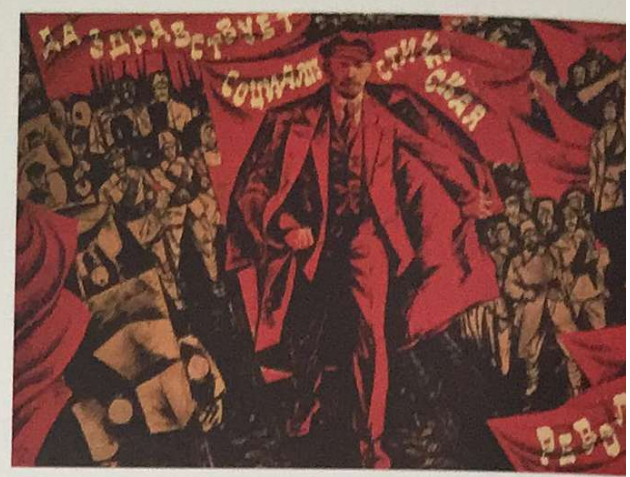


# Rise of Communism

In the early 1900s, the people of Russia and China were unhappy with their rulers and governments. Some were attracted to communism as a way of achieving radical changes in their countries.

- In 1917 angry Russian soldiers, workers, and peasants overthrew the czar. Civil war followed.
- The communists won the war and remade Russia as the Soviet Union.
- After the Chinese emperor lost power in 1912, China collapsed into chaos and civil war. The Chinese communists finally gained control in 1949.
- Afterward the victorious communists in both countries murdered millions of their enemies.



**A** Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik (or Communist) Party. His army and secret police crushed all opponents in Russia.

**Russian Revolution and Civil War**  
1917-1922

**Areas of Control, 1918**

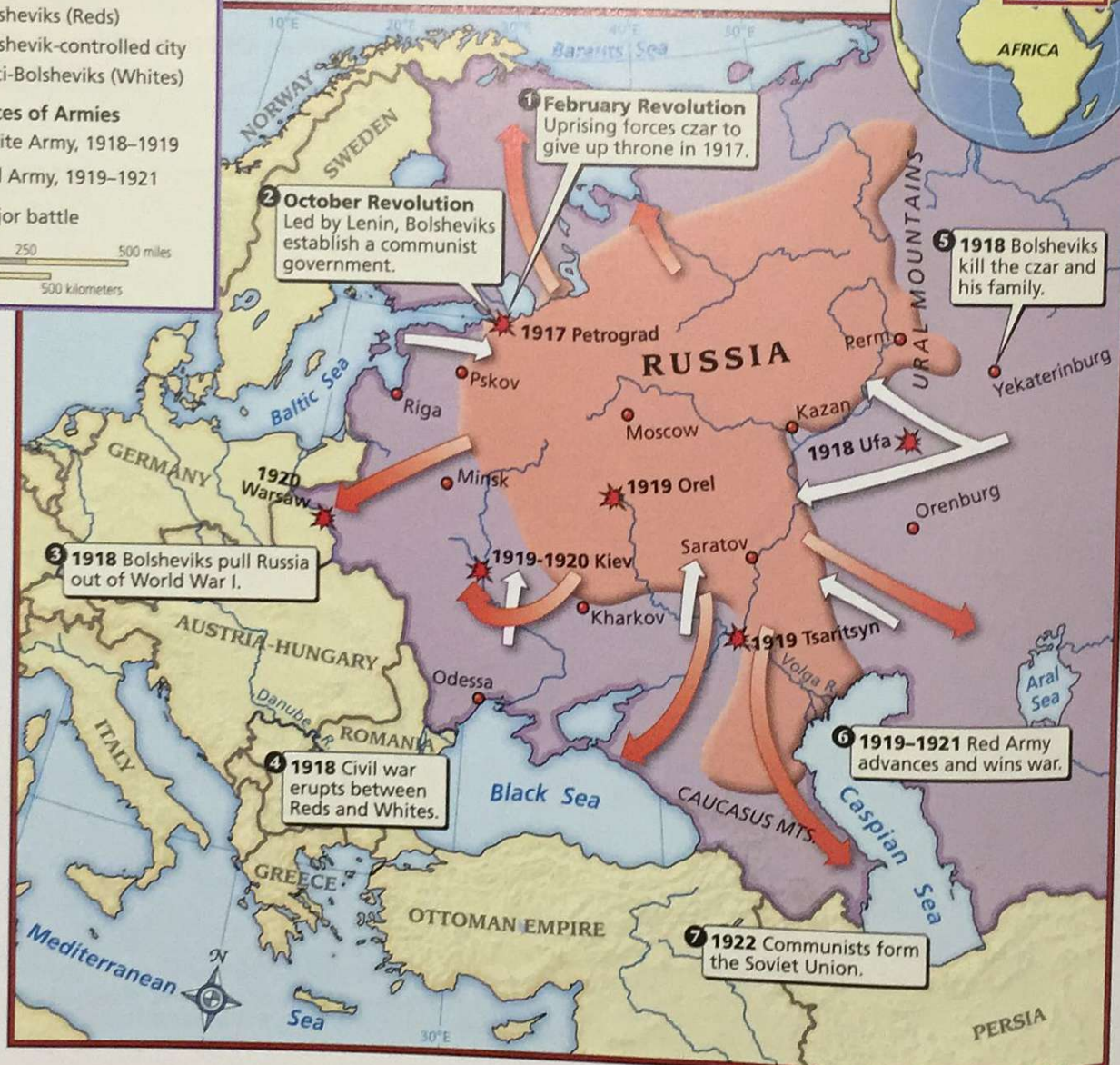
- Bolsheviks (Reds)
- Bolshevik-controlled city
- Anti-Bolsheviks (Whites)

**Advances of Armies**

- White Army, 1918-1919
- Red Army, 1919-1921
- Major battle

0 250 500 miles  
0 250 500 kilometers

**B** The Bolsheviks (communists) also were called Reds. Their opponents, the anti-Bolsheviks, were called Whites. Reds and Whites battled for control of Russia.





# The Cold War

After World War II, the Communist and anti-Communist nations of the world opposed each other in what came to be called the **Cold War**.

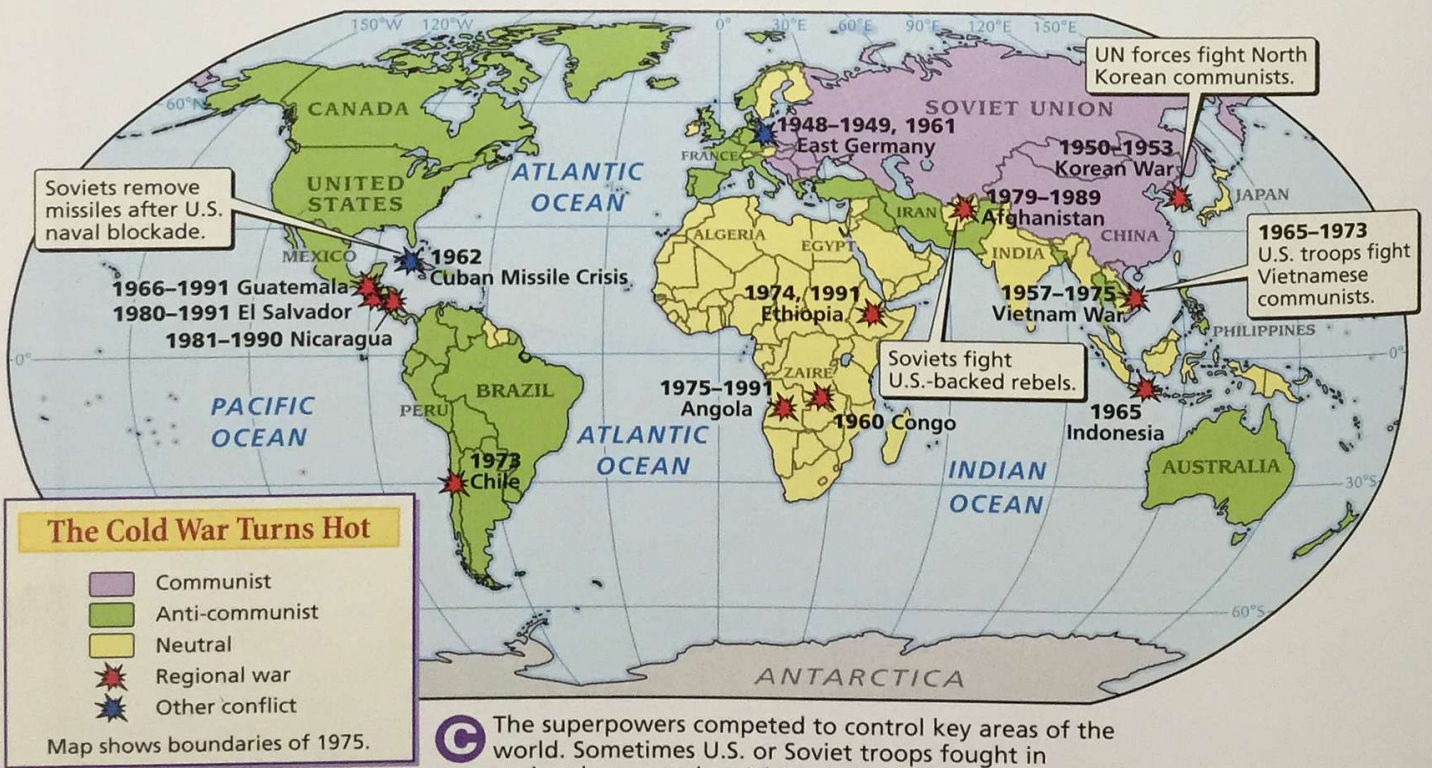
- The two main opponents were the Soviet Union and the United States, the **superpowers** that had been allies in World War II.
- The Cold War was mainly a political and economic struggle, but sometimes it erupted into regional shooting wars.
- The Cold War ended when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991.



**B** At first only the United States and the Soviet Union had nuclear weapons. Both countries often tested new bombs above ground until they agreed to ban such tests in 1963.



**A** The Berlin Wall was built to prevent people from escaping from communist East Germany to democratic West Germany. The wall became a symbol of the division of Germany, Europe, and the world.





### Nuclear Standoff

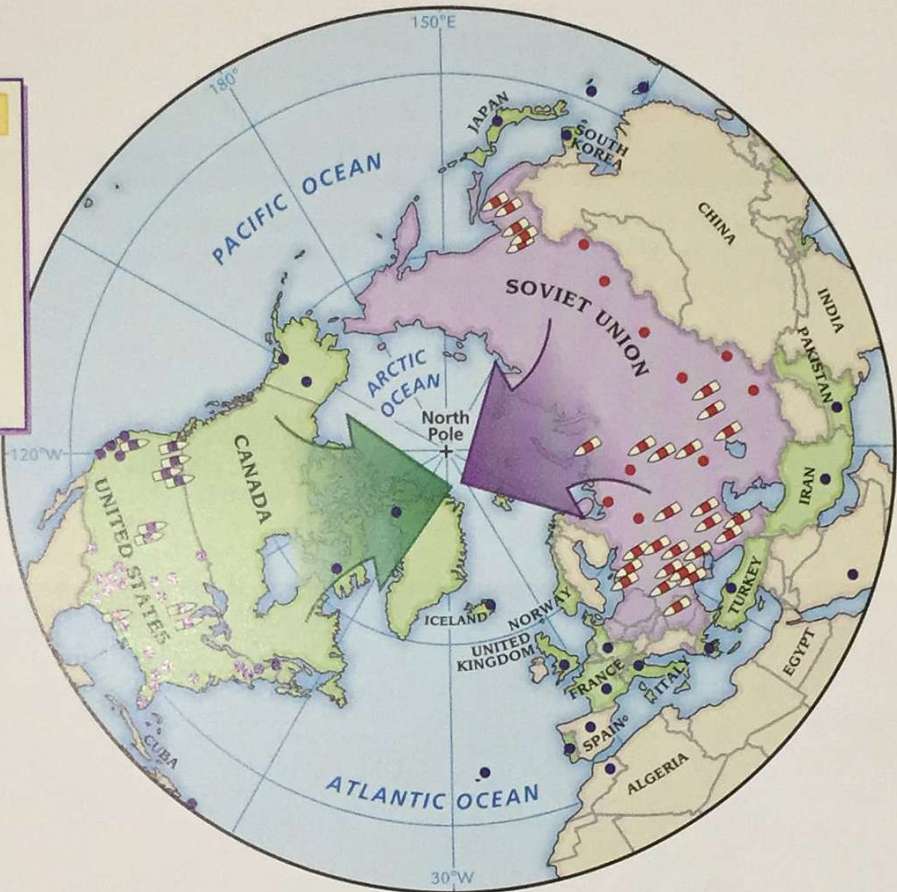
**Military Alliances**

- NATO and other allies
- Warsaw Pact member

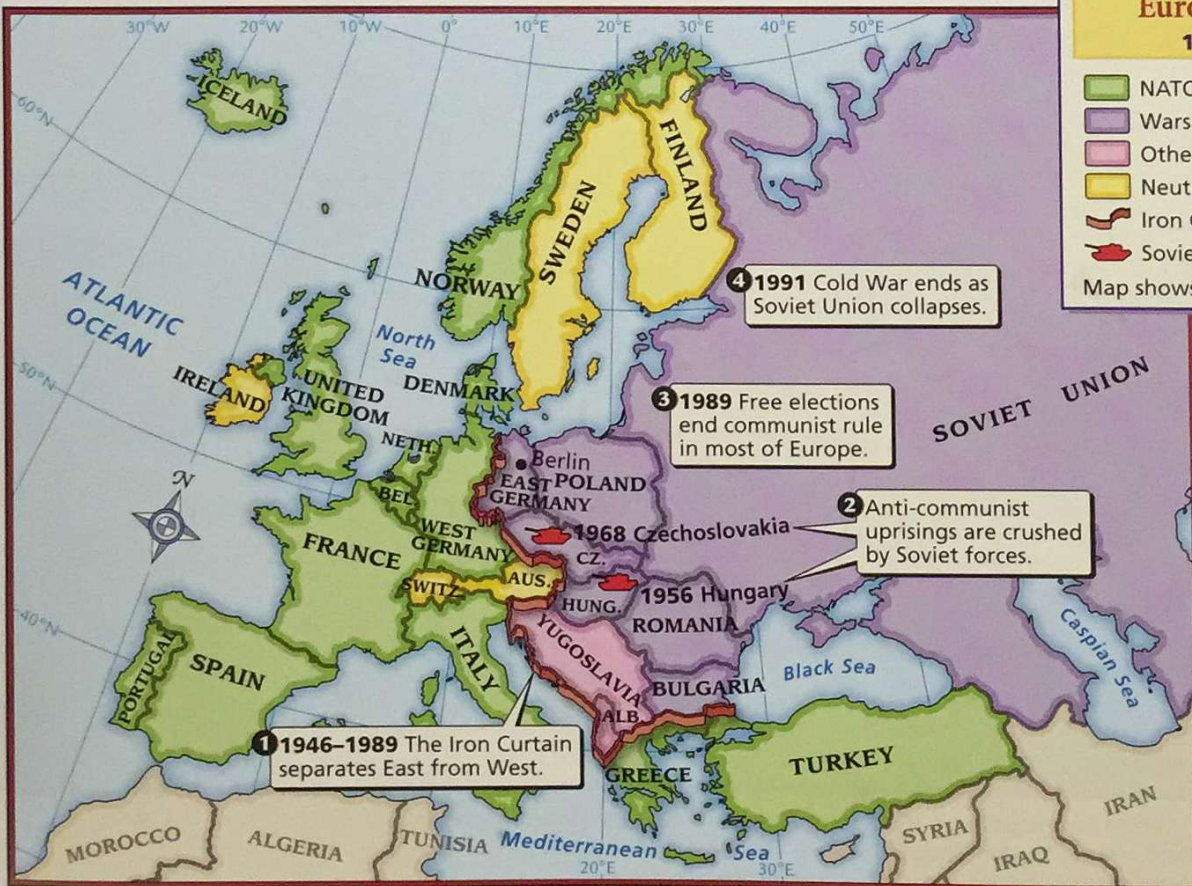
**U.S.      Soviet**

- Potential nuclear attack
- Potential nuclear attack
- Missile site
- Missile site
- Air base
- Air base

Map shows boundaries of 1970.



**D** The U.S.-led NATO alliance and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact had enough nuclear weapons to kill every person on earth. Neither side could attack the other without risking complete destruction from a counterattack.



### Europe Divided 1946-1991

- NATO member
- Warsaw Pact member
- Other communist country
- Neutral country
- Iron Curtain
- Soviet invasion

Map shows boundaries of 1989.

**E** Iron Curtain was the symbolic name for military, economic, and political barriers between communist Eastern Europe and democratic Western Europe.