

1. Russia's defeat in the _____ War and the humiliation of the Treaty of Paris compelled the government to reconsider its domestic policies, and make reform both necessary and possible.
2. _____ Czar Alexander II's decision to abolish serfdom in Russia was made for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**?
 - A. Russia was the only Western nation to retain involuntary servitude.
 - B. serfs forced into military service usually performed poorly.
 - C. nineteenth-century moral opinion condemned the institution.
 - D. there was always the threat of revolt.
 - E. serfdom had become economically inefficient.
3. _____ The actual emancipation statute proved to be a disappointment because freedom was not accompanied by...?
 - A. religious freedom
 - B. political rights
 - C. free speech
 - D. land
 - E. legal protections
4. Russia's emancipated serfs would be required to pay reimbursement payments to the government for _____ years, as compensation for what the government was forced to pay to reimburse the landlords for their losses.
5. _____ Although Alexander II became known as the "*Czar Liberator*," he was never popular. Why?
 - A. the serfs felt that their emancipation had been inadequate.
 - B. the nobility resented the Czar's refusal to allow them a meaningful role in government.
 - C. the czar was a reformer only within the limits of his own autocracy.
 - D. during his reign, Russia increasingly became a police state.
 - E. the czar was never popular for all of the above reasons.
6. In opposition to the czar, Russian students formed a revolutionary movement known as _____, which sought a social revolution based on the communal life of the Russian peasants.
7. In 1879, the radical society mentioned in the previous question split into two groups. One of these groups, known as "*The _____*," succeeded in assassinating Czar Alexander II on March 1, 1881.
8. _____ Under Czar Alexander III, Russia did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. he sought to continue his father's reforming efforts.
 - B. he strengthened Russia's centralized bureaucracy.
 - C. he made slight improvements to conditions in Russian factories.
 - D. he strengthened the secret police.
 - E. he increased press censorship.
9. Appointed Russian Finance Minister by Alexander III in 1892, he was the man most responsible for leading Russia into the industrial age during the last decade of the nineteenth century? _____
10. By 1904, this 5,000 mile Russian railroad was completed- linking European Russia with the Pacific Ocean? _____
11. _____ All of the following describe Russia's industrialization program **EXCEPT**?
 - A. Russia's finance minister favored the development of heavy industry.
 - B. Trade unions in Russia were illegal.
 - C. Industrialism brought considerable social discontent to Russia.
 - D. The industrial proletariat came to dominate Russian society.
 - E. Textile manufacturing was the largest industry in Russia.
12. The leading late-nineteenth century Russian Marxist was Gregory _____, who wrote from exile in Switzerland.
13. _____ In his 1902 essay, *What is to Be Done?*, Lenin did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. he declared that revolutionary consciousness would arise spontaneously from the working class.
 - B. he condemned any accommodations, such as those practiced by the German SPD.
 - C. he criticized trade unionism that settled for short-term gains.
 - D. he argued that only a small, tightly organized, elite party could possess the proper dedication to revolution.
 - E. he rejected the concept of a mass democratic party composed of workers.
14. At the 1903 London Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Party, Lenin forced a split in the party ranks. Those who supported Lenin's positions were able to muster a very slim majority, and thus thereafter would be known as the _____.
15. The other, more moderate, social democratic faction came to be known as the _____, or minority.
16. _____ In *Two Tactics of Social Democracy in the Bourgeois-Democratic Revolution*, Lenin urged for all of the following, **EXCEPT**...?
 - A. that the revolution must be led by an elite group of professional revolutionaries.
 - B. that the immediate overthrow of the czar was imminent.
 - C. that the socialist revolution must unite the proletariat and the peasantry.
 - D. that the political and economic theories of Marx must be rejected.
17. Within days of Russia's defeat at the hands of Japan in 1905, an orthodox priest named Father Gapon led several hundred workers to the Czar's Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, to present a petition for the improvement of industrial conditions. As the petitioners approached, the Czar's troops opened fire, killing at least 100. This event would become known as _____.
18. During the social disturbances which gripped Russia in the months following the event mentioned the previous question, worker groups called _____ took control of the city of St. Petersburg.
19. In October, 1905, in an attempt to quell the discontent, Nicholas II issued the _____, promising constitutional government for Russia.
20. Early in 1906, Nicholas II announced the election of a representative body, the _____, with two chambers. But when elections brought a very radical group of representatives to the body, Nicholas was persuaded to dissolve it.
21. How many of these representative governments were elected before one was finally acceptable to the Czar? _____
22. Siberian holy man who allegedly had the power to heal the Czar's hemophilic son? _____

23. _____ & _____ Under the direction of Nicolas II's finance minister, Stolypin,...
- Russia's industrial labor force grew in size to be larger than the peasantry.
 - agricultural production suffered.
 - nearly 700 rebellious peasants were condemned to death.
 - the redemptive payments that the peasants still owed the government were cancelled.
24. _____ Russia's March Revolution of 1917 occurred for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT?**
- the collapse of the monarchy's ability to govern.
 - the Czar was weak and incompetent.
 - the Great War put far too great demands on the resources of the country.
 - widespread domestic hunger and social unrest.
 - the well planned tactics of organized political factions.
25. During the Great War, in order to give their capital city a more Russian sounding name - as opposed to a German sounding name - the name of the Russian capital was changed from St. Petersburg to _____.
26. When ill-disciplined troops in the Russian capital refused to fire on demonstrators, it had become clear that the Czar had lost control of the country. Thus, on March 15, Nicholas II _____ his throne.
27. The government of Russia fell into the hands of members of the reconvened Duma, who soon formed a provisional government composed chiefly of Constitutional Democrats, or _____, with Western sympathies.
28. Which faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party temporarily cooperated with the provisional government, believing that a bourgeois stage of development must come to Russia before the revolution of the proletariat could be achieved? _____
29. _____ The Provisional Government doomed itself to failure when it...
- failed to eliminate the Czar and the possibility of his restoration.
 - accepted Czarist foreign policy by continuing the war.
 - rejected the October Manifesto
 - failed to purge "reactionaries" from the government.
 - made peace with the Central Powers.
30. Moderate socialist who took over leadership of the Provisional Government shortly after the first revolution of 1917? _____
31. Lenin's essay, "*The Tasks of the Proletariat in the Present Revolution*," is better known as the _____.
32. In the essay mentioned in the previous question, Lenin wrote that "*the masses must be made to see that the _____ of Workers' Deputies are the only possible form of revolutionary government.*"
33. When Lenin wrote that he would demand a "*commune state*," this was a reference to the _____.
34. Lenin noted that the name of his party should be changed from "*Social-Democracy*" to _____.
35. _____ Lenin argued that he had attacked the Provisional Government because...
- it had failed to set a date for the calling of an assembly.
 - it had continued to pursue the war.
 - it was not a true socialist government.
 - it was in the hands of the bourgeoisie.
 - of all of the above.
36. _____ Toward the end of his essay, who does Lenin criticize?
- Luxembourg
 - Trotsky
 - Plekhanov
 - Engels
 - Marx
 - AB. Kerensky
37. Following his return to Russia from exile, Lenin told the Russian people he would provide "_____, _____, and _____."
38. _____ After dispersing Russia's Constituent Assembly, the Bolsheviks did all of the following **EXCEPT?**
- put factory workers in charge of their plants.
 - released all banks from state control.
 - nationalized the land and turned it over to its peasant proprietors.
 - seized property of the church in the name of the state.
 - repudiated the debt of the Czarist government.
39. Three months after signing an armistices with Germany, on March 3, 1918, the Bolshevik government took Russia out of the Great War when it accepted the Treaty of _____.
40. Between 1917 and 1921, a civil war raged across Russia - between the _____ Russians who supported the revolution and the _____ Russians who opposed it.
41. During the Russian Civil War, the Bolshevik – or “Red Army” – was under the leadership of _____.
42. What did CPSU stand for? _____
43. What did USSR stand for? _____
44. _____ Soviet communists regarded their government and their revolution as all of the following **EXCEPT?**
- as a local event in the national history of Russia.
 - as an exportable commodity.
 - as epoch-making events in the history of the world.
 - as defining moments in the development of humanity.
 - all of the above actually describe how Soviet communists regarded their government and their revolution.
45. Within months of the Bolshevik revolution, a new secret police, known as the _____ appeared.
46. During the years of civil war, under the economic policy of _____, the revolutionary government confiscated and then operated the banks, the transport system, and heavy industry, and also seized grain from the peasants to feed the Red Army and workers in the cities.
47. In March of 1921, Lenin outlined the _____, a program which tolerated private economic enterprise in Russia in order to provide incentive for growth.