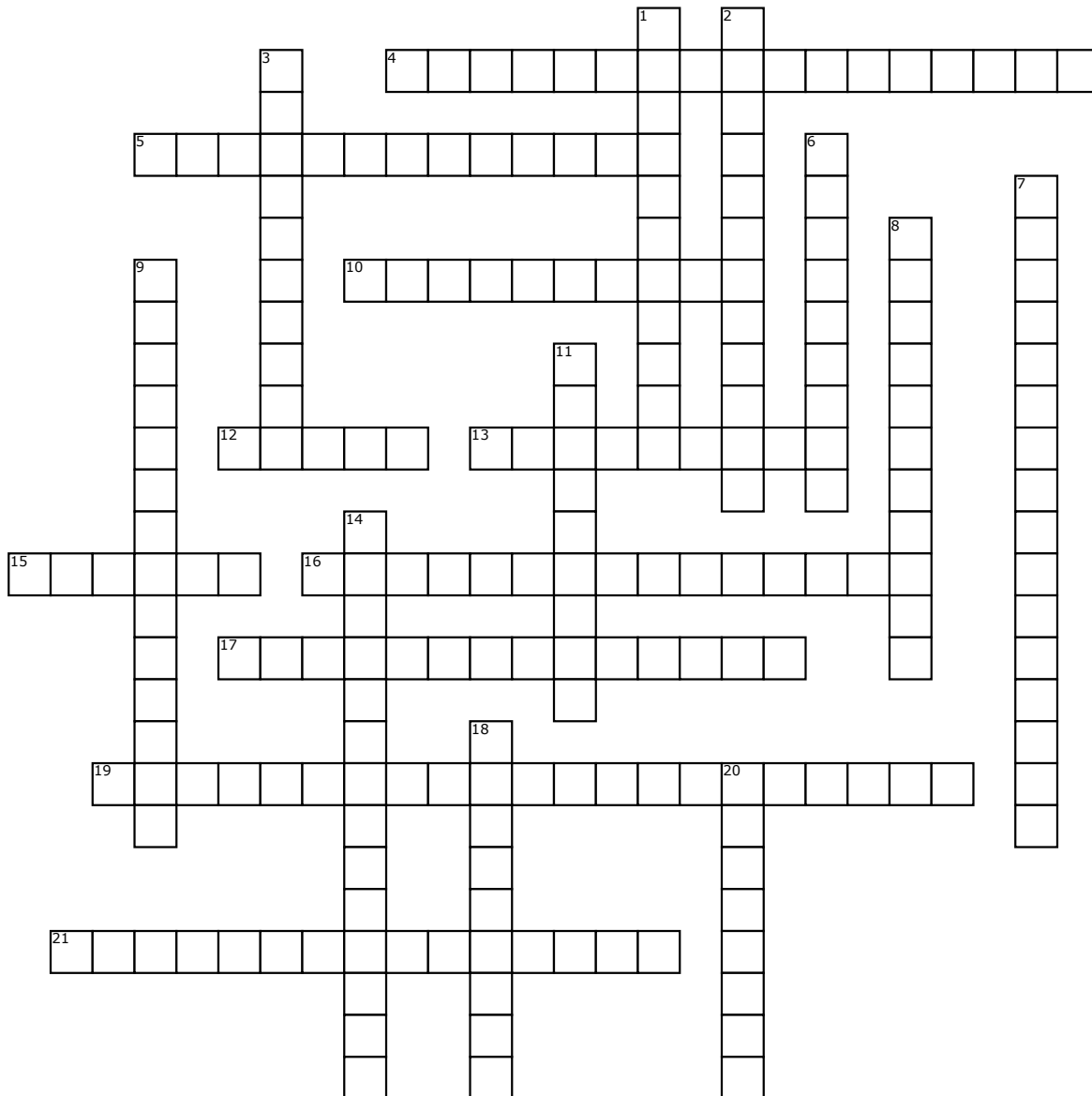


# Chapter 14



## 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"