

Revolution and Nationalism

1900-1939

- Russian Revolution
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TiyqklftoDc>
- 1123

Revolutions in Russia

Section 1

- Long-term social unrest in Russia exploded in revolution, and ushered in the first Communist government.

Romanovs

- Romanov family was the last imperial dynasty to rule Russia. They first came to power in 1613, and over the next three centuries, 18 Romanovs took the Russian throne, including Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Alexander I and Nicholas II

Peter the Great

- Peter I, also known as Peter the Great, transformed Russia from a landlocked state into one of Europe's largest empires
- wars against the Ottoman Empire and the Empire of Sweden, Russia expanded its territory and became the dominant power in both the Baltic and Black Sea regions.
- Peter I declared himself emperor of the newly formed Russian Empire in 1721, a position he held until his death in 1725.

Catherine the Great

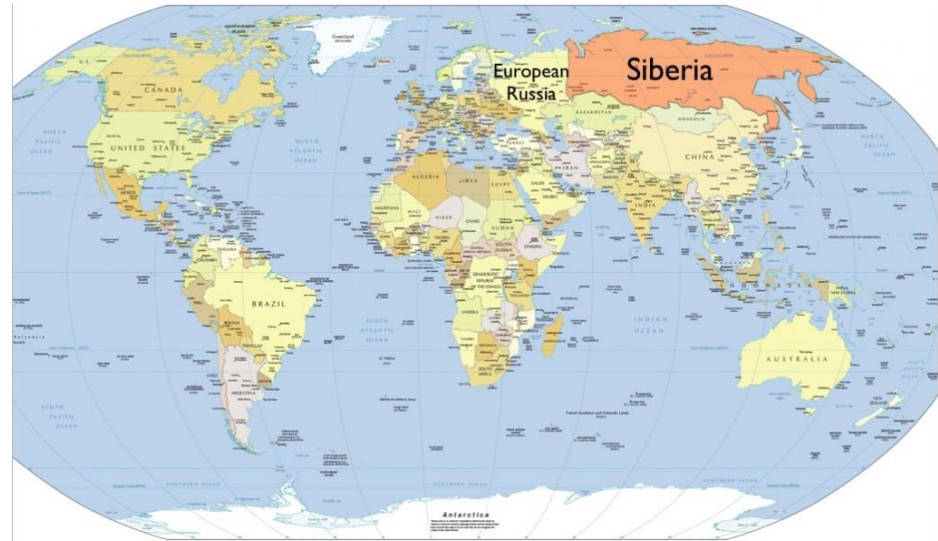
- Catherine II, also known as Catherine the Great, the Russian Empire grew larger and stronger
- The period of Catherine's rule—1762 to 1796—is often called the Golden Age of the Russian Empire.

Czars Resist Change

Romanov Family

- Alexander III
- Autocracy
 - Ruler held all the power
- Press limited
- Secret police for high school and colleges
- Teachers had to report on all students
- Political prisoners sent to Siberia



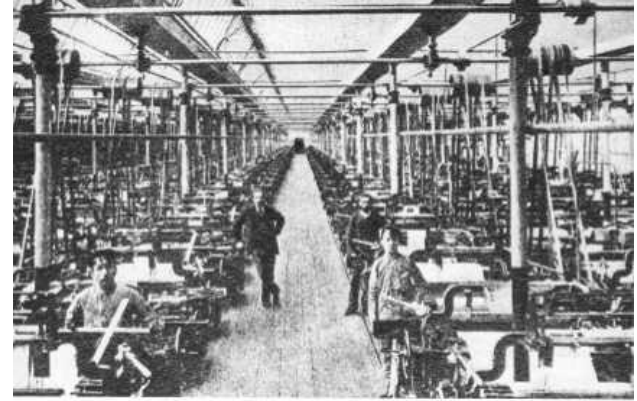


Czars Resist Change

- Russian declared official language, banned Polish
- Jews blamed for problems
- Nicholas II becomes czar in 1894 at the age of 26, continues autocratic rule

Russia Industrializes

- Between 1863 and 1900 number of factories doubles
- Still well behind western Europe
- Sought foreign investors to help buildup country
- France and Great Britain help them build the Trans-Siberian Railroad



The interior of the weaving mill of the Puznański Co. in Łódź in 1906



Revolutionary Movement Grows

- Typical Industrialization problems
 - Working conditions, wages, and child labor
- Unions outlawed
 - Workers still struck
- Marxist ideas, father of Communism, spread
 - The workers, proletariat, would overthrow the czar and factory owners

Marxist Split

- Mensheviks
 - less radical, wanted broader reforms
- Bolsheviks
 - More radical
 - Led by Vladimir (Ilyich Ulyanov) Lenin
 - Father of the Revolution
 - Fled to Europe (Switzerland) to avoid arrest



Crises at Home and Abroad

- Russo-Japanese War
- Blood Sunday: The Revolution of 1905
- World War I: The Final Blow

Russo-Japanese War

159

- Control of Korea and Manchuria
- Battle over warm water ports
- Russia loses and is embarrassed

Bloody Sunday: The Revolution of 1905

- January 22, 1905 200,000 workers plea for better working conditions, more personal freedom, and an elected national legislature
- Soldiers fire into crowd wounding 1,000 and killing hundreds
- Leads to creation of the Duma, Russia's 1st Parliament
 - Dissolved after 10 weeks



World War I: The Final Blow

- Germany had better guns and leaders
 - Russia only able to sustain because of its large population
- Yet again showed the Czar's inability as a military leader
- 1915 Czar Nicholas II moves his headquarters to the front to help inspire his troops
- Left his wife, Czarina Alexandra to run the government
- Officials and citizens were angry that Nicholas was not there to rule and that his wife listened to Rasputin

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DcGBE-F9hk>
- 420

Section 1 Continued

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Greatest Man Ever?





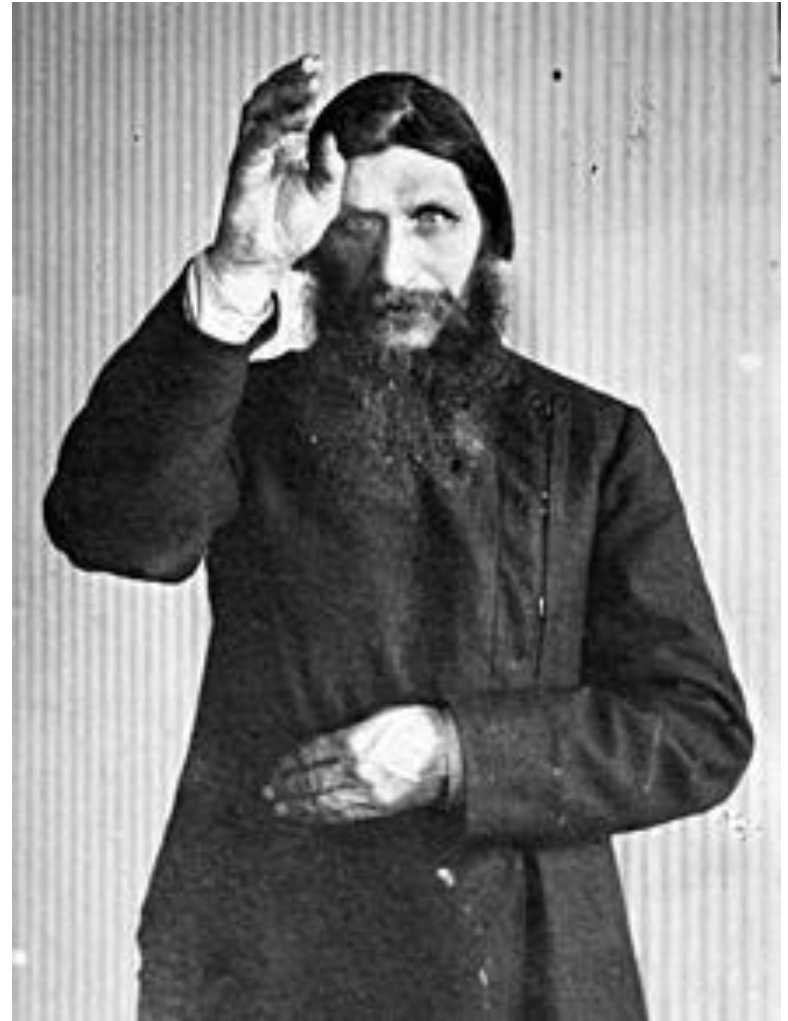


How you doin'?



Rasputin

- Self-described holy man and advisor to the royal family
- Tried to get his friends elected into government positions
- Opposed reform
- Nobles have him murdered





World War I: Final Blow Continued

- Continual heavy losses
- Soldiers begin to mutiny
- Shortage of food and fuel supplies at home
- Inflation in prices leads to people from all classes to call for change and an end to the war

February (March) Revolution

- March 1917 women textile workers begin to strike and are joined by men
- Soldiers initially shoot rioters but then side with them
- Czar Nicholas II abdicates his throne
- Nicholas and his family are executed

Provisional Government

- Temporary government is setup by Duma
 - Alexander Kerensky
- Decide to continue to fight the war
 - Did not want aid to end
- Soviets are set up
 - Local councils of workers, peasants, and soldiers
 - Had more power than the provisional government
 - Lenin is sent by Germany to help end the war



Bolshevik Revolution (October Revolution)

- “Peace, Land, and Bread”
- Bolshevik Red Guards, armed factory workers, take the winter palace and topple the provisional government
- Farmland was distributed amongst the peasants and control of the factories to the workers
- Truce with Germany signed to end Russia’s involvement in WWI
 - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918



Civil War in Russia

- Some Russians upset with Bolsheviks signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and surrendering much land to Germany
- Some mad with the murder of the royal family
- Opponents of the Bolshevik formed the White Army
 - Pro-democracy, return to czarist rule, other socialists
 - Supported by Western countries



Civil War in Russia

- 14 million died in the 3 year struggle and the famine that followed
- Bolsheviks maintain power with help of Leon Trotsky who led most of the army



Causes and Effects of Two Russian Revolutions, 1917

Causes: Czarist Russia	Effects/Causes: March Revolution	Effects: Bolshevik Revolution (October)
Czar's leadership was weak	Czar abdicates	Provisional government is overthrown
Revolutionary agitation challenges the government	Provisional government takes over. Lenin and soviets gain power.	Bolsheviks take over.
Widespread discontent found among all classes.	Russia stays in WWI	Bolsheviks sign peace treaty with Germany and leave WWI. Civil war begins in Russia.

Lenin Restores Order

- Country slowly recovers because Lenin keeps some capitalistic ideas
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, U.S.S.R.
 - Local control that answered to a central government
 - Communist Party
 - Held all the power
 - Supposed to be a classless society



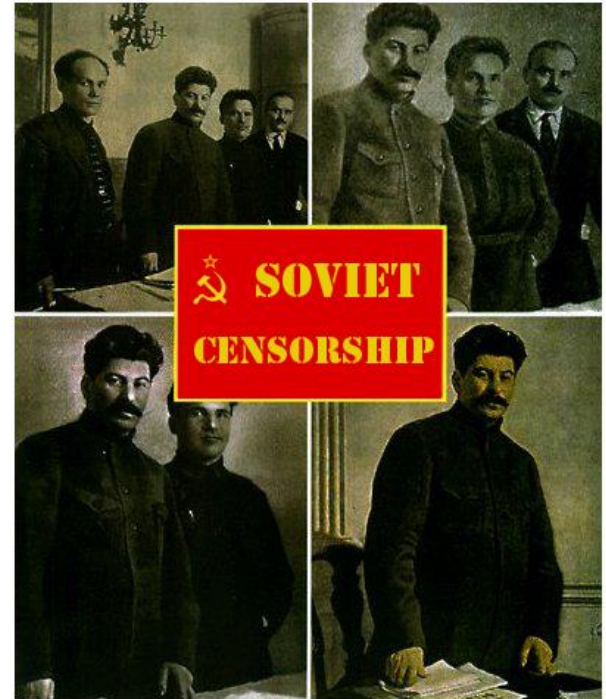
Evolution of Communist Thought

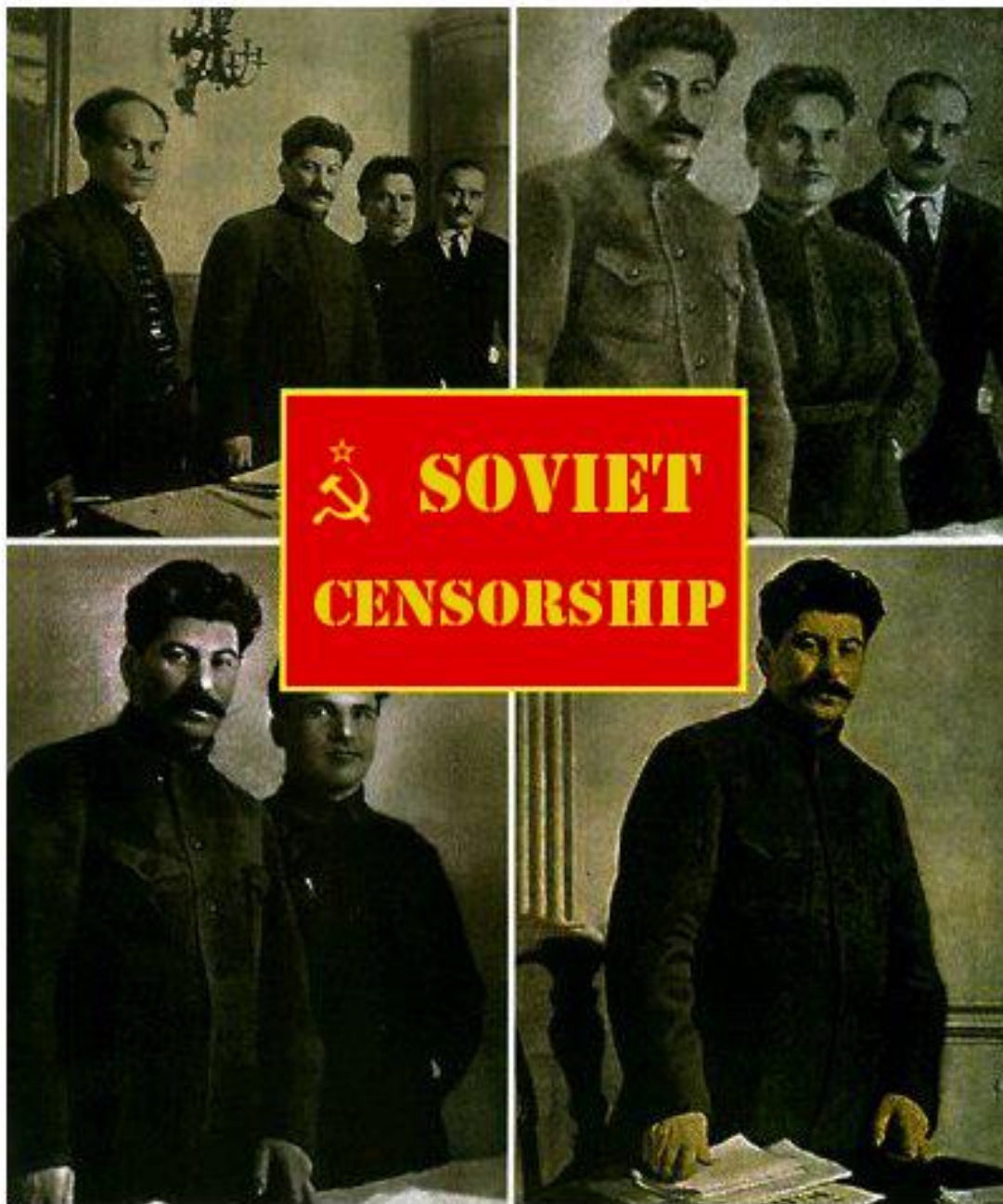
- Communism is a political and economic system of organization. Property is owned by the community and all citizens share in common wealth.

Marx	Lenin
History was the story of class struggle.	History was the story of class struggle.
Struggle between capitalists and the proletariat, or the workers	Struggle was capitalists against the proletariat and peasants
Proletariat's numbers would become so great & their condition so poor that revolution would occur	Proletariat and the peasants were not capable of leading a revolution and need help from revolutionaries
Communal ownership of wealth	Ruled by single, disciplined party, centrally directed administrators

Stalin Becomes Dictator

- Lenin suffers a stroke
- Struggle for power between Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky
- Stalin using his ruthless ways takes total control of the Communist Party and exiles Trotsky





- People's Century Communism: The Promise and the Reality - Red Flag: Communism in Russia

1. How did World War I help to bring about the Russian Revolution?
2. What groups made up the Red Army and the White Army?
3. How did the czar's autocratic policies toward the people lead to social unrest?
4. What do you think were Czar Nicholas II's worst errors in judgment during his rule?
5. Which of the events during the last phase of czarist rule do you think was most responsible for the fall of the czar?

- http://www.studenthandouts.com/DBQ_Pages/DBQ-Russian-Revolution-1917-Vladimir-Lenin-What-Is-To-Be-Done-Primary-Source-Document.htm

- Discuss
 - Who was Lenin?
 - “What is to be done?”
- Write-
 - On the back of the graphic organizer
 - Summarize the main point of the article in a couple of sentences.

Use evidence from the text to answer the following:

1. Based on Lenin's writing and your own thoughts, why had working-class people never developed their own economic philosophies?
2. Why do you think it was left to the "bourgeois intelligentsia" to transform the quest for working-class rights into a philosophy?
3. Lenin is here calling for unity among socialist thinkers, emphasizing that criticisms made by socialist thinkers against one another's thoughts strengthen the enemy ("bourgeois ideology"). Put in other words, Lenin is saying that when members of the group are seen disagreeing on their ideas and goals, this is used by the enemies of the group as proof that the group is wrong. Do you agree or disagree? Is it more important that a group (any group, not just the socialists of 1902) project a united front, or that the ideas of each member of a group be heard?

Totalitarianism

Section 2

- After Lenin died, Stalin seized power and transformed the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state.



A Government of Total Control

- Totalitarianism
 - Government that takes total, centralized, state control over every aspect of public and private life
- Secret Police, Indoctrination, Propaganda, Censorship, Religious or Ethnic Persecution



Police Terror

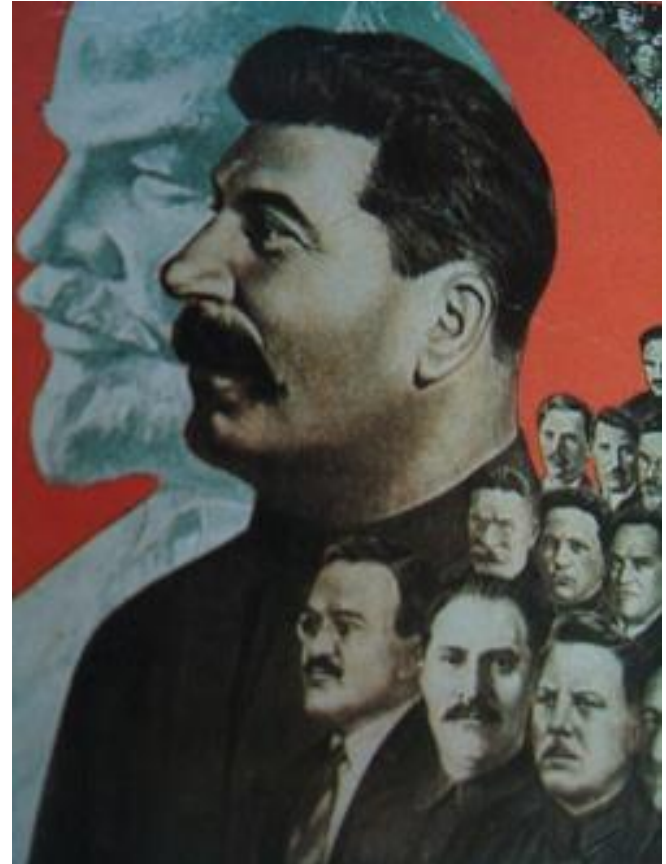
- Not to protect and serve
- Ensure central government's policies are being followed
- Includes brute force, spying, intimidation, and murder



NKVD

Indoctrination

- Instruction in the government's beliefs
- Control of education is essential
- Unconditional loyalty and support



Propaganda and Censorship

- Propaganda
 - Biased or incomplete information used to influence people's opinions
- Control mass media
 - Must get government approval before printed or shown



Nikolai Yezhov, the disappearing Commissar

Religious or Ethnic Persecution

- “Enemies of the state”
- Someone to blame countries problems on
- Blamed problems on the Russian Orthodox Church
 - Destroyed churches and synagogues



Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, the largest Orthodox church ever built

Stalin Builds a Totalitarian State

- No political dissent
- Police State
 - Informers, wire taps, reading mail
 - Great Purge, 1937, 8-13 million killed for being detrimental to the Communist Party
 - Even those who helped with the Revolution killed
- Propaganda and Censorship
- Education and Indoctrination
 - Youth groups started
- Religious Persecution
 - Russian Orthodox Church
 - Tried to show that religions were superstitions



- Great Purge

NEP

- New Economic Policy under Lenin was too slow for Stalin
- NEP used some capitalistic ideas like allowing farmers to sell portions of their grain for their own profit

Stalin Seizes Control of the Economy

- Command Economy
 - System in which the government makes all economic decisions
- Industrial Revolution
 - Five Year Plans
 - Set impossible high quotas to increase steel, coal, oil and electricity
 - Limited production of consumer goods
 - Resulted in shortage of housing, food, and clothing



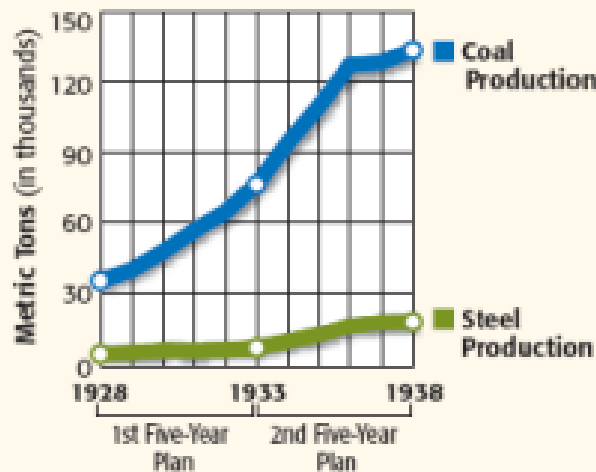
- Agricultural Revolution
 - Seized 25 million privately owned farms
 - Formed collective farms
 - Large government owned farms
 - 5-10 million die as a result
 - Kulaks, from Ukraine, resisted collectivization



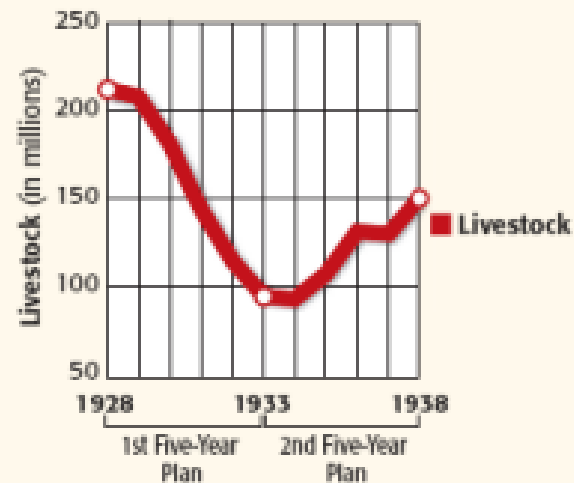
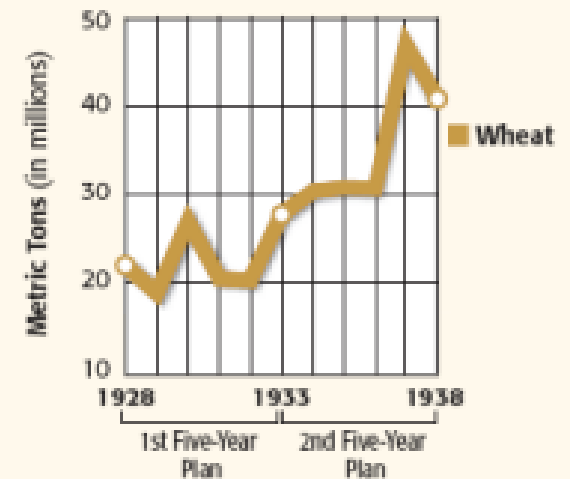
Five Year Plans

The Buildup of the Soviet Economy, 1928–1938

Industry



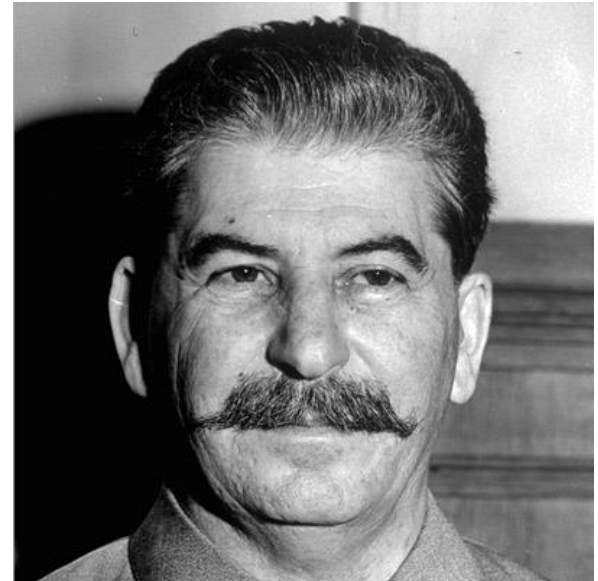
Agriculture



Source: *European Historical Statistics*

Daily Life Under Stalin

- Women better rights, people more educated, and new technical skills obtained
- Bolshevik Revolution claimed all men and women equal
- By 1950, 75% of doctors in the Soviet Union are women
- Motherhood considered patriotic duty



- Death of Stalin?
- 126-1056
- Ww2

- Russia Millionaire, Lenin Millionaire, Stalin Millionaire
 - play html
 - you must keep doing it until you win
- Watch Death of Stalin
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TG-tG-Wo0Do&t=19s>
- 1:26-10:56

History Channel

- Stalin Fast Facts

Advanced World History

- Complete Russian Revolution Part 1 and 2 on quia.

25 Minutes

1. How did World War I help to bring about the Russian Revolution?
2. What are the key traits of a totalitarian state?
3. What are some ways totalitarian rulers keep their power?
4. How did the Soviet economy change under the direction of Stalin?
5. How do totalitarian states and constitutional governments differ?
6. Summarize Joseph Stalin's rise to power and how his control expanded?
7. Were the Five-Year Plans the best way to move the Soviet economy forward?
8. Yellow 73-74

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- Quia Russian Revolution Docs
 - Complete sentences using evidence from the documents
- Activities
 - Must get to the million
 - Russia
 - Stalin Millionaire

1. Who is considered the father of China?

2. What was the last dynasty in China?

- 3. Who did the Nationalists fight in China?

- 4. Who led the opposing party to the Nationalists?

- 5. What event led to the end of the Chinese Civil War?

Imperial China Collapses

Section 3

- After the fall of the Qing Dynasty, Nationalist and Communist movements struggled for power.
- China pushes for modernization.

Nationalists Overthrow the Qing Dynasty

- Kuomintang, Guomindang
 - Nationalist Party
 - Sun Yixian, Sun Yat-sen first great leader
 - “father of Modern China”
 - Revolutionary Alliance overthrows Qing dynasty



Shaky Start for the New Republic

- 1911 Sun becomes president of Republic of China
- “Three Principles of the People”
 - Nationalism
 - Democracy
 - Economic security
- Turned over power to general Yuan Shikai(Shigai) for military support
 - Turned against democratic ideals
 - Shikai died in 1916 and civil war erupted



China mad at the Treaty of Versailles

- May 4th Movement
 - political movement growing out of student demonstrations in Beijing on May 4, 1919
 - protested the Chinese government's weak response to the Treaty of Versailles, especially regarding Shandong
 - The area formerly owned/controlled by Germany was given to the Japanese

Communist Party in China

- Mao Zedong, among founders, later becomes China's greatest revolutionary leader
- Differed from Lenin's communism because he focused on farmers not factory workers



Lenin Befriends Communist in China

- Nationalists felt they were not getting enough support from the West
- Sun combined with Communist party so that the revolutionary parties would be bigger
- Lenin sends military advisors and equipment to help China

Peasants Align with the Communists

- Nationalists were backed by bankers and businessmen
- Sun dies in 1925 and Jiang Jieshi, Chiang Kai-shek takes over
- Peasants did not feel that Nationalists were doing enough to support them and turned to the Communists



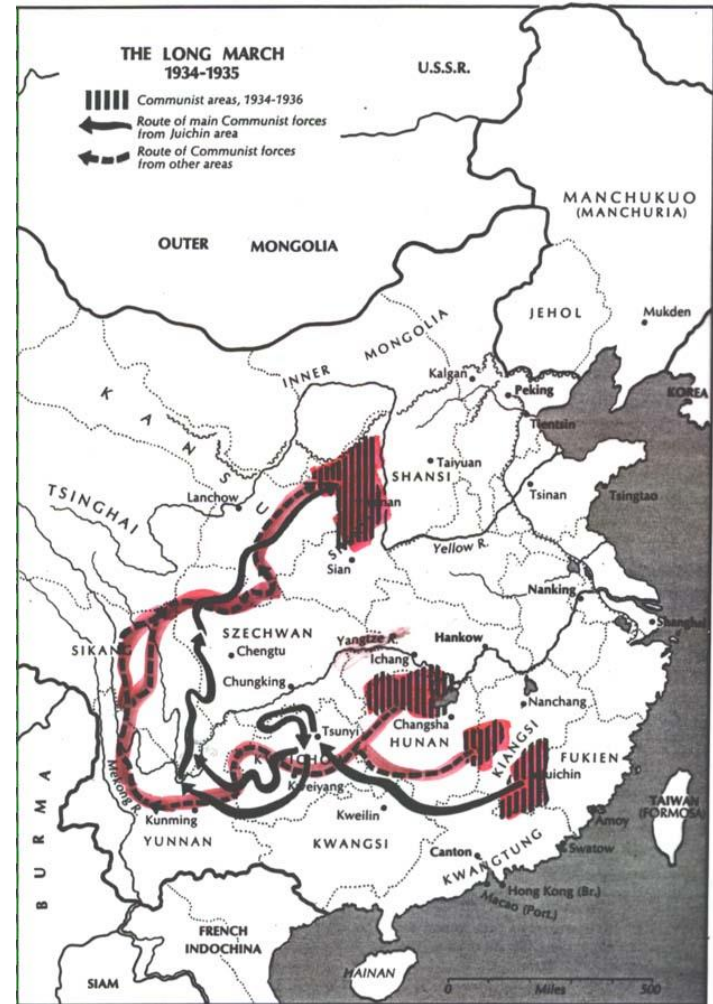
Nationalists and Communists Clash

- After warlords had been defeated Jieshi turns on Communists
- Jiang becomes president of the Nationalist Republic of China in 1928



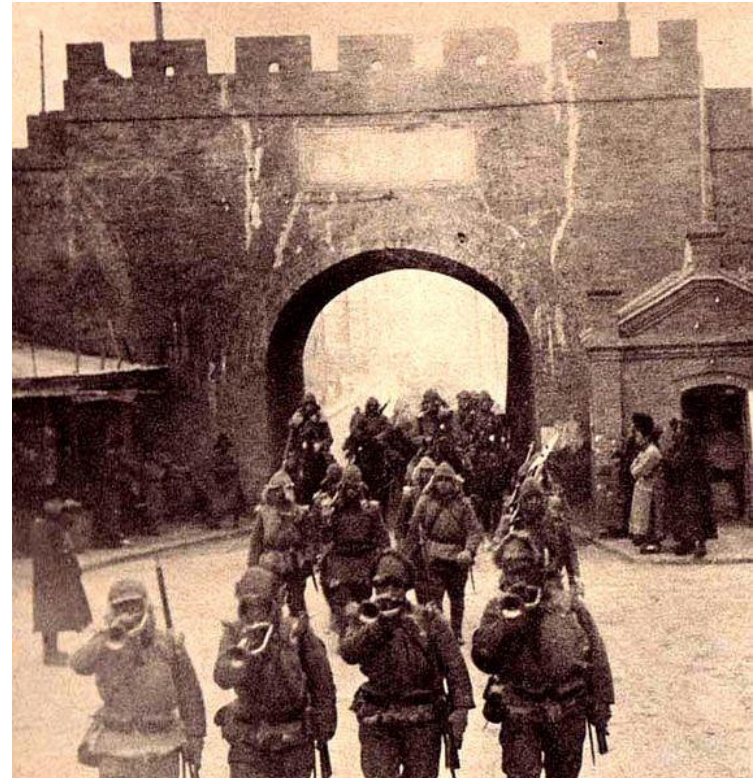
Civil War Rages in China

- Led by Mao the Red Army (Communist) fights a guerilla warfare against the Nationalists
- Long March
 - 1933 Jiang gathers army of 700,000
 - 6,000 mile journey in which the Red Army fought, starved and died
 - Gained support from the peasants
- Civil War Suspended
 - Japan invades



Civil War Suspended

- Jiang and Mao decide to put aside differences because they would rather have a Chinese ruler than a Japanese one
- Japan sees the Civil War as a perfect time to invade
- Japan seizes Manchuria, an industrialized province in Northeast China
- By 1938 Japan controls most of China



SHEG Activity

- What happened at the invasion of Nanking?

Context: Japan, 1930

Japan suffered from economic problems.

Japan was geographically small.

Goals of Japan's military leaders

- expand Japan's empire to gain more raw materials
- restore Japan's power in Asia and the world



World View of Japan

Invasion of China

- Japan invaded China's northern region of Manchuria in 1931.
- This area was rich with iron and coal.



Japanese soldiers in Manchuria

Invasion of Nanking

- Nanking was China's capital.
- Japan invaded Nanking in December 1937.



Japanese Soldiers entering Nanking

What happened at the invasion of Nanjing? (Nanjing is the capital of China)

- Read excerpts A and B
- Answer questions 1-3
 - Which book matches with which description?
- Read Document C
- Answer the questions that follow.
- Complete the remainder of the handout.

Read Document A and B

Documents A and B

Which of these sources is for Textbook A and which is for Textbook B?

New Century: Standard History Textbook in Mandatory Education. Published by Beijing's Teachers' College Press. Beijing, China: 2001.

Textbook _____

Explain your answer. Provide evidence from the textbook to support your claim.

New History Textbook. Published by Fusosha, Tokyo, Japan: 2005.

Textbook _____

Explain your answer. Provide evidence from the textbook to support your claim.

2) Which of these textbooks, if either, do you find more trustworthy? Why?

3) Where else would you look in order to figure out what happened during the Japanese invasion of Nanking?

Read Document C

Document C

What type of document is this? What is the purpose of this type of document?

2. Do you think this reliable? Why or why not?

After Reading All 3 Documents

List 2-3 ways that Spence's account compares or contrasts with the *Japanese* textbook.

List 2-3 ways that Spence's account compares or contrasts with the *Chinese* textbook.

	a	b	c	none
Japanese committed atrocities during Nanking				
invasion of Nanking is one of the worst invasions in history				
Japanese soldiers were killed by Chinese				
amount of Chinese killed is up for debate				
Japan invaded China to obtain raw materials				

In a paragraph using evidence answer the Central Historical Question: *What happened during the Japanese invasion of Nanking?*

After Reading All 3 Documents

1. List 2-3 ways that Spence's account compares or contrasts with the *Japanese* textbook.
2. List 2-3 ways that Spence's account compares or contrasts with the *Chinese* textbook.
3. In a paragraph using evidence answer the Central Historical Question: *What happened during the Japanese invasion of Nanking?*

4.	a	b	c	none
Japanese committed atrocities during Nanking				
invasion of Nanking is one of the worst invasions in history				
Japanese soldiers were killed by Chinese				
amount of Chinese killed is up for debate				
Japan invaded China to obtain raw materials				

Nanjing Massacre 206

- 1937, aka Rape of Nanking
- Nationalist soldiers had ditched their uniforms and tried to blend in with the civilians
- After the Imperial capital was seized women and children were killed
- Women were raped then killed



1. How did the Treaty of Versailles trigger the May Fourth Movement?
2. How was Mao's vision of communism different from that of Lenin?
3. What started the civil war in China?
4. What influence did foreign nations have on China from 1912 to 1938?
5. What caused the Communist revolutionary movement in China to gain strength?
6. If the Long March had failed, do you think the Nationalist party would have been successful in uniting the Chinese? Why or why not?

Advanced

7. Read Long March on quia and answer the questions.

-***---Don't do #4 on the Document

- Find the notes online.
- Complete graphic organizer and turn in.
- Answer questions at the end of the section and turn in.
- Complete Russia Millionaire, Stalin Millionaire, and Turkey/India Millionaire

Nationalism in India and Southwest Asia

Section 4

Nationalism triggered independence movements to overthrow colonial powers.



Indian Nationalism Grows

- What events led to the British allowing for limited self-rule in India?
- Include
 - Indian National Congress
 - Muslim League
 - Rowlatt Acts
 - Amritsar Massacre
 - Mohandas Gandhi
 - Civil disobedience
 - Boycotts
 - Weaving cotton
 - Salt March
- Intro-set the scene, thesis
- Body 1-Indian involvement in WWI
- Body 2-Nationalism
- Body 3-Gandhi

Indian Nationalism Grows

- Hindu Indian National Congress and the Muslim League want to get rid of British rule
- 1 million Indians enlisted in army for the British
- Britain promised reform which would eventually lead to self-government
- British did not live up to promise and passed the Rowlatt Acts in 1919



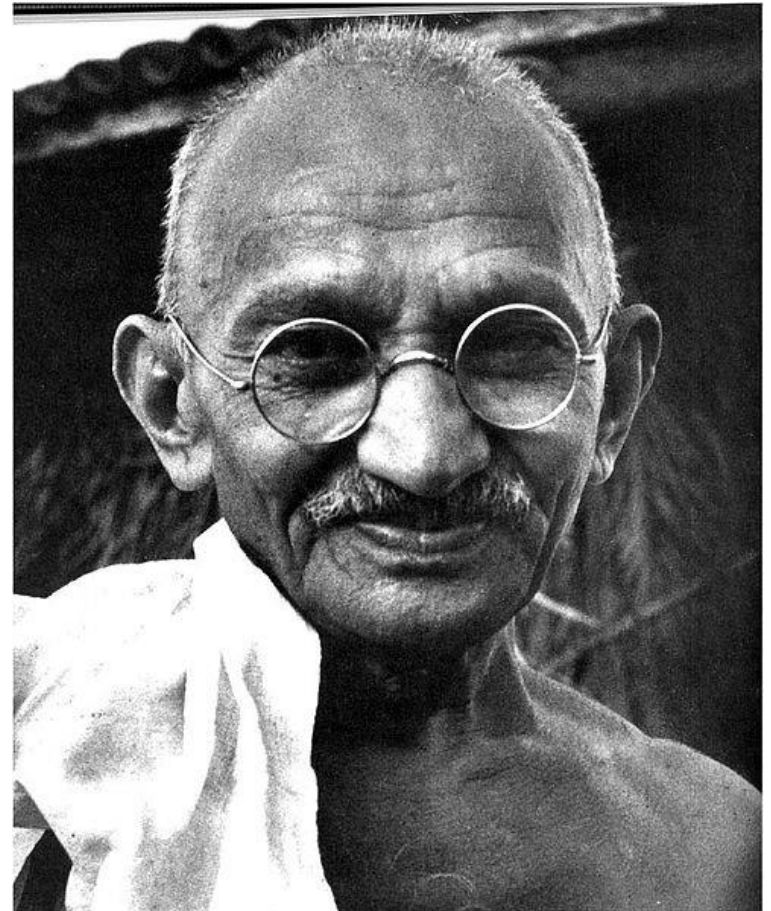
Amritsar Massacre 715



- Rowlatt Acts
 - Jail protesters without trial for as long as two years
 - Many Indians educated in Western ways and knew of trial by jury
- Amritsar Massacre
 - 10,000 go to the city of Amritsar
 - Fast and pray and listen to political speeches
 - 10 minutes of shooting that killed 400 and injured 1200
 - Nationalism grew overnight

Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence

- Mohandas K. Gandhi ³³⁴
 - British educated lawyer who fought for Indian Independence
- Blended ideas from all major religions
- Millions followed him and called him Mahatma or “Great soul”



Gandhi

- British officers were not punished for Amritsar Massacre
- Indian Congress endorses civil disobedience
 - Deliberate and public refusal to obey unjust law, and non-violence as the means to achieve independence



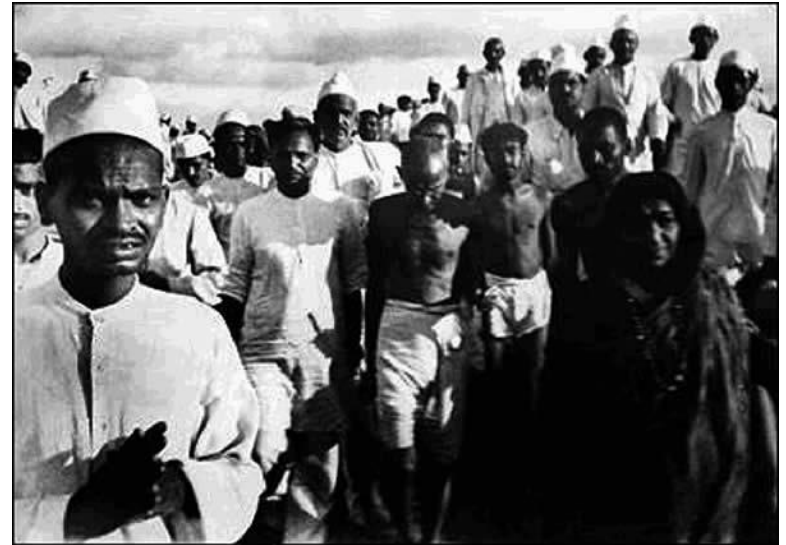
Boycotts

- Encourages Indians to not buy British goods, attend government schools, pay British taxes, or vote in elections
- Encouraged all Indians to weave their own cloth



Strikes and Demonstrations

- Take economic toll on Britain
- Factories hurt, trains were behind, jails became overcrowded



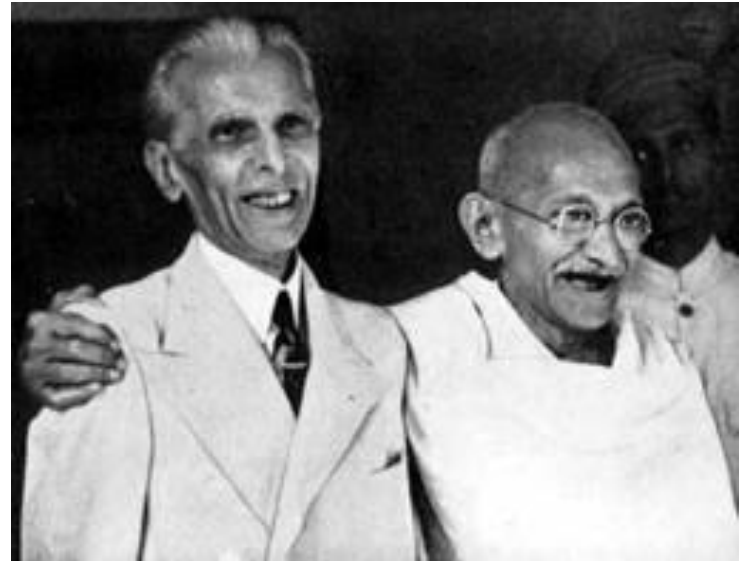
Salt March

- Salt could only be bought from the British and Indians had to pay taxes on it
- Gandhi and his followers walked 240 miles to the seacoast to gather seawater and make their own salt
- Many foreign journalists witnessed the beatings of defenseless Indians practicing civil disobedience



Britain Grants Limited Self-Rule

- Pressure from many countries
- 1935 British Parliament passes Government of India Act
 - Local self-government and limited democratic elections, but not total independence
 - Now trouble between the majority Hindus and the minority Muslims



- [Gandhi Trailer](#)

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=2LaoamJ3vbs>
- Amritsar massacre 715
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=ept8hwPQQNg&has_verified=1
- Gandhi Bio 334
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=eP-mv5ljFzY&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjasccl-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=28>
- Nonviolence and Peace Movements 1248

Section 4 Part II

Persia Becomes Iran 1340

- Upset with Great Britain trying to take over
- military officer named Reza Shah Pahlavi overthrew the ruling Shah
- Pahlavi begins to modernize country
- Changes from Greek name of Persia to Iran



Saudi Arabia Keeps Islamic Traditions

- Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud³⁰² unifies Saudi Arabia
- Unlike Turkey sticks with Islamic traditions
- Modernizes country but only in religiously acceptable areas



Oil Drives Development

- Discovery of oil causes many Western nations to pour huge amounts of money in investments
- 2/3 of world's oil supply found in the Persian Gulf



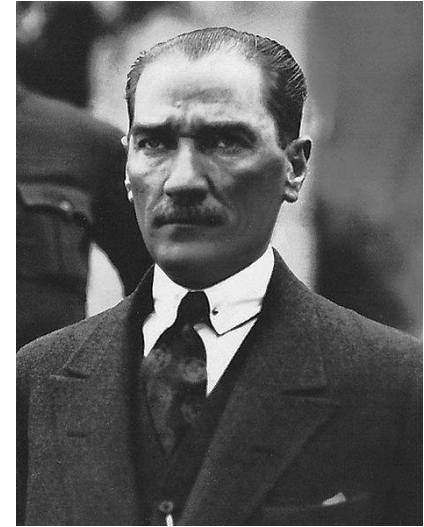
Middle East's Cold War

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=veMFCFyOwFI>

Continue Section 4

Nationalism in Southwest Asia

- Turkey becomes a Republic
- Ottoman Empire was left with Turkey only
- Greek invaders backed by British were defeated by the Turks led by Mustafa Kemal
 - “father of the Turks”
 - Atatürk
- Kemal becomes first president of the new Republic of Turkey, which is the 1st in Southwest Asia



Turkey's Republic

- Kemal
 - Separates Islamic laws from laws of the nation
 - Abolished religious courts and created a new legal system based on European law
 - Granted women the right to vote and to hold public office
 - Launched government funded programs to industrialize Turkey and spur economic growth



1. How did Gandhi's tactics of civil disobedience affect the British?
2. Where else was civil disobedience practiced?
3. How did Southwest Asia change as a result of nationalism?
4. How did newly found petroleum supplies change the new nations in Southwest Asia?
5. What do you think a nation might gain and lose by modernizing?
6. How did World War I create an atmosphere for political change in both India and Southwest Asia?
7. What events led to Mustafa Kemal gaining power?
8. Compare and contrast the different forms of government adopted by the four nations in this section?

Central Historical Question

- Did Ataturk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey?
 - Partner Up
 - One piece of paper for the two of you
 - Should hear discussions about the questions
 - Take turns writing down the answers to the questions

Did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey?

- Read Document A
- 1.
 - a) What kind of document is this?
 - b) When was it written?
- 2. Allen says the emancipation of women has occurred in Atatürk's Turkey. What specific changes does he see as evidence of their emancipation?
- 3. According to Allen, did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey? Explain.

Did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey?

- Read Document B
- 1.
 - a) What kind of document is this?
 - b) When was it written?
- 2. According to Atatürk, how has Turkish society treated women? What does he see as the possible problems with this type of treatment?
- 3. What was happening in Turkey in 1923?
- 4. How might this historical context help explain why Atatürk spoke about science, technology, and the division of labor?
- 5. According to Atatürk, what status should women have in Turkish society?

Did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey?

- Read Document C & D
- Document C
 1. According to Atatürk, why had being a good mother always been the most important virtue for Turkish women?
 2. Compare Atatürk's views about motherhood here with what he says about women's equality in Document B. Do you think his views in the two documents match? Why or why not?
- Document D
 1. According to Sertel, did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey? Explain.
 2. Why is this a useful piece of evidence for understanding the status of women in Turkey during Atatürk's rule?
 3. This is a reply to a single letter to a woman's magazine in Turkey. How might that affect its reliability as evidence about women's status in Turkey during Atatürk's rule?
 4. Compare Sertel's advice column to Documents A-C. How are they similar in regard to the status of women and how are they different?

Did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey?

- Read Document D
- 1. According to Sertel, did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey? Explain.
- 2. Why is this a useful piece of evidence for understanding the status of women in Turkey during Atatürk's rule?
- 3. This is a reply to a single letter to a woman's magazine in Turkey. How might that affect its reliability as evidence about women's status in Turkey during Atatürk's rule?
- 4. Compare Sertel's advice column to Documents A-C. How are they similar in regard to the status of women and how are they different?

Did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey?

- Read Document E
- 1. Why might this be a useful piece of evidence for understanding the status of women in Turkey under Atatürk's rule?
- 2. Why might this be a less useful piece of evidence for understanding the status of women in Turkey under Atatürk's rule?
- 3. According to Tekell, did Atatürk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey? Explain.
- 4. In what ways do Şirin Tekeli and Sabiha Sertel seem to agree about the status of women in Turkey under Atatürk?
- 5. Are there differences between Tekeli's and Sertel's points of view?

Did Ataturk's reforms actually improve the status of women in Turkey?

- In a paragraph answer the prompt using evidence