## Knowledge Organiser: How did Communism change the World?



This topic looks at what communism is and how it CHANGED the world after the Russian Revolution in 1917. We will look at case studies of countries where communism spread including the division of Europe, the Chinese Revolution, the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War. You will consider the pace, rate and extent of change over a long period of time from 1917-80. Summarise your learning		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.	
		1917	The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia led by Lenin.	Communism	An economic and political system where all wealth is shared equally. There is no private property or land ownership leading to an equal and classless society.
		1922	Joseph Stalin took over control of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.		
<b>Topic 1:</b> What is communism ?	Communism is a theory about how to run a country. It was created by Karl Marx who believed that workers would rise up and overthrow the rich. All wealth would then be shared equally, there would be no private property or	1947	Truman Doctrine is announced where USA will follow a policy of containment of communism.	Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state creating an unequal and class based society.
r Topic 2:	land Ownership. This would create an equal, classless society. The Bolsheviks, under Lenin, seized power in Russia and created the world's	1949	China becomes Communist under Mao Zedong.	Revolution	A sudden and violent change in government leading to significant social, economic and political change
Russian Revolution and Soviet Union	first communist country, replacing the Tsar. Stalin emerged as the new leader of Soviet Union (USSR) after Lenin's death. He established a system of fear and terror to control the USSR, backed by an effective secret police force and the Gulag labour camps. He used the Purges and Cult of Personality to	1950 -53	The Korean War	Superpower	A nation that is immensely powerful and influential.
Topic 3:	maintain power. Stalin also controlled the Russian economy through collectivisation and Five Year Plans. At the end of WWII, the Allies agreed that Eastern Europe could be a Soviet "sphere of influence". In the countries that the Red Army "liberated", communist-dominated governments took power. By 1949, all the governments of Eastern Europe, except Yugoslavia, were hard line communist regimes. The Western powers were alarmed by Stalin's takeover of Eastern Europe.	1959	The Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro which turned Cuba into the first Communist country in the Americas.	Cold War	A state of political hostility between the USA and USSR characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare.
Division of Europe		1962	The Cuban Missile Crisis	Bolshevik	Communist party led by Lenin that seized power in Russia in 1917.
<b>Topic 4:</b> Chinese Revolution	After a long civil war, China turned Communist in 1949 under Chairman Mao. Under his leadership, and his successor Deng, China becomes a superpower.			Soviet Union	The name given to communist Russia and its satellite territories. A 'soviet' is a
<b>Topic 5:</b> Korea and Vietnam	<ul> <li>Korea - The first proxy war in Asia. The USA fought for South</li> <li>Korea to stop the Communists taking over. The USSR and China supported the communists in North Korea. It ended in stalemate with a truce declared by both sides on the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel.</li> <li>Vietnam - The USA entered the war in 1965 after the Gulf of Tonkin incident.</li> <li>Opposition to the use of the draft and the use of Agent Orange and Napalm leac mass anti-war demonstrations. The USA later withdrew its troops in shame as th were unable to win the war.</li> </ul>	1965	First US combat troops arrive in Vietnam, escalating the war.	in	worker's council.
		1975	Vietnam became unified under communist leadership	Gulag	A Russian prison for political prisoners.
				Proxy War	A war in which the Superpowers fight indirectly through other countries.
<b>Topic 6:</b> Cuban Revolution and Missile Crisis	Cuba had a communist revolution in 1959 led by Fidel Castro. This greatly concerned the USA, resulting in the Bay of Pigs invasion which failed. In October 1962, there was a 13 day crisis over the USSR's secret placing of nuclear weapons on Cuba which almost resulted in WWIII. After Kennedy imposed a blockade upon Cuba, a peaceful deal was negotiated between Kennedy and Khrushchev with both sides removing their nuclear weapons from Turkey and Cuba respectively.			Collectivisation	Large state owned peasant farms producing food for the workers in cities.