

Name :

Chapter 22:
The Rise and Fall of World Communism, 1917–Present

1. What did communism promise? What did it actually deliver ?
2. During the Cold war, there was a global rivalry between what two nations?

I. GLOBAL COMMUNISM

3. Who inspired the ideas of modern communism?
4. How did true communist think their goals of reform were to be accomplished?
5. In Marxist theory, what is the difference between communism and socialism?
6. What portion of the world’s population lived in societies governed by a communist regime by 1970? – Name the 2 largest communist countries.
7. Define “**ideology**”
8. What common ideology did all the different expressions of communism share in the 20th century?
9. What was the purpose of the Comintern?
10. What was the communist equivalent of the NATO alliance?

II. REVOLUTIONS AS A PATH TO COMMUNISM

11. What revolution from the past, inspired the communist revolutions of the 20th century?
12. How were the communist revolutions similar to the French revolution?
13. In what ways were the communist revolutions unique or distinctive from the French revolution?

A. RUSSIA: REVOLUTION IN A SINGLE YEAR

14. When did the Russian revolution occur?
15. What were some of the underlying cause of the revolution?
16. What social changes occurred in Russia as a result of the revolution? (Focus on the following categories☺)
 - a. Soldiers:
 - b. Factory workers:
 - c. Peasants:
17. Who were the Bolsheviks and why were they able to come to power in Russia so easily?

18. Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks?
19. What did the Bolsheviks promise the Russian people?
20. What happened in Russia immediately following the Bolshevik takeover of power in October 1917?
21. After the civil war, what new name was Russia known by?
22. Explain how communism made its way into Eastern Europe.

B. CHINA: A PROLONGED REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

23. When did the communist revolution occur in China?
24. What are some differences between the communist revolution in China and Russia?
25. Who was the leader of the communist party in China?
26. What was the Guomindang?
27. What were some of the positive and negative impacts of the Guomindang on China?
 - a. Positive:
 - b. Negative:
28. What was the Chinese Communist party's strategy for gaining popularity in China?
29. How did the CCP gain the support of women?
30. To what extent were these promises to women realized in China?
31. Explain how Japan's invasion of China during WWII actually helped the CCP take political power and gain popularity in China.
32. How did the CCP address the peasant exploitation in China?
33. What happened to supporters of the Guomindang after the CCP took power in China?

III. BUILDING SOCIALISM

34. What was the first task of communist regimes trying to build socialism in their country?
35. How did society have to change in order to facilitate this socialist modernity?
36. Define “**collectivism**”
37. Explain how politics were affected by communist control in a country.

38. What 3 differences are listed between China and the Soviet Union in their undertaking the task of creating a socialist society in their country?

a. One:

b. Two:

c. Three:

39. What 3 economic differences did the Soviets and China have in developing communist economies in their country?

a. One:

b. Two:

c. Three:

A. COMMUNIST FEMINISM

40. What opportunities did women gain in the following places as a result of Communist takeover?

a. Soviet Union:

b. China:

41. What barriers did women still face in both China and the Soviet Union even after Communism took hold?

B. SOCIALISM IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

42. What similarities and differences existed between China and the Soviet Union's processes of collectivization?

a. Similarities:

b. Differences:

C. COMMUNISM AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

43. Describe the Soviet Union's (And later China's) model of industrializing their country.

44. What are some of the positive achievements of both China and the Soviet Union in the industrialization efforts?

45. Overtime what happened to equality in the Soviet Union's society? How did Stalin respond to this?

46. How did Mao Zedong in China attempt to prevent social inequalities?

47. Describe the goals of the Great leap forward.

48. Describe the purpose of the Cultural revolution in China.

49. True or False: Mao Zedong successfully created a socialist society in China that was completely egalitarian (equal).

50. How did Communist regimes impact the environments of the countries they controlled?

D. THE SEARCH FOR ENEMIES

51. Who were considered "enemies" of the state in communist controlled countries?

52. Describe the Great Purges in the Soviet Union.

53. Define "gulag"

54. Who made up the “red Guard” in China? And whom did the Red Guard see as “enemies?”

IV. EAST VERSUS WEST: A GLOBAL DIVIDE AND A COLD WAR

55. During WWII The Soviet Union and The United States were allies against Nazi Germany; however, after the war they were in conflict with each other, why?

A. MILITARY CONFLICT AND THE COLD WAR

56. How did the Soviets and American’s view of what post-war Europe should look like differ?

57. What were NATO and the Warsaw pact?

58. Who ended up controlling/influencing development in the following places: (see map 21.3 for help)

A. Western Europe:

B. Eastern Europe:

59. Define “**Iron Curtain**”

60. How was the Cold war different from a typical war?

61. Define “**proxy war**” (you’ll have to Google it ☺)

62. List the 4 countries mentioned in the text where proxy wars between the Soviet Union and the United States took place during the Cold war.

B. NUCLEAR STANDOFF AND THIRD WORLD RIVALRY

63. How did military technology change during WWII and the Cold war?

64. Explain how nuclear weapons actually prevented an outbreak of war between the United States and the Soviets?

65. How were countries that just gained independence from colonial rule affected by the Cold war?

66. Some countries chose to not align with either the Soviets or the United States- prompting what was known as a Nonalignment movement- name one country known for refusing to align with either side.

C. THE COLD WAR AND THE SUPERPOWERS

67. In what ways did the United States play a global role during the Cold war?

68. Describe the American economy after WWII.

69. Define “**multi-national corporation**” (Google it)

70. List some American multinational corporations mentioned in this section of your text.

71. List some examples of the spread of American culture abroad.

72. List some of the weaknesses of the communist world by 1970.

73. List some of the strengths of the communist world by the 1970s.

V. PATHS TO THE END OF COMMUNISM

74. Your text describes the end of global communism as occurring in 3 Acts (as in a play). List the 3 acts in order:

a. Act one:

b. Act two:

c. Act three:

75. On what date (day, month, year) did global communism and the Cold War between the US and Soviet Union officially end?

76. What are the two major failures of communist regimes that eventually contributed to their downfall?

a. One:

b. Two:

A. CHINA: ABANDONING COMMUNISM AND MAINTAINING THE PARTY

77. List some of the reforms that occurred in China under Deng Xiaoping's leadership in the following categories:

A. Cultural reforms:

B. Social reforms:

C. Economic reforms:

78. What were some of the negative outcomes of these new reforms in China?

79. In what ways did China's government stay the same after Mao Zedong's death?

B. THE SOVIET UNION: THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM AND COUNTRY

80. Who took over as head of the Soviet Union in the 1980s?

81. Explain "perestroika"

82. Explain "glasnost"

83. Describe political changes occurring in the Soviet Union under Gorbachev's leadership.

84. Describe the Soviet economy in the 1980s.

85. Explain how the new freedoms under "glasnost" ended up backfiring on Gorbachev.

86. What happened to communist control in Eastern Europe during this time?

87. How did the events in Eastern Europe lead to the fall of the Soviet Union?

88. Explain how the collapse of the Soviet Union was a unique phenomenon.

VI. REFLECTIONS: TO JUDGE OR JUDGE NOT

NO QUESTIONS ☺

