

Czarist Russia

Directions: Read the words in the Word Bank. On the line before each sentence, write the letter of the word that correctly completes each sentence.

| Word Bank | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| a) Alexander II | e) czar | i) Nicholas II |
| b) Alexander III | f) democratic | j) standard of living |
| c) autocracy | g) Duma | |
| d) Bloody Sunday | h) freedom | |

- _____ 1) In the Russian Revolution, rebels overthrew the _____.
- _____ 2) Russia was a(n) _____ in the late 1800s, ruled by one person.
- _____ 3) Czar _____ ended serfdom in 1861.
- _____ 4) Nobles, students, and peasants began to demand more _____.
- _____ 5) Czar _____ took no interest in reform and went back to the old ways.
- _____ 6) By 1900, the _____ in Russian cities had improved.
- _____ 7) Czar _____ declared war on Japan in 1904.
- _____ 8) Russians wanted a more _____ government in which all people had equal rights.
- _____ 9) Soldiers killed hundreds of workers in St. Petersburg on _____.
- _____ 10) The czar dismissed the Russian parliament, or _____, after only three months.

Russian Revolution Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the term that best completes each sentence. Choose your answer from the terms in parentheses.

- 1) Many Russians looked to (communism, socialism, feudalism) to solve Russia's problems.
- 2) The most influential early socialist was (Karl Marx, Nicholas II, Alexander II).
- 3) The Russian Revolution was caused by (World War I, civil war, Bloody Sunday).
- 4) (Abject, Abdicate, Abstain) means to give up power as a ruler.
- 5) Something that lasts for a short time and is not final is (provisional, proper, premier).
- 6) Members of the (Veche, Kremlin, Duma) chose leaders of the temporary government.
- 7) Workers and soldiers formed (soviets, estates, boyars) that took over city government.
- 8) The provisional government chose to continue war against (France, Italy, Germany).
- 9) After the Revolution of 1905, the spirit of (monarchy, rebellion, reform) grew in Russia.
- 10) Some Russians wanted a constitutional (convention, monarchy, state) like Great Britain's.
- 11) Because of the war, factories could not produce enough (food, steel, guns and bullets).
- 12) Russia went to war with Austria and Hungary in (1905, 1914, 1917).
- 13) Czar Nicholas gave up his power because his (family, troops, advisors) refused to obey him.
- 14) Under socialism, the (czar, church, government) controls the economy of a nation.
- 15) Stores in St. Petersburg ran out of (bread, money, credit) in February 1917.

The Bolsheviks True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) There is no private property under the system of communism.
- _____ 2) The Communist Party named Russia the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- _____ 3) All Russians supported Lenin and the Communists.
- _____ 4) Czar Alexander II and his family died during the Russian Civil War.
- _____ 5) A successor is one who follows another in a position.
- _____ 6) Joseph Stalin won the support of most Communist Party members.
- _____ 7) The Bolsheviks were a revolutionary socialist group in Russia.
- _____ 8) Leon Trotsky led the Bolsheviks.
- _____ 9) The Bolshevik militia was called the White Guard.
- _____ 10) A minority is a small group of different people within a larger group.
- _____ 11) The Reds defeated the Whites in a civil war because the Communist army was more unified.
- _____ 12) Lenin pulled Russia out of World War I.
- _____ 13) After seizing power, the Communist government went back to the old class system of Russia.
- _____ 14) Trotsky founded the Red Guard.
- _____ 15) Non-Bolsheviks were known as the "Reds."

Czarist Russia True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write T if the statement is true or F if it is false.

- _____ 1) Alexander III became czar in 1855.
- _____ 2) A government in which one person has unlimited power is an autocracy.
- _____ 3) The 1917 Russian Revolution was an important result of World War I.
- _____ 4) Russia's industry began to grow in the eighteenth century.
- _____ 5) The Duma is the Russian parliament.
- _____ 6) Nicholas II faced many problems when he became czar in 1894.
- _____ 7) Bloody Sunday ended the revolution in Russia.
- _____ 8) In the 1800s, the czar controlled the lives of the Russian people.
- _____ 9) Alexander II freed serfs and introduced the jury system.
- _____ 10) A standard of living is a way to judge how well a person or a family is living.
- _____ 11) A revolutionary killed Alexander II.
- _____ 12) Alexander III took great interest in reform.
- _____ 13) St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Baky became centers of industry in Russia.
- _____ 14) Nicholas II declared war on Japan so people would think about something besides revolution.
- _____ 15) Hundreds of workers were killed on Bloody Sunday.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What changes in government did Russian socialists want?

- 2) Who was forced to give up his power as czar? Why?

- 3) What were living conditions like in Russia after World War I?

- 4) What is a provisional government?

- 5) What mistake did the Russian provisional government make?

Identifying Important Terms and People

A. Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail from Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A**Column B**

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1) militia | a) new name for Russia |
| _____ 2) Bolshevik | b) Lenin's government took control of all of these |
| _____ 3) Communism | c) non-Bolsheviks |
| _____ 4) successor | d) small group of like people within a larger group |
| _____ 5) Red Guard | e) won the Russian Civil War |
| _____ 6) U.S.S.R. | f) founded by Trotsky |
| _____ 7) Whites | g) can be called to military service quickly |
| _____ 8) civil war | h) one who follows another in a position |
| _____ 9) Reds | i) struggle between the Reds and the Whites |
| _____ 10) minority | j) economic system |
| _____ 11) industries | k) revolutionary socialist group |

B. Directions: Write the name of the person each clue describes on the line.

- 1) Was murdered by Soviet spies in Mexico. _____
- 2) Leader of the Bolsheviks. _____
- 3) Czar who died during the Russian Civil War. _____
- 4) Had a high-ranking position in the Communist Party. _____

Using Important Terms

Directions: Read the words in the Word Bank. On the line before each sentence, write the letter of the word that correctly completes the sentence.

| Word Bank | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a) censorship | e) economy | h) purge |
| b) collective | f) heavy | i) quota |
| c) consumer | g) newspapers | j) totalitarian |
| d) disloyal | | |

- _____ 1) A fixed amount that is the goal to be reached is a _____.
- _____ 2) In a _____ state, a small group totally controls the lives of citizens.
- _____ 3) To _____ is to remove from office.
- _____ 4) A _____ farm is owned by many peasants and run by the government.
- _____ 5) The banning of material by those in power is _____.
- _____ 6) Products that people buy are called _____ goods.
- _____ 7) _____ industries include steel mills and power stations.
- _____ 8) Stalin crushed anyone who he thought was _____.
- _____ 9) The Communist government controlled the Russian _____.
- _____ 10) Stalin used censorship to control _____ and radio.

Chapter 24 Mastery Test A

Part A Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.
Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| _____ 1) democracy | a) banning material from the people |
| _____ 2) autocracy | b) theory in which the government controls the economy of a nation |
| _____ 3) Duma | c) government in which one person has unlimited power |
| _____ 4) socialism | d) to remove from office |
| _____ 5) abdicate | e) group of people who can be called to military service quickly |
| _____ 6) soviet | f) government in which all people have equal rights |
| _____ 7) Bolshevik | g) Russian parliament |
| _____ 8) militia | h) Russian council |
| _____ 9) censorship | i) revolutionary socialist group in Russia |
| _____ 10) purge | j) to give up power as a ruler |

Part B Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) (Stalin, Lenin, Marx) gave Russian women more opportunities.
- 2) Czar (Alexander II, Alexander III, Nicholas II) gave up his power as ruler.
- 3) A small group of like people within a larger group is a (militia, minority, nationality).
- 4) After seizing power, (Trotsky, Lenin, Nicholas II) took control of all major industries.
- 5) (Bloody Sunday, the Duma, World War I) was probably the most important cause of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 24

Mastery
Test A
page 2

Chapter 24 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Czar Alexander II ended serfdom and freed millions of serfs and their families.
- _____ 2) The Industrial Revolution took place in Russia at the same time it did in England.
- _____ 3) The provisional government made a mistake by continuing the war with Germany.
- _____ 4) Lenin was arrested and exiled by the Russian government.
- _____ 5) A collective farm is owned by many peasants and run by the government.
- _____ 6) In a totalitarian state, the citizens have control over their lives.
- _____ 7) Even though Russia became industrialized, living conditions were worse than in other industrialized nations.
- _____ 8) Leon Trotsky took over the Russian government after Lenin died.
- _____ 9) Alexander III did not want to reform Russia.
- _____ 10) In socialism, citizens own and control the major means of production.

Part D Write the correct answer on the line for each question.

- 1) What do Russians call the day that hundreds of workers were killed when marching to the czar's palace at St. Petersburg? _____
- 2) What word means to give up power as a ruler? _____
- 3) Who established a secret police force that used terror against enemies of the revolution? _____
- 4) Who set up collective farms in Russia? _____
- 5) What kind of government did Russia have under the czars? _____

