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1. Jokes in the Soviet Union focused on the hypocrisy of a communist system promising what two words for all?
2. Communism prompted a global rivalry between which two countries?
3. Modern Communism was influenced politically and philosophically by whom?
4. What brought Communist states together in a military alliance designed to counter the NATO alliance?
5. The French, Russian, and Chinese Revolutions found there vision of a good society in what?
6. February 1917 Tsar Nicholas II was forced to do what?
7. What government took over after February 1917 in Russia?
8. Who led the Bolshevik Party in October 1917 which became the official ruling party?
9. Following the Civil War what did the Bolsheviks rename their country?
10. Why did Stalin act to install full communist governments in East Europe?
11. Who was the charismatic leader who led Communism in China after 1921?
12. The Bolsheviks found their primary crowd among workers in Russia’s major cities; Chinese communists found there crowd where?
13. How did Communism help women in China?
14. In the USSR which leader is responsible for constructing socialist society?
15. How did Communism help women in the USSR?

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1. Both the USSR and China defined what as a fundamental task of their Communist regimes?
2. How long were the model plans in Communism that involved state ownership of property, centralized planning, priorities on heavy industry, and massive mobilization?
3. Both the USSR and China experienced major and unprecedented what?
4. In China during 1958-1960 what promoted small scale industrialization in rural areas rather than focusing on large enterprises in the city?
5. In the 1960’s Mao Zedong launched what campaign to combat the capitalist tendencies he believed had penetrated the Communist Party?
6. How did the Cultural Revolution in China affect feminism?
7. How did the Soviets perceive nature?
8. Despite totalitarian tendencies, the communist societies of the USSR and China were laced with what?
9. In the USSR what is the Terror or Great Purge of the 1930’s?
10. What is the Gulag?
11. What is the heavily fortified border called between Eastern and Western Europe?
12. The extension of Communism into Asia, Korea and Vietnam did what to the Cold War?
13. What is considered the most haunting battle of the Cold War era?
14. What is considered the most novel and dangerous dimension of the Cold War?
15. Ch. 21 Reading Questions pg. 1048-1058
16. In the US sustaining the military effort was a flourishing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and an increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society.
17. The British pound was replaced by what currency as the most trusted international currency?
18. The successor to Stalin in the USSR when he died in 1953 was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
19. Soviet forces actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their supposed allies of Hungary (1956-57) and Czechoslovakia (1968) to crush rebellion movements?
20. The two Communist giants the USSR and China found themselves sharply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to each other?
21. By the late 1960’s China on its own had developed nuclear weapons and was on the brink of war with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
22. The death of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China led to the fall of Communism and the abandonment of his policies?
23. In Eastern Europe 1989 is known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” when popular movements toppled despised governments?
24. What happened in the Soviet Union Christmas Day 1991? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
25. What two failures general failures of the Communist experience led to its downfall? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
26. Following the death of Mao Zedong in 1976, Deng Xiaoping emerged as China’s “paramount leader” committed to ending the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ era?
27. Deng dramatic economic reforms put an end to the country’s system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
28. China’s burgeoning economy also generated massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among Chinese officials?
29. Although the party was willing to largely abandon communist economic policies, China was adamantly unwilling to relinquish its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or promote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the national level?
30. In 1987 Gorbachev launched an economic program called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
31. Gorbachev’s policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ permitted unprecedented range of cultural and intellectual freedoms?
32. New freedoms in the USSR led to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement of unofficial groups and new parties sprang to life?
33. In 1989 this fell in Berlin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Answers

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1. Equality and abundance
2. US and USSR
3. Karl Marx
4. Warsaw Pact
5. Modernizing the future
6. Abdicate the throne
7. Provisional Government
8. Lenin
9. USSR
10. US intervention with the Marshall Plan
11. Mao Zedong
12. Peasants
13. Gave women the right to vote, own property, outlawed arraigned marriages
14. Stalin
15. Full political equality, divorce legalized, pregnancy leave, women mobilized as workers

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1. Industrialization
2. Five Year Plans
3. Economic Growth
4. The Great Leap Forward
5. Cultural Revolution
6. Rejected Feminism
7. Saw the environment as the enemy, environmental devastation
8. Conflict
9. Removing enemies who are considered traitors or linked to foreign imperialists
10. Harsh remote labor camps
11. Iron Curtain
12. Globalized the Cold War
13. Cuban Missile Crisis
14. Arms race in Nuclear Weapons
15. Ch. 21 Reading Questions pg. 1035-1048
16. Economy and Middle Class
17. US Dollar
18. Khrushchev
19. Invaded
20. Opposed
21. USSR
22. Mao Zedong
23. The Miracle Year
24. Soviet Union fell
25. Economic and Moral
26. Communist
27. Collectivized Farming
28. Corruption
29. Political Monopoly and Democracy
30. Perestroika
31. Glasnost
32. Democracy Movement
33. Berlin Wall