

Chapter 12 Sections 3-5 People, Places and Terms

1. British soldiers killed nearly 400 unarmed people, convincing India in the need for self-rule. This event is known as the _____.
2. _____ was the British commander that had his men open fire on an unarmed crowd in Amritsar.
3. _____ emerged in the 1920s as the new leader of India's independence movement and united Indians across class lines.
4. The refusal to obey an unjust law is known as _____.
5. The refusal to buy goods is known as a _____.
6. Members of India's lowest castes, or classes, were called _____.
7. To fight against injustice, Gandhi advocated the use of _____.
8. Gandhi called for a boycott of British goods, especially cotton _____.
9. On March 12, 1930, Gandhi set out with 78 followers on a 240-mile trek to the sea to get what? _____.
10. The purpose of Gandhi's _____ was to take a stand against the British salt monopoly, which he saw as a symbol of British oppression.
11. In 1939, Britain outraged Indian leaders by postponing independence and bringing Indians into what world event? _____.
12. The "twin evils" that weakened the Chinese republic were _____ and _____.
13. The _____ was a list of demands by the Japanese that sought to make China a Japanese protectorate.
14. The _____ was a 1919 student protest in China, dedicated to strengthening China by learning from the West.
15. The _____ was the Nationalist government in China.
16. The Soviet Union trained Chinese students and military officers to become the _____, or elite leaders, or a communist revolution.
17. _____ was the leader of the Guomindang from the late 1920s until 1949?
18. _____ was the leader of China's Communist Party.
19. The Guomindang forced Mao and the Communist army to retreat from 1934 to 1935. This event is known as the _____.
20. Japanese soldiers killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilians in the Chinese city of _____.
21. _____ was the Japanese emperor from 1926 to 1989.
22. The _____ was a group of military leaders who demanded renewed Japanese expansion when the Great Depression hit Japan in 1930.
23. In 1931, Japan invaded _____, a northern Chinese province, because it was rich in natural resources.
24. In the 1930s, extreme nationalists in Japan wanted to solve Japan's economic problems by using foreign _____.
25. In 1936, Japan became allies with _____ and _____, creating the Axis Powers.