Part 1: Main Ideas

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

_____ 1. How did the reigns of Alexander III and Nicholas II help pave the way for revolution?
   a. They both upheld an autocratic government without reform.
   b. They supported rapid industrialization at the expense of the treasury.
   c. They instituted pogroms to weed out revolutionary thinkers.
   d. They saw to it that the poor were imprisoned for debts.

_____ 2. What impact did Russia’s involvement in World War I have on the Russian government?
   a. It created a window for the Mensheviks to attempt a takeover.
   b. It led to the establishment of the Duma as a voice for moderates.
   c. It revealed the weaknesses of czarist rule and military leadership.
   d. All of the above are true.

_____ 3. How did life change for Russians after the success of the Bolshevik revolution?
   a. Education became a public institution based on the Western model.
   b. Motherhood was no longer considered a patriotic duty.
   c. Russia was organized into several self-governing republics.
   d. All of the above are true.

_____ 4. Which of the following was NOT part of the transformation of the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state?
   a. Great Purge
   b. Five-Year Plans
   c. creation of the first soviets
   d. establishment of collective farms

_____ 5. Why did Chinese peasants align themselves with the Communists rather than the Nationalists?
   a. The Communists divided land among the farmers, while the Nationalists ignored their problems.
   b. The Nationalists relocated thousands of peasants in the Long March.
   c. The Nationalists were forcing China to industrialize through high taxes on farms.
   d. The Communists moved peasants to collective farms, where they prospered.

_____ 6. Who were the victims of the Shanghai Massacre, and who were their murderers?
   a. Chinese peasants were killed by a local warlord.
   b. Chinese Communists were killed by Chinese Nationalists.
   c. Chinese Nationalists were killed by the Chinese Red Army.
   d. Qing Dynasty officials were killed by the Revolutionary Alliance.
7. What event in 1937 halted the Chinese civil war?
   a. The Nationalists succeeded in wiping out the Communists.
   b. Chinese Communists began a 6,000 mile journey.
   c. The Japanese launched an all-out invasion of China.
   d. Chinese peasants aligned themselves with the Communists.

8. What promises were made to the Indian people in exchange for their service under Britain in World War I?
   a. complete and immediate independence
   b. repeal of the Rowlatt Act
   c. reforms that would eventually lead to self-government
   d. justice for the victims of the Amritsar Massacre

9. What influences created an environment for nationalism in Southwest Asia?
   a. nationalist ideas taught by Mustafa Kemal
   b. Communist propaganda campaigns out of China and Russia
   c. worldwide recognition of Gandhi’s civil disobedience campaign
   d. the breakup of the Ottoman Empire and Western interest in the region

10. In which country did Nationalists lead a successful rebellion against its sultan and then reform the government with an emphasis on modernization?
    a. Syria  
    b. Turkey  
    c. China  
    d. Japan

Part 2: Map Skills

Using the map, place the letter of the correct answer next to each question. (4 points each)

11. About how many miles from Moscow was the most remote Bolshevik uprising?
    a. 500  
    b. 1,000  
    c. 1,200  
    d. 1,700
12. From which direction(s) did most of the Allied attacks come from?
   a. north                      c. east and southeast
   b. south and southwest        d. north and southwest

13. What area of the Bolshevik territory seems to have the most military activity?
   a. east of Moscow, south of Perm
   b. north of Moscow, west of Archangel
   c. west of Moscow, south of Petrograd
   d. south of Moscow, east of Poland

14. What was the goal of the battles north of Tsaritsyn and south of Kazan?
   a. to surround Samara
   b. to drive White Russians from Rostov
   c. to control the Trans-Siberian Railroad
   d. to control the Caspian Sea

15. Why was control of Archangel, Petrograd, and Rostov important?
   a. They were capitals of provinces.
   b. They were port cities.
   c. They surrounded Moscow.
   d. They were entry points for the Allied forces.

Part 3: Document Based Questions

Introduction

Historical Context: After fighting for the British Empire in World War I, Indians expected England to loosen its hold on the Indian subcontinent. When this did not happen, Mohandas K. Gandhi, an English-trained lawyer who had worked in South Africa, developed the principle of satyagraha, called civil disobedience in English. His campaign, in which millions of Indians engaged in civil disobedience in the face of unjust laws, eventually led to the independence of his nation. Gandhi was assassinated in 1948, just months after India gained her independence.

Task: Discuss how Mohandas K. Gandhi provided leadership to the Indian people as they struggled for independence.

A. Short Answer

Study each document carefully and answer the questions that follow. (4 points each)

Document 1: An excerpt from Gandhi’s writings

Satyagraha, then, is literally holding on to Truth and it means, therefore, Truth-force. For the past thirty years I have been preaching and practicing Satyagraha. . . . Satyagraha differs from Passive Resistance as the North Pole from the South. The latter has been conceived as a weapon of the weak and does not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one’s end, whereas the former has been conceived as a weapon of the strongest and excludes the use of violence in any shape or form. . . . [the] 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. For what appears to be truth to the one may appear to be error to the other.

16. Which characteristic of Satyagraha distinguishes it from Passive Resistance, and what is the result of this distinction, according to Gandhi?
**Document 2: Excerpt from Jawaharlal Nehru, first prime minister of India**

And then Gandhi came. He was like a powerful current of fresh air that made us stretch ourselves and take deep breaths, . . . like a whirlwind that upset many things but most of all the working of people’s minds. He did not descend from the top; he seemed to emerge from the millions of India, speaking their language and incessantly drawing attention to them and their appalling condition. Get off the backs of these peasants and workers, he told us, all you who live by their exploitation; get rid of the system that produces poverty and misery. Political freedom took new shape then and acquired a new content. . . . The essence of his teaching was fearlessness and truth and action allied to these, always keeping the welfare of the masses in view.

17. What elements does Nehru say Gandhi combined in order to lead the people of India? How did this lead to a new shape for political freedom?

**Document 3: Political cartoon by Bill Mauldin**

![Political cartoon by Bill Mauldin](image)

"The odd thing about assassins, Dr. King, is that they think they’ve killed you."

Source: “The odd thing about assassins” cartoon by Bill Mauldin. Reprinted with special permission from The Chicago Sun-Times, Inc. Copyright © 2001

18. What do you think Gandhi means by his statement to Dr. King?
B. Essay

19. Using information from the documents, your answers to the questions in Part A, and your knowledge of world history, write an essay that discusses how Mohandis K. Gandhi influenced both India and the world. Students may also cite quotes or visual descriptions from the documents and cite information they may recall from the chapter. (8 points)

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

20. Forming and Supporting Opinions Why do you think communism and Communists gained widespread support in China during the 1920s and 1930s?

21. Comparing How were Joseph Stalin and Mohandis K. Gandhi different as national leaders? In your answer, discuss what they tried to accomplish, the methods they used, and their impacts on their countries.