

Chapter 30 Assessment

TERMS & NAMES

Briefly explain the importance of each of the following in Russia, China, or India.

1. Bolsheviks
2. Lenin
3. soviet
4. Joseph Stalin
5. totalitarianism
6. Mao Zedong
7. Mohandas K. Gandhi
8. civil disobedience

MAIN IDEAS

Revolutions in Russia Section 1 (pages 867–873)

9. How did World War I lead to the downfall of Czar Nicholas II?
10. Why did the provisional government fail?
11. Explain the causes of Russia's civil war and its outcome.

Case Study: Totalitarianism Section 2 (pages 874–881)

12. What are the key traits of totalitarianism?
13. What individual freedoms are denied in a totalitarian state?
14. How did Joseph Stalin create a totalitarian state in the Soviet Union?

Imperial China Collapses Section 3 (pages 882–886)

15. Why did the peasants align themselves with the Chinese Communists?
16. Why did Mao Zedong undertake the Long March?

Nationalism in India and Southwest Asia

Section 4 (pages 887–891)

17. What are some examples of civil disobedience led by Mohandas Gandhi?
18. What steps did Kemal take to modernize Turkey?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES

In a diagram show the causes of changes in government in the countries listed.



2. FORMING AND SUPPORTING OPINIONS

Which of the weapons of totalitarian governments do you think is most effective in maintaining control of a country? Explain.

3. ANALYZING CAUSES

REVOLUTION What role did World War I play in the revolutions and nationalistic uprisings discussed in this chapter?

4. HYPOTHESIZING







EMPIRE BUILDING Why were the empires discussed in this chapter unable to remain in control of all of their lands?

5. RECOGNIZING EFFECTS

POWER AND AUTHORITY How did women's roles change under Stalin in Russia and Kemal in Turkey?

VISUAL SUMMARY

Revolutionary Leaders: 1900–1939

	 Lenin	 Stalin	 Sun Yixian	 Mao Zedong	 Gandhi	 Kemal
Country	Russia	Russia	China	China	India	Turkey
Career	late 1890s–1924	early 1900s–1953	late 1890s–1925	early 1900s–1976	late 1800s–1948	early 1900s–1938
Key Role	Bolshevik revolutionary and first ruler of Communist Russia	Dictator	First president of the new Republic of China	Leader of the Chinese Communist Party	Leader of the Indian independence movement	First president of the new Republic of Turkey
Popular Name	"Father of the Revolution"	"Man of Steel"	"Father of Modern China"	"The Great Helmsman"	"Great Soul"	"Father of the Turks"
Goal	Promote a worldwide Communist revolution led by workers	Perfect a Communist state in Russia through totalitarian rule	Establish a modern government based on nationalism, democracy, and economic security	Stage a Communist revolution in China led by peasants	Achieve Indian self-rule through campaigns of civil disobedience	Transform Turkey into a modern nation

STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT

Use the quotation and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 and 2

Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33

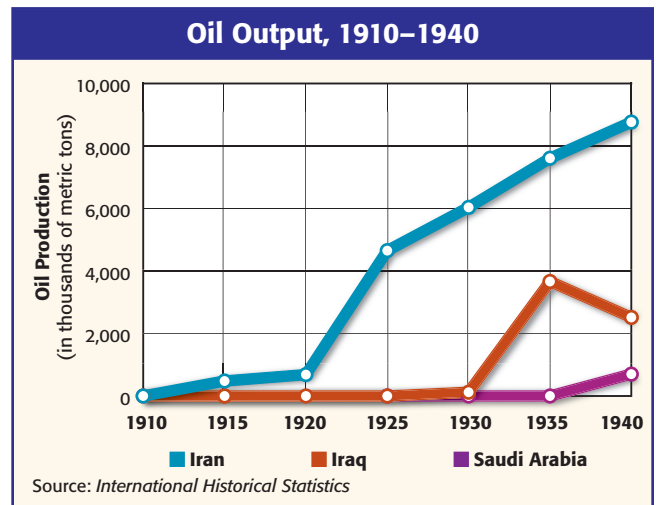
PRIMARY SOURCE

India does not need to be industrialized in the modern sense of the term. It has 7,500,000 villages scattered over a vast area 1,900 miles long, 1,500 broad. The people are rooted to the soil, and the vast majority are living a hand-to-mouth life. . . . Agriculture does not need revolutionary changes. The Indian peasant requires a supplementary industry. The most natural is the introduction of the spinning-wheel.

MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, Letter to Sir Daniel Hamilton

1. What picture does Gandhi present of India and its people?
 - A. India is adequately industrialized.
 - B. India is dominated by the British.
 - C. India is primarily an agricultural nation.
 - D. Indians are well-off and do not need additional industries.
2. What did Gandhi believe about the spinning wheel?
 - A. Gandhi believed that the spinning wheel would make Indians less dependent on the British economy.
 - B. Gandhi believed that the spinning wheel was a threat to the Indian economy.
 - C. Gandhi believed the main economic industry in India should be spinning cloth.
 - D. Gandhi believed the spinning wheel was not necessary to the Indian economy.

Use the graph and your knowledge of world history to answer question 3.



3. Between which years did Iran show a dramatic increase in oil production?
 - A. 1910–1920
 - B. 1920–1925
 - C. 1930–1935
 - D. 1935–1940

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

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ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Interact *with* History

On page 866, you played the role of a citizen whose country was brimming with revolutionary activity. You evaluated two tactics for change—violence and nonviolence. Now that you have read the chapter, how would you assess the pros and cons of Mao's and Gandhi's strategies? What role did violence play in the Russian and Chinese revolutions? How successful were Gandhi's nonviolent methods in India? Discuss your opinions in a small group.

2. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY

Write a **science fiction story** about a totalitarian state that uses modern technology to spread propaganda and control people. Refer to the case study on totalitarianism for ideas. Consider the following:

- the need to control information
- methods to control the actions of people
- reasons people oppose totalitarian control of a country

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

Writing a Documentary Film Script

Write a documentary film script profiling a country where nationalistic revolutionary movements are currently active. Consider the following:

- What type of government is currently in power? (constitutional monarchy, single-party dictatorship, theocracy, republic) How long has it been in power?
- Who are the top political leaders, and how are they viewed inside and outside the country?
- Do citizens have complaints about their government? What are they?
- What nationalist revolutionary groups are active? What are their goals and strategies?

The script should also include narration, locations, sound, and visuals.