1. Review your Physical Map of Northern Eurasia, your Manual's Political Map of Northern Eurasia and the Map of minorities of China (all handed out on the first day of the course); also study the maps in your textbook on pp.102, 134 and 205. Take special care to know the location of the following: Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai (the province north of Tibet and east of Xinjiang), Inner Mongolia, Republic of Mongolia (same as Outer Mongolia), Tuva, Manchuria, Sakhalin Island and the Kurile Islands (both Russian controlled today), Amur River, Ussuri River, Gobi Desert, Jewish Autonomous Region (on the Amur River, capital Birobijn). You will also have to know the location of the following cities: Yakutsk (capital of the Sakha Republic), Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Omsk (find these on the map in your textbook on page 285), as well as Ulaan Baatar (capital of Mongolia), Ulan Ude (capital of Buryatia, near Lake Baikal), Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Magadan (shown on your textbook map p. 364). Once again, you'll be given a blank map with numbers and asked to provide names.

2. Use your Map of Languages of China to learn locations of all native peoples we have covered since the last test (Uighur, Salar, Oirat (also called Jungars or Western Mongols, today's Mongol minority in Xinjiang), Xibo (or Sibo), Manchu, Tuvan, Buryat (these last two are north of Mongolia and not shown on the China map), Orochen, Solon (Ewenki in Manchuria), Hezhen (Nanai in Manchuria), Tibetan, Mongol, Daur (Daghur), Santa (Dongxiang), Tu (Monguor), Bonan (you WON'T have to pinpoint the exact relative locations of the last three). Know the information regarding each minority group in China as presented in my lectures and the manual. Also know the language affiliation of each group, their approximate population size today, and which are Buddhist, Muslim, Christian. Also know: ger (the Mongol portable felt tent), oboo (a Mongol shamanistic rock shrine), deel (the Mongol belted robe).

3. You will need to known many details on the history of Siberia and Inner Asia in the 20th century, in particular:

a. **Soviet North Asia.** Provisional Government (Russian democratic coalition government that ruled from March 1917 to November 1917, headed by Kerensky), Vladimir Lenin (Bolshevik leader who seized power in November 1917; ruled until his death in Jan. 1924; note that the Bolshevik Party changed
its name to the Communist Party once they were in power in Russia), Russian Civil War (1918–20, between the Communist Reds and their assorted and disorganized enemies, collectively called the "Whites"), Soviet Union (name after 1922 for what was left of the Russian Empire, as it was rule by the Communist Party until 1991; "soviet" means "council of workers"), collectivization (seizure of all land and livestock by the Soviet government beginning in 1928 to create collective farms, or kolkhozes); kulak (name applied to anyone who resisted collectivization; "kulak" in Russian means "fist" and implied that the people so named were exploiters of the poorer peasants and pastoralists, which some were but most weren't), Gulag (the Soviet prison camp system established by Lenin and Trotsky, expanded by Joseph Stalin, the Soviet leader from 1924–53, Dalstroii (enormous slave labor complex built around Magadan and the Kolyma gold fields), NKVD (Stalin's secret police, renamed KGB in 1953), Committee of the North (the group who created the first alphabets and native schools for the Siberian minorities during 1924–31; destroyed by Stalin in the early 1930's), Manchuko (Japanese puppet regime in Manchuria, 1932–45), Mao Ze Dong (Communist leader who triumphed in the Chinese Civil War which ended in1949), Cultural Revolution (period of intense persecution of Chinese traditional culture and all national minorities in China during the late 1960's), Yeremei Aipin (modern Khanty writer and political activist); Anna Nerkagi (modern Nenets writer and author of the short novel "Anya of the Noho Clan"); Vladimir Sangi (modern Nivkh writer and political activist; head of the Association of the Peoples of the North).

b. 20th century Central Asia, Mongolia, and pastoral northern and western parts of China. Far Eastern Republic (short lived political designation for Russia's Maritime Province, 1921–22), Bogd Khan (dissolute Buddhist ruler of independent Mongolia, 1912–19), Baron Ungern–Sternberg (declared himself "supreme Khan" of Mongolia, 1919–21, and self–styled "Living Buddha"), Sukh Baatar (first Communist ruler of Mongolia, possibly poisoned in Moscow in 1922), Choibalsang (Stalin's appointed dictator of Mongolia, 1936–52, carried out Stalin's genocide against the Buddhist lamas, but refused to unite Mongolia with the Soviet Union after the war and may have been poisoned on Stalin's orders in 1952), Salchak Toka (Stalin's appointed dictator of Tuva when that country was supposedly independent between 1924–44; obeyed Stalin and united Tuva with the USSR in 1944, and actually died of natural causes!)