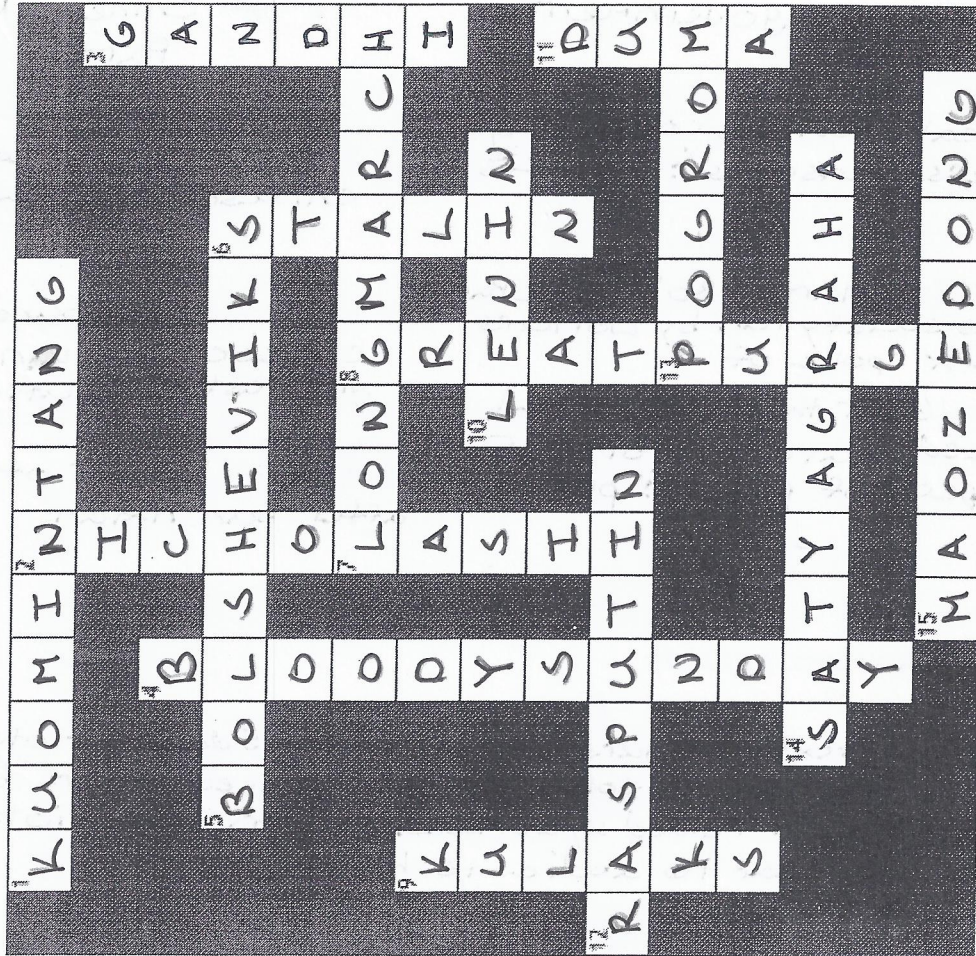


Chapter 14: Revolution and Nationalism

Test Review

Crossword Puzzle



Name: Key

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

41 w/short answers

34

Name: _____

Date: _____

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

Define the following terms:

1. Pogroms- organized violence against Jews
2. Proletariat- the worker (the revolutionaries of Russia)
3. Bolsheviks- Radical Marxists which supported a small number of committed revolutionaries willing to sacrifice everything for change
4. Duma- Russia's first parliament
5. Provisional Government- temporary government
6. Soviets- Local councils consisting of workers, peasants & soldiers
7. Communist Party- Renamed Bolshevik Party - classless society run by workers that Marx spoke of
8. Totalitarianism- Govt that takes total, centralized, state control over every aspect of public & private life
9. Five-Year Plans- Plans to develop the economy of the Soviet Union
High quotas of goods needed
10. Command Economy- System in which the govt made all economic decisions
11. Collective Farming- Private farms combined into large govt.- owned farms
12. Great Purge- Campaign of terror directed at eliminating any one who threatened Stalin's power (focus on Comm. Party)
8-13 million dead
13. Kuomintang- Chinese Nationalist Party
14. Sun Yixian- 1st great leader of the Chinese Nationalist Party
15. Mao Zedong- One founder of the Chinese Communist Party & greatest revolutionary leader
16. Jiang Jieshi- leader of the Kuomintang after Sun Yixian

Answer the following questions completely:

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

started by women textile workers striking. Led to 5 days of riots over food and fuel (200,000 workers). Soldiers at first obeyed orders but then turned on the govt & sided w/ workers. Country wide riots followed and forced the czar to abdicate his throne.

and shot in to crowds

2. List the ⁶ 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).

- 1) Alexander II - Monarchy 2) Alexander III - Monarchy/Autocracy
3) Nicholas II - Monarchy/Autocracy 4) Alex Kerensky - Provisional Govt
5) V.I. Lenin - Communism 6) Stalin - Communism/Totalitarianism

3. Explain the events of the Bolshevik (October) Revolution.

Armed factory workers stormed the Winter Palace, took over the government offices and arrested leaders of the Provisional Govt

4. What two groups fought in Russia's Civil War? What group came out victorious and who was the leader of this group?

White Army → return czar, democratic govt, against Lenin, & defeat Bolsheviks

* → Red Army → Bolsheviks led by Leon Trotsky
Winners

5. When Vladimir Lenin died who came to power as leader of the Bolshevik Party?

Joseph Stalin came to power
in 1928

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?

Stalin was a totalitarian leader who used secret police to maintain his power. He monitored private & public life to catch enemies of the state. He would execute/murder all in his way. Used propaganda & censorship to control thoughts, viewed as a good leader

7. What group overthrew the Qing Dynasty and who was its leader?

The Revolutionary Alliance
led by Sun Yixian

8. What were Sun Yixian's "Three Principles of the People"?

- 1) Nationalism - end to foreign rule/control
2) People's Rights - Democracy
3) People's Livelihood - economic security for all Chinese

9. Name the two different political parties of China.

Chinese Communist Party

Nationalist Party (Kuomintang)

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?

✓ 2 Mao Zedong: believed he could bring revolution to the rural country where the peasants would be the revolutionaries.

2 Lenin felt his Marxist-style revolution would take place in Russia's cities

11. Describe, in detail, the events of the May Fourth Movement.

2 After news on the Treaty of Versailles, 3000 angry students gathered in the center of Beijing to protest. This led to a national movement against outcomes of the Treaty (land in China given to Japan). started communism to grow in China

12. After Sun Yixian died, who took control of the Nationalist Party?

T Jiang Jieshi (formerly Chiang Kai-shek)

13. Describe China's civil war of the 1930's and what two groups fought each other? Whose side did the peasants join?

Communists fought the Nationalists

T
↓
Red Army

* Peasants fought w/ the Communist Red Army

14. Describe the events of the Long March.

2 Nationalists surrounded the Red Army forcing them to flee. Mao: Communists marched 6,000-mile dangerous march from southern China to mountains in Northern China.

15. Why did the civil war between the Communists and the Nationalists in China stop?

T Japan invaded China taking control of a large part of China

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
- B. Duma
- C. pogrom
- D. Rasputin
- E. Karl Marx
- F. Lenin
- G. Nicholas II
- H. Bolsheviks
- I. Mensheviks

- J. Sergey Witte
- K. World War I
- L. Alexander III
- M. Bloody Sunday
- N. Russo-Japanese War
- O. Trans-Siberian Railway
- P. provisional government
- Q. March Revolution (1917)
- R. New Economic Policy (NEP)

- B 1. This was Russia's first parliament.
- G 2. He was the last Romanov czar of Russia.
- F 3. He was the major leader of the Bolsheviks.
- M 4. This is another name for the Revolution of 1905.
- P 5. This was overthrown by the Bolshevik Revolution.
- H 6. This group masterminded the revolution in November 1917.
- C 7. This type of organized violence against Jews was encouraged by Alexander III.
- D 8. This man's influence on Czarina Alexandra led a group of Russian nobles to murder him.
- Q 9. This general uprising forced the czar to abdicate.
- K 10. For Russia, this ended with the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which cost Russia a large chunk of territory.
- A 11. This was the influential local council of workers, peasants, and soldiers, formed by social revolutionaries in cities such as Petrograd.
- L 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.

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

D 17. Which of the following is a weapon of totalitarianism?

- A. free elections
- B. uncensored mass media
- C. tolerant treatment of all ethnic groups
- 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
- B. Japanese
- C. Sun Yixian
- D. Jiang Jieshi
- E. Nationalists
- F. Communists
- G. Mao Zedong
- H. Chinese civil war
- I. May Fourth Movement

C 18. Who founded the Kuomintang?

D 19. Who was Sun Yixian's successor?

E 20. Which group was also known as the Kuomintang?

F 21. Which group was forced to go on the Long March?

G 22. Who was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party?

F 23. Which group attracted the support of China's peasants in the 1920s?

D 24. Who became the first president of the Nationalist Republic of China in 1928?

B 25. To whom did the Treaty of Versailles give territories and privileges in China?

B 26. Which group's 1937 invasion brought about an uneasy truce in China's civil war?

F 27. Which group joined with the Kuomintang in the 1920s to defeat the warlords?

I 28. What occurred in response to the treatment of China in the Treaty of Versailles?

C 29. Who became president of the Republic of China after the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty?

D 30. Which leader ordered the Shanghai massacre that nearly wiped out the Chinese Communists?

Choose the letter of the best answer.

A 31. What did the pogroms do that occurred in the late 19th-century Russia do?

- A. violently persecute Jews
- B. kill all the kulaks
- C. enlist the aid of foreigners
- D. establish a Communist council

B 32. Who were the Bolsheviks?

- A. soldiers in the White Army
- B. radical Russian Marxist revolutionaries
- C. members of the Duma, Russia's parliament
- D. followers of Rasputin

O 33. Who did China's peasants align themselves with in the 1920s?

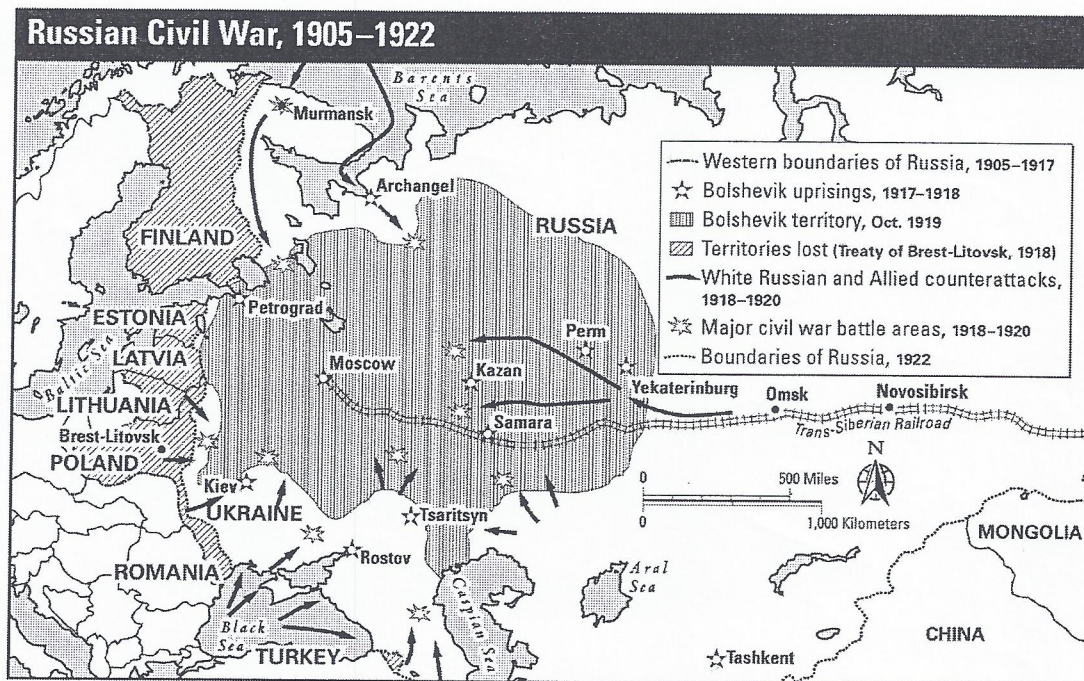
- A. warlords
- B. Nationalists
- C. Qing Dynasty
- D. Communists

B 34. What were soviets under Russia's provisional government?

- A. labor unions
- B. local councils
- C. revolutionary leaders
- D. plans for redistributing land

- C 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
- D 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
- B 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
- A 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.



- C 39. In or near which city did the westernmost civil war battle take place?
- A. Murmansk
- B. Petrograd
- C. Brest-Litovsk
- D. Archangel
- B 40. According to this map, how many Bolshevik uprisings took place between 1905 and 1917?
- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20
- A 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

B 42. Approximately how many miles apart are Petrograd and Moscow?

A. ~~200~~

B. 350

C. 500

D. 650

B 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