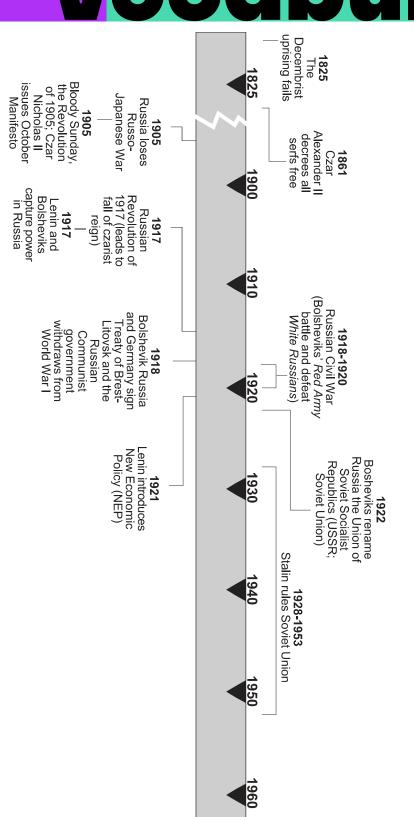
Unit 5 Timeline



Vocabulary

Use the vocabulary words and definitions below as a reference for this unit.

absolutism	a political system in which rulers have unlimited power
anti-Semitism	hostility toward or discrimination against Jews
aristocracy	the upper class; social group with the most wealth and power
Bolsheviks	the original members of the Communist party in Russia who led the Russian Revolution in 1917
capitalism	an economic system in which land, factories, and other means of producing goods are privately owned and controlled by an individual or groups of individuals for a profit
collective farm	a large farm made up of many smaller farms and operated jointly by a group
communism	a theory of government in which wealth and property are owned in common, and production and labor are shared equally among the people; in reality, the means of production and distribution are owned and controlled by the state
constitution	a system of principles by which a nation or any group is governed; it guides the formation of rules and laws

counter-revolution a revolution designed to overthrow a government set up by an earlier revolution

czar the Russian emperor (also tzar or tsar)

democracy a system of government in which power comes from the people

emancipation the act of freeing from control

landlocked bordered on all sides by land

media means by which information is given to

the people

Examples: newspapers, magazines, books, movies, radio, and television

monarchist a supporter of monarchy

parliament a group of people who have the duty

and power to make the laws of a

country

pogrom violent and bloody acts, including

massacres, carried out against Jews

propaganda information designed to convince

people of certain beliefs or ideas

provisional something which is temporary

purge to get rid of persons thought to be

disloyal or undesirable

regime a government in power

repression the practice of keeping persons under

control using fear or force

ruthless......lacking pity or mercy

socialism a political and economic theory in

which the means of production—factories, machines, and land—are owned by the government or society, and the profits and goods are shared

equally among its citizens

soviet a workers', peasants', and soldiers'

council that supported communism in

Russia

totalitarianism a political system in which the

government has total control over the

lives of individual citizens