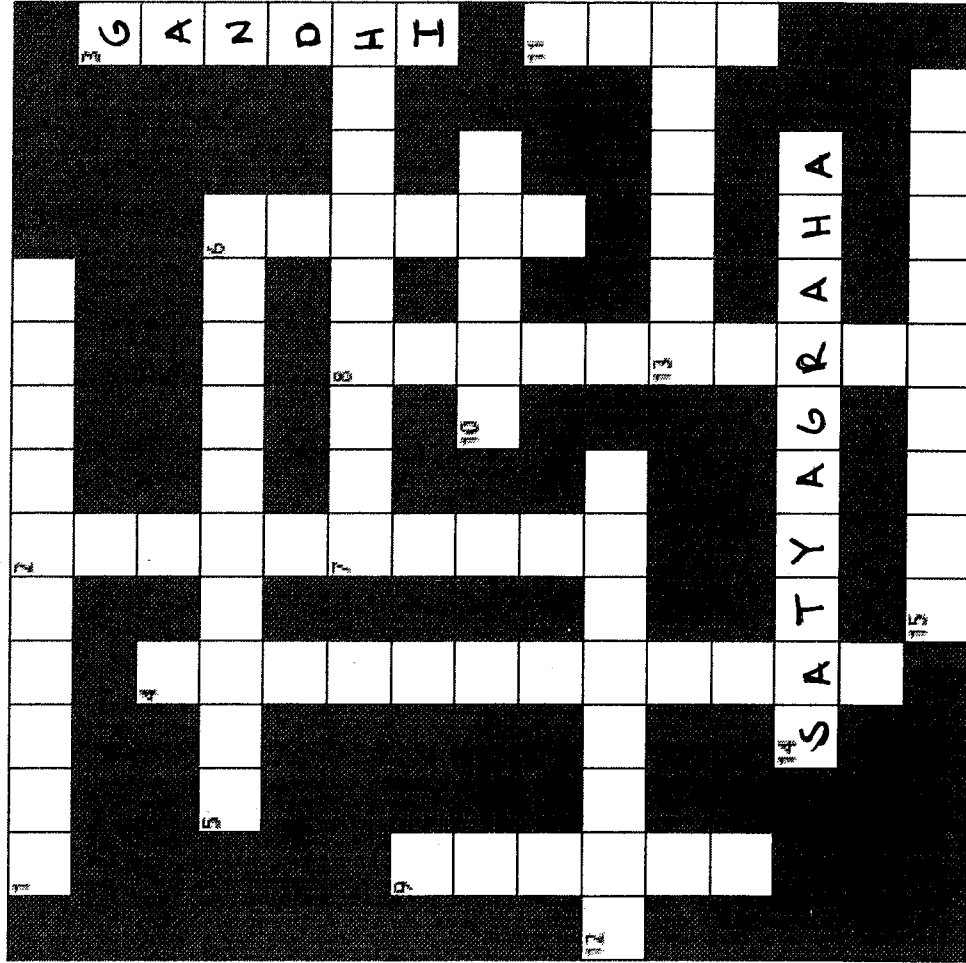


# Chapter 14: Revolution and Nationalism

Test Review

## Crossword Puzzle



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Across

1. Nationalist Party of China
5. Russian revolutionaries
7. Chinese Communists' journey to safety (2 wrds)
10. First communist leader of USSR
12. He exercised great power over Czarina Alexandra
13. Organized violence against Jews
14. Doctrine of nonviolent resistance
15. Founder of Chinese Communist Party (2 wrds)

### Down

2. Last czar of Russia (2 wrds)
3. Leader of the Indian independence movement
4. "Dress rehearsal" for Russian Revolution (2 wrds)
6. Transformed USSR into a totalitarian state
8. Stalin's campaign of terror (2 wrds)
9. Class of wealthy landowning peasants in Russia
11. Russia's first parliament

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Chapter 14 Review Revolutions (Sections 1, 2, & 3)**

**Define the following terms:**

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pogroms-                | 9. Five-Year Plans-     |
| 2. Proletariat-            | 10. Command Economy-    |
| 3. Bolsheviks-             | 11. Collective Farming- |
| 4. Duma-                   | 12. Great Purge-        |
| 5. Provisional Government- | 13. Kuomintang-         |
| 6. Soviets-                | 14. Sun Yixian-         |
| 7. Communist Party-        | 15. Mao Zedong-         |
| 8. Totalitarianism-        | 16. Jiang Jieshi-       |

**Answer the following questions completely:**

1. Explain the events of the March Revolution in Russia.

2. List the 5 rulers of Russia, in order, starting with Alexander II and ending with Stalin. Also, label the style of government each ruler used to rule Russia/USSR (some might have multiple styles).
3. Explain the events of the Bolshevik (October) Revolution.
4. What two groups fought in Russia's Civil War? What group came out victorious and who was the leader of this group?
5. When Vladimir Lenin died who came to power as leader of the Bolshevik Party?
6. Describe the rule of Joseph Stalin. Be specific. How did he rule, how did he change the government, and how was he viewed in Russia?
7. What group overthrew the Qing Dynasty and who was its leader?
8. What were Sun Yixian's "Three Principles of the People"?
9. Name the two different political parties of China.

10. Who was the leader of the Communist Party in China and how is his brand of communism different from that of Lenin's in Russia?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
11. Describe, in detail, the events of the May Fourth Movement.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. After Sun Yixian died, who took control of the Nationalist Party?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
13. Describe China's civil war of the 1930's and what two groups fought each other? Whose side did the peasants join?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
14. Describe the events of the Long March.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
15. Why did the civil war between the Communists and the Nationalists in China stop?

## Ch 14 Test Review

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| A. soviet      | J. Sergey Witte              |
| B. Duma        | K. World War I               |
| C. pogrom      | L. Alexander III             |
| D. Rasputin    | M. Bloody Sunday             |
| E. Karl Marx   | N. Russo-Japanese War        |
| F. Lenin       | O. Trans-Siberian Railway    |
| G. Nicholas II | P. provisional government    |
| H. Bolsheviks  | Q. March Revolution (1917)   |
| I. Mensheviks  | R. New Economic Policy (NEP) |

- \_\_\_ 1. This was Russia's first parliament.
- \_\_\_ 2. He was the last Romanov czar of Russia.
- \_\_\_ 3. He was the major leader of the Bolsheviks.
- \_\_\_ 4. This is another name for the Revolution of 1905.
- \_\_\_ 5. This was overthrown by the Bolshevik Revolution.
- \_\_\_ 6. This group masterminded the revolution in November 1917.
- \_\_\_ 7. This type of organized violence against Jews was encouraged by Alexander III.
- \_\_\_ 8. This man's influence on Czarina Alexandra led a group of Russian nobles to murder him.
- \_\_\_ 9. This general uprising forced the czar to abdicate.
- \_\_\_ 10. For Russia, this ended with the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which cost Russia a large chunk of territory.
- \_\_\_ 11. This was the influential local council of workers, peasants, and soldiers, formed by social revolutionaries in cities such as Petrograd.
- \_\_\_ 12. After the assassination of this man's reform-minded father by revolutionaries, he determined to strengthen "autocracy, orthodoxy, and nationality" in Russia.

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- \_\_\_ 13. Under Joseph Stalin's command economy system, all economic decisions were made by
- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. government officials alone.       | C. members of the socialist realism movement.                 |
| B. workers and government officials. | D. local soviets composed of workers, soldiers, and peasants. |
- \_\_\_ 14. The Soviet government decided to eliminate kulaks because of their strong resistance to
- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. collective farming.  | C. religious persecution.     |
| B. the Five-Year Plans. | D. censorship and propaganda. |
- \_\_\_ 15. All of the following were goals of the Five-Year Plans EXCEPT
- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. rapid industrial growth.     | C. the promotion of communism worldwide.    |
| B. a stronger national defense. | D. the modernization of the Soviet economy. |
- \_\_\_ 16. Between 1934 and 1939, the Great Purge was a campaign to eliminate
- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. traditional religious beliefs. | C. opposition to the Communist Party.     |
| B. opposition to Stalin's power.  | D. shortages of housing, food, and goods. |

- \_\_\_ 17. Which of the following is a weapon of totalitarianism?
- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| A. free elections        | C. tolerant treatment of all ethnic groups |
| B. uncensored mass media | D. police terror                           |

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. Germans      | F. Communists          |
| B. Japanese     | G. Mao Zedong          |
| C. Sun Yixian   | H. Chinese civil war   |
| D. Jiang Jieshi | I. May Fourth Movement |
| E. Nationalists |                        |

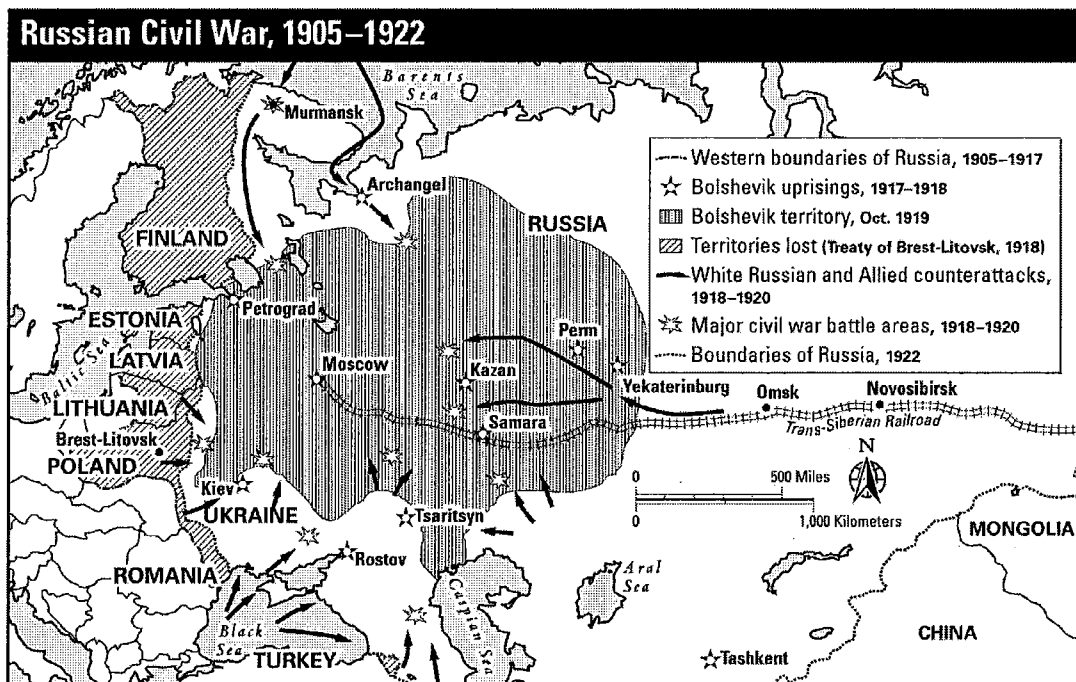
- \_\_\_ 18. Who founded the Kuomintang?
- \_\_\_ 19. Who was Sun Yixian's successor?
- \_\_\_ 20. Which group was also known as the Kuomintang?
- \_\_\_ 21. Which group was forced to go on the Long March?
- \_\_\_ 22. Who was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party?
- \_\_\_ 23. Which group attracted the support of China's peasants in the 1920s?
- \_\_\_ 24. Who became the first president of the Nationalist Republic of China in 1928?
- \_\_\_ 25. To whom did the Treaty of Versailles give territories and privileges in China?
- \_\_\_ 26. Which group's 1937 invasion brought about an uneasy truce in China's civil war?
- \_\_\_ 27. Which group joined with the Kuomintang in the 1920s to defeat the warlords?
- \_\_\_ 28. What occurred in response to the treatment of China in the Treaty of Versailles?
- \_\_\_ 29. Who became president of the Republic of China after the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty?
- \_\_\_ 30. Which leader ordered the Shanghai massacre that nearly wiped out the Chinese Communists?

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- \_\_\_ 31. What did the pogroms do that occurred in the late 19th-century Russia do?
- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. violently persecute Jews | C. enlist the aid of foreigners  |
| B. kill all the kulaks      | D. establish a Communist council |
- \_\_\_ 32. Who were the Bolsheviks?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. soldiers in the White Army              | C. members of the Duma, Russia's parliament |
| B. radical Russian Marxist revolutionaries | D. followers of Rasputin                    |
- \_\_\_ 33. Who did China's peasants align themselves with in the 1920s?
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. warlords     | C. Qing Dynasty |
| B. Nationalists | D. Communists   |
- \_\_\_ 34. What were soviets under Russia's provisional government?
- |                   |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. labor unions   | C. revolutionary leaders         |
| B. local councils | D. plans for redistributing land |

- \_\_\_ 35. What is a totalitarian state?
- A. a state in which the people have a direct say in their government  
 B. a state in which the people elect representatives to the legislature  
 C. a state in which the government controls every aspect of public and private life  
 D. a state in which the working class is glorified and has the greatest voice in government
- \_\_\_ 36. What was the purpose of the Soviet state's Five-Year Plans?
- A. foreign policy  
 B. political reform  
 C. social restructuring  
 D. economic development
- \_\_\_ 37. What did Sun Yixian's Revolutionary Alliance accomplish?
- A. defeating the Kuomintang  
 B. overthrowing the last emperor  
 C. spreading Communism in China  
 D. controlling the rampaging warlords
- \_\_\_ 38. Which group was known for taking a 6,000-mile journey known as the "Long March?"
- A. Chinese Communists, fleeing the Nationalists  
 B. Chinese Nationalists, fleeing the Communists  
 C. Chinese peasants, fleeing the Japanese invaders  
 D. the Russian White Army, fleeing the Bolsheviks

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- \_\_\_ 39. In or near which city did the westernmost civil war battle take place?
- A. Murmansk  
 B. Petrograd  
 C. Brest-Litovsk  
 D. Archangel
- \_\_\_ 40. According to this map, how many Bolshevik uprisings took place between 1905 and 1917?
- A. 5  
 B. 10  
 C. 15  
 D. 20
- \_\_\_ 41. Which territories were lost under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?
- A. Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland  
 B. Romania, Turkey, China, Mongolia  
 C. Brest-Litovsk, Ukraine, Russia  
 D. all of the above

Ch 14 Test Review

- \_\_\_ 42. Approximately how many miles apart are Petrograd and Moscow?
- ~~A. 200~~
  - B. 350
  - C. 500
  - D. 650
- \_\_\_ 43. Which bodies of water were used by the White Army and their allies?
- A. Barents Sea and the Caspian Sea
  - B. Barents Sea and the Black Sea
  - C. Black Sea and the Aral Sea
  - D. all of the above