

## Key Terms

**Tyranny** - Coercive rule, usually by one person

**Siberia** - From Russian for "north"

**Constantinople** - Capital of Byzantium, conquered by Turks in 1453

**Cyrillic** - Greek-based alphabet of Eastern Slavic languages

**Tatar** - Mongol-origin tribes who ruled Russia for centuries (not tartar)

**Tsar** - From "Caesar," Russia's emperor. Sometimes spelled old Polish style, czar.

**Autocracy** - Absolute rule of one person

**Caesaropapism** - Combining top civil ruler (Caesar) with top spiritual ruler (pop), as in Russia's tsars.

**Ukraine** - From Slavic for "borderland"; region south of Russia, now independent.

**Westernizers** - Nineteenth-century Russians who wished to copy the West.

**Slavophiles** - Nineteenth-century Russian who wished to develop Russia along native, non-Western lines. Also known as "Russophiles."

**Proletariat** - According to Marx, class of industrial workers

**Communism** - Economic theories of Marx combined with organization of Lenin

**Imperialism** - Powerful, rich countries spreading their influence around the globe

**Bolshevik** - "Majority" in Russian; early name for Soviet Communist Party

**Duma** - Russia's national parliament

**War communism** - Temporary strict socialism in Russia 1918-1921

**New Economic Policy** - Lenin's New Economic Policy that allowed considerable private activity, 1921-1928

**Five-Year Plans** - Stalin's forced industrialization of Soviet Union starting in 1928

**Capital goods** - Implements used to make other things

**Consumer goods** - Things people use, such as food, clothing and house

**Gensek** - Russian abbreviation for "general secretary," powerful CPSU head

**CPSU** - Communist Party of the Soviet Union

**Paranoia** - Unreasonable suspicion of others

**Purge** - Stalin's "cleansing" of suspicious elements by firing squad

**Cold War** - Period of armed tension and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union, approximately 1947-1989.

**Central Committee** - Large, next-to-top governing body of most Communist parties

**Apparatchik** - "Man of the apparatus," full-time CPSU functionary

**Politburo** - "Political bureau"

**Junta** - Pronounced Spanish-Style, "khunta"; group that pulls military coup

**Coup** - Extralegal seizure of power, usually by military officers

**Semipresidentialism** - Strong president aided by a prime minister

**De facto** - In fact, even if not formally admitted.

**State Duma** - Lower house of Russia's parliament

**Rump State** - Leftover portions of a country after dismemberment

**Glasnost** - Gorbachev's policy of media openness

**Gulag** - The Soviet central prisons administration

**Shock Therapy** - Sudden replacement of Socialist by market economy

**Cult of Personality** - Dictator who has himself worshiped

**Perestroika** - Russian for "restructuring," Gorbachev's proposals to reform the Soviet economy

**Near-abroad** - Non-Russian republics of old Soviet Union

**Oblast** - region

**Shock Therapy** - an abrupt shift to free-market economics