

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 30: Revolution and Nationalism 1900-1939

Section 1: Revolutions in Russia

Section 2: Totalitarianism

CHAPTER THIRTY

SEC. 1

Bolshevik Revolution

- Lenin + Bolsheviks gain control of Soviets in major Russian cities
- Provisional Govt falls; 1917
- Bolshevik Red Guards took over
- Kerensky disappeared
- Joe Stalin (Man of Steel) + Leon Trotsky Compete
- Trotsky forced into exile in 1929

Bolsheviks in Power!

- Lenin ordered all farmland redistributed under COMMUNIST Party
- gave Control of factories to workers
- Signed Truce with Germany + peace talks
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk gave land to Germany
- CIVIL WAR: White vs. Red Army
- White = Support Czar Rule/democratic rule
- All groups Barely Cooperated as White Army struggled against Bolsheviks/Red Army
- Comparing Revolutions: Leon Trotsky led to Red Army victory. 14 million Died in 3 yrs
- Russian Revolution more like French Rev.

MARCH Revolution

- Started with Women Textile Workers Strike
- Local Protest Explodes into general uprising
- Czar Steps Down: Year later Nicholas + his family executed + End to Romanovs
- Revolution failed to set up Strong govt.

Provisional Govt: Temporary govt established by Duma headed by Alex Kerevsky but fails + fails to Soviets or local Councils of workers

Lenin Returns to Russia

- Germans believed Lenin would stir unrest in Russia
- WWI: Final Blow
- Nicholas II drags Russia into war unprepared and showed poor military leadership.
- Weak generals + poorly equipped troops
- Nicholas moves to war front to rally troops

Rasputin: Self-described "Holy Man" Influenced Nicholas' wife Alexandra who was running the govt. Nicholas was at the front. He "healed" their son's hemophilia + made key political decisions + opposed reforms. Influenced Nicholas through manipulation.

Czars Resist Change

- Lenin Dies of Stroke 1922
- 1881 Alex III succeeds his assassinated father
- Alex II + halted Reforms
- Autocratic OR Total Rule
- His grandfather Nicholas I ruled the same way.
- Punish Those Who Questioned
- Political Reforms: Saw Nationalism as threat to Unity + Party loyalty so Lenin organized Russia into several self-governing republics under the Central Govt. + becomes USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
- Autocratic Rule: Alex III USED STRICT CENSORSHIP
- Secret Police watched Schools
- Political Prisoners Sent to Siberia
- Peasants Could Sell their Surplus
- Govt Control of Major Indust.
- Wanted Foreign Invest.
- Used Pogroms or organized violence on Jews
- Jewish homes, stores + synagogues destroyed
- 1894 Nicholas II becomes Czar + used traditional Autocracy + blinded him to changing conditions

Lenin Restores Order

Revolutions IN RUSSIA

Russia Industrializes

- 1863-1900 Factories Doubled in Russia
- Nicholas II sought foreign investors + raised taxes
- Builds Trans-Siberian Railway by 1916 East to West
- Karl Marx Believed Working Class would overthrow the Czar

Proletariat: or The Working Class

- 1903 Russian Marxist split into 2 groups for revolution.

MENSHEVIKS: Moderates

- Bolsheviks: or Radicals willing to sacrifice everything for change

Lenin: leader of Bolsheviks Fled to Western Europe to avoid arrest.

Russo-Japanese War

- 1904-17 Series of crises showed Czar's weakness + paved way for revolution
- Japan + Russia competed for Korea + Manchuria
- Russia broke series of agreements and Japan retaliated by attack Port Arthur Russia 1904
- Russian losses led to revolt at home.

CHAPTER Thirty

SEC. 2

Govt of Total Control

Agricultural Revolution

- 1928-37 5yr plan overall Increased Industrial output

Collective Farms: Soviets Seize private farms + create large govt farms producing food for the state called Collectives

• govt Expected modern machinery would boost Food production

• Kulaks or Wealthy peasants Resist By destroying Livestock + Crops

• Peasants Forced to work by Secret police

• 5-10 Million peasants die during revolution

• 1939 90% of Peasants live on Collectives

• Agriculture Production was on upswing

• Soviets also Created State farms that were larger than Collectives + operated like factories

• Focus on Wheat Production

Industrial Revolution

- Soviets lagged behind Industrial Nations

Command Economy: System of govt making all economic decisions. Determine Nation's Economic Needs + determines the Approach. Stalin Wanted Swift Solution.

5YR. Plan; Set Impossible

high quotas to increase production

To Reach goal, govt. limited

Production of Consumer Goods + Created shortages

• Govt Control from Early Age

• Learn Virtues of Communist Party

• Stress Ideals of Communism

• Stress Importance of Sacrifice + hard work

• Youth Groups Trained future party Members

Religious Persecution

• Replace Religious Teachings with ideals of Communism

League of the Militant Godless or

Atheists attempting to attack Religion as being Superstitions

• Russian Orthodox Church Siganated out

Total Control Achieved: By Mid 1930's

• Stalin = Unopposed dictator + leader of Communist Party

• Did not tolerate Individual Creativity because it was threat to Creativity + Obedience

• Period of total Control + Rule by Terror

Key Traits: Total Control of all aspects of Life

Dynamic leader: unites people, provides sense of security + direction for the future

• uses Mass Communication

Police Terror: To force

Obedience + Crush opposition

• Enforce govt policy with Spying, intimidation + murder

Indoctrination: OR Instruction in govt's beliefs to mold minds + use Control of Education + demand loyalty START WITH YOUNG

Propaganda/Censorship: - use of bias or incomplete info, by use of Mass Media + Control + Approval By the State

Religious/Ethnic Persecution: Become "Enemies of the State" To Blame for things gone wrong Campaign of Terror + Violence.

Stalin Builds Totalitarian State

He began by destroying his enemies Real + Imagined.

Police State: Secret, use tanks + Armored Cars to stop Riots, Monitor Telephones, Read mail + planted Informers, Taken away at night + Executed So Called Traitors

1937 Great Purge: Stalin turns against members of Communist Party

• Thousands of Bolsheviks who helped stage the Revolution 1917 stood Trial Executed + Sent to Labor Camps 8 to 13 million deaths

Education + Indoctrination

Russian Propaganda + Censorship

• Many Writers, Composers, Artists Censored

• Media glorified Communism

• Under the control of Proletariat.

CHAPTER Thirty

SEC. 3

Civil War Suspended

- 1937 Japan launches all out Invasion of China after taking Manchuria
- Destruction of farms brought Starvation
- 1938 Japan Controlled large Part of China
- Japan's Threat forced uneasy Truce between Jiang + Mao
- Both united to Fight Japan

③ People's livelihood or Economic Security

② Democracy

① Nationalism

"Three Principles"

Imperial
China
Collapses

Nationalists vs Communists

The Long March 1934

- Jiang's army of 700,000 men surrounded Communist Mountain Stronghold but in a daring move Communist fled on hazardous 6,000 mile journey w/many deaths

• 1934 7-8 thousand of 100,000

Communists survived + settle in Caves in North West

• UNTIL Japan Invades

Jiang + Mao Combined to put down the warlords but afterwards

Jiang turned on Communists + nearly wiped out

• 1928 Jiang became President of Nationalist Republic

• US + Britain recognized New Govt. But NOT Soviets

CIVIL WAR 1930

- Communist Rage over their Massacre ERupted into Civil War until 1949
- Mao established himself in hills of South-Central China + recruited Peasants to join his Red Army
- Trained + Used guerrilla Warfare

Nationalists Overthrow Qing Dynasty

Early 1900's

Kuomintang; Nationalists push for Modernization + Nationalization which would Replace Qing Dynasty since 1644

SUN YIXIAN: "Father of Chinese Rev." Overthrows Qing + sets up NEW Modern govt based on Republic

The New Republic: He sets up based on "3 Principles of the People" or ① ① Nationalism ② Democracy ③ livelihood or Economic Security.

Yuan Shikai: Powerful general who betrayed Sun Yixian's democratic ideals + sparked local revolts + died in 1916 → Civil Wars

WWI: 1917 Declare War on Germany + Side w/ Allies

But lost out to Japan on lost Territories from Treaty

MAY 4th Movement: Demonstrations/Protests in major Chinese Cities over Unfair Treaty Results

Communist Party in China

organized in 1921 in Shanghai

Mao Zedong: Founder - Asst Librarian in Beijing

Develop his own brand of Communism

• Instead of basing it in Cities like Lenin

• He brought it to China's Rural Areas

MEANWHILE Sun Sets up govt in South China

Lenin befriends China: 1923

• Sun decided to Align with Communists

because of poor Relations w/ West

• He hoped to unite all Rebel groups

For Common Action.

• Lenin Sends Military advisors + Equipment to Sun as long as he unites with Mao

SUN DIES IN 1925

Peasants Align with Communists

Jiang Jieshi: Takes over for Sun Yixian

• He was Son of Middle class Merchant

• Jiang Feared Communist's goal to create Socialist Economy modeled after Soviet Union

• He promised democracy + Political Rights but his govt became less democratic + more corrupt

• Mao was Redistributing land to Peasants

Nationalism in SW Asia

- Break up of Ottoman Empire after WWI launch Nationalism and Independence Movements

Turkey Becomes Republic!

- Gen MUSTAFA Kemal 1919 defeated Invading Greeks backed by British
- 1923 Kemal becomes President.

MUSTAFA Kemal's Goals: Modern Nation

- ① Separate laws of Islam from laws of Nation
 - ② Abolish Religious Courts + Create European laws
 - ③ grant Women Suffrage + Right to hold public office
 - ④ govt.-funded programs to Industrialize
- Kemal died in 1938 "Father of the Turks"

Britain Grants Self-Rule

- 1935 British Parliament passed the Govt. of India Act - provided local self-govt + limited democratic elections

But Not Total Independence

- It also fueled Tensions between Hindus + Muslims who had conflicting visions of India's future

- Hindus outnumbered Muslims

- Civil Disobedience took Economic Toll
- British Struggle to keep trains running, factories operating, overcrowded jails
- Gandhi's pleas for non-violence often led to Riots

The Salt March

- 1930 Gandhi demonstration to defy SALT Acts that forced Indians to buy salt from British + pay Salt Tax
- He walked 240 miles to Sea coast to make salt but British police attack
- American Journalist brings World Attention to his Reporting of Salt March
- 60,000 Arrested Including Gandhi

Nationalism
in
India
and
S.W. Asia

Strikes and DemonstrationsIndian Nationalism Grows

- Oil Drives Development: 1920's + 1930's European + USA Companies discover Big Oil Deposits IN Iran Iraq Saudi Arabia + Kuwait + Made Huge Investments
- Persian Gulf = 2/3 world's Known oil Supply
- Western Nations Try to Dominate this Region

WWI Weakened British Empire

- Hindu Indian National Congress + Muslim League had deep divisions but had common goal of independence
- Both had democratic ideals

Saudi Arabia Keeps Islamic Traditions

- 1902 Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud unifies Arabia into Saudi Arabia but limits democracy + modernization.
- Reza Shah Pahlavi 1925 takes power + tries to modernize Iran
- Britain + Russia created sphere of influence in Iran

WWI Increases Nationalist Activity

Many Indians served in British Army during WWI + hoped for Self Rule in return for their services

- 1918 Indian Troops Return to become 2nd Class Citizens + Turn Violent.
- Rowlatt Acts: 1919 British Pass laws to jail protesters w/out trial for 2 yrs
- Violated Individual Rights.

- AMRITSAR Massacre: 1919 - 10,000 Indians protest Rowlatt Act at Amritsar in Punjab Region
- 400 Killed, 1200 Wounded

Gandhi's Tactics

- Mohandas K. Gandhi or Mahatma "great soul" used Civil Disobedience policy or deliberate + Public Refusal to obey unjust laws.

- Non-Cooperation Policy called for by Gandhi after AMRITSAR Massacre
- Non Cooperation with British

- Civil Disobedience: 1920 Congress Party endorsed it as a way to weaken British govt's Authority + Economic Power over India

Boycotts

- Gandhi called on Indians to stop buying British goods, attend govt schools, pay taxes, vote in elections
- He started with Cloth + urged Indians to weave their own Cloth.
- He wore only Self-Made Cloth.