A. Main Ideas
As you read Section 5, complete the paragraphs below by writing the correct answers in the blanks provided.

In the 1920s, Japan moved toward greater 1. ___________. Political parties grew stronger, and elected members of the Diet exerted their power. By 1925, all adult men had won 2. ___________. During World War I, the Japanese economy grew. By the 1920s the zaibatsu pushed for policies to favor 3. ___________. At the same time, Japan agreed to limit the size of its navy, thus reducing the need for 4. ___________. Yet Japanese peasants lived in poverty and factory workers earned low wages. Some of these people began to turn to 5. ___________. The younger generation revolted against tradition and adopted 6. ___________. Meanwhile, tensions rose between the 7. ___________.

Then, in 1929, the Great Depression struck Japan. Trade suffered and prices dropped. Unemployment soared. These economic difficulties increased the discontent of 8. ___________. They believed Japan needed a larger empire, and they condemned racial policies in 9. ___________ that excluded Japanese 10. ___________. These nationalists demanded that Japan seize 11. ___________ for its rich natural resources. In 1931, the Japanese army conquered all of Manchuria and set up a puppet state there. When the 12. ___________ condemned Japan's aggression, Japan simply withdrew from the League.

By 1937, the government had been forced to accept domination by the 13. ___________. To please the ultranationalists, it ended most democratic freedoms. It revived 14. ___________ and built a cult around the emperor. Students were taught absolute obedience to the emperor and 15. ___________. In 1937, Japan invaded 16. ___________. Then, in 1939, World War II began and Japan joined Germany and Italy in their battles against the Allies.

B. Reviewing Key Terms and People
Briefly define or identify the following terms or names on the back of this sheet or on a separate piece of paper.

17. Diet
18. Hirohito
19. Manzhouguo
20. zaibatsu