

CHAPTER 29

TIMELINE

Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.

Russian Bolshevik Revolution
last Chinese emperor abdicates

Versailles Peace Conference

Obregon becomes leader of Mexico

Fascists seize power in Italy

Stalin's first Five-Year Plan

___ 1912

___ 1915

___ 1917

___ 1919

___ 1922

___ 1927-1928

TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter. On a separate sheet of paper, define each one.

Alexander Kerensky

Ba Jin

Bertrand Russell

Chiang Kai-shek

collectivization

Comintern

Communist Party

Congress of Soviets

corridos

Council of People's

Commissars

Cristeros

cubist movement

descamisados

Diego Rivera

Emiliano Zapata

Eva Duarte

Fascism

Francisco Franco

Francisco Madero

Guomindang

Henry Ford

indigenism

Interwar Period

John Dewey

Joseph Stalin

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Korekiyo Takahashi

Lázaro Cárdenas

Lenin

Long March

Mao Zedong

Mariano Azuela

May Fourth Movement

Mexican Constitution of

1917

Mexican Revolution

MVD

New Economic Policy

Pablo Picasso

Pancho Villa

PRI

Puyi

Red Army

Red Scare

Revolutionary Alliance

Roaring Twenties

Russian Revolution of

1917

settler societies

Sun Yat-sen

syndicalism

Twenty-One Demands

U.S.S.R.

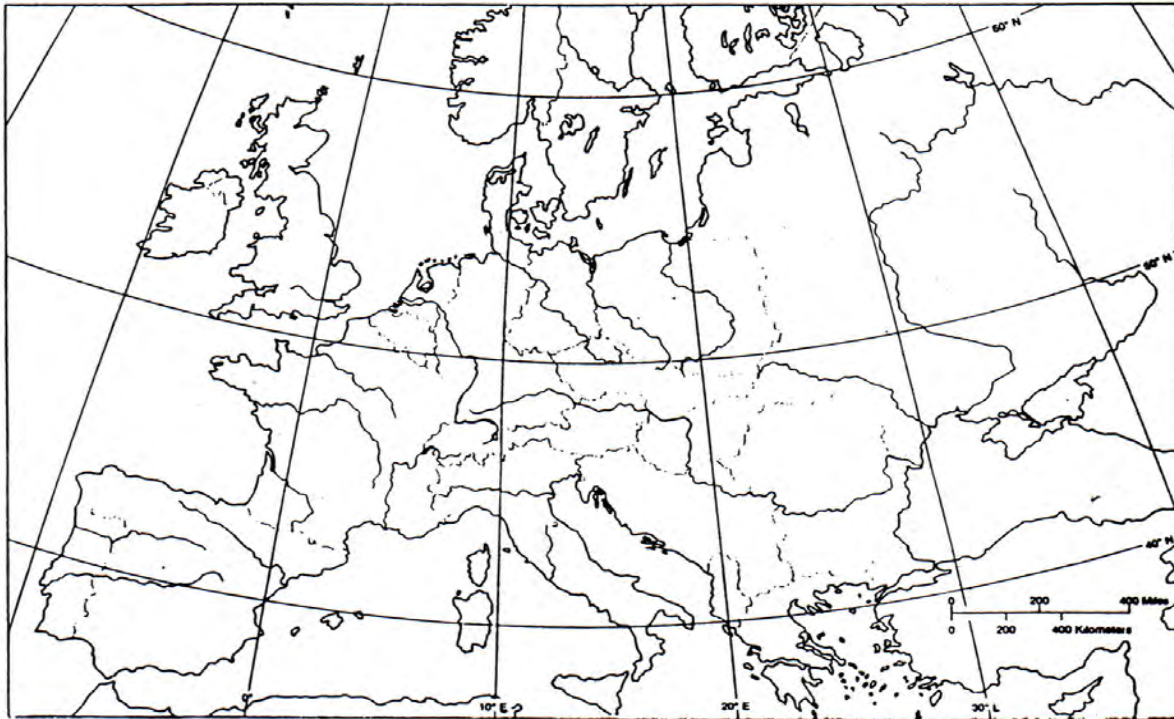
Vladimir Lenin

zaibatsu

MAP EXERCISE

The following exercise is intended to clarify the geophysical environment and the spatial relationships among the important objects and places mentioned in the chapter. Locate the following places on the map.

Draw in and label the nations formed out of Russia, in whole or in part, after World War I.



On the basis of the map above and your knowledge of the period, what geopolitical and economic issues faced the new nations of eastern Europe after World War I?