco artist who studied in Europe

_____ **5.** Brazilian reformer who became a dictator

A. oligarchies

B. Diego Rivera

C. Good Neighbor policy

D. Getúlio Vargas

E. Lázaro Cárdenas

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ **6.** Authoritarianism spread in Latin America during the 1930s largely because of

    A. the Great Depression.   **C.** American exports.

    B. the rise of communism.   **D.** fear of the powerful landowners.

_____ **7.** After a dispute over workers' wages in the 1930s, the Mexican government

    A. paid the wages of the workers.

    B. seized oil fields and foreign oil company properties.

    C. sent troops to the oil fields.

    D. signed the Good Neighbor policy.

_____ **8.** In 1930 the Argentine military seized power and overthrew President Irigoyen to

    A. continue the old export economy.

    B. help spread communist ideals.

    C. sell PEMEX to the United States.

    D. limit the power of the large landowners.

_____ **9.** Diego Rivera created art that

    A. spread Catholicism.   **C.** appealed to the wealthy landowners.

    B. portrayed Mexico's past.   **D.** encouraged democracy.

_____ **10.** Which of the following was an effect of the Great Depression?

    A. The Latin American economy dramatically improved.

    B. Private capital in Latin America increased.

    C. Latin American exports decreased.

    D. Latin American governments refused to fund new industries.