

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)

Chapter 29 The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The mid-1920s in western Europe could best be described as a period of
 - A) war and destruction.
 - B) stability and optimism.
 - C) depression and unemployment.
 - D) internal political unanimity.
 - E) international tensions building between East and West.
- 2) Which of the following statements concerning the economy of Europe during the "Roaring '20s" is NOT accurate?
 - A) The worst inflationary pressures were resolved, though at the cost of wiping out the value of savings for many propertied groups.
 - B) Industrial production boomed.
 - C) Mass consumption standards, based on ready availability of new products, rose.
 - D) The United States lagged behind the European nations in both industrial production and mass consumption.
 - E) New artistic movements began in Europe and spread across the Western world.
- 3) Great Britain, the United States, Switzerland, Germany, and Turkey shared a common characteristic in that they
 - A) had not participated in World War I.
 - B) had occupied Egypt.
 - C) had given women the right to vote.
 - D) had colonies in Africa and Asia.
 - E) had colonies in the South Pacific.
- 4) Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes the state of Mexican political organization after the revolution?
 - A) A multitude of political parties so confused the electoral scene that no meaningful political compromise could be achieved.
 - B) Mexico was immediately dominated by labor parties who originated in the northern parts of Mexico.
 - C) The revolutionary leadership institutionalized the regime by creating a one-party system under PRI.
 - D) Presidents ruled much as the caudillos before them without limitation of powers or term of office.
 - E) Two major parties developed, creating a bi-party system between left and right.
- 5) Who were the "Cristeros"?
 - A) Marxist revolutionaries within the Mexican labor force
 - B) Radicals who sought to overthrow the influence of Catholicism in Mexico
 - C) Conservative peasants backed by the church who fought to stop the slide toward secularism
 - D) Members of the revolutionary elite who desired the establishment of a parliamentary democracy
 - E) Radical members of the PRI Party under the leadership of Madero
- 6) Which of the following was included in the policy of "indigenism" that was incorporated into many of the post-revolutionary reforms in Mexico?
 - A) The removal of all evidence of Spanish heritage
 - B) The Mexican muralist movement featuring works of Diego Rivera and Jose Clemente Orozco
 - C) Active attempts to Europeanize Mexican culture
 - D) Intentional emulation of Soviet "socialist realism"
 - E) The constitution was rewritten in 1917 to reflect the policy.
- 7) Which of the following reforms was NOT included in the revolutionary constitution of 1917 in Mexico?
 - A) State takeover of property belonging to the Catholic church
 - B) Limited foreign ownership of key resources
 - C) Land reform
 - D) Guaranteed rights for workers
 - E) Restrictions placed on clerical education

8) The communal holdings created as part of the program of land reform following the Mexican Revolution were called

- A) *playas*.
- B) *tierra libertad*.
- C) *las casas*.
- D) *ejidos*.
- E) *soldaderas*.

9) In 1920 who was elected, bringing the Mexican Revolution to a close?

- A) Emiliano Zapata
- B) Victoriano Huerta
- C) Alvaro Obregon
- D) Francisco Madero
- E) Pancho Villa

10) What was the primary goal of Zapata's forces within the Mexican Revolution?

- A) The presidency for Zapata
- B) Industrialization
- C) Extension of the plantation economy in Oaxaca
- D) Sweeping land reform
- E) Creating a Latin American regional federation

11) Which of the following political and military leaders was NOT involved in the Mexican Revolution in 1910?

- A) Juan Jose Arevalo
- B) Francisco Madero
- C) Emiliano Zapata
- D) Pancho Villa
- E) Victoriano Obregon

12) What politician first challenged the Mexican government in 1910?

- A) Francisco Madero
- B) Augustin Iturbide
- C) Benito Juarez
- D) Porfirio Diaz
- E) Pancho Villa

13) The man who had been in charge of the Mexican government since 1876 at the time of the Mexican Revolution was

- A) Francisco Madero.
- B) Augustin Iturbide.
- C) Benito Juarez.
- D) Porfirio Diaz.
- E) Lazaro Cardenas.

14) The Mexican Revolution began in

- A) 1901.
- B) 1910.
- C) 1914.
- D) 1919.
- E) 1920.

15) At the end of World War I, what nation emerged as the dominant foreign power in Latin America?

- A) Britain
- B) Germany
- C) The United States
- D) Spain
- E) France

- 16) Two events set in motion trends that would determine much of Latin America's subsequent history: World War I and
- A) World War II.
 - B) the Mexican Revolution.
 - C) the Perón era.
 - D) the communist revolution in Cuba.
 - E) the Russian Revolution
- 17) In what city did the Russian Revolution of 1917 begin?
- A) St. Petersburg
 - B) Moscow
 - C) Novgorod
 - D) Odessa
 - E) Kiev
- 18) The revolutionary political regimes were based on councils of workers, or
- A) glasnost.
 - B) soviets.
 - C) commissars.
 - D) kulaks.
 - E) politburos
- 19) In the eight months following the beginning of the Russian Revolution, what term could best be used to describe the revolutionary government?
- A) Liberal
 - B) Anarchist
 - C) Communist
 - D) Conservative
 - E) Reactionary
- 20) Who was the leader of the Russian government after the March Revolution?
- A) Joseph Stalin
 - B) Bakunin
 - C) Alexander Kerensky
 - D) Nicholas Romanov
 - E) Leon Trotsky
- 21) Which of the following was NOT a cause of the failure of the initial revolutionary government?
- A) It did not wish to establish parliamentary government.
 - B) It wanted to continue Russian participation in World War I.
 - C) The leaders hesitated to enact massive land reforms.
 - D) Liberalism was not deeply rooted in Russia due to the lack of a substantial middle class.
 - E) The alliance with Britain and France
- 22) What group succeeded the initial revolutionary government of Russia?
- A) Bakunin's anarchists
 - B) Kerensky's liberals
 - C) Lenin's Bolsheviks
 - D) Molotov's Mensheviks
 - E) Trotsky's conservatives
- 23) What was Lenin's solution to Russian participation in World War I?
- A) He launched a massive offensive campaign that carried Russian forces deep within Germany.
 - B) He immediately demanded that his British and French allies send humanitarian, economic, and military aid to the Eastern Front.
 - C) He negotiated a peace treaty with the Germans and surrendered huge amounts of land on Russia's western border.
 - D) He successfully achieved a significant role at the Versailles peace negotiations.
 - E) He implemented a trench warfare strategy, which caused the German advance to stop.

24) The last Manchu emperor abdicated in

- A) 1912.
- B) 1923.
- C) 1939.
- D) 1945.
- E) 1900.

25) The best-positioned contenders for power in the aftermath of the abdication of the Qing were the

- A) merchants and bankers of coastal cities.
- B) warlords or military commanders.
- C) university students.
- D) secret societies.
- E) communists.

26) What foreign power played a major factor in Chinese domestic history from the mid-1890s to 1945?

- A) The United States
- B) Vietnam
- C) Britain
- D) Japan
- E) Russia

27) The leader of the Revolutionary Alliance, a loose coalition of anti-Qing political groups that spearheaded the 1911 revolt, was

- A) Yuan Shikai.
- B) Chiang Kai-shek.
- C) Sun Yat-sen.
- D) Mao Zedong.
- E) Li Dazhao

28) What happened to the parliamentary government established in China by the Revolutionary Alliance in 1912?

- A) It was overthrown by a Communist insurrection.
- B) Sun Yat-sen resigned the presidency in favor of the northern warlord Yuan Shikai.
- C) The parliamentary government under the presidency of Sun Yat-sen effectively governed northern China from the capital at Beijing for 20 years.
- D) The parliamentary government was overthrown by the Boxer rebellion.
- E) It entered into an alliance with Yuan Shikai and the Communist Party.

29) Japan gained influence in China by seizing the concessionary areas of what European power during World War I?

- A) Britain
- B) The United States
- C) Russia
- D) Germany
- E) France

30) The initial goal of the May Fourth movement was

- A) Communist insurrection.
- B) ridding China of all Western influences.
- C) the creation of a liberal democracy along Western lines.
- D) Chinese subjection to Japan.
- E) ending the practice of Confucianism.

31) Most of the members of the early May Fourth movement were

- A) warlords.
- B) peasants.
- C) Communists.
- D) intellectuals and students.
- E) merchants

- 32) What made Chinese thinkers aware of a possible Marxist solution to China's ills?
- A) The Russian revolution of 1905
 - B) The Russian revolution of 1917
 - C) Frederick Engels's visit to China in 1912
 - D) The Japanese example
 - E) The revolutions of 1848
- 33) The man who headed the study circle at the University of Beijing and who first gave serious attention to Marxist philosophy was
- A) Chiang Kai-shek.
 - B) Li Bo.
 - C) Li Dazhao.
 - D) Yuan Shikai.
 - E) Mao Zedong.
- 34) How did early Chinese Marxist philosophy differ from Lenin's?
- A) Chinese philosophers emphasized the role of the proletariat in the revolution.
 - B) Chinese thinkers stressed the gradualist approach to political change.
 - C) Sun Yat-sen taught that the revolution could only occur after the complete industrialization of China.
 - D) The study circle at the University of Beijing saw the peasants as the vanguard of revolution.
 - E) The dictatorship of the proletariat would last forever.
- 35) Early Marxist philosophers in China characterized all of China's society as
- A) proletarian.
 - B) peasant.
 - C) bourgeois.
 - D) Westernized.
 - E) capitalist.
- 36) Which of the following organizations and publications was NOT associated with the early Marxist movement in China?
- A) New Youth
 - B) Socialist Youth Corps
 - C) Communist Youth Corps
 - D) Guomindang
 - E) Chinese Communist Party
- 37) In 1919, Sun Yat-sen returned to China and attempted to unify the various political organizations struggling for political influence in China by reorganizing the revolutionary movement under what name?
- A) The Socialist Youth Corps
 - B) The May Fourth movement
 - C) The Red Army
 - D) The Nationalist Party of China
 - E) The Party of the Long March
- 38) The Chinese Nationalist Party received much of its early foreign assistance from
- A) the United States.
 - B) Britain.
 - C) Soviet Russia.
 - D) Japan.
 - E) Germany
- 39) What was Chiang Kai-shek's initial role within the Chinese Nationalist Party?
- A) Delegate to the League of Nations
 - B) Representative at the Treaty of Versailles
 - C) Family head of the Green Gang
 - D) Head of the Whampoa Military Academy
 - E) Ambassador to the United States

- 40) The Nationalist Party's greatest failure was its inability to
- A) create a military wing of the party.
 - B) deal with the social and economic crisis of the Chinese peasantry.
 - C) industrialize China.
 - D) rid itself of its ties to the Qing dynasty.
 - E) forge an alliance with Japan.
- 41) What early Communist leader emphasized the role of the peasantry in revolutionary solutions to Chinese problems?
- A) Sun Yat-sen
 - B) Chiang Kai-shek
 - C) Mao Zedong
 - D) Yuan Shikai
 - E) Puyi
- 42) Following Sun Yat-sen's death in 1925, what group seized control of the Nationalist Party?
- A) Urban businessmen and merchants of the southern Chinese coast
 - B) Communists
 - C) Warlords and military chiefs
 - D) Peasants
 - E) A Japanese-led front group
- 43) Who emerged as the head of the Nationalist Party and de facto ruler of China by the late 1920s?
- A) Sun Yat-sen
 - B) Mao Zedong
 - C) Chiang Kai-shek
 - D) Li Dazhao
 - E) Yuan Shikai
- 44) Open warfare began between the communists and Nationalist Party following
- A) the communist assault on Beijing.
 - B) the intervention of Japan on the side of the Nationalists.
 - C) the announcement of Soviet Russian support for the Nationalist cause.
 - D) the Nationalist slaughter of their former allies in Shanghai.
 - E) the beginning of World War I.
- 45) What impact did the Nationalist smashing of the workers' movement have on the development of the Communist Party in China?
- A) It destroyed the early communist movement, leaving only small cells of intellectuals and students.
 - B) The slaughter of the workers in Shanghai had little impact, because the great concentration of workers was in Beijing.
 - C) It allowed Mao's program of revolutionary activity among the peasants to come to the forefront.
 - D) It forced the communists to become increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union.
- 46) The Long March refers to
- A) the humiliating exportation of Chinese prisoners to Japan.
 - B) the march of 90,000 communists from Hunan to Shaanxi province.
 - C) the Nationalist Party progression from minor movement to ascendancy in China.
 - D) Chiang Kai-shek's assault on the communist stronghold in Beijing.
 - E) the invasion of northern China by the U.S.S.R. in 1934.
- 47) The center of the Communist Party in China from 1934 to the mid-1940s was
- A) Shaanxi province.
 - B) Hunan province.
 - C) Beijing.
 - D) Macao.
 - E) Shandong

- 48) Which of the following actions did governments take in 1929 with the onset of the depression?
- A) National tariffs were raised to keep out the goods of other countries.
 - B) A new spirit of cooperation led to the formation of international trade agreements between nations.
 - C) Governments increased spending to provide an economic stimulus to their threatened economies.
 - D) Governments successfully reduced unemployment through the creation of public service jobs.
 - E) Wars broke out between various European countries over the struggle for reduced resources.
- 49) What event historically triggered the Great Depression?
- A) World War II
 - B) World War I
 - C) Collapse of the American stock market
 - D) The attack of Pearl Harbor
 - E) The Long March
- 50) Which of the following statements is most correct?
- A) The intensity of the Great Depression had similar precedence in the history of industrial society.
 - B) The intensity of the Great Depression had no similar precedence in the history of industrial society.
 - C) The Great Depression's duration was typical of most economic failures.
 - D) Most world governments saw the Depression coming, but were unable to affect it.
 - E) The effects of the Great Depression were hardest in the U.S.S.R.
- 51) In 1935, Italy invaded which country?
- A) France
 - B) The Sudan
 - C) Algeria
 - D) Ethiopia
 - E) Austria
- 52) Franklin Roosevelt's program introducing several social insurance programs in the U.S. was called the
- A) New Frontier.
 - B) Fair Deal.
 - C) New Deal.
 - D) Fast Deal.
 - E) New Age.
- 53) Which of the following was NOT a factor leading to the development of fascism in Germany?
- A) The impact of the depression
 - B) Treaty arrangements that forced Germany to accept the blame for World War I
 - C) The recent and shaky tradition of parliamentary government
 - D) The division of Germany into zones of occupation by the victorious Allies in World War I
 - E) The rise of leaders such as Hitler
- 54) Germany united with Austria in
- A) 1914.
 - B) 1918.
 - C) 1920.
 - D) 1938.
 - E) 1940.
- 55) Hitler's secret police was known as the
- A) Popular Front.
 - B) Red Army.
 - C) Gestapo.
 - D) May Fourth Movement.
 - E) Guomindang.

56) Which of the following was NOT part of Adolf Hitler's political program?

- A) The need for unity and the hopeless division of parliamentary politics
- B) A return to more traditional ways
- C) Alliances with socialist parties in Germany
- D) A glorious foreign policy designed to undo the disgrace of Versailles
- E) Creation of a secret police known as the Gestapo

57) In Germany under Hitler, government economic planning

- A) did not exist.
- B) was focused on a return to a pre-industrial system.
- C) helped to restore production levels by emphasizing armament construction.
- D) was modeled on the programs of the American New Deal.
- E) was based on the economic theory of John Maynard Keynes.

58) Hitler's foreign and military policies were based on

- A) conquest without warfare.
- B) England's foreign and military policies.
- C) preparation for war.
- D) elimination of the Jews.
- E) working with the League of Nations.

59) In the election of 1932, Hitler's National Socialist Party

- A) received a majority of all votes cast in Germany.
- B) failed to achieve a majority, but won more votes than any other single party.
- C) was prevented from participating.
- D) boycotted the electoral process.
- E) formed an alliance with the Communist Party to win the election.

60) The type of government that Hitler established in Germany can best be described as

- A) anarchic.
- B) totalitarian.
- C) communist.
- D) democratic.
- E) liberal.

61) The fascist political party in Spain that backed General Franco was called

- A) the Falange.
- B) the Escriba.
- C) the Lumina.
- D) the Grange.
- E) the NEP

62) What caused the downfall of the first Peronist government in 1955?

- A) The death of Peron
- B) Peron's divorce of Evita
- C) The coalition of labor, business, and the military fell apart.
- D) A peasant revolution
- E) A war between Argentina and Brazil, resulting in the defeat of Argentina

63) An influential university reform movement began in

- A) Córdoba, Argentina.
- B) Mexico City, Mexico.
- C) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- D) Santiago, Chile.
- E) Bogotá, Colombia.

64) This movement emphasized the organic nature of society.

- A) Organist
- B) Corporatism
- C) Humanism
- D) Romanticism
- E) Communism

65) What military leader in Argentina broadened the base of support for the conservative government by appealing to labor groups and by utilizing the popularity of his wife?

- A) Juan D. Peron
- B) Victorio Huerta
- C) Ernesto Chavez
- D) Julio Iglesias
- E) Fidel Castro

66) As president of Argentina, Peron forged an alliance among all of the following groups EXCEPT

- A) the bureaucracy.
- B) the workers.
- C) the military.
- D) the industrialists.
- E) the nationalists

67) What type of government did Getulio Vargas institute in Brazil between 1929 and 1945?

- A) Vargas restored the Brazilian monarchy.
- B) Vargas introduced a centralized program based on ideas from Mussolini's Italy in 1937 before turning to the left by 1945.
- C) Vargas introduced a socialist and totalitarian government in 1929 based on the model of Stalin's Russia.
- D) Vargas was dedicated to the principles of liberal democracy and the retention of a vibrant and open political arena.
- E) Vargas's program was a conservative reaction to socialist and communist movements.

68) Who was the popular reformist president of Mexico who governed between 1934 and 1940?

- A) Porfirio Diaz
- B) Diego Rivera
- C) Eligio Martinez
- D) Lazaro Cardenas
- E) Pancho Villa

69) What event brought an end to many of the liberal governments in Latin America?

- A) World War I
- B) The Great Depression
- C) World War II
- D) The Mexican Revolution
- E) The Russian Revolution

70) After a contested election and a brief civil war in 1929, the government in Brazil was run by

- A) Eva Duarte.
- B) Porfirio Diaz.
- C) Getúlio Vargas.
- D) Lázaro Cárdenas.
- E) Juan D. Pérón.

71) The wealthy, commercially oriented peasants who controlled most of Russian land were called

- A) kulaks.
- B) zemstvoes.
- C) dumas.
- D) commissars.
- E) serfs

72) What was the Soviet agricultural policy immediately following Stalin's concentration of power in 1928?

- A) Equitable redistribution of land among all peasants
- B) Commercialization
- C) Free-market structure
- D) Collectivization
- E) NEP programs

73) By 1936 the Japanese controlled what percentage of world trade?

- A) Less than 4 percent
- B) 8 percent
- C) 15 percent
- D) More than 20 percent
- E) 10 percent

74) Which of the following statements concerning the depression in Japan is most accurate?

- A) Due to government controls, the depression never affected the Japanese.
- B) The Japanese government failed to take any direct action to modify the impact of the depression.
- C) After initial great misery, Japan suffered far less than many Western nations because of effective government action.
- D) The total concentration of the government on military aggression led to an ineffective response to the depression.
- E) Western nations such as Britain and the United States began a massive investment program in Japan.

75) Who was the Japanese finance minister responsible for the government policies during the depression?

- A) Kyoto Surimboto
- B) Korekiyo Takahashi
- C) Tojo Haru
- D) Minamasu Yokomoto
- E) Tanaka Mitsubishi

76) Which of the following statements best describes the Japanese government during the 1920s and early 1930s?

- A) Japan was ruled exclusively by a strong liberal party that dominated the lower house of parliament.
- B) Japanese politics were fully democratic, leading to the growth of communism in Japan.
- C) Japan's oligarchic political structure allowed elite groups to negotiate with each other for appropriate policy and allowed military leaders to take a growing role.
- D) Labor unions began to exert increasing control over economic policy in the aftermath of the government's failure to take direct action during the depression.
- E) The rise of the Communist Party in Japan led to a major reorganization of the government.

77) The leading military figure in the Japanese government following the failed coup of 1936 was

- A) Kendo Nobunaga.
- B) Tojo Hideki.
- C) Ikura Kansatsu.
- D) Teoke Tomomi.
- E) Korekiyo Takahashi.

78) Early Japanese military aggression resulted in the conquest of all of the following territories by the end of 1938 EXCEPT

- A) Manchuria.
- B) Korea.
- C) Malaya.
- D) Taiwan.
- E) northern China.

79) Which of the following resulted from Stalin's agricultural policies?

- A) Peasants were presented with real market incentives for increased production.
- B) Kulaks were able to achieve control over most of the agricultural lands of Russia.

- C) Agricultural production remained a major weakness in the Soviet economy, demanding a higher percentage of the work force than was common under industrialization.
- D) Agricultural planning was non-existent, as small farmers continued to control most of Russian productivity.
- E) The Soviets had to import grain from their western neighbors and China.

80) Stalin's system of economic planning occurred under the

- A) NEP.
- B) five-year plans.
- C) ACT.
- D) kulaks.
- E) New Deal.

81) The Communist Party was run by a top committee, the

- A) Duma.
- B) Politburo.
- C) soviets.
- D) Supreme Soviet.
- E) Supreme Council

82) The artistic style that received official state preference under Stalin was

- A) "Socialist realism."
- B) Romanticism.
- C) cubism.
- D) modeled almost entirely on Western imitations of Western functionalism.
- E) abstract art.

83) Which of the following was NOT typical of the Soviet economy?

- A) Control of virtually all economic sectors
- B) Emphasis on heavy industrial goods
- C) Need to create a massive armaments industry
- D) Ready availability of consumer goods
- E) Emphasis on rigid planning