

TE&IP Chapter 30 QAE

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3. Significant internal conflict was found in India among the

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- To protest Hindu dominance of India, Indian Muslims formed a group called the All-Indian Muslim League.

4. When the growth of technology threatened the British monopoly in India, Britain responded by

- a) limiting access to technology and training to “spare” the Indians the social upheavals Britain had experienced in the 19th century.
- b) bringing educated Indians in as limited partners in trade.
- c) signing a free-trade agreement with the rajas.
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- Gandhi’s “unusual” political ideas included nonviolence.

6. One of the major incidents that sparked an Indian nationalist movement was

- a) Lord Curzon's unilateral decision to divide Bengal into two provinces.
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- a) repressed any attempts at Indian nationalism.
- b) made concessions only within the Indian Civil Service.
- c) began to withdraw military support.
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9. When Indians revolted against colonial authorities at the beginning of World War II, the British government

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- The British finally recognized India independence in 1947 with a partitioning of India into Pakistan and India.

10. One reason for the impoverishment of the Mexican peasantry was

- a) loss of land to the Mexican and American elites.
- b) inability to afford railroad access.
- c) lack of educational opportunities.
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- Hindering Mexican and other Latin American countries' development was the fact that they were economically dependent on the U.S. and Britain, they were independent but not industrialized and were torn by class divisions.

11. The motto of General Porfirio Diaz during his 34 years of rule was

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12. With the land he seized, Emiliano Zapata

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13. The National Revolution Party (PNR) in 1928 in Mexico

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14. Although very popular, the revolutions by Zapata and Villa were hindered by

- a) the inability to form a national revolution.
- b) their basis in the peasantry and lower classes alienated the Constitutionalists.
- c) they had no significant resources to stage a long-lasting fight.
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- The Mexican constitution of 1917 promised a one-year presidency, restrictions on foreign ownership of property, universal suffrage and the end of debt peonage.

15. Argentina's government represented the interests of the *oligarquia*, which was

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- b) a small group of wealthy landowners.
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- a) had far less impact on Argentina and Brazil than it had on Europe or the U.S.
- b) was not the turning point that the First and Second World Wars were.
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- The mass encampments of the poor in Brazil were called favelas, which still exist today.

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