

## WHAT'S THE SIGNIFICANCE?

**Anna Dubova:** Born to a Russian peasant family in 1916 she lived through the communist experience of her country. Her life illustrates the complexities that ordinary citizens faced as they sought to navigate the communist system. (*pron.* An-uh Du-BO-buh)

**Bolsheviks:** Russian revolutionary party led by Vladimir Lenin and later renamed the Communist Party; the name *Bolshevik* means “the majority.” (*pron.* BOWL-sheh-vik)

**building socialism:** Euphemistic expression for the often-forcible transformation of society when a communist regime came to power in a state.

**Chinese Revolution:** Long revolutionary process in the period 1912–1949 that began with the overthrow of the Chinese imperial system and ended with the triumph of the Communist Party under the leadership of Mao Zedong.

**collectivization:** Process of rural reform undertaken by the communist leadership of both the USSR and China in which private property rights were abolished and peasants were forced onto larger and more industrialized farms to work and share the proceeds as a community rather than as individuals.

**Cuban missile crisis:** Major standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1962 over Soviet deployment of nuclear missiles in Cuba; the confrontation ended in compromise, with the USSR removing its missiles in exchange for the United States agreeing not to invade Cuba.

**Cultural Revolution:** China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was a massive campaign launched by Mao Zedong in the mid-1960s to combat the capitalist tendencies that he believed reached into even the highest ranks of the Communist Party; the campaign threw China into chaos.

**Deng Xiaoping:** Leader of China from 1976 to 1997 whose reforms essentially dismantled the communist elements of the Chinese economy. (*pron.* dung shee-yao-ping)

**Mikhail Gorbachev:** Leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991 whose efforts to reform the USSR led to its collapse. (*pron.* MEE-ka-eel GORE-bah-CHOF)

**Great Purges/Terror:** Also called the Terror, the Great Purges of the late 1930s were a massive attempt to cleanse the Soviet Union of supposed

“enemies of the people”; nearly a million people were executed between 1936 and 1941, and 4 million or 5 million more were sentenced to forced labor in the gulag.

**glasnost:** Gorbachev's reform policy of openness, which permitted an unprecedented range of cultural and intellectual freedoms. Far from strengthening socialism and reviving a stagnant Soviet Union, the reforms led to its further weakening and collapse. A democracy movement of unofficial groups and parties sprang to life, many of them seeking a full multiparty democracy and a market-based economy. They were joined by independent labor unions, which actually went on strike. Furthermore, a multitude of nationalist movements used the new freedoms to insist on greater autonomy, or even independence, from the Soviet Union.

**Guomindang:** The Chinese Nationalist Party led by Chiang Kai-shek from 1928 until its overthrow by the communists in 1949. (*pron.* gwo-min-dong)

**Nikita Khrushchev:** Leader of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964. (*pron.* ni-KEE-tah KROOSH-chef)

**Mao Zedong:** Chairman of China's Communist Party and de facto ruler of China from 1949 until his death in 1976. (*pron.* maow dzuh-dong)

**perestroika:** Bold economic program launched in 1987 by Mikhail Gorbachev with the intention of freeing up Soviet industry and businesses. (*pron.* pe-rih-STROY-kuh)

**Russian Revolution:** Massive revolutionary upheaval in 1917 that overthrew the Romanov dynasty in Russia and ended with the seizure of power by communists under the leadership of Lenin.

**Stalin:** Name assumed by Joseph Vissarionovich Jugashvili (1878–1953), leader of the Soviet Union from 1924 until his death; “Stalin” means “made of steel.”

**Zhenotdel:** Women's Department of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union from 1919 to 1930; Zhenotdel worked strongly to promote equality for women. (*pron.* zen-OHT-del)

## WHAT'S THE SIGNIFICANCE?

**Abdul Ghaffar Khan:** Founder of the Khudai Khidmatgar or “Servants of God” movement (1890–1988) in the Northwest Frontier Province of colonial India, he advocated throughout his life nonviolent social and political reform based on Islamic principles.

**African National Congress:** South African political party established in 1912 by elite Africans who sought to win full acceptance in colonial society; it only gradually became a popular movement that came to control the government in 1994.

**Mustafa Kemal Atatürk:** Founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey (1881–1938); as military commander and leader of the Turkish national movement, he made Turkey into a secular state. (*pron.* moo-STAH-fah kem-AHL at-ah-TURK)

**Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini:** Important Shia ayatollah (advanced scholar of Islamic law and religion) who became the leader of Iran’s Islamic revolution and ruled Iran from 1979 until his death in 1989. (*pron.* A-hat-ol-LAH ROOH-ol-LAH ko- MAY-nee)

**Black Consciousness:** South African movement that sought to foster pride, unity, and political awareness among the country’s African majority and often resorted to violent protest against white minority rule.

**decolonization:** Process in which many African and Asian states won their independence from Western colonial rule, in most cases by negotiated settlement with gradual political reforms and a program of investment rather than through military confrontation.

**export-led industrialization:** A model for economic development that advocates specializing in the production of specific products for export.

**Mohandas K. Gandhi:** Usually referred to by his soubriquet “Mahatma” (Great Soul), Gandhi (1869–1948) was a political leader and the undoubted spiritual leader of the Indian drive for independence from Great Britain. (*pron.* moh-HAHN-dahs GAHN-dee)

**import substitution industrialization:** A model for economic development that advocates reducing an economy’s dependence on the uncertain global marketplace by processing raw materials and manufacturing goods behind high tariff barriers if necessary.

**Indian National Congress:** Organization established in 1885 by Western-educated elite Indians in an effort to win a voice in the governance of India; over time, the INC became a major popular movement that won India’s independence from Britain.

**Muhammad Ali Jinnah:** Leader of India’s All-India Muslim League and first president of the breakaway state of Pakistan (1876–1948). (*pron.* moo-HAHM-ad ah-LEE jee-NAH)

**Nelson Mandela:** South African nationalist (b. 1918) and leader of the African National Congress who was imprisoned for twenty-seven years on charges of treason, sabotage, and conspiracy to overthrow the apartheid government of South Africa; he was elected president of South Africa in 1994, four years after he was finally released from prison. (*pron.* man-DEL-ah)

**military government:** The result of military takeover of a state, typically these governments

sweep aside old political parties and constitutions promising a return to civilian government and democracy in the future.

**Muslim League:** The All-India Muslim League, created in 1906, was a response to the Indian National Congress in India's struggle for independence from Britain; the League's leader, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, argued that regions of India with a Muslim majority should form a separate state called Pakistan.

**satyagraha:** Literally, "truth force"; Mahatma Gandhi's political philosophy, which advocated confrontational but nonviolent political action.  
(*pron.* sah-TYAH-grah-hah)

**Soweto:** Impoverished black neighborhood outside Johannesburg, South Africa, and the site of a violent uprising in 1976 in which hundreds were killed; that rebellion began a series of violent protests and strikes that helped end apartheid.  
(*pron.* sow-WAY-toe)

## WHAT'S THE SIGNIFICANCE?

**al-Qaeda:** International organization of fundamentalist Islamic militants, headed by Osama bin Laden. (*pron.* al-KIGH-dah or al-KAHY-dah)

**antiglobalization:** Major international movement that protests the development of the global economy on the grounds that it makes the rich richer and keeps poor regions in poverty while exploiting their labor and environments; the

movement burst onto the world stage in 1999 with massive protests at a meeting of the World Trade Organization in Seattle.

**bin Laden, Osama:** The leader of al-Qaeda (1957–2011), a wealthy Saudi Arabian who turned to militant fundamentalism. (*pron.* oh-ZAHM-ah bin LAWD-n)

**Carson, Rachel:** Environmental activist (1907–1964) whose book *Silent Spring* (1962) is credited with launching the American environmental movement.

**environmentalism:** Twentieth-century movement to preserve the natural world in the face of spiraling human ability to alter the world environment.

**fundamentalism:** Occurring within all the major world religions, fundamentalism is a self-proclaimed return to the “fundamentals” of a religion and is marked by a militant piety and exclusivism.

**global warming:** A worldwide scientific consensus that the increased burning of fossil fuels and the loss of trees have begun to warm the earth’s atmosphere artificially and significantly, causing climate change and leading to possibly catastrophic results if the problem is not addressed.

**Guevara, Che:** Ernesto “Che” Guevara was an Argentine-born revolutionary (1928–1967) who waged guerrilla war in an effort to remedy Latin America’s and Africa’s social and economic ills. (*pron.* chay gah-VAHR-ah)

**Hindutva:** Fundamentalist Hindu movement that became politically important in India in the 1980s by advocating a distinct Hindu identity and decrying government efforts to accommodate other faith groups. (*pron.* hin-DOOT-vah)

**neo-liberalism:** An approach to the world economy, developed in the 1970s, that favored reduced tariffs, the free movement of capital, a mobile and temporary workforce, the privatization of industry, and the curtailing of government efforts to regulate the economy.

**North/South gap:** Growing disparity between the Global North and the Global South that appears to be exacerbated by current world trade practices.

**Prague Spring:** Sweeping series of reforms instituted by communist leader Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia in 1968; the movement was subsequently crushed by a Soviet invasion.

**reglobalization:** The quickening of global economic transactions after World War II, which resulted in total world output returning to the levels established before the Great Depression and moving beyond them.

**second-wave feminism:** Women's rights movement that revived in the 1960s with a different agenda than earlier women's suffrage movements; second-wave feminists demanded equal rights for women in employment and education, women's right to control their own bodies, and the end of patriarchal domination.

**transnational corporations:** Huge global businesses that produce goods or deliver services simultaneously in many countries; often abbreviated as TNCs.