Juan Peron

GOU

Eva Duarte

Peronism

Descamisados

CGT

17 October

FEP

New Argentina

Stalin

War Communism

Lenin

Kulaks

Trotzky
Permanent Revolution

Bolsheviks

Socialism in One Country

Zinoviev

N.E.P.

Kamenev

The Five Year Plans

Dizzy with Success

The Great Terror

Show Trials

Pravda

The Constitution of 1936

Collectivization

*kulak:*
Kolkhozi:

Sovhkozi:

The Great Patriotic War

NKVD

Mao

The Long March

Jiang Jieshi

Zhou Enlai

CPC

Chinese Civil War

Guomindang (GMD)

Organic Law

First Five Year Plan

Hundred Flowers Campaign
The Great Leap Forward

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR)

The Four Olds

Lushan Conference

Red Guard

Little Red Book

**Castro**

Batista

Moncada Assault

26 July Movement

*History will Absolve Me*

Che Guevara

Granma Expedition

Sierra Maestra Campaign
Bay of Pigs

Cuban Missile Crisis

Agrarian land Reforms

The Literacy Campaign

Ten Million Ton Sugar Harvest

Herberto Padilla

1976 Constitution

CDR/UMAP
The Collectivization of Agriculture

Name:

Pearson 110-114

*kulak*: 

*kolkhozi*: 

*sovhozi*: 

*Dizzy with success*:

Read the list of the advantages to collectivization (page 110) and rank the three advantages that you deem as most valuable. For your top choice, offer a brief explanation as to why you chose it.

Thoroughly read Source A on page 111. What does it tell you about the impact that Stalin’s policies had upon society in the Soviet Union?
Briefly describe the causes behind the implementation of internal passports. Assess how the use of these passports and ‘reception centres’ contributed to the creation of an atmosphere of fear.

In the tables below, briefly detail the aims/goals of the different Five Year Plans:

| 1928/29-1932 | Second (1932-37) | Third (1937-) |
What was the basis for the Hundred Flower’s Campaign?

What was the initial reaction to this era of openness?

How did the CPC react to the outpouring of openness?

What were the initial goals/characteristics of the Great Leap Forward?

List three problems with the implementation of the Great Leap.
What were the major outcomes (economic and political) of the Great Leap?

Briefly describe the political battles waged between CPC members that led to the GPCR?

How did supporters of the GPCR attack those who opposed their goals? What were the “four olds” that they were fighting?

Struggle meetings:

Lushan Conference:

Jiang Qing:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GMD (Guomindang)</th>
<th>CPC (Communist Party of China)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Origins:</td>
<td>Origins:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaders:</td>
<td>Leaders:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy/Goals:</td>
<td>Philosophy/Goals:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Events in the Nanjing Decade:</td>
<td>Key Events in the Nanjing Decade:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assess the impact that the settlements of the Paris Peace Conference had on China.

Trace the development and evolution of Mao’s political philosophy.

Review and analyze the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45) and its consequences for China.
Mao in Power: Domestic Policies and Their Impact, 1949-76  Name:

As your read pages 157-180, take notes on each of the following sections. Identify key concepts/terms, and analyze their impact on Chinese society. Feel free to use additional paper or to create and include your own visual organizers.

**Marriage Reform:**

**The First Five Year Plan:**

**The Hundred Flowers Campaign and the Anti-Rightist Movement 1956-57:**
Towards the Cultural Revolution:

The Aftermath of the Cultural Revolution:

The Death of Mao Zedong: