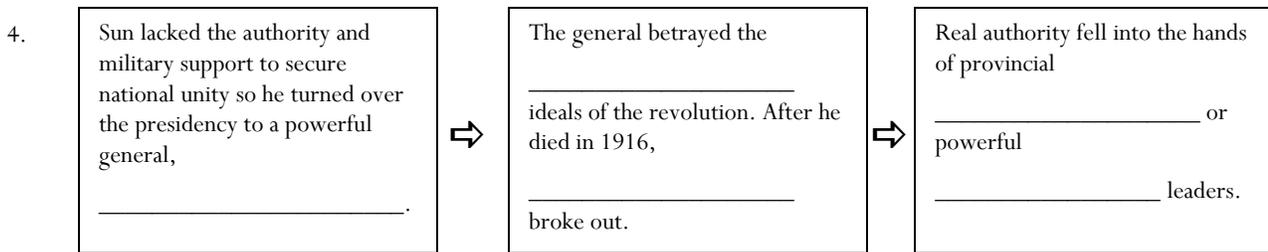
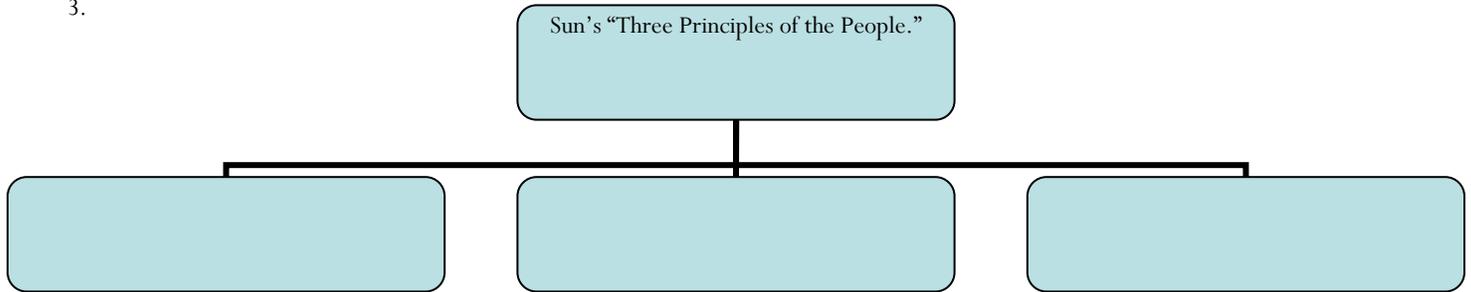


UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM
Reading Guide 54: Asia in Turmoil, 1900-1939 AD

30.3: Imperial China Collapses

• **Objective A: List problems the new Republic of China faced.**

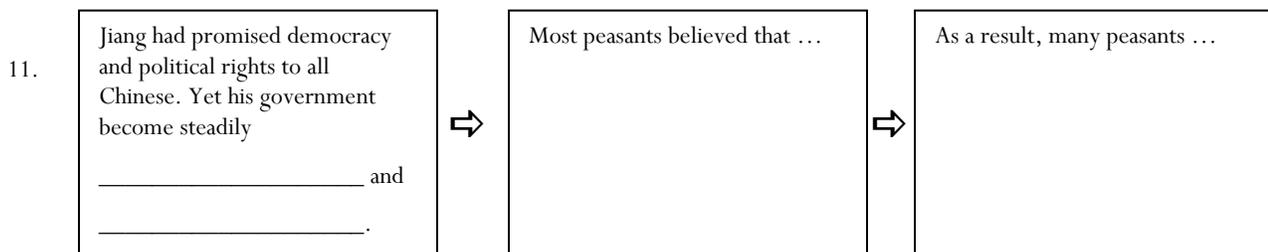
1. Foreign countries controlled China's _____ and _____. Many Chinese believed that _____ and _____ held the country's key for survival.
2. Among the groups pushing for modernization and nationalization was the _____, or the _____ Party. Its first great leader was _____ who, in 1912, became _____ of the new _____.
- 3.



5. What caused the outrage which erupted into the May Fourth Movement?
6. After the May Fourth Movement, many young Chinese intellectuals turned against Sun Yixian's belief in _____ in favor of _____'s brand of _____.

• **Objective B: Trace the rise of communism in China.**

7. _____ was among the founders of the _____ Party. Later he would become China's _____.
8. Mao Zedong had already begun to develop his own brand of _____. He believed he could bring revolution to a _____ country where the _____ could be the true revolutionaries.
9. Why did Sun decide to ally the Kuomintang with the Chinese Communist Party?
10. After Sun Yixian died in 1925, _____, headed the Kuomintang.



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

12. April 1927: Nationalist troops and armed gangs moved into _____. The _____ nearly wiped out the _____.
- 1928: _____ became _____ of the _____ and the _____ both formally recognized the new government.
- 1928-1949: The _____ deep seated rage over the massacre erupted in a _____.

• **Objective C: Describe the civil war between Communists and Nationalists.**

13. In 1934, 100,000 Communists began a hazardous, 6,000 mile-long journey called the _____. After a little more than a year, _____ and the _____ Communist survivors settled in caves in northern China and gained new followers.
14. In 1931, as a civil war between Nationalists and Communists raged, _____ invaded _____, an industrialized province in the northeast part of China.
15. In 1937, the Japanese ...
16. By 1938, _____ held control of a large part of China. _____ and _____ temporarily united to fight the _____.

30.4: Nationalism in India and Southwest Asia

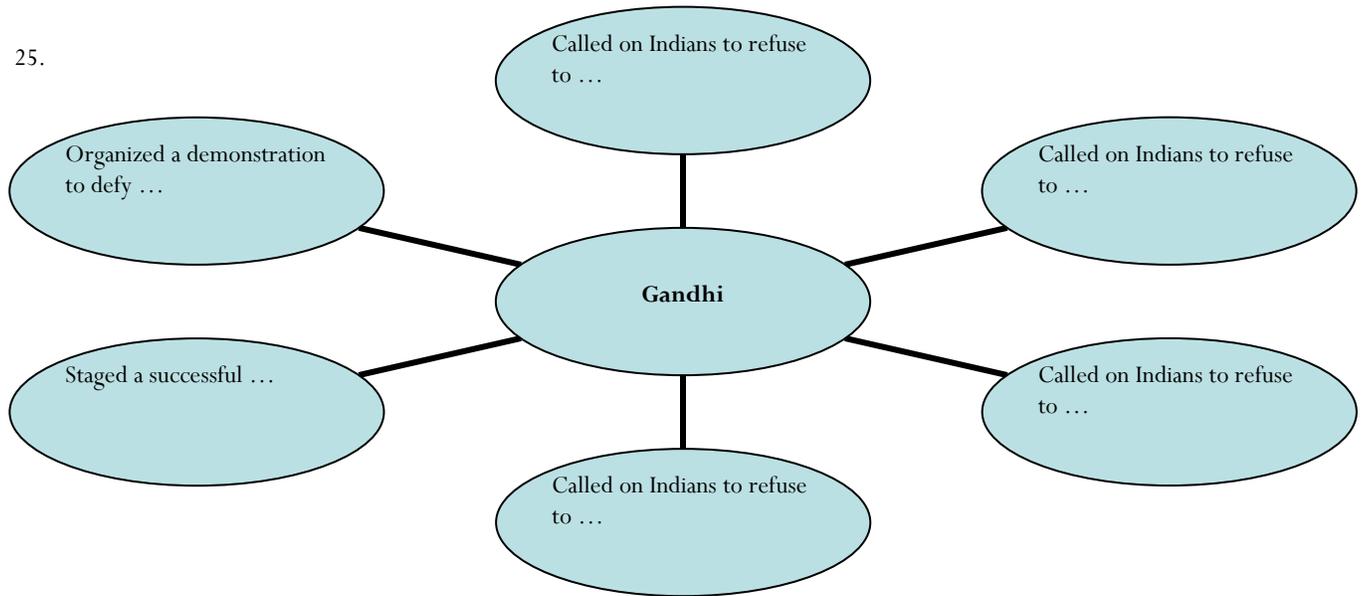
• **Objective A: Trace nationalist activity in India.**

17. Many upper-class Indians who attended British schools learned European views of _____ and _____.
18. Two groups formed to rid India of foreign rule:
1885:
1905:
19. What promise did Britain make during World War I? How did they break that promise?
20. How did the Rowlatt Acts violate Indians' civil rights?

• **Objective B: Summarize Gandhi's nonviolent tactics.**

21. The _____ at _____ set the stage for _____ to emerge as the leader of the _____ movement. His strategy for battling injustice evolved from his deeply _____ approach to political activity.
22. Gandhi attracted millions of followers. Soon they began calling him the _____, meaning _____.
23. Gandhi urged the Indian National Congress to follow a policy of _____ with the British government.
24. Define *civil disobedience*:

25.

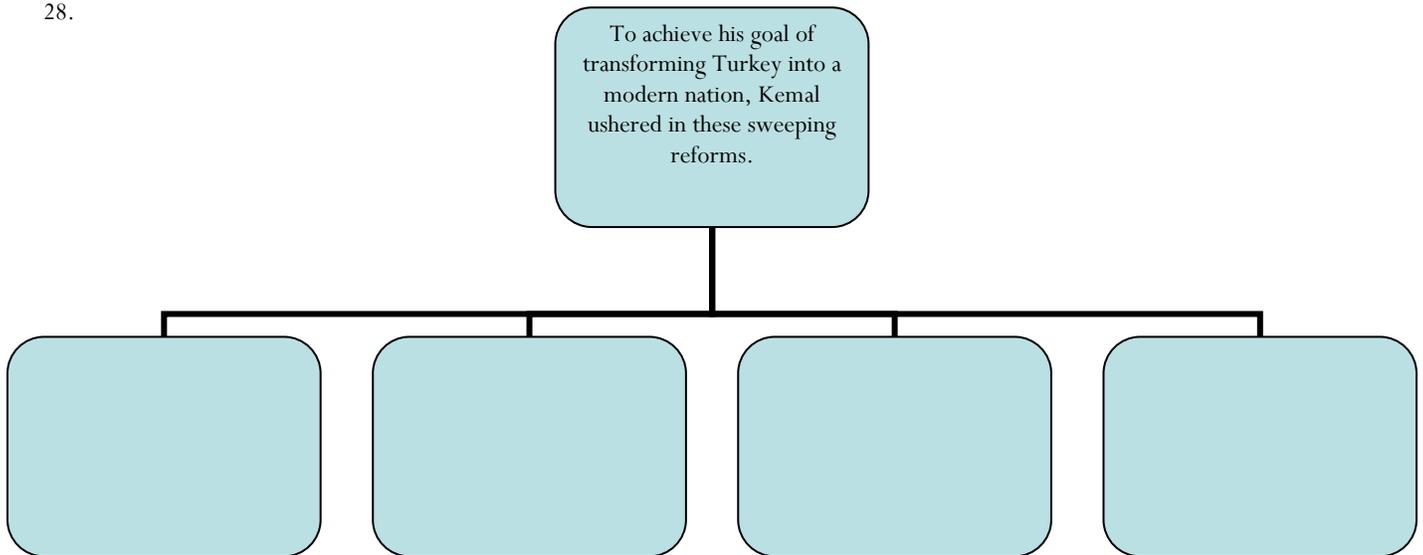


• **Objective C: Describe the rise of independence movements in Southwest Asia.**

26. At the end of World War I, the Ottoman Empire was forced to give up all its territories except _____.

27. In 1923, _____ became the president of the new Republic of Turkey, the first _____ in Southwest Asia. The Turkish people gave Kemal the name _____ - "_____."

28.



29. While Russia was still reeling from the Bolshevik Revolution, the British tried to _____ which triggered a nationalist revolt. Persia's new leader, _____, set out to modernize his country. In 1935, he changed the name of the country from the Greek name Persia to the traditional name _____.

30. In 1902, _____ began a successful campaign to unify _____. In 1932, he renamed the kingdom _____ after his family. He carried on _____ and _____ traditions. _____ was limited to religiously acceptable areas and there were no efforts to begin to practice _____.

31. The land around the _____ has nearly _____ of the world's known supply of _____. Because it brought _____, Western nations tried to dominate this region.