

Chapter 29: Nationalism Around the World (pages 684-700)

L-1: Nationalism in the Middle East

Ottoman Empire p. 684-5

1. The size of the Ottoman Empire had _____ greatly even before WWI.
2. They also lost over _____ during the war.
3. They also punished the _____s who lived there. These were _____ and were punished because they wanted _____. The Ottomans accused the Armenians of supporting _____. Result: _____ killed and _____ deported How did many others die?

Define genocide: _____
 Additionally, _____ is another word for genocide.

Middle East Changes p. 685

At the end of WWI, the Ottoman Empire _____, and was divided up into territories in the _____.

The New Republic of Turkey:

- a Organized under the leadership of _____, who became known as _____ which means _____.
- b List five areas touched by his modernization efforts:

1	3
2	4
3	5
4	
5	
- c Most significant change: _____
 List four ways he used to do this:

1	2
2	3
3	4
4	

Palestine an the Balfour Declaration (p. 688)

After the war, Palestine was a British _____ (define: _____). Many _____ had lived in Palestine for thousands of years, but many had fled into exile since then, although there were always some Jews there. However, the majority living there were _____ >> ____%. Jewish nationalists (_____) had always wanted a Jewish state there in the area of their old _____ - where their _____ had been for centuries. Note: many _____ had been there a long time as well.

In the BALFOUR DECLARATION, the British government:

- 1 expressed _____ for a homeland for _____ in _____
- 2 Also said that it should not undermine the rights of _____ people that also lived there

Result: Many Jews: _____. This caused problems between _____ and _____ inhabitants. The Palestine Arabs _____ in 1936 and the British limited _____ to _____ Jews in _____ years.

Result: _____

After WWI, many Africans became more active _____. But, because of _____ education, they _____. They also learned these ideas from _____.

Marcus Garvey was a _____ who lived in _____. He stressed the need for: _____. This was known as _____. Many movements began in individual countries, but success would not come to any until _____.

Revolution in Southeast Asia

Prior to _____, the Marxist ideas had no appeal in Southeast Asia. But in _____, Lenin adopted a new strategy aimed at _____. It was known as _____, or Communist International, and its purpose was to increase Communist Parties and advance _____. Some SE Asian countries thought this would be a good way to work against _____. Example: French Indochina, where Ho Chi Minh organized the _____. The strongest communist alliance was in _____.

Indian Independence p. 692

Several forces existed in India. Each wanted independence, but they also struggled against each other. List 2-3 quick facts about each group:

- Mohandas Gandhi: _____
- Jawaharlal Neru: _____
- Mohammed Ali Jinnah: _____

The issues raised by these groups would continue, and would not be settled until after WWII.

Militarist Japan p. 693

Meiji Reforms led to 1) _____ and 2) _____. Define Zaibatsu: _____. Great wealth in Japan led to growing _____. When the _____ struck, _____ and _____ suffered the most. Many called for a return to _____ and they objected to _____ influence. They wanted Japan to use its strengths to _____.

At first, Japan moved to a _____ government, but after WWI in the 1920-30's, _____ dominated the government.

Two groups in China united to overthrow the imperialist powers. The alliance was between:

1 CCP = _____

2 Nationalist Party - led by _____

For _____ years, these groups worked together to take control of their country, but then, they split when Sun Yat-sen died and a new leader, _____ took over. Reason: in April 1927: Shanghai Massacre where Nationalists _____ and the alliance _____ to _____.

After this, Chiang Kai-shek and the _____ fought against the Communist Party that was led by _____. He called his army the P.L.A., which means _____. The Communists and Mao began their now famous, _____: they marched over _____ miles, fighting the Nationalists the whole time. Of the _____ that began the march, only _____ were there at the end. There were other conflicting forces in China as well:

1 Westernized _____ in the cities vs. peasants in the _____

2 Foreign _____ vs. people who were culturally _____

3 Western innovations vs. traditional _____

In addition, other problems threatened Chiang Kai-shek's government:

1 Japanese threatened in _____ China

2 The Great _____ hurt the _____

3 _____ government: suppressed all _____

4 They had little success in _____ development.

5 little money could be used for _____ and _____ development

So...these problems would persist during and after WWII as the Communist forces and Mao would continue to assert their power and the Japanese would invade China. After WWII, the Communists will prevail.