

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 30: Revolution and Nationalism 1900-1939

Section 1: Revolutions in Russia

Section 2: Totalitarianism

Section 3: Imperial China Collapses

**Section 4: Nationalism in India
and Southwest Asia**

bolsheviks



البلشفة

Chapter 30: Revolution and Nationalism, 1900-1939

Section 1: Revolutions in Russia

proletariat _____

Bolsheviks _____

Lenin _____

Rasputin _____

provisional government _____

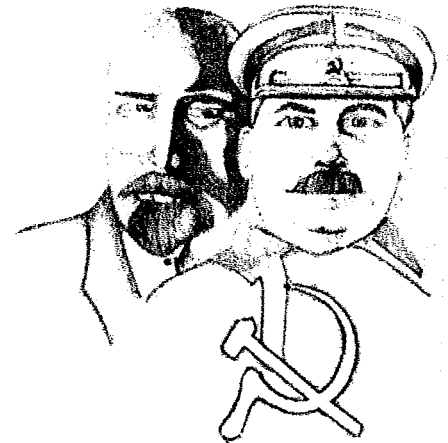
Soviet _____

Communist Party _____

Joseph Stalin _____



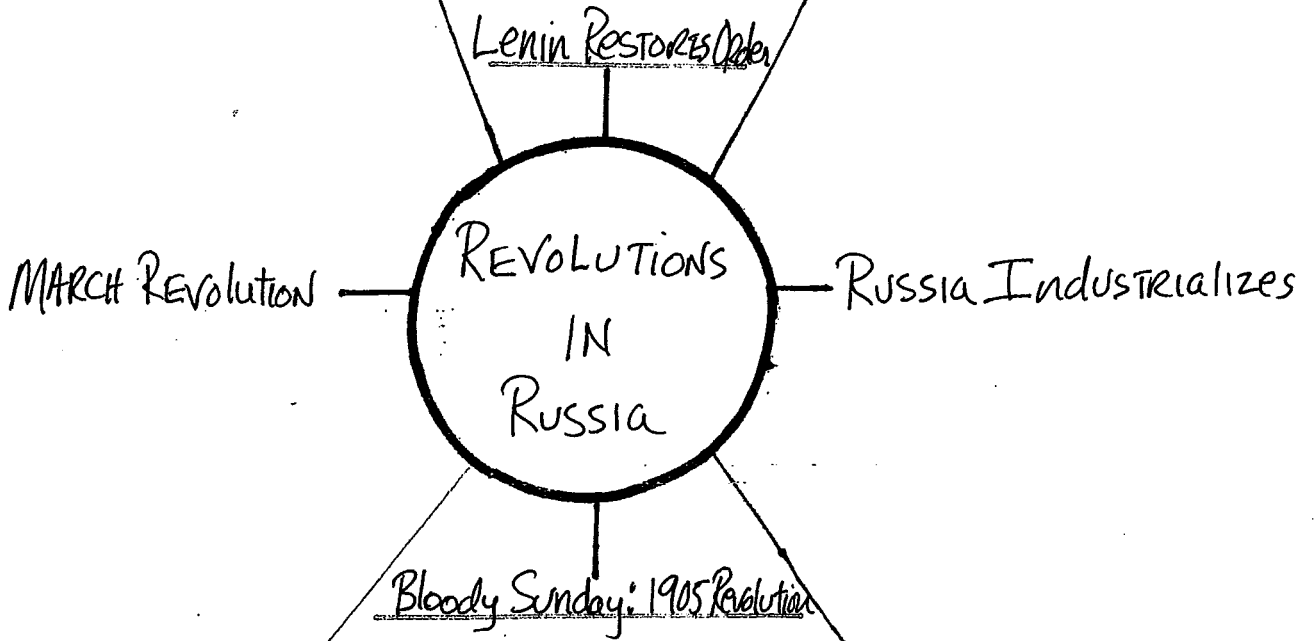
Rasputin



Lenin & Stalin

Bolshevik Revolution

Gars Resist Change



Lenin Restores Order

MARCH Revolution

Russia Industrializes

Bloody Sunday: 1905 Revolution

WWI: Final Blow

Russo-Japanese War

Section 2: Totalitarianism

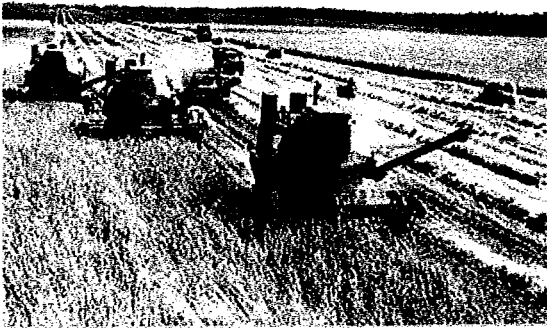
totalitarianism _____

Great Purge _____

command economy _____

Five-Year Plan _____

collective farm _____



Collective Farm

Agricultural Revolution

Govt of Total Control

Daily Life Under Stalin

INDUSTRIAL Revolution

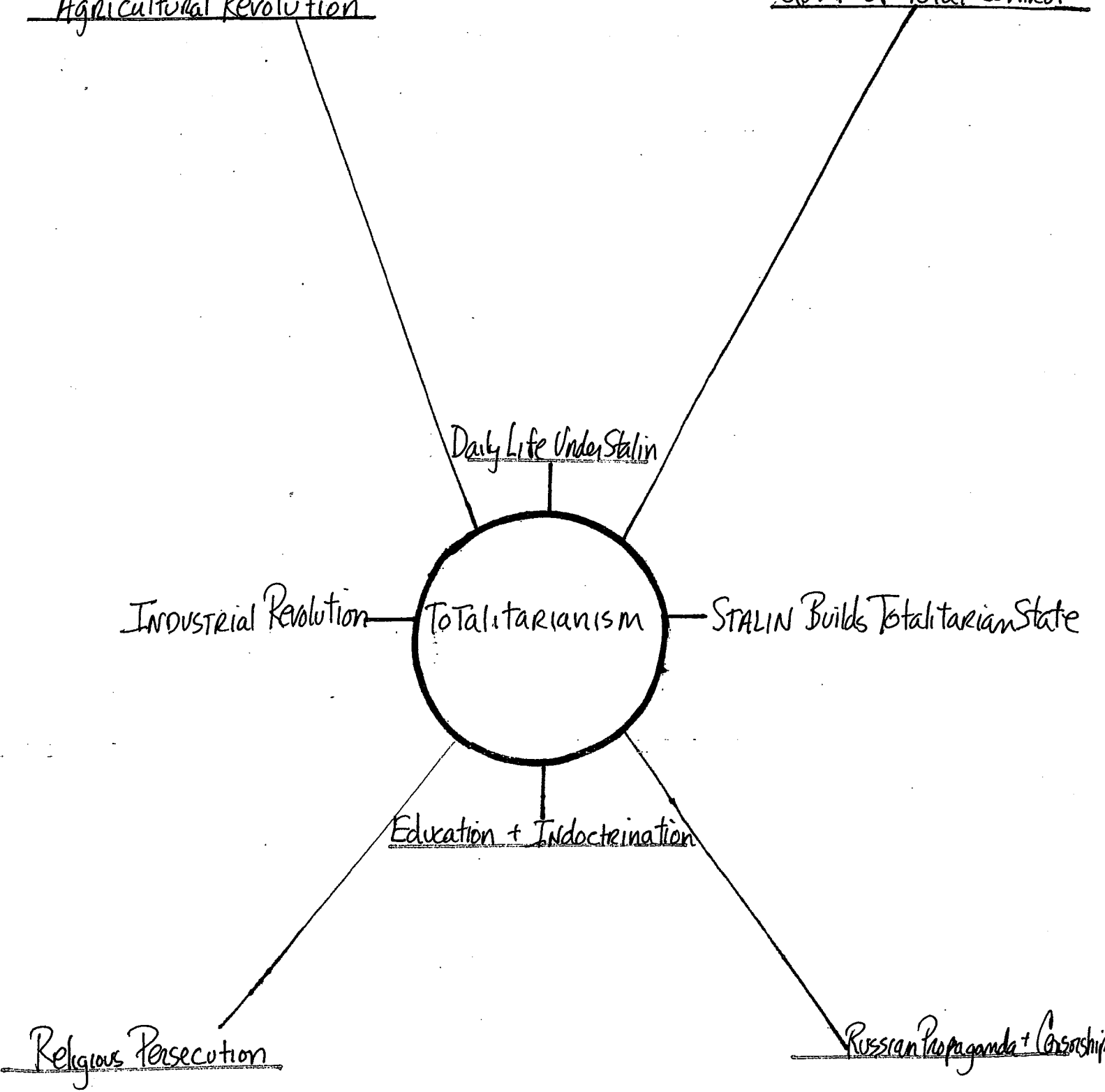
TOTALITARIANISM

STALIN Builds Totalitarian State

Education + Indoctrination

Religious Persecution

Russian Propaganda + Censorship



Section 3: Imperial China Collapses

Kuomintang _____

Sun Yixian _____

May Fourth Movement _____

Mao Zedong _____

Jiang Jieshi _____

Long March _____



Sun Yixian



Mao Zedong



Route of the Long March, 1934-35



The Long March

Civil War Suspended

Nationalists Overthrow Qing Dynasty

"3 Principles"

The Long March

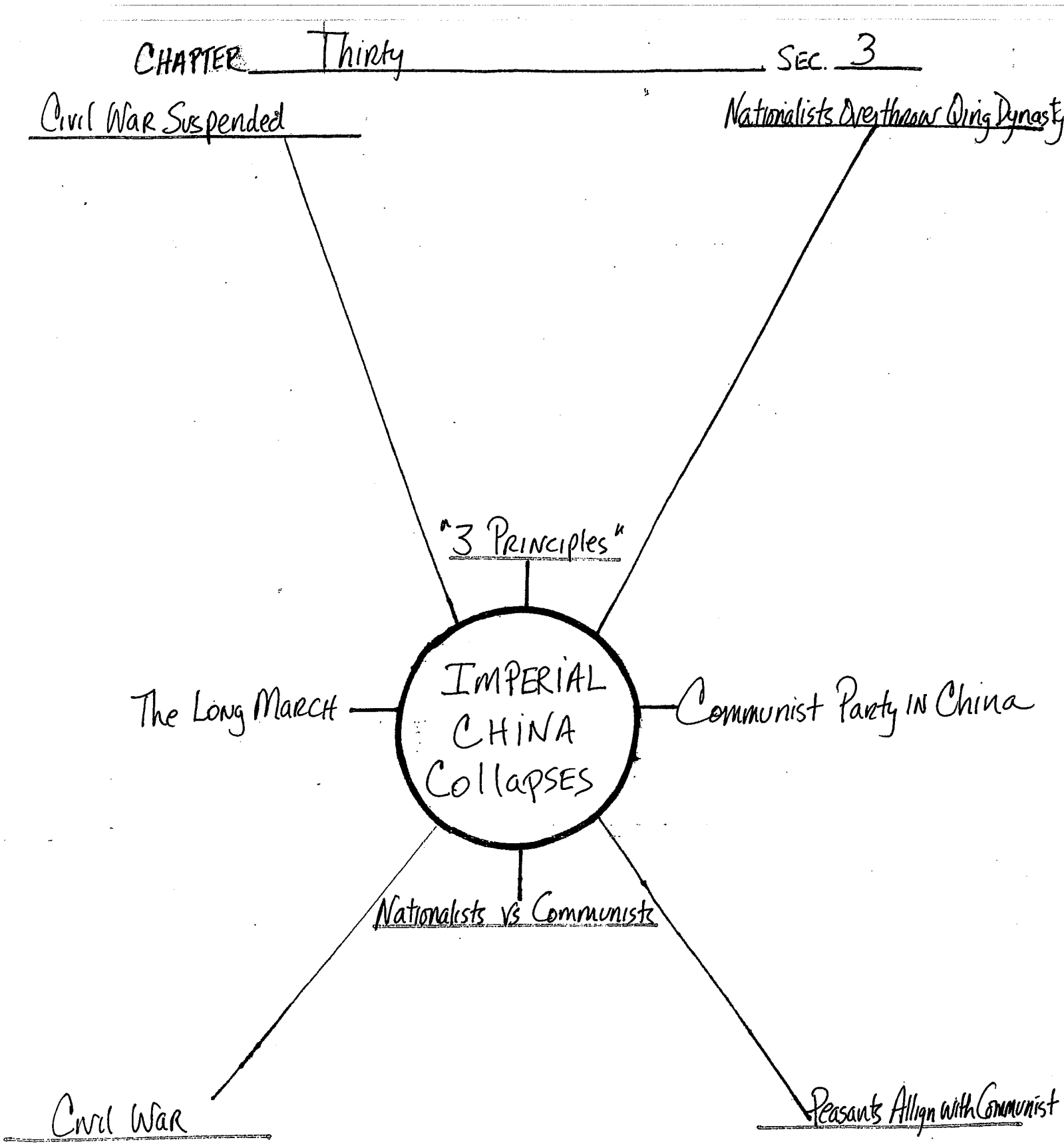
IMPERIAL
CHINA
COLLAPSES

Communist Party in China

Nationalists vs Communists

Civil War

Peasants Align with Communist



Section 4: Nationalism in India and Southwest Asia

Rowlatt Acts _____

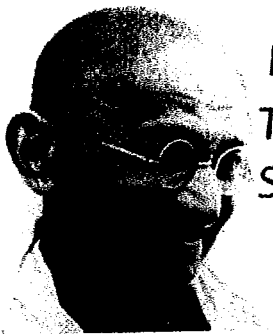
Amritsar Massacre _____

Mohandas K. Gandhi _____

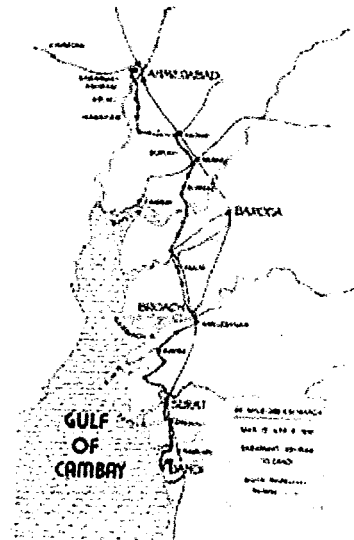
Civil disobedience _____

Salt March _____

Mustafa Kemal _____



Be The *Change*
That You Want to
See In The World.



Handing breaking the salt law by boiling up a handful of natural salt on the beach at Dandi.

Nationalism in SW Asia

Indian Nationalism Grows

Persia becomes IRAN

Britain Grants Self-Rule



Gandhi's Tactics

STRIKES + Demonstrations

The Salt March

Boycotts

Glossary**CHAPTER 30 Revolution and Nationalism****banned** Made a law or ruling against**corruption** Dishonesty; failure to act in the best interests of others**czar** Ruler of Russia**domination** Control**executed** Killed**invaded** Entered a country with the goal of taking it over**noncooperation** Failure to obey rules and laws**propaganda** Information or material used to advance a cause; persuasion for a political purpose**radical** Those who favor completely new ways of doing things**Siberia** Place of punishment in Russia**slogan** Saying**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names****A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.**

soviets

Duma

Lenin

Bolsheviks

provisional government

In the early 1900s, a group of revolutionaries called **1** _____ came into being in Russia. Their leader was **2** _____. A few years later, the czar created a parliamentary body called the **3** _____. Still, this was not sufficient change for the revolutionaries. In March 1917, the czar stepped down. A **4** _____ was set up. It was led by Alexander Kerensky. Revolutionaries formed groups called **5** _____. These were local councils that gained a great deal of decision-making power.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.**a. Kuomintang****b. Long March****c. totalitarian****d. civil disobedience****e. command economy**

- ___ **1.** Escape of Communist forces in China
- ___ **2.** Noncooperation with the government to resist unfair laws
- ___ **3.** A style of government with complete control of the lives of its citizens
- ___ **4.** Economic system in which the government makes all decisions
- ___ **5.** Nationalist party of China

AFTER YOU READ (cont.) **CHAPTER 30** Revolution and Nationalism**Main Ideas**

1. How did revolution lead to civil war in Russia?

2. How did Stalin gain total control of the Soviet Union?

3. Why did Chinese nationalists overthrow the Qing Dynasty?

4. What is the significance of the Salt March in Indian history?

5. What role did Mustafa Kemal play in Turkish history?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How was Stalin's control of the economy typical of totalitarianism?

2. How did the Treaty of Versailles add to China's problems?