### Cultural Geography of Russia

**DIRECTIONS:** Match each description in the first column with the correct term in the second column. Write the letter of the answer in the blank at the left of each description. Not all terms will be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>general term for a major ethnic group</td>
<td>F. ethnic group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>self-rule</td>
<td>A. atheism</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>supreme ruler of Russia</td>
<td>B. Bolshevik</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>belief calling for greater economic equality</td>
<td>C. Cold War</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>member of a revolutionary group led by Lenin</td>
<td>D. communism</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>philosophy calling for a new society led by workers</td>
<td>E. czar</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>country controlled by the Soviet Union</td>
<td>G. glasnost</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>struggle between communism and capitalism for world influence</td>
<td>H. Buddhism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>policy of economic restructuring</td>
<td>I. intelligentsia</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>policy of greater political openness</td>
<td>J. nationality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>belief that there is no God</td>
<td>K. Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>second largest religion in Russia</td>
<td>L. perestroika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>the religion of Tuva, Buryatia, Kalmykia</td>
<td>M. pogrom</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>organized religious persecution</td>
<td>N. Russification</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>artists glorified Soviet communism</td>
<td>O. socialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P. serf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q. socialist realism</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. sovereignty</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
RETEACHING ACTIVITY 15

Terms and Concepts

DIRECTIONS: Match each term from Chapter 15 with the correct definition.

1. czar  a. struggle between communism and capitalism
2. ethnic diversity  b. impoverished workers
3. serfs  c. philosophy based on Karl Marx's ideas
4. reform  d. change intended as improvement
5. communism  e. ruler of Russia before the revolution
6. Cold War  f. variety of ethnic groups

Summarizing Information

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below, and then answer the questions.

In 1921 the Bolsheviks, now known as Communists, won the civil war in Russia. The following year they established a new country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), or the Soviet Union, with Moscow as the capital. Under the Communists, the Soviet Union gradually gained back Ukraine, Belorussia (now Belarus), much of the Caucasus region, and a large part of central Asia. After Lenin’s death in 1924, Joseph Stalin, a leading Communist Party official, began a five-year climb to power. Defeating his rivals, Stalin set about making the Soviet Union into a powerful industrial giant.

7. What is the main topic of the passage?

8. What did the Communists accomplish after they won the civil war in Russia?

9. In what new direction did Joseph Stalin take the country?
Connecting Ideas

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions in the space provided.

10. What features influence Russia’s population distribution?

11. How has education changed since the collapse of the Soviet Union?

Organizing Information

DIRECTIONS: The lettered items in the Fact Bank name some of Russia’s many peoples. Complete the diagram below by writing the letter of each group in the Fact Bank in the correct box in the diagram. (You will not use every writing line in every box.)

Fact Bank

A. Serbs  E. Chechens  I. Ukrainians
B. Poles    F. Bashkirs  J. Ingushetians
C. Dagestanis G. Sakha
D. Chuvash     H. Tatars

12. Slavs

13. Turkic Peoples

14. Caucasian Peoples
**Enrichment Activity 15**

**Major Events in Twentieth-Century Russian History**

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the following information to complete the time line on the right. Be sure to consider the distance between the marks when placing entries.

- **1957**—The Soviet Union launches *Sputnik I*, the first spacecraft to circle the earth.
- **1917**—A revolution overthrows the government of Czar Nicholas II.
- **1961**—Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet Air Force officer, becomes the first person to orbit the Earth.
- **1991**—The Soviet Union collapses; Boris Yeltsin becomes the first democratically elected president of Russia.
- **1986**—Mikhail Gorbachev introduces his policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika*.
- **1999**—On December 31, Yeltsin resigns.
- **1941**—German forces invade the Soviet Union during World War II.
- **1922**—The Soviet Union is established; Joseph Stalin becomes general secretary of the Communist Party.
- **2000**—Vladimir Putin is elected president of Russia.

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the time line to decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. Write *true* or *false* on the blank next to each statement.

1. A revolution overthrew the Communist government in 1917.  
2. Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the reform known as *glasnost*.  
3. The first spacecraft to circle the Earth was the Soviet-made *Sputnik I*.  
5. Boris Yeltsin was the first democratically elected president of Russia.  
6. The Soviet Union lasted for 69 years.  
7. Vladimir Putin was elected president of Russia on the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Soviet Union.
**Population and Culture**

**Fill In the Blanks**

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks for the following sentences.

1. The Soviet government disapproved of religion and instead promoted ________________.

2. Russia is made up of more than 70 ________________.

3. Only ________________ of the population lives in two-thirds of Russia's land area.

4. Most Russians who claim a religious affiliation belong to the ________________ church.

5. Russian Slavs dominate Russia's ________________ and culture.

6. The second largest ethnic group in Russia is the ________________.

7. Russia's population is ________________ because of poor health care and a low birthrate.

8. The Caucasian peoples consist of the Chechens, Dagestanis, and ________________.

9. Some of the world's greatest literature comes from Russian authors such as ________________ who wrote *Gulag Archipelago*.

10. Soviet “socialist ________________” strangled artistic expression in Russia.

11. May 1, or ________________, was a workers' holiday in Soviet Russia, but today it is just a spring celebration.

12. Since 1991, ________________ have returned to their homeland.

13. Southeastern Russia is the home of ________________.

14. Since 1990, urban population growth in most industrialized cities has ________________.

15. Prominent educators, writers, artists and scientists made up the Soviet ________________.
History and Government

Underline the Correct Word

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Underline the correct answer.

1. In the A.D. 600s, Slavs settled near _____________ on the North European Plain.
   (cities/waterways)

2. Kievan Rus was a loose union of _____________ organized by the Varangians.
   (city-states/ethnic groups)

3. Ivan the Great, king of the Muscovites, built a huge fortress called the _____________.
   (Kremlin/Muskovy)

4. Ivan the Terrible expanded Russian territory and became the country’s supreme ruler, called a(n) _____________. (emperor/czar)

5. By the late 1600s, Peter the Great had _____________ Russia, built ports, and encouraged trade. (conquered/modernized)

6. Because of government oppression and extreme poverty, many Russians were drawn to a belief in economic equality known as ___________. (feudalism/socialism)

7. The Bolsheviks, who believed in _____________, took control of the government in November 1917. (socialism/communism)

8. After winning the civil war, the Bolsheviks established a new _____________.
   (country/army)

9. Countries in the region controlled by the Soviet Union were called _____________.
   (satellites/provinces)

10. The Cold War was the struggle between communism and _____________ for world influence. (socialism/capitalism)

11. Mikhail Gorbachev began to restrict Russia’s economy through a policy called _____________. (glasnost/perestroika)

12. The Soviet Union collapsed when all the Soviet Republics declared _____________.
    (war/independence)

13. The move from a command economy to a _____________. economy brought severe economic hardship to Russians. (market/industrial)

14. Russia’s stability has been threatened by _____________. movements. (separatist/socialist)