

Abdicate	to renounce or relinquish a throne, right, power, claim or responsibility
Bolsheviks	member of a wing of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, which, led by Lenin, seized control of the government in Russia (October 1917) and became the dominant political power
Collectivization	policy adopted by the Soviet government, pursued most intensively between 1929 and 1933, to transform traditional agriculture in the Soviet Union and to reduce the economic power of the kulaks (prosperous peasants). Under collectivization the peasantry were forced to give up their individual farms and join large collective farms
Duma	elected legislative body that, along with the State Council, constituted the imperial Russian legislature from 1906 until its dissolution at the time of the March 1917 Revolution. The Duma constituted the lower house of the Russian parliament, and the State Council was the upper house.
Komintern	association of national communist parties founded in 1919. Though its stated purpose was the promotion of world revolution, the Komintern functioned chiefly as an organ of Soviet control over the international communist movement.
Serf	a person in a condition of servitude, required to render services to a lord, commonly attached to the lord's land and transferred with it from one owner to another.