

Chapter 30

Revolution and Nationalism

• 30-1 Russia

• Czarist Autocratic Rule

• Alexander III 1881-1894

- Ruthless secret police
- Oppressed nationalist minorities
- Jewish pogroms

• Nicholas II 1894-1918

- Industrializes
- Foreign investments
- Trans-Siberian railway

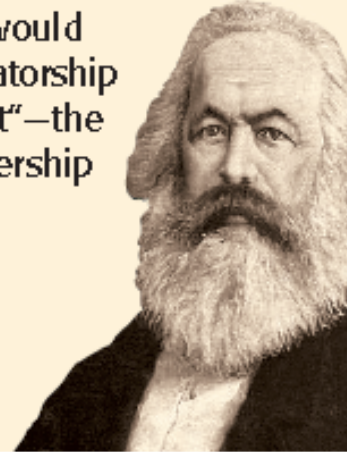
• World War I

- Russian Problems
- Poor leadership
- Little supplies
- Czar interference

Marx

- History was the story of class struggle.
- The struggle Marx saw was between capitalists and the proletariat, or the workers.
- The proletariat's numbers would become so great and their condition so poor that a spontaneous revolution would occur.

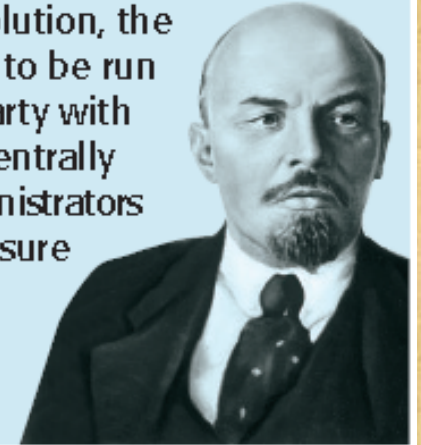
- The revolution would end with a "dictatorship of the proletariat"—the communal ownership of wealth.



Lenin

- History was the story of class struggle.
- The struggle Lenin saw was capitalists against the proletariat and the peasants.
- The proletariat and the peasants were not capable of leading a revolution and needed the guidance of professional revolutionaries.

- After the revolution, the state needed to be run by a single party with disciplined, centrally directed administrators in order to ensure its goals.



• 30-1 Russian Revolution

• Crisis

- Russo-Japanese War lost 1904
- Bloody Sunday 01/22/1905
- World War I, Soldiers mutiny 1916
- Rasputin/Czarina
- Czar abdicates
- Communism

• March 1917 Revolution

- Kerensky democratic government
- Fails due to war

• November 1917 Revolution

- Marxist/Bolsheviks/Leninists & proletariat
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - Ends Russian involvement in WW I



- 30-1 Russian Civil War
 - Whites-Czarists
 - Reds-Bolshevik
 - Foreign intervention
- Lenin restores order
 - New Economic Policy (NEP)
 - Abandons communism temporarily
 - Some private ownership
 - Politics
 - Soviet Union
 - One party, Communist
- Stalin vs. Trotsky
 - Export revolution or not?
 - 1928, Stalin is dictator!!

Comrade Stalin . . . has concentrated enormous power in his hands, and I am not sure that he always knows how to use that power with sufficient caution.

- V. Lenin

• 30-2

Totalitarian Dictatorships

- Methods

- Police terror
- Indoctrination
- Propaganda
- Censorship
- persecution

Totalitarianism is a form of government in which the national government takes control of all aspects of both public and private life. Thus, totalitarianism seeks to erase the line between government and society. It has an ideology, or set of beliefs, that all citizens are expected to approve. It is often led by a dynamic leader and a single political party.

Mass communication technology helps a totalitarian government spread its aims and support its policies. Also, surveillance technology makes it possible to keep track of the activities of many people. Finally, violence, such as police terror, discourages those who disagree with the goals of the government.

• 30-2 Stalin's Soviet Union

• Political control

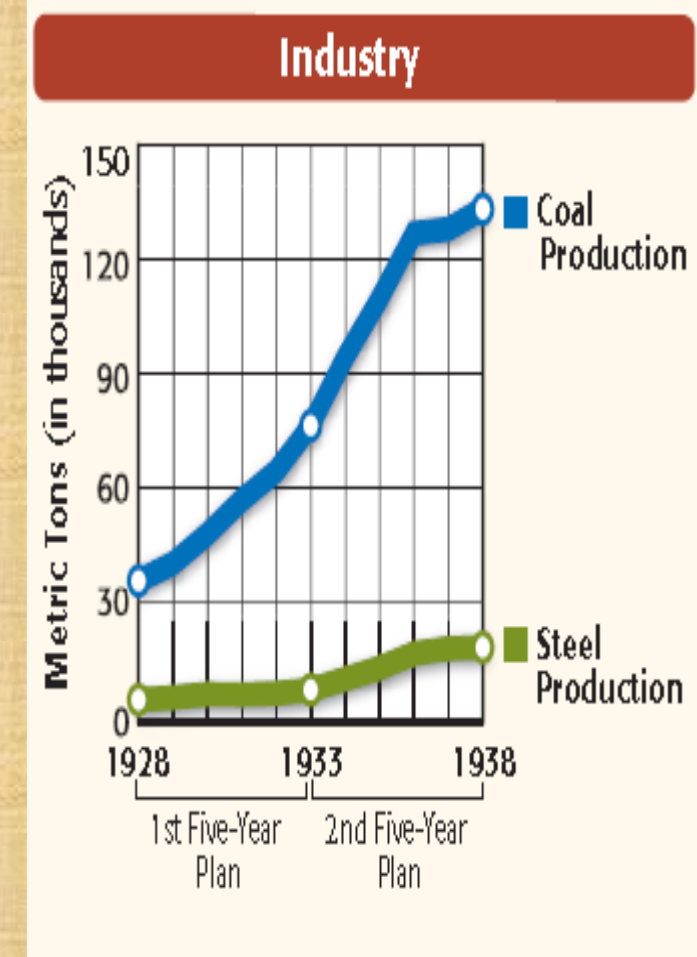
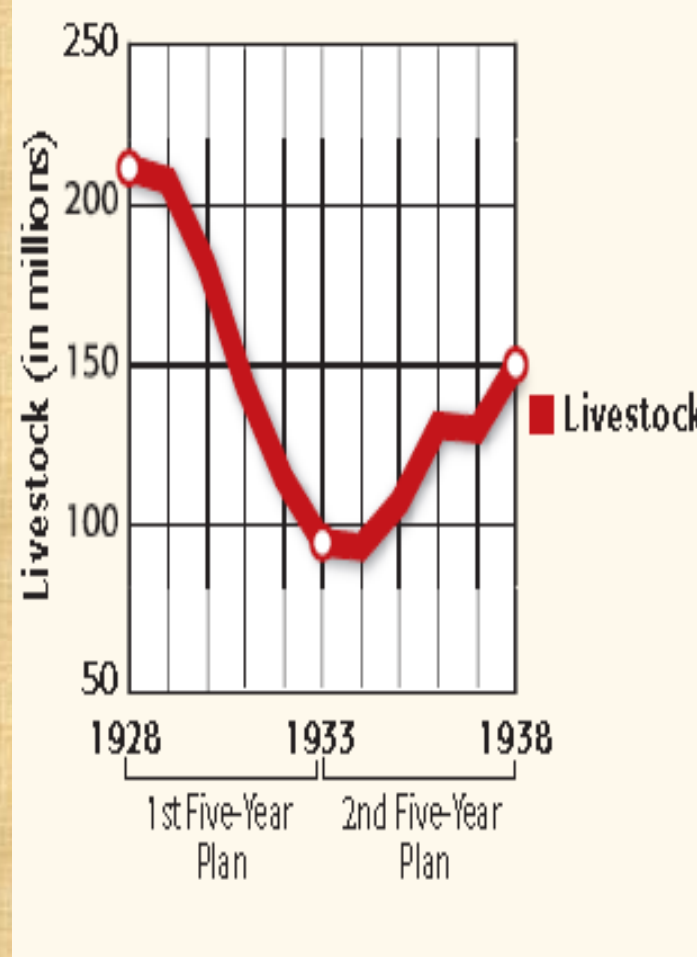
- Police State
- Great Purge
- Pravda & State News
- State Schools
- Churches banned
- Museums to atheism

• Economic control

- Command economy
- 5 year plans
- Collective farms

• Life

- Women's rights and jobs
- Conformity, not creativity



- 30-3 China
 - Qing Dynasty collapses
 - Kuomintang nationalists 1912
 - End foreign control
 - Democracy
 - Economic livelihood
 - Rise of Warlords
 - National anarchy
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - May Fourth protests 1919

The Chinese people . . . do not have national spirit. Therefore even though we have four hundred million people gathered together in one China, in reality, they are just a heap of loose sand. -Sun Yixian

- 30-3 Chinese Communism
 - Mao Zedong
 - Rural peasant communism
 - Lenin helps
- Chinese Nationalists
 - Chiang Kai-shek
 - Capitalism
 - Corruption
- Chinese Civil War
 - Communists vs. Nationalists
 - Long March 1933
 - Mao Zedong escape to mountains
 - Japanese invade
 - National unity to fight against Japanese

In 1931, as Chinese fought Chinese, the Japanese watched the power struggles with rising interest. Japanese forces took advantage of China's weakening situation. They invaded Manchuria, an industrialized province in the northeast part of China. In 1937, the Japanese launched an all-out invasion of China. Massive bombings of villages and cities killed thousands of Chinese. The destruction of farms caused many more to die of starvation. By 1938, Japan held control of a large part of China. The Japanese threat forced an uneasy truce between Jiang's and Mao's forces. The civil war gradually ground to a halt as Nationalists and Communists temporarily united to fight the Japanese. The National Assembly further agreed to promote changes outlined in Sun Yixian's "Three Principles of the People"—nationalism, democracy, and people's livelihood. As you will learn in Section 4, similar principles were also serving as a guiding force in India and Southwest Asia.

- 30-4 Indian Nationalism
 - Troops come home after WW I
 - Rowlatt Acts
 - Jail without trial
 - Amritsar Massacre-Turning point
 - Rise of Gandhi
 - Civil disobedience
 - Boycotts-textiles
 - Salt March 1930
 - Strikes
 - British conscience grants limited self rule to India

Passive resistance is a method of securing rights by personal suffering; it is the reverse of resistance by arms. When I refuse to do a thing that is repugnant to my conscience, I use soul-force. For instance, the government of the day has passed a law which is applicable to me: I do not like it, if, by using violence, I force the government to repeal the law, I am employing what may be termed body-force. If I do not obey the law and accept the penalty for its breach, I use soul force. It involves sacrifice of self.

---GANDHI

• 30-4 Southwest Asia

• Turkey

- Fall of Ottomans
- Mustafa Kemal
 - Separates Islam from State
 - Industrializes
 - European Legal system
 - Women's rights

• Iran (Persia)

- British vs. Russia
- Reza Shah Pahlavi (dictator)

• Saudi Arabia

- Arab Islamic Kingdom
- petroleum

As president of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal campaigned vigorously to mold the new republic into a modern nation. His models were the United States and other European countries. Kemal believed that even the clothing of the Turks should be changed to reflect a civilized, international dress. To reach this goal, Kemal set rules for clothing. He required government workers to wear Western-style business suits and banned the fez, a brimless red felt hat that was part of traditional Turkish clothing.