

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 14 Review – Revolution and Nationalism****TERMS TO KNOW:** Identify and explain the significance of each term below.Key Concepts and Events:**Section 1**

- proletariat
- Bolsheviks
- Lenin
- Rasputin
- provisional government
- soviet
- Communist Party
- Joseph Stalin

**Section 2**

- totalitarianism
- Great Purge
- command economy
- Five-Year Plan
- collective farm

**Section 3**

- Kuomintang
- Sun Yixian
- May Fourth Movement
- Mao Zedong

- Jiang Jieshi
- Long March

**Section 4**

- Rowlatt Acts
- Amritsar Massacre
- Mohandas K. Gandhi
- Civil Disobedience
- Salt March
- Mustafa Kemal

Review Questions**Section One**

1. Under Alexander III, what behavior would result in arrest as a political prisoner?
2. What similarities do you find between the revolutionary movement in Russia and the socioeconomic situations in Latin America, Mexico, and China?
3. What measures were taken to make Russia more competitive with Europe and the U.S.?
4. What do you know about the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War?
5. Why did entering World War I prove devastating for Nicholas?
6. How might the results of the March Revolution have been different if soldiers had not sided with the rioters?
7. Why did the Germans help Lenin return to Russia?
8. What were the results of the destruction of existing social and political structures in Russia?
9. What might have resulted from turning factories and farmland over to the workers?
10. Why was Lenin's NEP a surprising step, considering Russia's history?
11. How did Lenin's Communist Party stray from Marx's original concept of communism?
12. Why did Stalin force Trotsky into exile?
13. What was Lenin's main concern about Stalin?
14. How did World War I help to bring about the Russian Revolution?
15. What groups made up the Red Army and the White Army?
16. Why did the Bolsheviks rename their party the Communist party?

**Section Two**

17. Why does control of education help totalitarian regimes become successful?
18. What is ironic about Stalin putting the Bolsheviks on trial for crimes against the state?
19. Why did children report their parents to the secret police?
20. Why did Stalin limit the production of consumer goods?
21. Why wouldn't people want to live on a collective farm?
22. What was so revolutionary about education under Stalin?
23. What were the expectations for women during this time?
24. Why did the people of Russia go along with Stalin's regime?
25. What is one primary way totalitarianism differs from democratic thinking?
26. What are the key traits of a totalitarian state?
27. What are some ways totalitarian rulers keep their power?
28. How did the Soviet economy change under the direction of Stalin?

**Section Three**

29. What event triggered civil war in China?
30. What were the main weaknesses of the new republic?

31. Why did Mao Zedong believe peasants would make true revolutionaries?
32. What did Mao do to strengthen the peasants loyal to his Communist Party?
33. In what way was the Nationalist government legitimized?
34. What do you think is meant by the phrase “swimming in the peasant sea”?
35. Did Jiang and Mao resolve their differences?
36. How did the Treaty of Versailles trigger the May Fourth Movement?
37. How was Mao’s vision of communism different from that of Lenin?
38. What started the civil war in China?

#### Section Four

39. The Amritsar Massacre is similar to what event in Russian History that also sparked a revolution?
40. Why was civil disobedience a popular solution for Indian?
41. How did the media influence the Indian independence movement?
42. In what ways was civil disobedience a more successful method than violence?
43. What was the source of tension between Hindus and Muslims in India?
44. What did Kemal’s reform do for Turkey?
45. In what major way did reform in Iran and Saudi Arabia differ from those in Turkey?
46. How did Gandhi’s tactics of civil disobedience affect the British?
47. How did Southwest Asia change as a result of nationalism?
48. How did newly founded petroleum supplies change the new nations in Southwest Asia?

#### Review

49. How did World War I lead to the downfall of Czar Nicholas II?
50. Why did the provisional government fail?
51. Explain the causes and outcome of Russia’s civil war.
52. What are the key traits of totalitarianism?
53. What individual freedoms are denied in a totalitarian state?
54. How did Joseph Stalin create a totalitarian state in the Soviet Union?
55. Why did the peasants align themselves with the Chinese Communists?
56. Why did Mao Zedong undertake the Long March?
57. What are some examples of civil disobedience led by Mohandas Gandhi?
58. What steps did Kemal take to modernize Turkey?

#### Interaction with History (p. 432)

1. How might armed and powerful opponents respond to groups committed to nonviolent action?
2. Which strategy might prove more successful and bring more long-lasting consequences? Why?

#### Interpreting the Map (p. 436)

1. What was the extent (north to south, east to west) of the Bolshevik territory in 1919?
2. Which European countries had territory that was no longer with Russian boundaries because of the Brest-Litovsk treaty?

#### Interpreting the Chart (p. 437)

1. What role did World War I play in the two revolutions?
2. Why were the effects of the March Revolution also causes of the Bolshevik Revolution?

#### Analyzing Key Concepts (p. 438)

1. How did Lenin’s ideas about communism differ from those of Marx?

#### Analyzing Key Concepts (p. 441)

1. How does a totalitarian state attempt to make citizens obey its rule?
2. How would your life change if you lived in a totalitarian state?

#### Interpreting the Graph (p. 444)

1. How many more metric tons of coal were produced in 1938 than in 1928?

2. What do the graphs show about the contrast between the progress of industry and agricultural production under Stalin's first Five-Year Plan?

#### History through Art (p. 446-447)

1. Of the examples on this page, which do you think would have been most effective as propaganda? Why?
2. What are the similarities and differences between propaganda and modern advertising campaigns? Support your answer with examples.

#### History in Depth (p. 451)

1. What was the course of the Long March, in terms of direction, beginning in Ruijin and ending near Yan'an?
2. Why didn't Mao's forces move west of south?

#### Analyzing Primary Sources (p. 454)

1. How is soul-force different from body-force?
2. What do Gandhi's writings suggest about his views of suffering? Give examples from each document.

#### Interpreting the Map (p. 457)

3. Along what geographical feature and most of the oil-producing regions located?
4. How will water transportation routes be changed by the discovery of oil in the region?