NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

Chapter 29 Test, Form A

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Nationalism Around the World

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

_____ **1.** office of an Islamic spiritual leader

_____ **2.** deliberate mass murder of a particular racial, political, or cultural group

_____ **3.** promoted traditional Confucian values while rejecting the individualism of Western capitalism

_____ **4.** huge corporations that controlled large parts of the Japanese economy

_____ **5.** Communists' escape from the Nationalist army

_____ **6.** worldwide organization of Communist parties formed to promote world revolution

_____ **7.** a military strategy that uses unexpected maneuvers

_____ **8.** rejected the use of U.S. military force in Latin America

_____ **9.** supported the idea of a Jewish homeland in Palestine

_____ **10.** government in which a select group of people exercises control

A. *zaibatsu*

B. Comintern

C. genocide

D. guerrilla tactics

E. New Life Movement

F. oligarchy

G. Good Neighbor policy

H. Long March

I. caliphate

J. Balfour Declaration

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

_____ **11.** Atatürk tried to modernize Turkey by

A. structuring Turkey as a secular state.
B. pursuing a policy of ethnic cleansing.
C. introducing new agricultural methods.
D. strengthening the power of the caliphate.

_____ **12.** What fueled tensions between Arabs and Jews in Palestine after World War I?

A. decline of the Ottoman Empire
B. both Arabs and Jews viewed the area as a potential national state
C. competition for natural resources
D. lack of religious sites in the area

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Chapter 29 Test, Form A *cont.*

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Nationalism Around the World

_____ **13.** The movement for African independence after World War I was spurred by

A. authoritarian German rule over its African colonies.
B. financial support from Britain, Spain, France, and Italy.
C. African veterans and leaders who were educated abroad.
D. establishment of new national boundaries across the continent.

_____ **14.** Mohandas Gandhi protested British laws by

A. using force to drive the British out of India.
B. refusing to obey any British laws.
C. publishing religious and political writings.
D. staging massive labor strikes to cripple British business in India.

_____ **15.** The *zaibatsu* contributed to the rise of militarism in Japan because they

A. strongly opposed Japanese expansion abroad.
B. focused on fortifying Japan's weapons arsenal.
C. offered financial incentives to military volunteers.
D. increased economic inequality and social discontent.

_____ **16.** In 1923 the Nationalists and the Communists formed an alliance to

A. drive imperialists out of China.
B. embark upon the Long March.
C. invade the city of Shanghai.
D. take control of the Comintern.

_____ **17.** Mao Zedong was convinced a Chinese revolution would be driven by the

A. wealthy industrialists.
B. European-educated elite.
C. disgruntled urban working class.
D. poverty-stricken rural peasants.

_____ **18.** Chiang Kai-shek did not press for programs that would lead to redistribution of wealth because he

A. was a corrupt leader who despised the lower classes.
B. saw the working class as unimportant in the New Life Movement.
C. needed the support of the landed gentry and the urban middle class.
D. did not understand the complexities of the Japanese economy.

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Chapter 29 Test, Form A *cont.*

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Nationalism Around the World

_____ **19.** Diego Rivera's murals were

A. found only in government buildings.

B. aimed at the masses of people, many of whom were illiterate.

C. critical of the Aztec.

D. violations of classic fresco painting principles.

_____ **20.** When the Great Depression weakened demand for their exports, Latin American nations responded by

A. welcoming new foreign investors.

B. lowering tariffs on their products.

C. developing new industries at home.

D. laying off millions of factory workers.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

> "We must frankly admit the fact that in these twenty years the machinery and practice of the Kuomintang [Chinese Nationalist Party] have turned in a wrong direction, inconsistent with the party constitution drafted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1923 and contrary to the spirit of democracy."
>
> —Sun Fo, as quoted in *China*

21. In this quote, Sun Fo was talking about the Chinese Nationalist Party and the Nanjing Government under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek. Do you agree with Sun Fo that they had moved "contrary to the spirit of democracy," or do you disagree? Use specific examples to support your conclusion.

22. What role did the military play in many Latin American countries during the 1920s and 1930s? Use specific examples to support your answer.

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