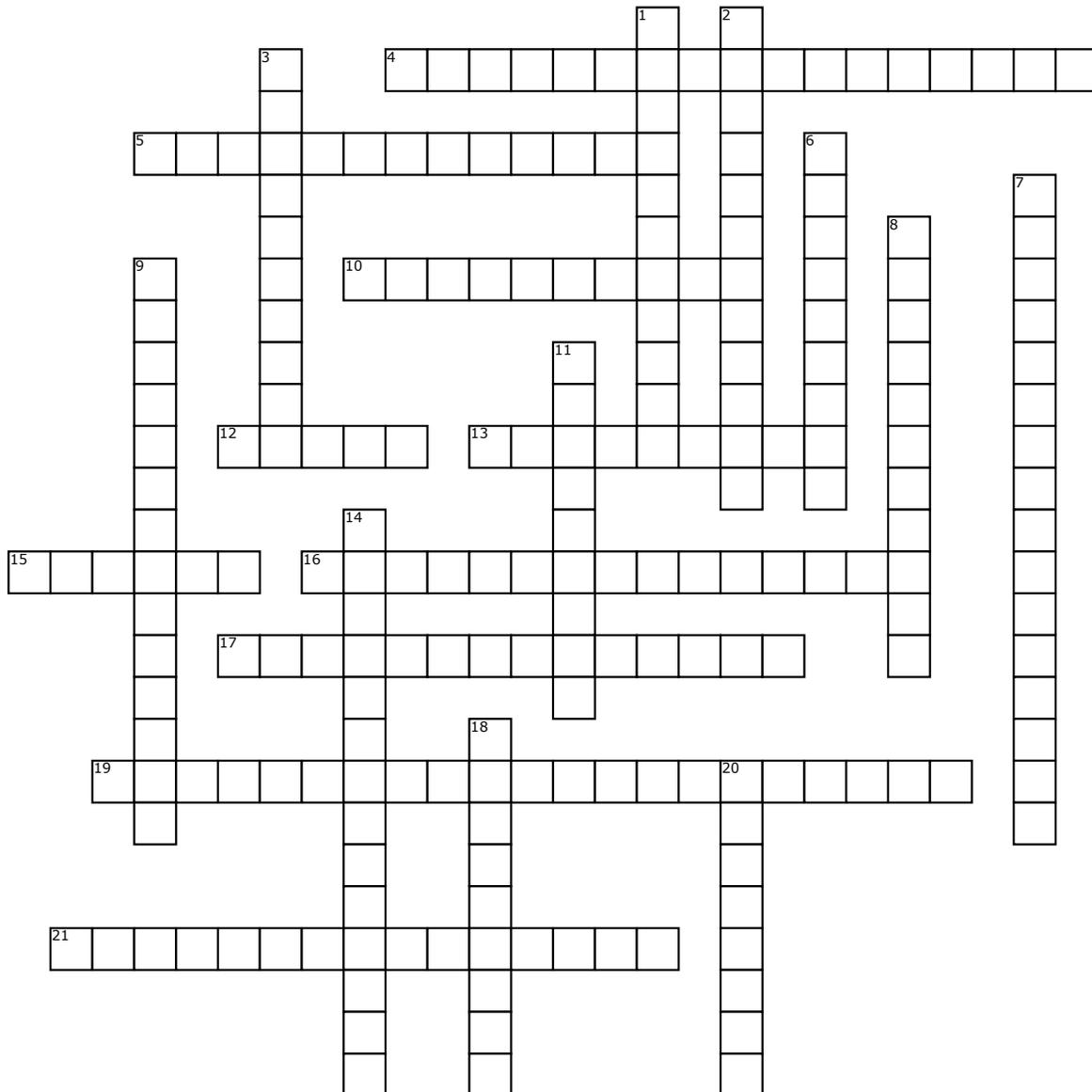


Chapter 14



Across

- 4. A deliberate and public refusal to obey a law considered unjust
- 5. Plans outlined by Joseph Stalin in 1928 for the development of the Soviet Union's economy
- 10. A group of revolutionary Russian Marxists who took control of Russia's government in Nov. 1917
- 12. Major leader of the Bolsheviks
- 13. First great leader of the Nationalist Party
- 15. One of the local representative councils formed in Russia after the downfall of Czar Nicholas II
- 16. Became the leader of the independence movement to free India of British rule

17. An economic system in which the government makes all economic decisions

- 19. A temporary government
- 21. Government control over every aspect of public and private life

Down

- 1. After Sun Yixian died, headed the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party)
- 2. "Man of Steel" becomes Dictator
- 3. A campaign of terror in the Soviet Union during the 1930s, in which Joseph Stalin sought to eliminate all Communist Party members and other citizens who threatened his power
- 6. Became China's greatest revolutionary leader
- 7. Killing by British troops of nearly 400 Indians gathered at Amritsar to protest the Rowlatt Acts

8. In Marxist theory, the group of workers who would overthrow the czar and come to rule Russia

- 9. A large government-controlled farm formed by combining many small farms
- 11. A 6,000-mile journey made in 1934-1935 by Chinese Communists fleeing from Jiang Jieshi's Nationalist forces
- 14. A political party practicing the ideas of Karl Marx and V.I. Lenin; originally the Russian Bolshevik Party
- 18. A peaceful protest against the Salt Acts in 1930 in India in which Mohandas Gandhi led his followers on a 240-mile walk to the sea, where they made their own salt from evaporated seawater
- 20. Self-described "Holy Man"