

## Kemal Ataturk and Turkey

"A civilized, international dress is worthy and appropriate for our nation, and we will wear it. Boots or shoes on our feet, trousers on our legs, shirt and tie, jacket and waistcoat—and of course, to complete these, a cover with a brim on our heads. I want to make this clear. This head-covering is called hat." — Kemal Atatürk

1. The clothing rules established by Kemal Atatürk indicated that he wanted Turkey to
  - (1) retain its traditional culture
  - (2) westernize its society
  - (3) give women equal rights
  - (4) establish Islamic fundamentalism
2. When Kemal Ataturk became the political leader of Turkey, his policies differed from those of the Ottoman Empire. One difference between these policies was that
  - (1) Western ideas and practices were adopted
  - (2) a limited monarchy was established
  - (3) Islamic fundamentalism became a major political force
  - (4) imperialism was used to gain territory in Europe
3. One similarity in the leadership of Peter the Great of Russia, Kemal Ataturk of Turkey, and Jawaharlal Nehru of India is that each leader
  - (1) expanded his territory by invading Greece
  - (2) borrowed ideas and technology from Western Europe
  - (3) supported equal rights for women
  - (4) increased the power of religious groups in his nation
4. One significant change that Kemal Ataturk introduced in Turkey was
  - (1) replacing secular schools with traditional Islamic schools
  - (2) giving women many political and legal rights
  - (3) uniting the Islamic and Armenian populations
  - (4) replacing European law with Islamic law
5. Kemal Atatürk's efforts to modernize Turkish culture were most strongly opposed by
  - (1) Indian nationalists
  - (2) republicans
  - (3) industrialists
  - (4) religious forces

## Iranian Revolution

1. Since the 1970s, the Middle Eastern conflict between traditional culture and the forces of Westernization has resulted in

- (1) the growth of religious fundamentalism
- (2) an increase in political stability in the region
- (3) an emphasis on the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights
- (4) the elimination of conflict between Arab states

2. A goal of modern-day religious fundamentalism is to

- (1) combine the religious teachings of Islam and Christianity
- (2) maintain traditional religious values in society
- (3) encourage the practice of other religions
- (4) adopt secular attitudes instead of religious beliefs

"A constitution? What for? The Koran is the oldest and most efficient constitution in the world."

—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia (1966) "The form of government of Iran is that of an Islamic Republic." —Article 1, Iranian Constitution (1979)

3. These quotations best support the idea that

- (1) the laws of Islam can be used to govern a country
- (2) every country needs elected leaders
- (3) Muslims believe in a weak central government
- (4) religion should be separated from government

4. In Iran under Ayatollah Khomeini and in Afghanistan throughout the 1990s, an effect of the Islamic fundamentalist government has been to

- (1) produce an agrarian-based economy
- (2) eliminate anti-Israeli terrorist groups
- (3) create a strong military alliance with the United States
- (4) limit rights for women

5. One way in which the European Crusades, the Age of Explorations, and the Islamic Revolution in Iran were similar is that during each period

- (1) religion played an important role in political events
- (2) imperialism led to an increase in traditional values
- (3) self-determination encouraged policies of home rule
- (4) weak central governments led to a return to feudalism

6. One similarity between the leadership of the Meiji emperors of Japan, Peter the Great of Russia, and Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran was that they all supported policies that

- (1) increased the power of the aristocracy
- (2) introduced new religious beliefs
- (3) kept their nations from industrial expansion
- (4) westernized their nations

7. In Iran, the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism have resulted in
- (1) an increase in women's rights
  - (2) the westernization and modernization of the nation
  - (3) a return to many traditional customs
  - (4) the introduction of a democratic form of government
8. A major cause of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 was the concern by Islamic leaders that
- (1) traditional values were being undermined by Western ideas
  - (2) women were being denied political rights
  - (3) Israel had lost its influence in the Middle East
  - (4) religious leaders were becoming too powerful
9. The 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran was a reaction to the failure of Shah Reza Pahlevi to
- (1) modernize the nation's economy
  - (2) meet the social and political needs of the people
  - (3) establish political ties with Western nations
  - (4) supply the military with advanced weapons technology
- "We advocate a government based on legal principles established in the Koran (Qur'an)."
10. Which political event would most likely be associated with this statement?
- (1) Chinese Communist Revolution of 1949
  - (2) overthrow of the Shah of Iran in 1979
  - (3) unification of Germany in 1990
  - (4) election of Nelson Mandela as President of South Africa in 1994