

Name: _____

Global History Regents Review

Date: _____

Mrs. Carey

Russian Revolution: Czar/Lenin/Stalin

Which heading best completes the outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Alexander Kerensky's provisional government is toppled.
 - B. Vladimir Lenin comes to power.
 - C. Czar Nicholas II is executed.
 - D. Civil war breaks out.

- (1) Causes of the Russo-Japanese War
- (2) Outcomes of the Congress of Vienna
- (3) Results of the Versailles Treaty
- (4) Effects of the Bolshevik Revolution**

What was a major reason the Russian people engaged in the Revolution of 1905?

- (1) dissatisfaction with czarist rule**
- (2) discontent with involvement in World War I
- (3) irritation over the banning of the Orthodox church
- (4) failure to emancipate the serfs

"Czar Abdicates! Provisional Government Formed"

"Peasants Promised 'Peace, Land, and Bread'"

"Reds and Whites Fight Bloody Civil War"

Which revolution is the focus of these headlines?

- (1) Mexican
- (2) Russian**
- (3) Chinese
- (4) Cuban

Bloody Sunday in Russia (1905) and the Armenian Massacre in the Ottoman Empire (1915) are both examples of

- (1) scorched-earth policies
- (2) forced migrations
- (3) human atrocities** - human rights violations
- (4) political revolutions

Which goals are most closely associated with the Russian Revolution of 1917?

- (1) peace, land, and bread
- (2) liberty, equality, and fraternity
- (3) science, technology, and agriculture
- (4) nationalism, democracy, and livelihood

Which event led Russia to withdraw from World War I and surrender a significant amount of territory to Germany?

- (1) sudden death of Vladimir Lenin
- (2) seizure of power by the Bolsheviks
- (3) meeting of the Yalta Conference
- (4) assassination of Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand

"Hungry Workers in Petrograd Demand Food"

"Peace, Land, and Bread' Promised to All"

"World War I Soldiers Join the People's Rebellion"

Which event is associated with these headlines?

- (1) Tiananmen Square protests
- (2) Soweto uprisings
- (3) Russian Revolution
- (4) Cuban Revolution

One reason the Bolsheviks gained peasant support during the Russian Revolution was because the Bolsheviks promised to

- (1) redistribute land
- (2) abolish communes
- (3) bring modern technology to Russian farms
- (4) maintain an agricultural price-support program

Which of these groups were the major supporters of 20th-century communist revolutions?

- (1) priests and artisans
- (2) bourgeoisie and nobility
- (3) entrepreneurs and capitalists
- (4) workers and peasants

The invasions of Russia by France in 1812 and by Germany in World War II were unsuccessful in part because of the

- (1) Russian alliances with China
- (2) harsh climatic conditions in Russia
- (3) inexperience of French and German military leaders
- (4) failure of France and Germany to develop modern weapons

One way in which King Louis XVI of France and Czar Nicholas II of Russia are similar is that both

- (1) were executed by revolutionaries
- (2) were known as great military leaders
- (3) advocated religious reform
- (4) supported the emancipation of serfs

Which factor led to the rise of communist revolutions in Russia and in China?

- (1) increase in agricultural production around the world
- (2) onset of the global depression that restricted trade
- (3) scarcity of workers for available jobs
- (4) unequal distribution of wealth between social classes

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia was caused in part by

- (1) a forced famine in Ukraine
- (2) the failure of Czar Nicholas II to come to Serbia's aid
- (3) a shortage of military supplies and food during World War I
- (4) the establishment of Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP)

An incompetent government, massacres on Bloody Sunday, and the high costs of World War I were causes of the

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Mexican Revolution | (2) Boxer Rebellion |
| (3) Sepoy Mutiny | (4) Russian Revolution |

Which action contributed to the success of Lenin's communist revolution in Russia?

- (1) Peasants were promised land reform.
- (2) Businessmen were encouraged to form monopolies.
- (3) Landowners were offered tax relief.
- (4) Factory workers were required to start small businesses.

Which action was taken by the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin?

- (1) supporting a traditional economy
- (2) eliminating political opposition
- (3) surrendering to the Provisional Government
- (4) extending the war against Austria-Hungary

One way in which the government under Czar Nicholas II of Russia and the government under Benito Mussolini of Italy are similar is that both governments

- (1) liberated the serfs and industrial workers
- (2) reformed the executive branch by incorporating theocratic principles
- (3) established policies of censorship and repression
- (4) used televised propaganda to rally the masses

A primary objective of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in the Soviet Union was to

- (1) promote private ownership of heavy industry
- (2) organize support for educational reforms to improve literacy
- (3) coordinate efforts to end World War I
- (4) gain stability by increasing production

A major purpose of five-year plans in the Soviet Union was to

- (1) increase the production of steel and machinery
- (2) produce more consumer goods
- (3) eliminate central economic planning
- (4) seek direct foreign investment

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- **Five-year plans**
 - **Collectivization of agriculture**
 - **Great Purge**

Which individual is associated with all these policies?

- (1) Adolf Hitler
- (2) Joseph Stalin
- (3) Deng Xiaoping
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru

Base your answer to the following question on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Collectivization

Five-Year Plans

?

Restrictions on the Press

Purges of Communist Party

Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

- (1) Saddam Hussein and the Persian Gulf War
- (2) Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) and the Defeat of the Manchu Dynasty
- (3) Joseph Stalin and the Rise of a Totalitarian State
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru and the Modern Industrial State of India

One way in which Joseph Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward are similar is that both plans were

- (1) efforts to reduce human rights violations
- (2) policies to improve relations with the West
- (3) methods used to control population growth
- (4) attempts to increase agricultural and industrial production

Joseph Stalin's policies in Ukraine during the 1930s directly resulted in

- (1) widespread starvation
- (2) agricultural self-sufficiency
- (3) the development of cottage industries
- (4) the use of subsistence farming techniques

Five-year plans and collectivization are most closely associated with

- (1) Joseph Stalin
- (2) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (3) Adolf Hitler
- (4) Deng Xiaoping

Which action is associated with Joseph Stalin?

- (1) expanding privatization
- (2) establishing five-year plans
- (3) encouraging glasnost
- (4) promoting détente

In the early 1930s, millions of Ukrainians died as a result of

- (1) the intifada
- (2) glasnost
- (3) a forced famine
- (4) trench warfare

What was a major cause of the famines in Ukraine between 1929 and 1935?

- (1) war with Chechnya and Armenia
- (2) forced collectivization by the government
- (3) lack of arable land in the region
- (4) movement of workers to Siberia

What was one factor that caused Napoleon's invasion of Russia and Hitler's invasion of Russia to be unsuccessful?

- (1) poorly trained military forces
- (2) a lack of alliances
- (3) harsh winter climate
- (4) mountainous terrain

An economic change introduced in the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin would include

- (1) establishing free-market reforms
- (2) boycotting Baltic Sea trade routes
- (3) focusing on the production of consumer goods
- (4) collectivizing agriculture

Which factor aided Russian troops in defeating Napoleon's armies and Soviet forces in defeating Hitler's armies?

- (1) severe winters
- (2) mountain passes
- (3) superior air forces
- (4) United Nations peacekeepers

Which geographic factor was most significant in helping the Soviet Union withstand German attacks in World War II?

- (1) The Ural Mountains served as a barrier to advancing German armies.
- (2) Distance and harsh winters disrupted German supply lines.
- (3) Extensive food-producing areas kept the Soviet armies well fed.
- (4) Numerous ports along the Arctic Sea allowed for the refueling of Soviet transport ships.

Forced famine in Ukraine (1932-1933) was a direct result of

- (1) Czar Nicholas's involvement in World War I
- (2) Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy
- (3) Joseph Stalin's collectivization
- (4) Nikita Khrushchev's removal from power

Which statement about the Soviet economy under Joseph Stalin is accurate?

- (1) The Soviet Union increased its power by developing heavy industry.
- (2) The government reduced its role in planning industrial production.
- (3) Farmers were encouraged to compete in a free market economy.
- (4) A large selection of consumer goods became available in the Soviet Union.

Which goal did Joseph Stalin establish for the Soviet Union?

- (1) becoming an industrial power
- (2) creating a golden age of culture
- (3) instituting a parliamentary monarchy
- (4) easing tensions using détente

Stalin's forced collectivization in Ukraine in the 1930s resulted in the

- (1) elimination of the army's dominance in government decisions
 - (2) expansion of Soviet agriculture at the expense of industry
 - (3) starvation and death of millions of people
 - (4) strong support from Western nations
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Base your answer to the following question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies

Population Figures for Ukraine	
1926	31,195,000
1939	28,111,000
Change	– 9.9%

What is a key reason for the shift in the Ukrainian population between 1926 and 1939?

- (1) Stalin's policies of collectivization and forced famine
- (2) establishment of a Jewish homeland in British Palestine
- (3) spread of influenza throughout the Soviet Union
- (4) Russia's involvement in World War I