Unit 3: The Russian Revolution and Interwar Years

Essential Questions:

* How was World War I a “motor for change” in society?
* What was the appeal of communism, and to what extent did it fulfill that promise in Russia?
* How did fascism challenge the ideas and practices of European democracy?
* How and why do dictators come to power?

Textbook: Chap. 14 (sections 1 and 2, pgs. 432-447)

Chap. 15, all sections (pgs. 460-485)

Resources: notes, class handouts, homework assignments, textbook

Know these terms and their significance (importance):

Great Depression:

Hyperinflation:

Bloody Sunday:

Bolsheviks:

Vladimir Lenin:

Proletariat:

Five Year Plan:

Collective Farms:

Indoctrination:

Great Purge:

Appeasement:

Isolationism:

Totalitarianism:

Communism

Fascism

Weimar Republic:

Antisemitism:

Nuremberg Laws:

Short Answer (outline):

-Revolutionary ideas in society in the 1920s and 1930s:

-Characteristics/features of Communism:

-Why did the League of Nations/appeasement fail?

-What were the long-term causes of the Russian Revolution? What conditions/events in czarist Russia made people want to rebel?

-What were the results (consequences) of both the March Revolution (provisional government) and the November (Bolshevik) Revolution? How were they different?

-What are the characteristics of fascism? Give examples for each from Italy and/or Germany.

-What are the specific beliefs of Nazism? Give examples from Germany and use specific terms.

Long Essay (outline): What role did postwar conditions play in bringing totalitarian leaders to power? Compare and contrast Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler’s rise to power. How and why do dictators come to power?