

Answer Key: Second Age of Revolutions BINGO Game

Term	Definition
Bolsheviks	A member faction of the Russian Social Democratic party/Communist Party that seized power in the October Revolution of 1917. Lenin was the leader of this political party.
Provisional Government	The temporary government that took control of Russia when the Czar was removed from power. It was led by Alexander Kerensky, whose biggest mistake was staying in WWI.
Mensheviks	A member of the non-Leninist wing of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party/Communist Party that were opposed to the Bolsheviks and defeated them after the overthrow of the Czar in 1917. They were a less radical division of the Communist Party.
New Economic Policy	An economic policy of Soviet Russia proposed by Vladimir Lenin. It would include "a free market and capitalism, both subject to state control." This gradually improved the economy.
Peace, Land, Bread	The slogan Lenin used to get popular support
Bloody Sunday	An event in 1906 that took place at the Czar's palace. Workers decided to protest working conditions, but the Czar's guards fired on non-armed crowds. This led to mass protests and mutiny in the cities.
Karl Marx	His writings inspired the Proletariat in Russia prior to the Russian Revolution
Alexander Kerensky	Led the provisional government in Russia after the abdication of Nicholas II. Made the costly mistake of keeping Russia involved in WWI.
Qing Dynasty	
Sun Yixian	Led the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty
May 4th Movement	A 1919 protest against the Treaty of Versailles and foreign involvement.
Chinese Communist Party	Founded in 1921 with the help of Mao Zedong
Jiang Jieshi	Leader of the nationalists during the Chinese civil war.
Long March	A hazardous 6,000 mile journey where thousands died of hunger, cold, exposure, and battle wounds. Mao Zedong and his followers usually kept one step ahead of Jiang Jieshi's forces.
Manchuria	Area in China that was invaded by Japan during the Chinese civil war.
Rowlatt Acts	BB's ban on public meetings that resulted in protestors being jailed for 2 years w/o trial.
Amritsar Massacre	GB troops opened fire on a crowd of gatherers, leaving 400 dead and 1,200 wounded. This event resulted in Indians demanding independence.
Mohandas Gandhi (Mahatma)	Person who emerged as the leader of the independence movement in India. He encouraged the Indian National Congress to use civil disobedience to weaken GD's control and economic power over India.
Civil Disobedience	Deliberate and public refusal to obey an unjust law and nonviolence as a way to achieve independence.
Salt March	An peaceful protest against GB's law that Indians could only buy salt from them. Demonstrators continued to march w/o defending themselves. About 60,000 people were arrested, including Gandhi.
Government of India Act	A 1935 law passed by GB Parliament that allowed limited self-govt and limited democratic elections.
Causes of Russian Revolution	Limited food supply, restricted civil liberties and political oppression, and poor living and working conditions.
Mao Zedong	Leader of the communists during the Chinese civil war.