



**YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY  
REVIEW PACKET**

**WORLD HISTORY BETWEEN WORLD WAR I  
AND WORLD WAR II**

## SECTION OVERVIEW

After World War I, global problems remained. The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany. The League of Nations had little power. Old empires had collapsed, and new nations had come into being. Nationalism continued to cause conflict. World War I had disillusioned many, altered society, and prompted new forms of expression. In Europe and the United States, women struggled to gain the right to vote. Then, in 1929, the global economy crashed, leading to a worldwide depression. During this time, fascism, a new kind of dictatorship, rose in Italy and Germany. In Japan, aggressive military leaders gained power.

## KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

**Interdependence** How did the major powers try to resolve troublesome issues after World War I?

**Nationalism** What factors led to the nationalist movements of the 1920s and 1930s?

**Human Rights** What rights did women gain after World War I?

**Economic Systems** What were the causes and effects of the world economic crisis of the 1930s?

**Political Systems** What are the major characteristics of fascism?

## KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

Treaty of Versailles	Pan-Arabism	fascism
League of Nations	Mohandas Gandhi	Benito Mussolini
Kemal Atatürk	civil disobedience	Adolf Hitler
Reza Khan	Guomindang	
mandate	Great Depression	

## TREATY OF VERSAILLES

World War I had a lasting impact on international politics. In January 1919, the victorious Allies gathered at the palace of Versailles, outside Paris, to work out the terms of peace. United States President Woodrow Wilson and Prime Minister David Lloyd George of England joined French leader Georges Clemenceau. They were known as the “Big Three” of the meeting that would be called the Paris Peace Conference. These men had differing goals. Wilson stressed self-determination, by which people would choose their own government. He also hoped to create a world organization that would guarantee peace in the future. Britain and France wanted to punish Germany and be sure that it would never again become a threat.

### Harsh Provisions for Germany

In the end, Britain’s and France’s ideas guided the **Treaty of Versailles**.

**TERRITORIAL LOSSES** Land was taken from Germany. Some of it was used to help create the new country of Poland. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France. Germany also lost many of its overseas colonies.

**MILITARY RESTRICTIONS** Germany’s army and navy were limited. Germany had to remove its troops from the Rhineland, an industrial area along the French border.

**WAR GUILT** Germany had to accept full responsibility for the war and pay huge reparations, or large sums of money to help undo war damage. Accepting the blame and paying the reparations caused bitterness in Germany.

### The League of Nations

The Treaty of Versailles also formed the **League of Nations**, a group of over 40 countries that hoped to settle problems through negotiation, not war. The countries that joined the League of Nations promised to take cooperative economic and military action against any aggressor state. Although the league had been Woodrow Wilson’s concept, the United States never joined. Many Americans were afraid that participation in it would drag the United States into future European wars. In refusing to join, the United States weakened the League of Nations.

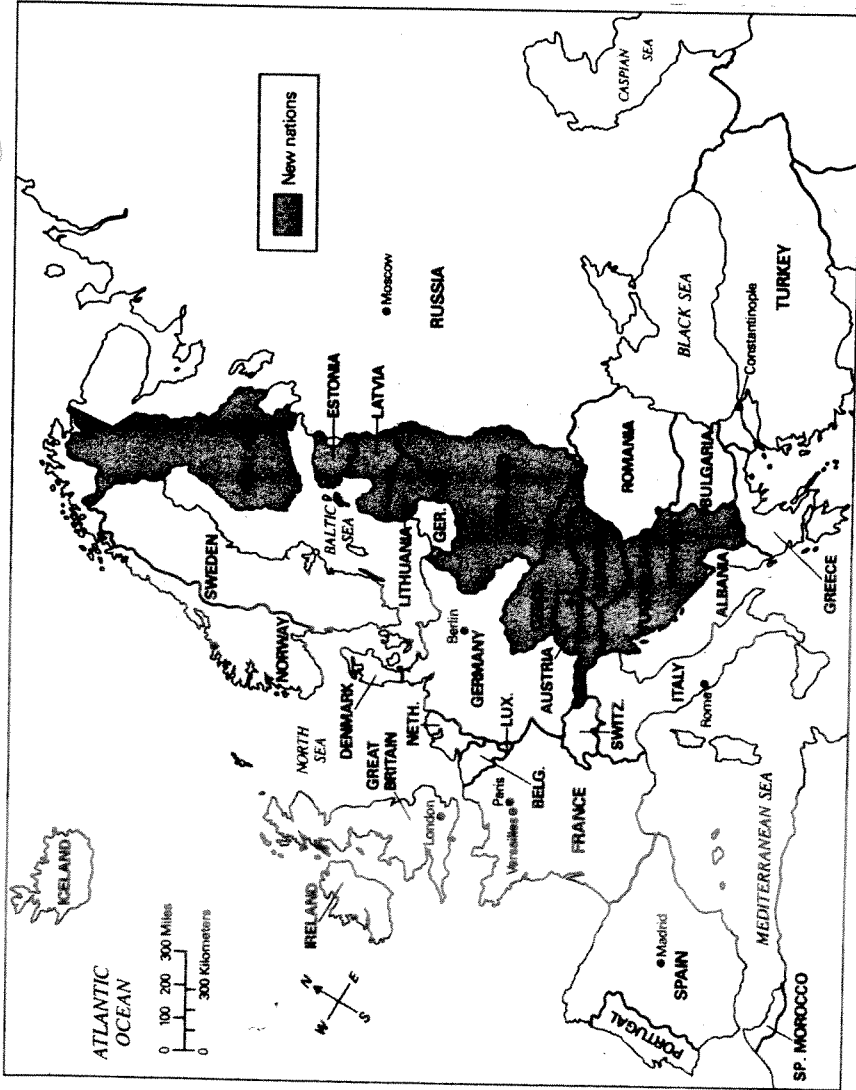
## COLLAPSE OF EMPIRES

World War I caused the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires. New nations were carved out of their former territories.

### Breakup of Austria-Hungary

As a result of the war, the government in Austria-Hungary had collapsed. Several new nations were created out of the former empire. Austria and

## Europe After World War I



Hungary became independent nations. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, two multinational states, were formed. Italy and Romania each gained land.

### Breakup of the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman empire, one of the defeated Central Powers, collapsed in 1918. Most of the Arab lands of the Ottoman empire were placed under the control of Britain and France. In theory these countries were being prepared for self-determination. In practice, however, the Allies added to their own overseas empires by creating a system of territories administered by western powers. The remainder of the empire became the country of Turkey.

### UNFULFILLED NATIONAL GOALS

Many nations were dissatisfied with the results of World War I. Various groups felt that their goals had not been achieved.

- Germany was horrified by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Italy had hoped to gain more land than it received. It had made a secret treaty with the Allies that was not fulfilled.
- Japan was angry because the Allies did not recognize its claims in China.
- China was angry that Japan had been given control over former German possessions in China.
- Russia was angry over the reestablishment of Poland and the creation of independent Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on lands that had been part of the Russian empire.

Nations and groups, however, waited and watched, hoping for a chance to change events in their favor.

## NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

The spirit of nationalism continued after World War I. Nations in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia struggled for self-determination. In many cases, nationalists were influenced by western ideas. Even so, they were determined to throw off western rule.

### Turkish Nationalism

**KEMAL ATATÜRK** Mustafa Kemal was a general and a war hero in Turkey. After World War I, he led a Turkish nationalist movement. He overthrew the sultan, defeated western occupation forces, and declared Turkey a republic. Mustafa Kemal later called himself **Kemal Atatürk**. The name *Atatürk* meant "father of the Turks."

**WESTERNIZATION AND MODERNIZATION** Atatürk wanted to modernize and westernize Turkey. He believed that Turkey had to change to survive. In accomplishing his goals, he introduced great changes.

- Islamic law was replaced with a new law code, based on European models.
- The Muslim calendar was replaced with the western (Christian) one.
- People were required to wear western dress.
- State schools were set up. Arabic script was replaced with the western (Latin) alphabet.
- Women no longer had to wear veils and were allowed to vote. They could work outside their homes.
- Turkey was industrialized. Atatürk built roads, railroads, and factories.

### Iranian Nationalism

Nationalists in Iran followed Turkey's lead. In Iran, the British and the Russians had carved out spheres of influence. In 1925, **Reza Khan**, an army officer overthrew the ruler of Iran, called the shah. He set up his

own dynasty and proclaimed himself shah. Reza Khan quickly tried to modernize and westernize Iran and make it fully independent. Factories, roads, and railroads were built. The army was strengthened. The western alphabet and western dress were adopted, and secular schools were set up. Islamic law was replaced by secular law, and women were encouraged to take part in public life. Reza Khan had the support of wealthy urban Iranians but not of Muslim religious leaders.

### **Arab Nationalism**

During World War I, many Arabs had helped the Allies. In return they had been promised independence. After the war, however, Britain and France divided up the Ottoman lands between themselves. They set up **mandates**, territories administered by European powers. France had mandates in Syria and Lebanon. Britain had mandates in Palestine and Iraq.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Arab nationalists sought to be free of foreign control. Arab nationalism gave rise to **Pan-Arabism**. This movement sought a unity of all Arab peoples based on their shared heritage.

### **Zionism**

Zionism, as you have learned, had arisen during the 1890s in Europe and the Middle East. Jewish people wanted to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. The situation was complex, however, since Arab peoples were already living there. The Allies had made conflicting promises during World War I. They had promised Arabs land that included Palestine. They had also pledged to set up a Jewish nation in the same region. As more Jews moved to Palestine to escape persecution in the 1930s, tensions grew.

### **Indian Nationalism**

Nearly 1 million Indians had served the Allied cause in Europe during World War I, and many had died. At home, however, Indians had few rights. During World War I, Britain had promised India greater self-government. After the war was over, Britain failed to fulfill these promises.

**THE AMRITSAR MASSACRE** A turning point came in 1919. There were riots and attacks on British citizens in the city of Amritsar. In response, public meetings were banned. When a large group of Indians assembled on April 13, British troops fired on them without warning, killing about 400 people and wounding about 1,200 more. The incident convinced many Indians that British rule must be ended.

**GANDHI** In the 1920s and 1930s, a leader named **Mohandas Gandhi** headed the Indian nationalist movement. He taught that nonviolent resistance and **civil disobedience** (the refusal to obey unjust laws), rather than bloodshed, were the way to win rights. He used tactics such as boycotting, or refusing to buy, British goods. Gandhi embraced

western ideas of democracy and nationalism. He rejected the caste system and urged equal rights for all, including women. India, however, did not achieve independence until 1947, one year before Gandhi's death.

### **Chinese Nationalism**

Chinese civilization was in great disorder during and after World War I. After Sun Yixian (also known as Sun Yat-sen), founder of the Chinese Republic, stepped down, rival warlords fought for power. The economy collapsed, and peasants faced great economic hardship. During this time, foreign powers—especially Japan—increased their influence in China.

**RIVAL GROUPS IN CHINA** During this time, several movements emerged.

- **May Fourth Movement** This was a student movement. Its supporters wanted to make China stronger through modernization. The movement turned to western science and to ideas such as democracy and nationalism.
- **Communists** Some Chinese turned to the ideas of Marx and Lenin. A Chinese Communist party was formed.
- **Nationalists** Sun Yixian had formed a nationalist party, the **Guomindang**. After Sun Yixian's death, an army officer named Jiang Jieshi (also known as Chiang Kai-shek) took over the Guomindang.

**CIVIL WAR** At first, the Nationalists and the Communists had worked together to unite China. Over time, however, Jiang Jieshi began to see the Communists as a threat. A civil war began between the Nationalists and the Communists that would last for 22 years.

## **LITERATURE AND ARTS: THE LOST GENERATION**

World War I had produced disquiet in social as well as political arenas. The war had shaken many people's long-held beliefs. Scientific discoveries—such as those of the Curies, Einstein, and Freud—had brought new understanding, but they had also cast doubt on the ideas of the past.

The war itself had left scars on those who survived it. Writers, artists, and musicians throughout the 1920s and 1930s expressed a loss of hope, rejecting former rules and moral values. They became known as the "Lost Generation."

Writers such as Ernest Hemingway expressed a loss of faith in western civilization. Poet T. S. Eliot portrayed the modern world as spiritually empty and barren. Some painters stopped trying to reproduce the real world. In an attempt to express their feelings of loss of meaning, they experimented with color and distorted shapes.

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

In the mid-1800s in western democracies, women had begun to demand greater rights. These included property rights and suffrage, or the right to vote. The first country in which women won the right to vote was New Zealand in 1893. In Britain, Parliament finally granted women over 30 the right to vote in 1918. By 1928, Britain had granted suffrage to all women over the age of 21. In the United States, President Wilson proposed the Nineteenth Amendment in 1918. This amendment gave American citizens over the age of 21 the right to vote, regardless of gender. Congress adopted the amendment two years later in 1920. Women also gained the right to vote in Canada, Finland, Germany, and Sweden in the early 1900s.

## WORLDWIDE DEPRESSION

After World War I, economic problems emerged in Europe. Soldiers, returning from the war, needed jobs. Nations had war debts to pay and cities to rebuild. In the decade following the war, the economies of many European countries began a shaky recovery. Middle-class families enjoyed a rising standard of living.

The United States, on the other hand, experienced an economic boom after the war. It became the world's leading economic power and made investments in Europe to promote recovery. These came to an end, however, with the crash of the American stock market in 1929. This event triggered the **Great Depression** of the 1930s, a time of global economic collapse.

### Causes of the Depression

Weaknesses in the economies of the United States and other nations around the world led to the Great Depression.

#### Industrial Unemployment Rates

Industrial Unemployment Rates		
Country	1921-1929	1930-1938
United States	7.9	26.1
United Kingdom	12.0	15.4
France	3.8	10.2
Germany	9.2	21.8

Source (of statistics): Peter Temin, *Lessons from the Great Depression* (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1989), page 3.

**LESS DEMAND FOR RAW MATERIALS** The war increased the demand for raw materials from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Demand lessened after the war, and prices fell. Farmers, miners, herders, and other suppliers of raw materials suffered economic loss.

**OVERPRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS** Industrial workers had won high wages, which increased the price of manufactured goods. However, farmers and other people who had suffered economically could not afford these goods. Factories kept producing them anyway.

**THE STOCK MARKET CRASH** Investors bought stock on margin, meaning that they paid only part of the cost and borrowed the rest. In the fall of 1929, brokers began to call in the loans. When investors could not pay them, financial panic followed and stock prices crashed.

### Impact of the Depression

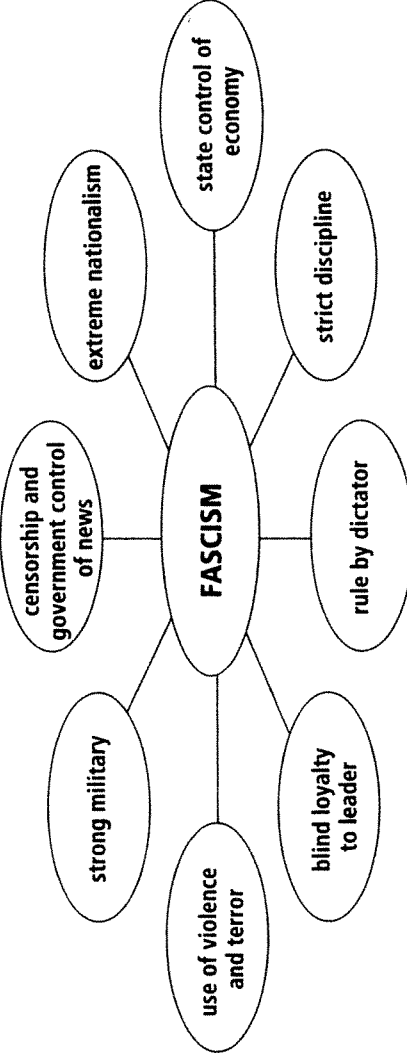
During the Great Depression, banks and businesses closed, putting millions of people out of work and drastically decreasing production of goods. Millions came to rely on soup kitchens as a main source of food. Worldwide, countries raised import tariffs to protect their own markets, causing a decline in global trade.

As the Great Depression continued, some people lost faith in democracy and capitalism. Extreme ideas of many types arose. Communists celebrated what they saw as the failure of capitalism. Strong leaders supported intense nationalism, militarism, and a return to authoritarian rule.

## THE RISE OF FASCISM

Widespread economic despair paved the way for the rise of dictators. Strong leaders in Italy and Germany promised solutions.

### The Fascist State



## Common Ideals of Fascism

Fascism is the rule of a people by dictatorial government that is nationalistic and imperialistic. Fascist governments are also anti-communist. Fascism emerged in both Italy and Germany after World War I.

### Mussolini in Italy

Italy was troubled after World War I. Treaties had given away land that the Italians had expected to control. In addition, many war veterans could not find jobs. Trade was slow and taxes were high. Furthermore, workers went on strike.

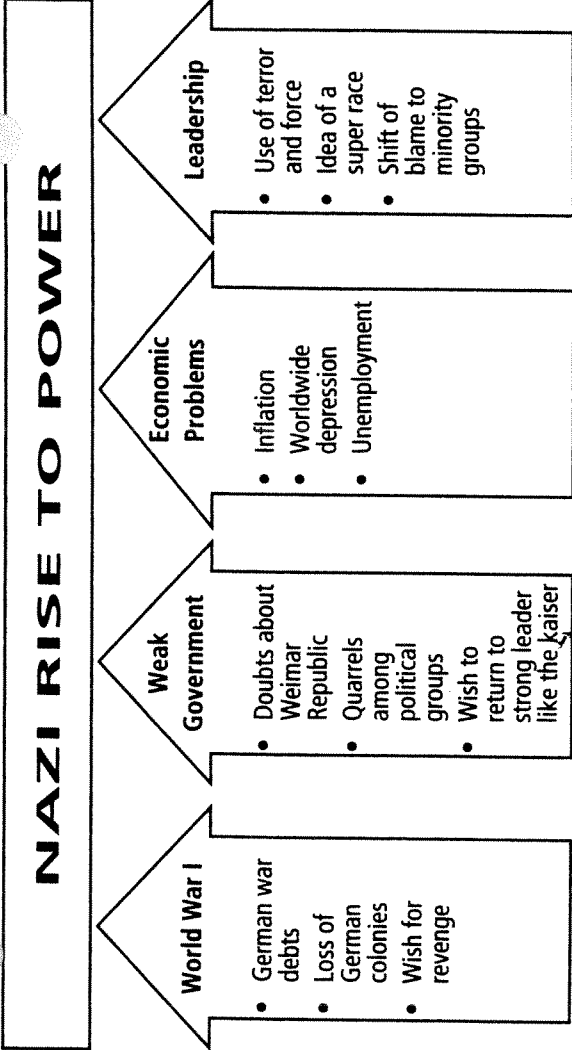
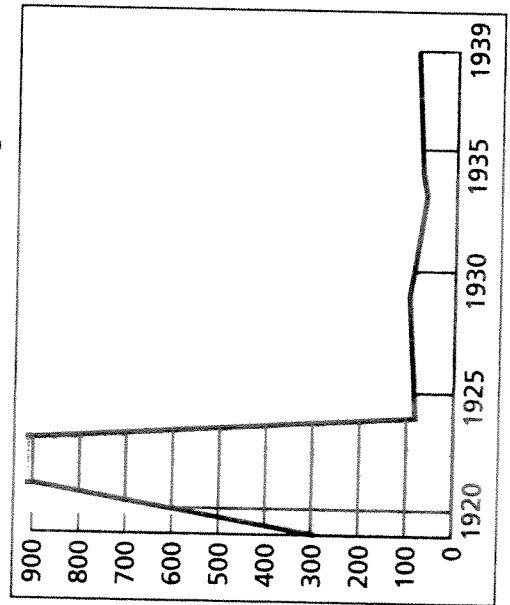
**Benito Mussolini** took advantage of the unrest, gathering a following of war veterans and other unhappy Italians. He called his group the Fascist party and pledged to solve the nation's problems and strengthen Italy. Mussolini promised to end unemployment and gain more land for Italy. He also vowed to outlaw rebellion among workers and stamp out all threats of communism.

In 1922, the Fascists used force and terror to gain control of Italy. They ended free elections, free speech, and the free press. They killed or jailed their enemies. Grasping desperately for order, Italians put the goals of the state above their individual rights.

### Hitler in Germany

**THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC** After World War I, the kaiser stepped down. Germany was in chaos. The new democratic government, called the Weimar Republic, was politically weak. Inflation created major economic problems. The troubles of the time led to the Nazi rise to power.

Germany: Cost of Living



**THE NAZI PARTY IN POWER** Germans wanted a leader who could provide jobs and rebuild German pride. **Adolf Hitler** promised to be that leader. In 1920, he headed the National Socialist German Workers, or Nazi, party. Hitler stated that the Germans were a superior race who were destined to build a new empire. The popularity of his party grew. In 1933, Hitler was appointed chancellor.

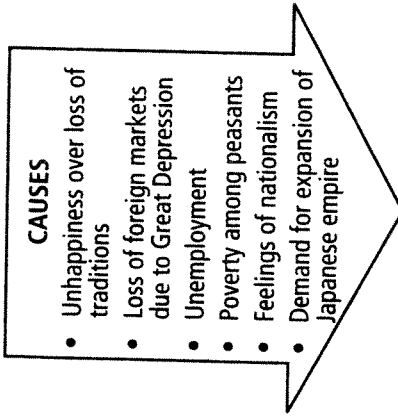
**HITLER AS DICTATOR** Hitler's Germany, which he called the Third Reich, was a totalitarian state. He built a one-party government, ended civil rights, and silenced his enemies with force. Hitler put businesses under government control and began large public works programs, employing many people. He began to rearm Germany and rebuild its military, violating the Treaty of Versailles. As more people were employed and industry revived, the standard of living in Germany rose.

Hitler used education and the arts as propaganda tools. He also instituted programs and laws to restrict the lives of Jews and drive them from Germany. Few German citizens worried about Hitler's policies. Most were pleased that he was restoring German pride as well as military and economic power.

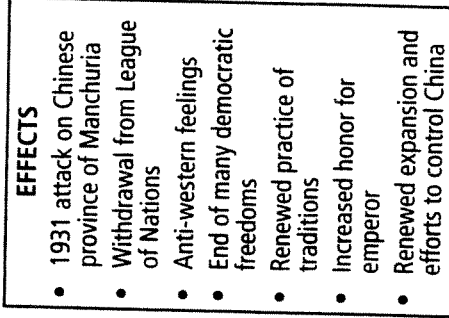
## JAPAN: MILITARISM AND EXPANSION

Japan had moved toward greater democracy during the 1920s. However, there were underlying problems in Japanese society. The Great Depression that began in 1929 made these problems more apparent. Militarists and extreme nationalists gained power.

## Japanese Militarists of the 1930s



## Rise of Militarists in Japan



## SUMMARY

After World War I, conflict and turmoil continued. The Treaty of Versailles gave some nations self-determination, punished Germany severely, and created the League of Nations. New nations formed and old empires collapsed. Change occurred as nationalist groups struggled to overthrow foreign domination. Society and culture changed after the war, and people lost faith in old ideas. In 1929, the global economy plunged into a terrible depression. Fascism in Italy and Germany threatened the peace in Europe, while aggressive militarism by Japan caused tension in Asia.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) In Eastern Europe after World War I, the *greatest* obstacle to national unity in many nation-states was the
    - 1) economic dependence of Eastern Europe on Japan
    - 2) acceptance of democratic traditions by most Eastern Europeans
    - 3) expansion of United States influence in the region
    - 4) great ethnic diversity found in the region
  - 2) Which statement *best* describes relations among the major powers during the period between World War I and World War II?
    - 1) The League of Nations was given the power to establish a strong multinational military force.
    - 2) Major powers respected each other's territorial integrity.
    - 3) National interests took priority over international interests.
    - 4) Major powers followed foreign policies of international cooperation in order to insure peace.
  - 3) Before World War II, the economies of many Eastern European nations were based primarily on
    - 1) tourism and handicrafts
    - 2) exports of industrial machinery
    - 3) international banking
    - 4) agricultural production
  - 4) Before World War II, Great Britain adopted a policy of appeasement in order to
    - 1) demilitarize the frontiers of France and the former Soviet Union
    - 2) avoid war with Germany
    - 3) form an alliance with Italy
    - 4) promote democracy in eastern Europe
  - 5) During the 1930's, a joint act of appeasement by the British and French was
    - 1) entering into a defensive alliance with the United States
    - 2) supporting independence for German colonies in Africa
    - 3) giving Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland to Germany
    - 4) signing a treaty with Germany to outlaw nuclear weapons
  - 6) "The belief that security can be won by throwing a small state to the wolves is a fatal mistake."  
—Winston Churchill
- Which foreign policy is criticized by this quotation?
- 1) detente
  - 2) containment
  - 3) glasnost
  - 4) appeasement

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the following:



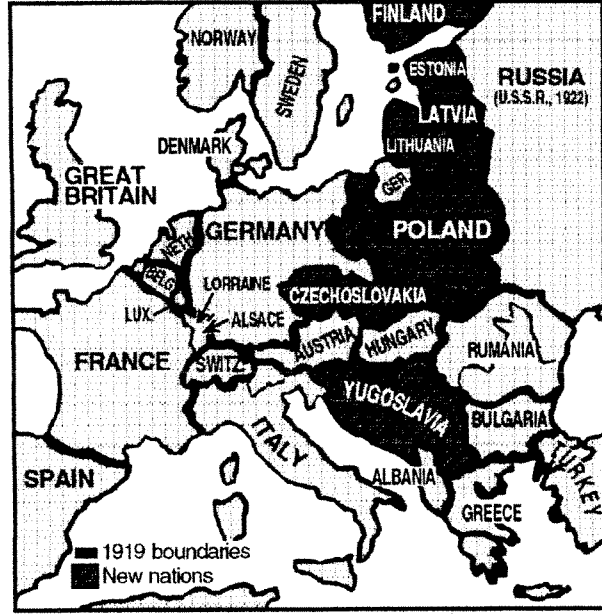


- 7) Which policy did the "nursemaids" use to keep the "baby" quiet?
- 1) imperialism
  - 2) isolationism
  - 3) militarism
  - 4) appeasement
- 8) What happened during the 1930's after the "baby" finished the "bottle"?
- 1) He asked to have different "nursemaids."
  - 2) He went to sleep peacefully.
  - 3) He made more demands.
  - 4) He played nicely with other "children."
- 9) Which resulted from the political confusion and instability in Europe between World War I and World War II?
- 1) adoption of a policy of isolation by most European countries
  - 2) stationing of United States troops in European countries
  - 3) creation of a united Western Europe
  - 4) emergence of totalitarian regimes in some European countries
- 10) In the 1930's and 1940's, fascist regimes in Japan, Germany, and Italy were similar in that each emphasized
- 1) the protection of human rights
  - 2) support for free expression
  - 3) imperialism as a foreign policy
  - 4) empathy toward African nations
- 11) Which series of events is arranged in the correct chronological order?
- 1) The Treaty of Versailles is signed. → Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. → German troops invade Poland.
  - 2) The Treaty of Versailles is signed. → German troops invade Poland. → Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.
  - 3) Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. → The Treaty of Versailles is signed. → German troops invade Poland.
  - 4) German troops invade Poland. → The Treaty of Versailles is signed. → Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.
- 12) Which idea was included in the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles to show the intent of the Allies to punish the Central Powers for their role in World War I?
- 1) Germany will accept full responsibility for causing the war.
  - 2) Freedom of the seas will be maintained.
  - 3) Territorial settlements shall be made along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
  - 4) All nations shall maintain open covenants of peace.
- 13) In the Middle East, an immediate effect of World War I was the
- 1) unification of Arab countries against the League of Nations
  - 2) revival of Islamic fundamentalism in Arab nations
  - 3) division of large sections of the area among the Allies
  - 4) creation of the state of Israel

Questions 14 through 17 refer to the following:



**EUROPE BEFORE WORLD WAR I**



**EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR I**

- 14) The boundaries of which two countries were most changed by World War I?
- 1) Greece and Bulgaria
  - 2) Austria-Hungary and Russia
  - 3) France and Italy
  - 4) Germany and Belgium
- 15) Which is the most valid conclusion that can be drawn from a study of these maps?
- 1) The new boundaries resulted in an end to ethnic conflicts in Europe.
  - 2) European boundaries more closely reflected ethnic patterns after World War I.
  - 3) The end of World War I brought the need for military alliances.
  - 4) Communist expansion into Eastern Europe began in 1919.
- 16) Based on the maps above, which changes took place in the post-World War I period?
- 1) The new nation of Czechoslovakia took land from Rumania.
  - 2) France lost the region of Alsace-Lorraine.
  - 3) The Austro-Hungarian Empire grew larger and stronger.
  - 4) Serbia, Montenegro, and a portion of Austria-Hungary became Yugoslavia.
- 17) A major reason for the changes illustrated in the maps above was the success of
- 1) totalitarianism
  - 2) communism
  - 3) isolationism
  - 4) nationalism
- 18) Which situation was a major result of World War I (1914-1918)?
- 1) The Treaty of Versailles contained provisions that contributed to the political and economic problems of Europe.
  - 2) The League of Nations was able to maintain peace in Europe for a half century.
  - 3) The former Soviet Union and the United States cooperated economically and militarily.
  - 4) European nations quickly became self-sufficient and regained economic prosperity.
- 19) The harsh conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I helped lay the foundation for the
- 1) Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
  - 2) division of Korea along the 38th parallel
  - 3) rise of fascism in Germany
  - 4) uprisings during the French Revolution

- 20) Which situation *best* illustrates a nation's attempt to maintain a policy of isolationism?
- 1) admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, 1971
  - 2) the withdrawal of Great Britain from Palestine, 1948
  - 3) the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, 1980
  - 4) rejection of the Treaty of Versailles by the United States, 1919
- 21) • Congress of Vienna redraws map of Europe.  
• Triple Entente is formed to combat the Triple Alliance.  
• Treaty of Versailles calls for the creation of the League of Nations.

These events are similar in that each reflects

- 1) the rivalry between France, Germany, and Greece
  - 2) the concept of mercantilism
  - 3) an effort to establish a balance of power
  - 4) the aggressiveness of dictators
- 22) One similarity between the leadership of the Meiji emperors of Japan, Peter the Great of Russia, and Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran was that they *all* supported policies that
- 1) introduced new religious beliefs
  - 2) kept their nations from industrial expansion
  - 3) westernized their nations
  - 4) increased the power of the aristocracy
- 23) Which statement *best* explains why democratic governments failed in many European nations after World War I?
- 1) The working classes were put in control of industrial production in these nations.
  - 2) The United States openly interfered in European political affairs.
  - 3) These nations were constantly threatened by attacks from the victors of the war.
  - 4) The governments were unable to solve serious economic problems in these nations.
- 24) Which was the major reason for Adolph Hitler's rise to power in Germany?
- 1) threat of military invasion by France
  - 2) Germany's serious economic problems
  - 3) desire of the German people for a Communist form of government
  - 4) authoritarian nature of the existing German government

- 25) Adolf Hitler was aided in his rise to power by the
- 1) economic problems of post-World War I Germany
  - 2) imperialist policy of the Weimar Republic
  - 3) support of the French government
  - 4) support of the Communist Party in Germany
- 26) During the 1930's, the Nazi (National Socialist) Party received support from the German people because it promised to
- 1) improve economic conditions in Germany
  - 2) utilize international organizations to solve Germany's problems
  - 3) abide by the Versailles Treaty
  - 4) promote policies that insured ethnic equality
- 27) During the early 1930's, the electoral victories of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Adolf Hitler *both* partially reflected their nations'
- 1) desire to continue governmental policies of the 1920's
  - 2) eagerness to become the world's leading military power
  - 3) demand for totalitarian government
  - 4) dissatisfaction with poor economic conditions
- 28) Which is the most valid conclusion to be drawn from a study of the rise to power of the Nazi Party in Germany in the 1930's?
- 1) Peace treaties, even harsh ones, have little effect on domestic politics in the defeated nation.
  - 2) People may be willing to sacrifice liberty if economic security is promised.
  - 3) Even a brief experience with democratic government makes a people very devoted to it.
  - 4) Scapegoat politics is an unconvincing method of gaining political power.
- 29) What was one reason the Nazi programs and policies of the early 1930's appealed to many people in Germany?
- 1) Germany had been denied membership in the United Nations.
  - 2) A coup d'etat had forced communism on the German people.
  - 3) The German people feared that the French or the British would soon gain control of the Polish corridor.
  - 4) The people were frustrated with their current economic and political situation.

- 30) Which situation contributed to Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany after World War I?
- 1) support of Hitler's radical policies by the Social Democrats in the Reichstag
  - 2) violence and terrorism promoted by Germany's former enemies
  - 3) refusal by the League of Nations to admit Germany as a member
  - 4) strong feelings of resentment and nationalism built up by economic and political crises
- 31) In which situation would a nation's people be most likely to accept a totalitarian form of government?
- 1) There is a rising level of prosperity.
  - 2) There is a possibility of war.
  - 3) There is a drastic breakdown of law and order.
  - 4) There is a demand for more political freedom.
- 32) Historically, which has tended to occur in nations that experience continuing severe political instability and economic depression?
- 1) growth of the middle class
  - 2) growth of the economic base
  - 3) easing of social tension
  - 4) rise of totalitarian regimes
- 33) Which factor contributed *most* to the rise of totalitarian governments in Europe before World War II?
- 1) increasing political stability
  - 2) improved educational systems
  - 3) expanding democratic reforms
  - 4) worsening economic conditions
- 34) Fascism in Europe during the 1920's and 1930's is *best* described as a
- 1) demonstration of laissez-faire capitalism that promoted free enterprise
  - 2) form of totalitarianism that glorified the state above the individual
  - 3) type of economic system that stressed a classless society
  - 4) set of humanist ideas that emphasized the dignity and worth of the individual
- 35) Between World War I and World War II, fascism appealed to many people in Europe because fascism
- 1) rejected nationalism and militarism
  - 2) promoted international cooperation
  - 3) offered simple solutions to complex problems
  - 4) opposed racism and anti-Semitism
- 36) During the 1930's, Japan's foreign policy was based on the strategy of
- 1) territorial expansion
  - 2) economic isolation
  - 3) rapid consumer growth
  - 4) democratic alliances
- 37) After World War I, Japan attempted to solve some of its economic problems by
- 1) refusing to rely on Western technology
  - 2) expanding its influence in Asia
  - 3) practicing the principles of Marxism
  - 4) establishing extensive trade with the Soviet Union
- 38) Which statement *best* explains Japan's relationships with other nations since the 1860's?
- 1) Japan's island location has discouraged Japanese imperialism.
  - 2) Japan has needed to acquire sufficient raw materials for its industries.
  - 3) An abundance of natural resources has made Japan self-sufficient.
  - 4) Rejection of foreign technology has forced Japan into isolation.
- 39) Which was a major justification used by Japan for empire building in the 1930's and 1940's?
- 1) promoting immigration of foreigners
  - 2) spreading the Buddhist religion
  - 3) revenging attacks by aggressive neighbors
  - 4) obtaining food and raw materials
- 40) In the 1930's, the Japanese Government followed a policy of imperialism primarily to
- 1) acquire new sources of raw materials
  - 2) spread Zen Buddhism throughout Asia
  - 3) sell more consumer goods to European nations
  - 4) spread the ideas of bushido

- 41) Which event was used by Mohandas Gandhi to bring world attention to the injustices of British colonialism?
- 1) formation of the Indian Parliament
  - 2) Sepoy Mutiny
  - 3) Salt March
  - 4) partition of India
- 42) During India's independence movement, Mohandas Gandhi's boycott of British-made products was effective because the British considered India a major
- 1) market for manufactured goods
  - 2) industrial center
  - 3) shipping center
  - 4) source of mineral resources
- 43) Mohandas Gandhi is *best* known for his
- 1) desire to establish an Islamic nation
  - 2) opposition to Hindus holding political office
  - 3) use of passive resistance to achieve Indian independence
  - 4) encouragement of violence to end British rule
- 44) Which statement *best* represents the view of Mohandas Gandhi?
- 1) Civil disobedience is the most effective weapon to use against the forces of foreign imperialists.
  - 2) Imperialist nations generally attempt to improve the cultural and educational conditions of colonized peoples.
  - 3) The Indian people must use guerrilla-warfare tactics to expel the British.
  - 4) The Indian people must seize all British investments in India.
- 45) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s ideas on nonviolence were most directly influenced by the
- 1) principles of Mohandas K. Gandhi
  - 2) teachings of Buddha
  - 3) philosophy of Socrates
  - 4) sayings of Confucius
- 46) The concept of nonviolent resistance is *best* illustrated by the activities of
- 1) Shiite Muslims trying to gain control of Lebanon
  - 2) Indians struggling for independence from Great Britain
  - 3) Afghan rebels opposing the presence of former Soviet troops in their country
  - 4) American colonists gaining their independence from Great Britain
- 47) "An eye for an eye only ends up making the whole world blind."
- This quotation *best* expresses the idea of
- 1) Mao Zedong's instructions to the Red Guards
  - 2) Pol Pot's plans to control Cambodia (Kampuchea)
  - 3) the samurai code of Bushido
  - 4) Mohandas Gandhi's belief in nonviolence
- 48) "We shall not give them assistance to collect revenue and keep peace. We shall not assist them in fighting beyond the frontiers or outside India with Indian blood and money. We shall not assist them in carrying on the administration of justice. We shall have our own courts, and when the time comes we shall not pay taxes." —B.G. Tilak
- This statement was most likely made in support of the
- 1) civil disobedience campaign in India against British rule
  - 2) British colonial government in India
  - 3) efforts of Hindus to limit Muslim influence in India's government
  - 4) Indian policy of nonalignment
- 49) "... But there come some occasions... when he considers certain laws to be so unjust as to render obedience to them a dishonor. He then openly and civilly breaks them and quietly suffers the penalty for their breach...."
- Which leader based his actions on the philosophy expressed in this passage?
- 1) Yasir Arafat
  - 2) Simon Bolivar
  - 3) Mohandas K. Gandhi
  - 4) Vladimir I. Lenin
- 50) The primary goal of the Indian National Congress (1885-1947) was to
- 1) partition India between Muslims and Hindus
  - 2) gain independence from Great Britain
  - 3) create a socialist economy
  - 4) reform the Hindu religion
- 51) In India, Mohandas Gandhi's support for the rights of women and Harijans (untouchables) illustrates Gandhi's
- 1) commitment to a policy of nonalignment in world affairs
  - 2) willingness to break caste rules in the pursuit of justice
  - 3) ability to reach agreement with Muslim leaders
  - 4) rejection of Western values

52) Mohandas Gandhi expressed disappointment in the partition plan for India because he believed that

- 1) the Sikhs should have been granted a homeland
- 2) Muslims and Hindus should live together peacefully
- 3) this decision would prevent India from joining the United Nations
- 4) India should have maintained closer ties with Great Britain