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| Unit 12: Cold War | Cold War and the fall of Communism, China |

**The Russian Revolution (also called the Bolshevik Revolution) of 1917**

A) The Russian Revolution was an event where the people of Russia overthrew their Czar (king) and created a new government.

B) **Causes of (reasons for) the Russian Revolution**- Like all political (government) revolutions, the Russian Revolution took place because the people of Russia were unhappy with their government. People were unhappy for several reasons:

1) **World War I**- Russia suffered many casualties (injuries and death) in the war. World War I also created food shortages at home (people were starving).

2) **Czar Nicholas II**- He was the ruler of Russia at the time. People thought that he abused his power by denying (taking away) the rights of the people.

C) Bolsheviks

1) This was the radical (extreme) group that was leading the Russian Revolution.

2) The leader of the Bolsheviks was a man named Vladimir Lenin.

3) Lenin and the Bolsheviks gained the support of the Russian people by promising to provide them with “**Peace, Land, and Bread.**” This slogan meant that they would take Russia out of WWI, give land to peasants, and feed everyone.

D) Effects (results) of the Russian/Bolshevik Revolution:

1) Czar Nicholas II was executed.

2) Lenin and the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia.

3) Russia became a Communist nation.

**TOTALITARIANISM BETWEEN WORLD WARS**

**I. Introduction to Totalitarian Dictatorships**

A) Totalitarian dictatorships are governments where one ruler has complete control over ALL aspects of life within a country. They control the political, social, and economic features of a nation.

B) All 3 totalitarian dictatorships had a number of characteristics (traits) in common:

1**) Censorship**- They ended freedom of speech in their countries. The governments strictly controlled the media (i.e.- newspapers, radio, and television) of their nation.

2**) One political party**- Only the political party of the dictators was allowed to exist. Stalin’s political party was called the Communists.

**II. Totalitarianism under Joseph Stalin**

A) **Joseph Stalin** was the totalitarian dictator of the Soviet Union (Russia).

1) He established a Command (or Communist) economy- This is an economic system where the government (instead of individuals) owns businesses, makes business decisions, and sets prices.

2) **Five-Year Plans**- Stalin tried to modernize (update) the industry (factories) and agriculture (farms) of the Soviet Union by setting economic goals every five years.

3) **Collectivization**- Stalin took over the individual farms that people owned and forced people to live on large government farms (called collective farms) that were owned by the government.

4) NOTE: Stalin took away food from the people of the Ukraine (an area of the Soviet Union) when they resisted (fought against) his program of collectivization. Millions of peasants in the Ukraine died of forced starvation.

**I. The Cold War (1945-1991)**

A) The Cold War was a 50 year struggle between the United States (a democratic nation) and the Soviet Union (a communist nation) after World War II. It is called a “cold” war because the United States and the Soviet Union never directly fought each other.

B) Key events and characteristics/features of the Cold War:

1) After World War II, the Soviet Union took over the small nations of Eastern Europe and turned them into communist satellites (i.e.- nations dominated by the Soviet Union).

2) “**Iron Curtain**”- This was a term used by Winston Churchill to describe the imaginary line dividing the democratic countries of Western Europe from the communist countries of Eastern Europe.

3) **Containment**- This was the policy used by the United States in which it attempted to stop the spread of communism. Two examples of containment were:

a) **Truman Doctrine**- The United States gave $400 million in economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to help them defeat communist groups within their countries.

b) **Marshall Plan**- The United States gave $13 billion to the countries of Western Europe to help them rebuild after World War II.

4) Crisis in Germany

a) After World War II, Germany was divided into 2 nations. West Germany became a democratic nation. East Germany became a communist nation controlled by the Soviet Union.

b) **Berlin Wall**- Concrete wall built by the Communists around the city of West Berlin to prevent people in East Germany from fleeing to West Germany.

5) Military alliances- Both the US & Soviet Union formed their own military alliances in order to be prepared for a possible war:

a) **NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)-** This was a military alliance between the United States, Canada, and the democratic nations of Western Europe. The nations of this alliance agreed than an attack on one nation in the alliance was considered to be an attack on all of the nations of the alliance.

b**) Warsaw Pact**- This was a military alliance between the Soviet Union and the other Communist nations of Eastern Europe.

6) **Hungarian Revolution of 1956**- When Hungary (a communist satellite controlled by the Soviet Union) tried to break away from Soviet control, the Soviet Union sent in the army and repressed (ended) the rebellion.

7) **Arms Race**- The United States and Soviet Union competed to build up the largest supply of nuclear weapons.

8) **Cuban Missile Crisis**

a) Began when the United States discovered that the Soviet Union was building missile bases in Cuba (a new Communist nation) and pointing nuclear missiles at the United States.

b) The crisis ended when the Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles.

c) This event is the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war between countries.

9) **NOTE: During the Cold War, Korea and Vietnam (two nations in East Asia) were each divided into 2 separate countries. One side of each country became communist and the other side became democratic. The Korean War and the Vietnam War were the result of this situation. Today, North Korea is still communist and South Korea is still democratic. After the Vietnam War, all of Vietnam became one united communist nation.**

**Communism in China (1949-Present)**

A) In 1949, after 22 years of civil war (war within China), China became the second country in the world (after the Soviet Union) to adopt communism.

B) Mao Zedong

1) He was the first Communist dictator of China.

**2) NOTE: He gained the support of peasants because he promised to provide them with their own land once the Communists were brought to power.**

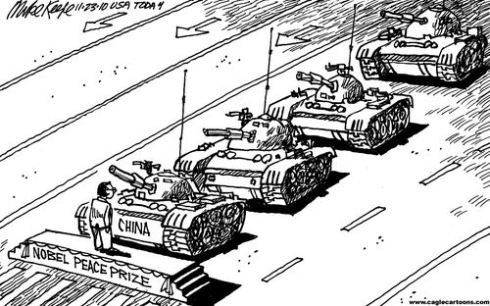
**3) Great Leap Forward**

a) This was the attempt by Mao to modernize (update) the industrial (factory) and agricultural (farm) production of China.

b) **Peasants in China were forced to move onto large government farms**.

c) **NOTE: This program was very similar to the Five Year Plans and Collectivization that took place in the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin.**

d) **NOTE:** Both Mao and Stalin had a command (or communist) economy in which the government owned businesses and farms and made all economic decisions.

4**) Cultural Revolution**- This was a period in China where Mao used violent young Communist soldiers (known as Red Guards) to eliminate all of the opposition (enemies) that he had within China.

**C) Deng Xiaoping**

1) He was the ruler in China after Mao Zedong.

**2) Deng changed the economy of China from a command/communist economy (in which the government owns businesses) to a market/capitalist/free enterprise economy (in which individuals own businesses). This is the system that is largely used in China today.**

3) **Tiananmen Square Protests/Massacre (1989)**

a) This was a series of protests where the Chinese peacefully demanded democratic reforms (changes)- They wanted more rights and a say in government.

b) **Deng Xiaoping** called in the army to repress (end) the protests. Hundreds of Chinese protesters were killed or arrested.

c) This proved that China’s government was not willing to make democratic changes.

D) Current issues in China

1) China controls the Buddhist region of Tibet. The people of Tibet want independence (self-government).

2) China denies its people human rights (such as freedom of speech and the right to vote).

3) **In order to prevent overpopulation (China has 1.3 billion people), the government of China only allows each family to have one child.**

**I. The Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union (1991)**

A) Between 1989 and 1991, the Cold War ended and Communism disappeared from Europe.

B) **Mikhail Gorbachev**

1) He was the Soviet leader who helped bring an end to Communism in the Soviet Union.

2**) Perestroika**

a) This was a program in which Gorbachev changed the economy of the Soviet Union from communist/ command economy (where the government owns and operates businesses) to a **market/capitalist/free enterprise economy** (where individuals own and operate businesses.

3) **Glasnost**

a) This was a program in which Gorbachev allowed freedom of speech within the Soviet Union.

b) It was a major step towards democracy in the Soviet Union.

C) Boris Yeltsin

1) He was the first democratically elected president in the history of Russia

**II. The Collapse of Communism in Germany (1989)**

A) Throughout the Cold War, Germany had been divided into two nations: West Germany (a democratic country) and East Germany (a communist country controlled by the Soviet Union).

B) 1989- The Berlin Wall (the symbol of the Cold War) was finally torn down. This symbolized the end of the Cold War and the end of Communism.

C) 1990- West Germany and East Germany were reunited to form one democratic country.

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| 1. One way in which the Chinese Revolution  (1945–1949) and the Cuban Revolution (1956–1959) are similar is that the leaders of both revolutions  (1) embraced capitalist ideas  (2) rejected industrial development  (3) used peaceful methods to achieve their goals  (4) relied on support from the peasants  Use for questions 2 and 3.    2.Which two countries are represented by the characters arguing over the border?  (1) the Soviet Union and China  (2) North Korea and Great Britain  (3) China and Great Britain  (4) the Soviet Union and North Korea  3. The tools shown in this cartoon represent traditional symbols of  (1) manorialism (3) western capitalism  (2) communism (4) national socialism  ------------------------------------------- | 4. Mao Zedong and some of the survivors of the  Long March emerged as the core leaders in which country?  (1) Angola (3) China  (2) Cambodia (4) Nicaragua  5. One way in which the Great Leap Forward and the Four Modernizations are similar is that each was an attempt to  (1) increase farm and factory output  (2) develop a democratic government  (3) strengthen economic ties with communist neighbors  (4) reduce the gap between rich and poor  6. One reason the Chinese Communists were able  to gain control of China was primarily due to the  support of the  (1) peasants (3) foreigners  (2) landed elite (4) warlords  7. During the Cold War, which event occurred *last*?  (1) Cuban missile crisis  (2) destruction of the Berlin Wall  (3) Berlin airlift  (4) launch of *Sputnik* by the Soviet Union  8. In the 1950s, what was the status of most countries in Eastern Europe?  (1) members of the Common Market  (2) participants in the Marshall Plan  (3) allies of the United States  (4) satellites of the Soviet Union |
| Base your answer to question 9 on the excerpt  below and on your knowledge of social studies.  … All this means that the people of any country  have the right, and should have the power by  constitutional action, by free unfettered [unrestrained] elections, with secret ballot, to choose or change the character or form of government under which they dwell; that freedom of speech and thought should reign; that courts of justice, independent of the executive, unbiased by any party, should administer laws which have received the broad assent of large majorities or are consecrated by time and custom. Here are the title deeds of freedom which should lie in every cottage home. Here is the message of the British and American peoples to mankind. Let us preach what we practise — let us practice what we preach.…  — Winston Churchill, *Sinews of Peace*  (the Iron Curtain speech), March 5, 1946  9. In this excerpt, Winston Churchill is maintaining  that the people of a country have a right to  (1) economic prosperity (2) collective security  (3) self-determination (4) freedom of religion  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  10.Which function of the United Nations is based on the concept of collective security?  (1) providing health services  (2) coordinating global peacekeeping  (3) monitoring educational programs  (4) assisting in agricultural research  11. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)  was initially formed to  (1) promote religious freedom  (2) defend Western Europe from Soviet aggression  (3) isolate member nations from the rest of the world  (4) stop the flow of immigration between member nations  12. Which type of warfare did Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, and Ho Chi Minh all engage in as leaders of revolutionary movements in their respective nations?  (1) guerilla  (2) trench  (3) unrestricted submarine  (4) biological  13. Which leader’s policies included *glasnost* and  *perestroika*?  (1) Fidel Castro (3) Mikhail Gorbachev  (2) Nikita Khrushchev (4) Deng Xiaoping | 14. One way in which Vladimir Lenin’s New Economic Policy and Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of perestroika are similar is that both  (1) allowed elements of capitalism within a communist economic system  (2) strengthened their country’s military defenses  (3) supported censorship of news and of personal correspondence  (4) increased tensions during the Cold War  15. The destruction of the Berlin Wall and the  breakup of the Soviet Union signify the  (1) end of the Cold War  (2) collapse of the Taliban  (3) strength of the Warsaw Pact  (4) power of the European Union  16. A similarity between Peter the Great of Russia and Deng Xiaoping of the People’s Republic of China was that each  (1) resisted economic and social reforms in his country  (2) rejected the culture of his country in favor of  a foreign culture  (3) promoted economic and technological modernization  of his country  (4) experienced foreign invasions of his country  that almost succeeded  Base your answer to question 44 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.    17. Which conclusion about the population of China  between 2000 and 2025 can be drawn from the  information provided by this chart?  (1) The fertility rate of Chinese women is expected to increase.  (2) Chinese life expectancy will likely decrease.  (3) The rate of population growth is expected to  decline.  (4) By 2025, the birthrate in China will probably  double.  18. Since the 1980s, Chinese leaders have tried to improve China’s economy by implementing a  policy of  (1) isolation (2) collectivization  (3) limited free enterprise (4) representative government |