Analyze the evolution of conflict between revolutionaries and nationalists before, during, and after World War I.

14.1 – Revolutions in Russia

- Describe the autocratic methods of Alexander III and the economic changes under Nicholas II.
- Explain the crises that paved the way for the March Revolution and the end of czarist rule.
- Summarize the Bolshevik Revolution and its outcome.
- Explain Lenin’s reforms and the rise of Stalin.

1. Alexander II
2. Alexander III
3. autocracy
4. Siberia
5. pogroms
6. Nicholas II
7. minister
8. Trans-Siberian Railway
9. “dictatorship of the proletariat”
10. proletariat
11. Mensheviks
12. Bolsheviks
13. Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin)
14. Russo-Japanese War
15. Bloody Sunday (Revolution of 1905)
16. Winter Palace
17. Duma
18. constitutional monarchy
19. Czarina Alexandra
20. Rasputin
21. March Revolution
22. provisional government
23. Alexander Kerensky
24. soviets
25. Petrograd Soviet
26. “Pease, Land, and Bread”
27. Bolshevik Red Guard
28. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
29. Russian Civil War
30. White Army
31. Leon Trotsky
32. New Economic Plan (NEP)
33. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
34. Communist Party
35. Joseph Stalin
36. ** Note the chart: Causes and Effects of Two Russian Revolutions, 1917
37. ** Note the chart: Evolution of Communist Thought

14.2 – Totalitarianism (Case Study: Stalinist Russia)

- Define totalitarianism.
- Describe Stalin’s goal of transforming the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state.
- Summarize Stalin’s state-controlled economic programs.
- Describe Soviet daily life.

38. totalitarianism
39. indoctrination
40. propaganda
41. “enemies of the state”
42. Young Communists
43. Great Purge
44. League of the Militant Godless
45. atheists
46. command economy
47. Five-Year Plans
48. quotas
49. collective farms
50. collectives
51. kulaks
52. ** Note the chart: Key Traits of Totalitarianism
53. 1984
54. ** Read about Soviet propaganda, p. 446-47

14.3 – Imperial China Collapses

- List problems the new Republic of China faced.
- Trace the rise of communism in China.
- Describe the civil war between Communists and Nationalists.

55. Kuomintang (the Nationalists)
56. Sun Yixian (aka Yat-sen)
57. Qing Dynasty
58. Three Principles of the People
59. Yuan Shikai
60. May Fourth Movement
61. Chinese Communist Party
62. Mao Zedong (aka Tse-tung)
63. Tiananmen Square (Connect to Today, p. 449)
64. Jiang Jieshi (aka Chiang Kai-shek)
65. Chinese Civil War
66. Red Army
67. Long March
68. Manchuria
69. ** Read about the Long March on page 451

14.4 – Nationalism in India and Southwest Asia

- Trace nationalist activity in India.
- Summarize Gandhi’s nonviolent tactics.
- Explain how Indian self-rule heightened conflicts between Muslims and Hindus.
- Describe the rise of independence movements in Southwest Asia.

70. Indian National Congress
71. Muslim League
72. Rowlatt Acts
73. Amritsar
74. Amritsar Massacre
75. Mohandas K. Gandhi
76. Mahatma
77. civil disobedience
78. boycott
79. Satyagraha (Primary Sources, p. 454)
80. homespun
81. Salt March
82. Government of India Act
83. Mustafa Kemal (aka Kemal Ataturk)
84. Ataturk
85. Reza Shah Pahlavi
86. Persia/Iran
87. Adi al-Aziz Ibn Saud
88. Saudi Arabia
89. Persian Gulf
Create the following charts for your handwritten notes in this chapter. Be sure to copy the entire chart, use and highlight all the vocabulary from each section, and be thorough (but effective) in your note-taking.

### 14.1 – Revolutions in Russia

**KEY FACTORS IN RUSSIA THAT HELPED LEAD TO REVOLUTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did each of the following help to ignite the full-scale revolution?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Policies of the czars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Industrialization and economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The rise of communist theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Russo-Japanese War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. “Bloody Sunday”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. World War I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The March Revolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How did each of the following help the Bolsheviks gain and hold political power?**

| 8. November 1917 Revolution |
| 9. Civil War between the Red & White armies |
| 10. Organization of Russia into republics |

**What role did each of the following play in the Russian Revolution?**

| 11. Rasputin |
| 12. Karl Marx |
| 13. VI Lenin |
| 14. Leon Trotsky |

### 14.2 – Totalitarianism (Case Study: Stalinist Russia)

**KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF STALINIST RUSSIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did Stalin create a totalitarian state in the USSR?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Industrial policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Agricultural policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Control methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Propaganda methods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 14.3 – Imperial China Collapses

**CAUSE-AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN NATIONALIST AND COMMUNIST MOVEMENTS IN CHINA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Actions/Events</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Revolutionary Alliance overthrows Qing Dynasty.</td>
<td>2. Sun turns presidency over to Yuan Shikai.</td>
<td>3. The May Fourth Movement begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sun’s Nationalists ally w/ Mao’s Communists.</td>
<td>5. Peasants align with the Communists.</td>
<td>4. Nationalist forces move into Shanghai.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 14.4 – Nationalism in India and Southwest Asia

**NATIONALISTIC ACTIVITY AFTER WORLD WAR I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What were each of the following?</th>
<th>How did this event contribute to independence for India?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Formation of the Congress Party &amp; Muslim League</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. World War I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rowlatt Acts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Amritsar Massacre</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Campaign of civil disobedience</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Salt March</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Government of India Act</td>
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<td>8. Turkey</td>
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<td>9. Persia</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Saudi Arabia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How did the following situation affect the Southwest Asia/the Middle East?**

| 11. Discovery of oil deposits | |