

## DICTATORS & THE INTERWAR PERIOD

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: WRITE IN THE CORRECT TERM ON THE BLANK LINE.

1. Czar \_\_\_\_\_ was known for his harsh authoritarian rule at the end of the 1800s.
2. This czar, like many Russian leaders before him, used the poor Jewish population as a scapegoat and supported organized violence against Jews by mobs of Russian peasants. These riots are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Czar \_\_\_\_\_ was the last of the Russian czars, and was a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ family.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was a "holy man" who took part in all sorts of depraved (immoral) activities and was able to influence the last Czarina.
5. The nickname for the first Russian Revolution in 1905 was \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The result of this revolution was that the czar allowed a representative parliament, known as a \_\_\_\_\_, to be in place for about three months.
7. People blamed \_\_\_\_\_ for the huge Russian losses in the Great War.
8. There were two major Russian revolutions that took place in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The first one took place in March, and the March revolution was known for removing \_\_\_\_\_ from power and replacing him with a provisional or temporary government led by \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The second Russian Revolution, the most famous one, took place in October/November, and was led by a group called the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. This group's name meant \_\_\_\_\_, although it was actually supported by a \_\_\_\_\_ of the people.
12. The slogan of this group was \_\_\_\_\_.
13. This group engaged in a civil war between 1917 and 1921. It was known as the reds, and fought against a more moderate group often called the whites, whose name was \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The name of the country of Russia was changed in 1922 to the USSR, which stands for the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The group was led by \_\_\_\_\_, a follower of the revolutionary economic ideas of a German philosopher called \_\_\_\_\_.

16. The way the new ideas were interpreted led to very harsh policies for the Russian people. One of these was the confiscation of all private property, known as \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Another example of this was when all farms were taken away from individual farmers and peasants were forced to work the land together, known as \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The rich peasants suffered greatly during this period, and were persecuted specifically because they were rich. These peasants were called \_\_\_\_\_ and the government action against them that caused millions to die was called \_\_\_\_\_.
19. After the death of the leader of the revolution, there was a struggle for power between Josef Stalin and \_\_\_\_\_.
20. When Stalin won, a terrible period called the \_\_\_\_\_ began where anyone he considered an enemy was put on show trials or taken away to Siberian prison camps called \_\_\_\_\_. Many were also simply shot.

21. Please list five different types of propaganda and an example of each:

_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____

22. Please list five good things Stalin did for Russia and how they benefited people.

_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____

23. Please list five bad things Stalin did for Russia and how they hurt people.

_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____
_____	-	_____

24. What was the Long March? Why was it important?

25. Who was Mao Zedong? Why was he important?

26. Who was Jiang Jieshi? Why was he important?

27. List the differences between the Chinese nationalists and communists.