

Nationalism and Revolution Around the World

A. Identifying Key Terms and People

Match the descriptions in Column I with the names and terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. Rebel Mexican leader
- _____ 2. The government takeover of natural resources, businesses, or industries
- _____ 3. Muralist who portrayed the struggles of the Mexican people
- _____ 4. A system of racial segregation
- _____ 5. The refusal to obey unjust laws
- _____ 6. Leader of the Muslims in India
- _____ 7. Leader who ordered massacre of Chinese Communists
- _____ 8. Emperor of Japan

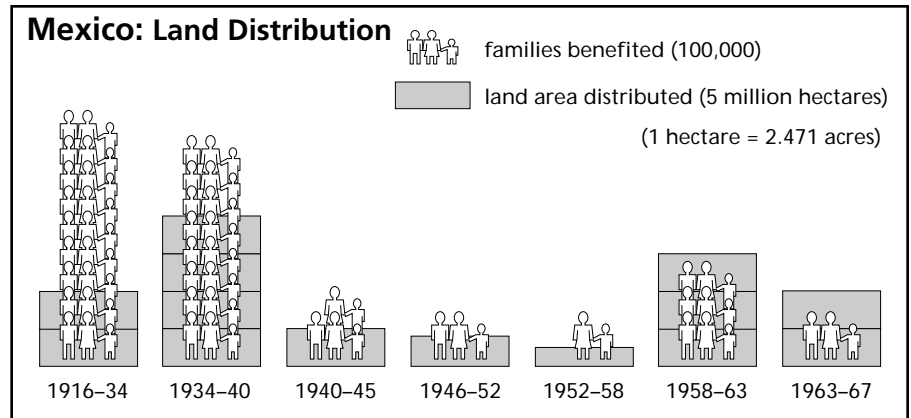
Column II

- a. apartheid
- b. civil disobedience
- c. Diego Rivera
- d. Hirohito
- e. Jiang Jieshi
- f. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- g. nationalization
- h. "Pancho" Villa

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 9. According to the graph, between which years did the most families benefit from land distribution?
 - a. 1934 to 1940
 - b. 1916 to 1934
 - c. 1963 to 1967
 - d. 1958 to 1963
- _____ 10. According to the graph, between which years was the greatest amount of land area distributed?
 - a. 1916 to 1934
 - b. 1940 to 1945
 - c. 1934 to 1940
 - d. 1958 to 1963



- _____ 11. The main cause of revolution in Mexico in 1910 was
 - a. a repressive government.
 - b. food shortages.
 - c. the unequal distribution of land.
 - d. high taxes.

(continued)

- _____ 12. How did Pan-Africanism encourage nationalism?
- It emphasized the unity of Africans everywhere.
 - It stressed modernization.
 - It supported state ownership of land.
 - It demanded an end to apartheid.
- _____ 13. Which of the following was a result of the establishment of the mandate system in the Middle East?
- Zionism
 - the Balfour Declaration
 - Pan-Arabism
 - westernization
- _____ 14. When World War I ended, many Indians expected
- to gain more territory.
 - to become citizens of Britain.
 - separate states for Hindus and Muslims.
 - greater self-government.
- _____ 15. The Great Salt March is an example of
- violent resistance.
 - a boycott.
 - civil disobedience.
 - economic sanctions.
- _____ 16. Why were the Japanese able to gain influence over China in the early 1900s?
- Civil war and famine had weakened China.
 - China signed a treaty of protection with the Japanese.
 - The Communists asked for their help fighting the Guomindang.
 - Yuan Shikai was related to the Japanese emperor.
- _____ 17. The ultimate aim of the May Fourth Movement was to
- strengthen China by modernizing it.
 - make China a military power.
 - win equal rights for women.
 - install a Communist government in China.
- _____ 18. One effect of the Great Depression in Japan was that
- civil war broke out.
 - ultranationalists demanded expansion.
 - Japan gave up its claim on China.
 - Japan went bankrupt.

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Identifying Ideologies** Why do you think Kemal took the name Atatürk, meaning “father of the Turks”?
20. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did Japanese militarists allow the emperor to remain in power in the 1930s?

Nationalism and Revolution Around the World**A. Identifying Key Terms and People**

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank provided. (5 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. The Mexican dictator under whom Mexican peasants suffered great hardships was _____.
- _____ 2. _____ is when the government takes over control of a country's natural resources, businesses, or industries.
- _____ 3. A system under which races are separated is called _____.
- _____ 4. The Senegalese poet who served as his country's first president was _____.
- _____ 5. The nationalist leader who modernized Iran was _____.
- _____ 6. _____ is the act of refusing to obey unjust laws.
- _____ 7. _____ was the leader of the Muslim League in India who supported the idea of a separate state for Muslims.
- _____ 8. _____ was the leader of the first Chinese republic.

Column II

- a. apartheid
- b. civil disobedience
- c. Porfirio Díaz
- d. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- e. Reza Khan
- f. nationalization
- g. Léopold Senghor
- h. Sun Yixian

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 9. How did Diego Rivera's work reflect cultural nationalism?
- It decorated public buildings.
 - It celebrated the Mexican struggle for independence using native artistic traditions.
 - It was influenced by European art.
 - It glorified Mexico's accomplishment under Díaz.
- _____ 10. The *négritude* movement was a movement to
- make "Africa for the Africans."
 - nationalize Africa's natural resources.
 - free Africa from foreign domination.
 - make Africans proud of their roots.
- _____ 11. Many Indians were angry at the British after World War I because
- Britain had failed to protect India against the Germans.
 - Britain refused to pay reparations to India.
 - Britain failed to fulfill its promise to grant India greater self-government.
 - Britain failed to acknowledge India's sacrifices in the war.
- _____ 12. Which of the following did Gandhi use to fight British rule?
- violent demonstrations
 - passive resistance
 - propaganda
 - armed resistance

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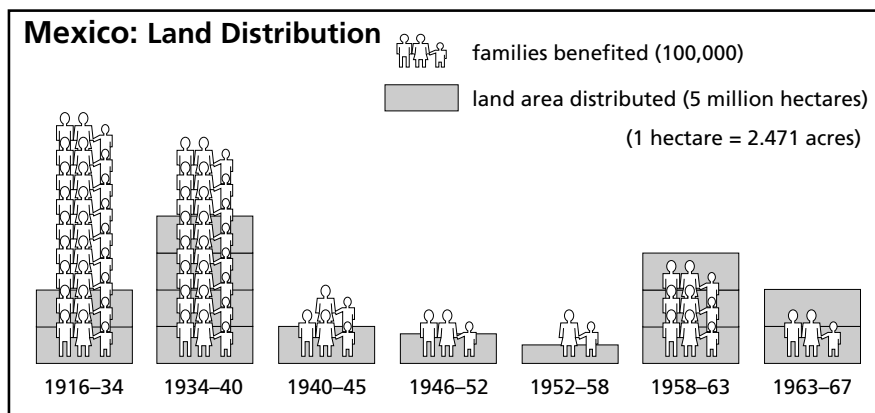
- _____ 13. Mao Zedong and Jiang Jieshi disagreed over
 - a. the political future of China.
 - b. how to control the warlords.
 - c. the role of foreign powers in China.
 - d. how to fight the Japanese.

- _____ 14. Which of the following is one way Japanese democracy grew stronger during the 1920s?
 - a. Women won the right to vote.
 - b. The emperor stepped down.
 - c. The Diet was formed.
 - d. All men were allowed to vote.

- _____ 15. Which of the following was an effect of the Great Depression on Japan?
 - a. Japan went bankrupt.
 - b. The demands of ultranationalists grew stronger.
 - c. Civil war broke out.
 - d. Japan declared war against the United States.

- _____ 16. Japanese militarists wanted to
 - a. get rid of the emperor.
 - b. reform education.
 - c. adopt western ways.
 - d. revive traditional Japanese values.

- _____ 17. According to the graph, about how many hectares of land were distributed to families between 1940 and 1945?
 - a. 5 million
 - b. .5 million
 - c. 1 million
 - d. 20 million



- _____ 18. According to the graph, between which years was the least amount of land distributed?
 - a. 1916 to 1934
 - b. 1958 to 1963
 - c. 1952 to 1958
 - d. 1940 to 1945

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 19. **Defending a Position** How did the Balfour Declaration contradict earlier promises made by the Allies? How did it contribute to conflict in Palestine?
- 20. **Making Comparisons** How was the May Fourth Movement in China similar to nationalist reform movements in Turkey and Iran in the 1920s and 1930s?

Nationalism and Revolution Around the World**A. Analyzing Main Ideas**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. List three causes of the Mexican Revolution.
2. Describe three social or economic reforms between 1917 and the 1930s that were a result of the Mexican Revolution.
3. Identify Pan-Africanism and the *négritude* movement and explain the role they played in the growth of nationalism.
4. Tell why Indians were even less willing to put up with British rule after World War I than before it.
5. Compare the goals of Jiang Jieshi and Mao Zedong.
6. Identify the link between the Great Depression and the growth of nationalism in Japan.
7. In one sentence each, summarize the domestic and foreign goals of Japanese militarists.

B. Interpreting Primary Sources

Read the following excerpt from a selection of quotations by Mohandas Gandhi compiled by a friend. Then answer the questions that follow.

For me the law of Satyagraha, the law of love, is an eternal principle. . . .

Its [Satyagraha's] root meaning is holding on to truth. Hence truth-force. I have also called it Love-force, or Soul-force. In the application of Satyagraha I discovered in the earliest stages that pursuit of truth did not admit of violence being inflicted on one's opponent; but that he must be weaned from error by patience and sympathy. . . . And patience means self-suffering.

8. Based on this excerpt, and upon what you have read in your text, explain in your own words what Satyagraha means.
9. Based on this excerpt, why would Satyagraha have universal applicability?
10. Based on this excerpt, why might Satyagraha appeal to those with strong religious beliefs as a tool to bring about change?

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

11. **Drawing Conclusions** How did the Balfour Declaration contradict earlier promises made by the Allies? How did it contribute to conflict in Palestine?
12. **Making Comparisons** Compare the nationalist movement in China as expressed in the May Fourth Movement to the movement of ultranationalists in Japan. How were they different?