

Revolution and Nationalism, 1900–1939

Political upheavals lead to the formation of a totalitarian state in Russia, civil war in China, and limited self-rule in India.



Poster from the Bolshevik Revolution, celebrating the Red Navy.



Revolutionary Leaders, 1900–1939

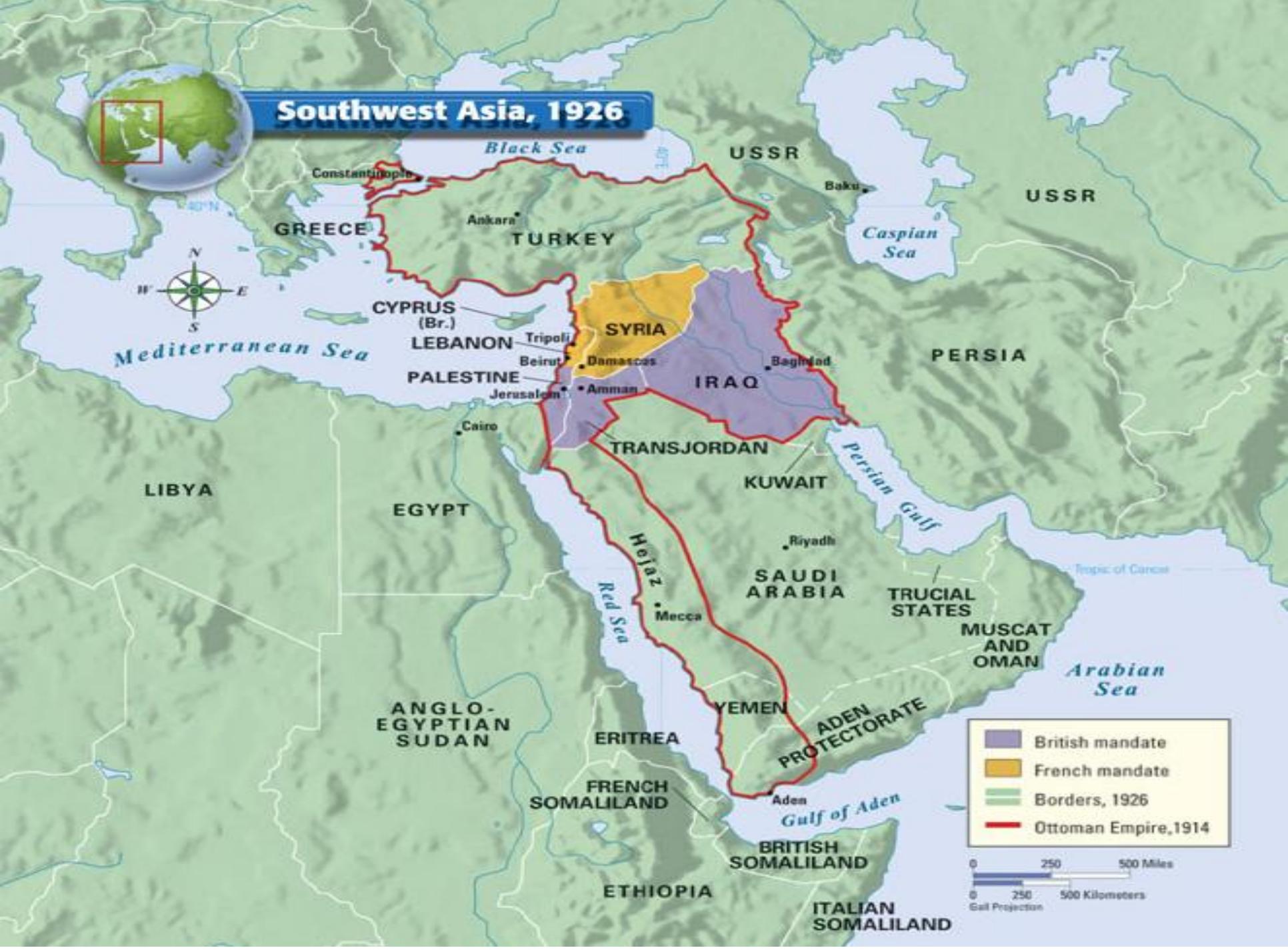


Southwest Asia, 1926

Revolutionary Leaders: 1900–1939

	Lenin	Stalin	Sun Yixian	Mao Zedong	Gandhi	Kemal
Country	Russia	Russia	China	China	India	Turkey
Political 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	To promote a worldwide Communist revolution led by workers	To perfect a Communist state in Russia through totalitarian rule		To stage a Communist revolution in China led by peasants	To achieve Indian self-rule through campaigns of civil disobedience	To transform Turkey into a modern nation

Southwest Asia, 1926



- British mandate
- French mandate
- Borders, 1926
- Ottoman Empire, 1914



Voices From the Past

Anastasia: Czar's Daughter or Imposter?

For 63 years, a woman named Anna Anderson convinced her many supporters that she was Anastasia, the daughter of Czar Nicholas II.



 Grand Duchess Anastasia before the Bolshevik Revolution.



Section 1

Revolutions in Russia

Long-term social unrest in Russia explodes in revolution, and ushers in the first Communist government.

Czars Resist Change

End to Reform

- In 1881, Alexander III becomes czar, ends reforms
- Institutes autocratic rule, suppressing all opposition, dissent

Czars Continue Autocratic Rule

- Government censors written criticism; secret police monitor schools
- Non-Russians living in Russia are treated harshly
- Jews become target of government-backed pogroms (mob violence)
- In 1894, Nicholas II becomes czar, continues autocratic ways

Russia Industrializes

Rapid Industrialization

- Number of factories doubles between 1863 and 1900; Russia still lags
- In late 1800s, new plan boosts steel production; major railway begins

Russia Industrializes

The Revolutionary Movement Grows

- Industrialization breeds discontent over working conditions, wages
- Growing popularity of Marxist idea that the **proletariat** (workers) will rule
- **Bolsheviks**—Marxists who favor revolution by a small committed group
- **Lenin**—Bolshevik leader—an excellent organizer, inspiring leader *[Visual]*



 V. I. Lenin delivering a speech in Moscow (1918).

Crises at Home and Abroad

The Russo-Japanese War

- Defeat in Russo-Japanese War of early 1900s causes unrest in Russia

Bloody Sunday: The Revolution of 1905

- In 1905, 200,000 workers march on czar's palace to demand reforms
- Army fires into the crowd, killing many
- Massacre leads to widespread unrest; Nicholas forced to make reforms
- The Duma, Russia's first parliament, meets in 1906
- Czar unwilling to share power; dissolves Duma after only 10 weeks

Crises at Home and Abroad

World War I: The Final Blow

- Heavy losses in World War I reveal government's weakness
- Nicholas goes to war front; Czarina Alexandra runs government
- Czarina falls under the influence of **Rasputin**—mysterious “holy man”
- Nobles fear Rasputin's influence, murder him
- Army losing effectiveness; people at home hungry and unhappy

The March Revolution

First Steps

- In March 1917, strikes expand; soldiers refuse to fire on workers

The Czar Steps Down

- March Revolution—protests become uprising; Nicholas abdicates throne
- Duma establishes **provisional**, or temporary, **government**
- **Soviets**—committees of Socialist revolutionaries—control many cities

Lenin Returns to Russia

- In April 1917, Germans aid Lenin in returning from exile to Russia

The Bolshevik Revolution

The Provisional Government Topples

- In November 1917, workers take control of the government

Bolsheviks in Power

- Lenin gives land to peasants, puts workers in control of factories
- Bolsheviks sign treaty with Germany; Russia out of World War I

The Bolshevik Revolution

Civil War Rages in Russia *[Visual]*

- Civil War between Bolsheviks' Red Army and loosely allied White Army
- Red Army wins three-year war that leaves 14 million dead

Comparing World Revolutions

- Russian, French Revolutions similar—both attempt to remake society

INTERACTIVE

Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1905–1922

LEGEND:

- Western boundaries of Russia, 1905–1917
- ★ Bolshevik territory, 1917–1918
- Bolshevik territory, Oct. 1919
- Territories lost (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918)
- White Russian and Allied attacks, 1919–1920
- ← Bolshevik counterattacks, 1919–1920
- ★ Major civil war battle areas, 1918–1920
- Boundaries of Russia, 1922
- Trans-Siberian Railroad

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Region** What was the extent (north to south, east to west) of the Bolshevik territory in 1918?
2. **Region** Which European countries had territory that was no longer within Russian boundaries because of the Brest-Litovsk treaty?

Click the Forward arrow to study the course of the revolution and civil war.

SEARCH Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1905–1922

Lenin Restores Order

New Economic Policy

- In March 1921, Lenin launches New Economic Policy; has some capitalism
- NEP and peace restore economy shattered by war, revolution
- By 1928, Russia's farms, factories are productive again

Political Reforms

- Lenin creates self-governing republics under national government
- In 1922, country renamed Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)
- **Communist Party**—new name taken by Bolsheviks from writings of Marx

Stalin Becomes Dictator

A New Leader

- Trotsky and Stalin compete to replace Lenin when he dies
- **Joseph Stalin**—cold, hard Communist Party general secretary in 1922 *[Visual]*
- Stalin gains power from 1922 to 1927
- Lenin dies in 1924
- Stalin gains complete control in 1928; Trotsky forced into exile



Joseph Stalin in 1950.

Section 2

Totalitarianism

After Lenin dies, Stalin seizes power and transforms the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state.

A Government of Total Control

Total, Centralized State Control

- **Totalitarianism**—government that dominates every aspect of life
- Totalitarian leader often dynamic, persuasive

Police Terror

- Government uses police to spy on, intimidate people

Indoctrination

- Government shapes people's minds through slanted education

A Government of Total Control

Propaganda and Censorship

- Government controls all mass media, crushes opposing views

Religious or Ethnic Persecution

- Leaders brand religious, ethnic minorities “enemies of the state”

Case Study: Stalinist Russia

Stalin Builds a Totalitarian State

- Stalin aims to create Communist state in Russia
 - began by destroying his enemies—real and imagined

Police State

- Stalin's police attack opponents with public force, secret actions
- **Great Purge**—terror campaign against Stalin's perceived enemies
- By the end of 1938, Stalin in complete control; 8–13 million dead

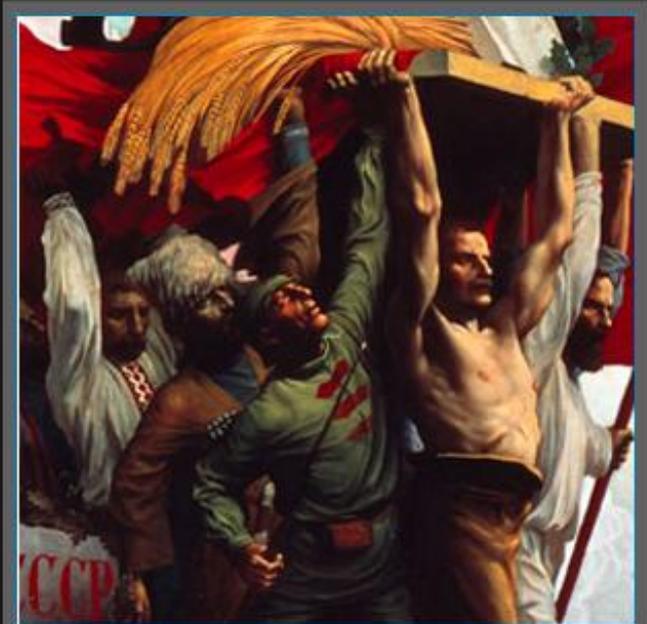
Case Study: Stalinist Russia

Russian Propaganda and Censorship

- Government controls newspapers, radio, movies
- Artists censored, controlled; work harnessed to glorify the Party *[Visual]*

Education and Indoctrination

- Government controls all education, from early grades to college
- Children learn the virtues of the Communist Party
- Teachers, students who challenge the Party are punished



 *Friendship of the People* (1924), a painting by Soviet artist Stepan Karpov.

Case Study: Stalinist Russia

Religious Persecution

- Government attacks Russian Orthodox Church
- Magnificent churches, synagogues destroyed; religious leaders killed
- People lose all personal rights, freedoms

Stalin Seizes Control of the Economy

New Economic System

- **Command economy**—government makes all economic decisions

An Industrial Revolution

- **Five-Year Plans**—Stalin's plans for developing the economy *[Visual]*
- Result: large growth in industrial power; shortage of consumer goods



Stalin Seizes Control of the Economy

An Agricultural Revolution

- In 1928, government creates **collective farms**—large, owned by state
- Peasants resist this change; 5–10 million die in crackdown
- By 1938, agricultural production rising

Daily Life Under Stalin

Gains at Great Cost

- People better educated, gain new skills
- Limited personal freedoms; few consumer goods

Women Gain Rights

- Communists say women are equal to men
- Women forced to join labor force; state provides child care
- Many women receive advanced educations, become professionals
- Women suffer from demands of work, family

Total Control Achieved

Powerful Ruler

- By mid-1930s, Stalin has transformed Soviet Union
 - totalitarian regime; industrial, political power
- Stalin controls all aspects of Soviet life:
 - unopposed as dictator, Communist Party leader
 - rules by terror instead of constitutional government
 - demands conformity, obedience *[Visual]*



Members of the Soviet Communist youth group (1946).

Section 3

Imperial China Collapses

After the fall of the Qing dynasty, nationalist and Communist movements struggle for power.

Nationalists Overthrow Qing Dynasty

A New Power

- **Kuomintang**—Nationalist Party of China—calls for modernization
- **Sun Yixian**—first great leader of Nationalist Party
- In 1911, Nationalists overthrow Qing dynasty

Shaky Start for the New Republic

- In 1912, Sun takes control as president
- Backs three principles: nationalism, democracy, economic security
- No national agreement on rule; civil war breaks out in 1916

The Communist Party in China

Rise of a New Leader

- **Mao Zedong**—helps form Chinese Communist Party in 1921 *[Visual]*

Lenin Befriends China

- In 1923, Lenin helps Nationalists, who agree to work with Communists

Peasants Align with the Communists

- **Jiang Jieshi**—Nationalist leader after Sun dies—opposes communism
- Peasants see no gain for them in Jiang's plans, they back Communists



 Mao Zedong in 1933.

The Communist Party in China

Nationalists and Communists Clash

- In 1927, Nationalists kill Communists, unionists in Shanghai
- In 1928, Jiang becomes president; Communists resist his rule

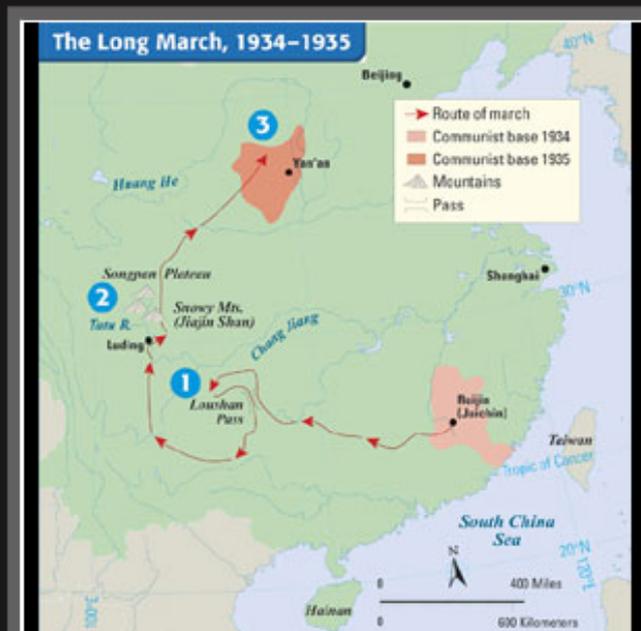
Civil War Rages in China

Hostility Becomes War

- By 1930, civil war rages; Mao recruits a peasant, guerrilla army

The Long March *[Visual]*

- In 1933, Jiang's huge army surrounds outnumbered Communists
- **Long March**—Communists' 6,000-mile journey to safety in north
- Of 100,000 Communists, 7,000 or 8,000 survive the march



The Long March, 1934–1935

Civil War Rages in China

Civil War Suspended

- Seeing chaos in China, Japan launches all-out invasion in 1937
- Nationalists and Communists join together to fight Japan

Section 4

Nationalism in India and Southwest Asia

Nationalism triggers independence movements to overthrow colonial powers.

Indian Nationalism Grows

Two Parties

- Congress Party—mostly Hindus; Muslim League—Muslims
- Both want South Asia to be independent of Britain

World War I Increases Nationalist Activity

- British promise steps to self-government in return for war service
- After war, no changes; resentment grows across India
- Some radicals carry out acts of violence in protest
- British pass **Rowlatt Acts** (1919), tough laws intended to end dissent

Indian Nationalism Grows

Amritsar Massacre

- In spring 1919, 10,000 Hindus and Muslims go to city of Amritsar
- British alarmed by size of crowd, alliance of Hindus and Muslims
- Military commander thinks crowd is ignoring ban on public meetings
- Troops fire on unarmed crowd; 400 killed and 1,200 wounded, perhaps more
- News of this event, the **Amritsar Massacre**, sparks anger nationwide

Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence

Inspiring Leader

- **Mohandas K. Gandhi**—becomes leader of independence movement *[Visual]*
- With ideas blending many religions, he becomes powerful leader

Noncooperation

- Gandhi urges **civil disobedience**—noncooperation with British rule
- In 1920, the Congress Party backs the idea



 Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1921.

Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence

Boycotts

- Gandhi urges boycott of British goods, schools, taxes, elections
- Refusal to buy British cloth cuts into important textile industry

Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence

Strikes and Demonstrations

- Civil disobedience takes an economic toll on the British
- Thousands of striking Indians arrested; jails severely overcrowded

The Salt March

- In 1930, Gandhi organizes protest of Salt Acts
- These laws force Indians to buy salt from the government
- **Salt March**—240-mile walk led by Gandhi to collect seawater for salt *[Visual]*
- British police brutalize protestors; Indians gain worldwide support



Gandhi during the Salt March (1930).

Britain Grants Limited Self-Rule

Indian Victory

- In 1935, Parliament passes the Government of India Act
- Act gives India local self-government and some election reforms
- Act does nothing to calm rising tension between Muslims and Hindus

Nationalism in Southwest Asia

Turkey Becomes a Republic

- **Mustafa Kemal**—Turkish general who overthrows Ottoman sultan
- In 1923, Kemal becomes president of the Republic of Turkey
- Splits government from religion, modernizes Turkey
- Kemal dies in 1938; given name Ataturk (“father of the Turks”)

Persia Becomes Iran

- British effort to take Persia after World War I spurs nationalist revolt
- In 1921, Reza Shah Pahlavi takes power and begins modernization

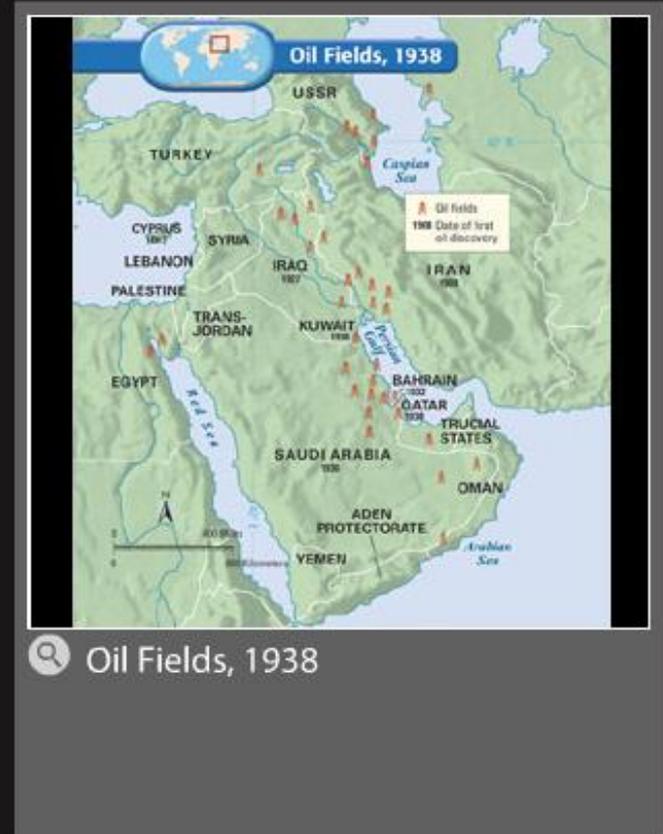
Nationalism in Southwest Asia

Saudi Arabia Keeps Islamic Traditions

- In 1932, Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud unifies Arabia as Saudi Arabia
- Keeps many Islamic traditions, but modernizes life in some ways
- No effort to bring democracy

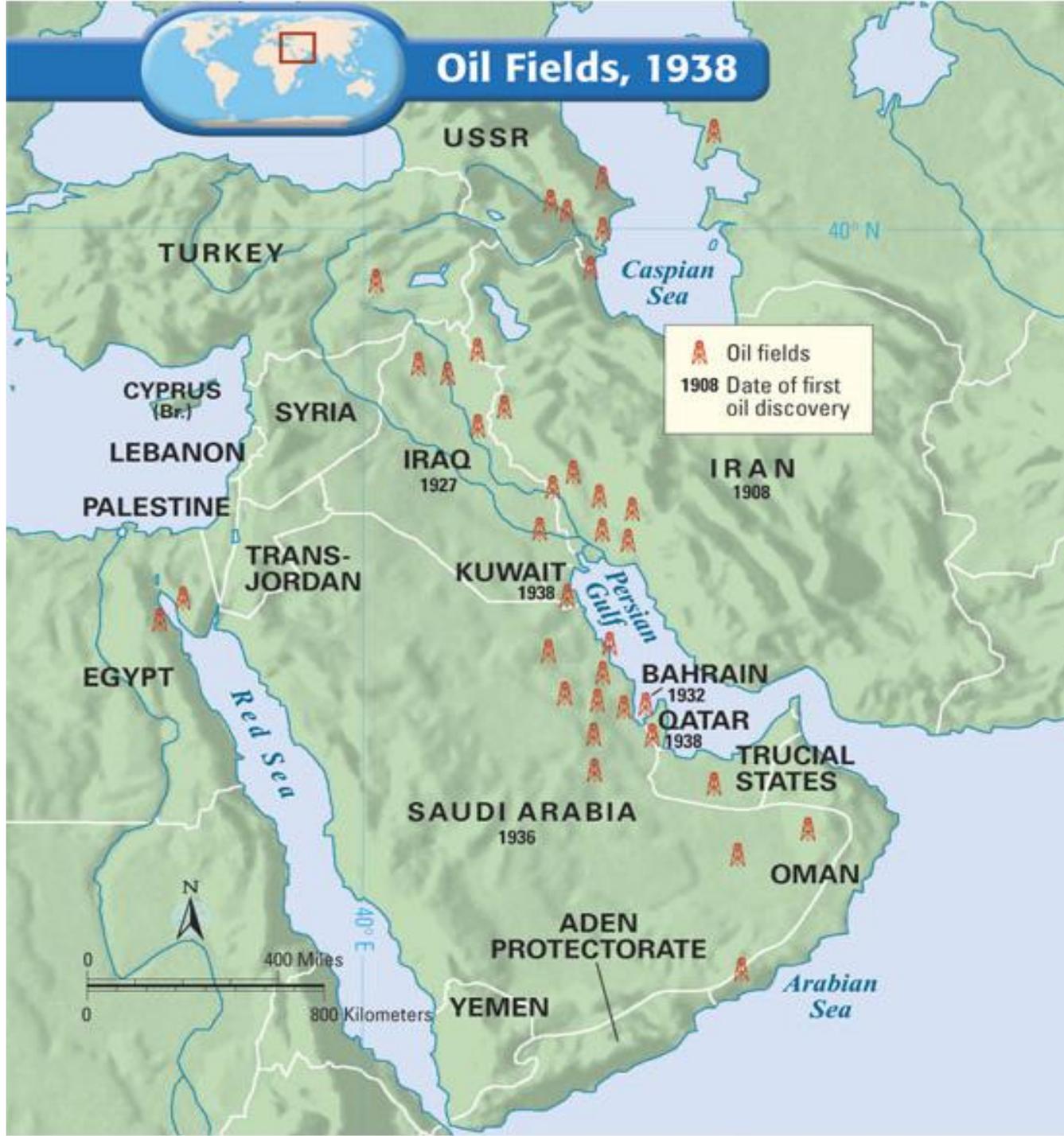
Oil Drives Development

- Rising demand for oil leads to exploration in Southwest Asia
- Discovery of oil in 1920s and 1930s brings new foreign investment *[Visual]*
- Western nations try to dominate the region to keep control of oil





Oil Fields, 1938



END OF CHAPTER

