

Chapter 14: Russian Revolutions

(Test ID: ins709146)

Created with INSPECT® and the Online Assessment Reporting System (OARS)
For Authorized Use Only

1

Which of the following events exemplifies what led to unrest in Russia and caused the Russian Revolution?

- A terrible working conditions with low wages
- B child labor and a large gap between the rich and the poor
- C authoritarian ruling party
- D All of the above

2

Which situation resulted from the Russo-Japanese War of 1905?

- A Japan lost its status as a world power
- B the Japanese Emperor encouraged reforms in Russia
- C Russia gained control of China and Japan
- D opposition groups challenged the power of the Russian Czar

3

Which of the following is NOT a reason why Russia surrendered during WWI?

- A Japan attacked Russia from the east
- B lack of supplies for Russian troops
- C poor leadership in the Russian government
- D the Russian Revolution was taking place on the home front

4

How did the Russian Revolution affect the course of World War I?

- A It caused Russia to side with Germany.
- B It caused Russia to withdraw from the war.
- C It caused a stalemate on the Western Front.
- D It caused Italy to change allies prior to the war's outbreak.

5

The devastating effects of World War I on Russia eventually led to

- A the rise of Czar Nicholas II.
- B the totalitarian reign of Joseph Stalin.
- C the rise of Rasputin.
- D the rise of the Russian monarchy.

6

Which of the following is a characteristic of totalitarianism?

- A individual control over the state
- B dependence on out-dated technology
- C multiple-party rule
- D dynamic and authoritarian leader

7

Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks?

- A Rasputin
- B Leon Trotsky
- C Joseph Stalin
- D V.I. Lenin

8

During the Bolshevik Revolution, why did Vladimir Lenin promise "Peace, Land, Bread"?

- A to resolve conflicts between the Reds and Whites
- B to keep Napoleon out of European Russia
- C to bring Siberia under the Czar's control
- D to gain support to overthrow the government

9

Russian peasants supported the Bolsheviks in 1917 primarily because the Bolsheviks pledged to

- A establish and maintain collective farms
- B redistribute land and make peace
- C keep crop yields low
- D limit the income of the nobility

10

Which of the following was an immediate effect of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917?

- A The Russian economy improved.
- B Russia gained territory from Germany in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
- C Civil war began within Russia between the Bolsheviks and the White Army.
- D The March Revolution occurred.

11

The original Bolsheviks brought a new system of government which would eventually be called_____.

- A Communism
- B Fascism
- C Democracy
- D Socialism

12

How did the secret police help Lenin gain control of Russia?

- A They infiltrated the Czar's army.
- B They organized the redistribution of the land.
- C They used terror tactics against the enemies of the Bolsheviks.
- D They negotiated peace with Germany.

13

The Gulag was a network of

- A labor activists
- B prison camps
- C revolutionaries
- D worker-owned factories

14

Which characteristic was common to both Russia under the Czars and the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin?

- A support of artistic and literary freedom
- B encouragement of free enterprise
- C persecution of political dissenters
- D a lack of concern about territorial expansion

15

How did Stalin's economic policy cause a famine in the Ukraine that cost between 5 and 7 million deaths?

- A Peasants were removed from their farmland and forced to work in factories.
- B Peasant farming land was nationalized, and their crops were taken.
- C Soldiers were sent in to suppress a farmer revolt against the NEP program by any means necessary.
- D Farmers were forced to use less efficient methods, thus cutting their crop yields.

16

Stalin's Five-Year Plans and his decision to form collectives are example of

- A programs to westernize, educate, and enlighten the population
- B strategies to modernize the economy of the Soviet Union through forced communism
- C a more friendly foreign policy towards Ukraine
- D methods of dealing with Germany

17

During Stalin's reign, Russian citizens suffered greatly even though Russia had a vast number of resources to pull from. Why did Stalin limit the production of consumer goods?

- A Stalin used the money to provide homes for the homeless and health care for the disadvantaged.
- B Stalin and his family lived lavishly off of the government's money.
- C Stalin was purchasing arms from other nations with the government's money.
- D Stalin was putting money towards manufacturing steel, coal, oil and electricity.

18

Under Stalin's command economy system, all economic decisions were made by

- A workers and government officials
- B members of the socialist realism movement
- C local soviets composed of workers, soldiers, and peasants
- D government officials alone

19

The MAIN purpose of Stalin's Five-Year Plan was to _____.

- A increase farm production by private means
- B produce more consumer goods
- C build up heavy industry
- D expand weapon production

20

Which of the following was a method that Stalin used to maintain totalitarian control of Russia?

- A police terror
- B propaganda
- C censorship
- D All of the above

21

Stalin's totalitarian rule benefited Russian society in that _____.

- A he expanded society's personal freedoms
- B he decreased police terror as a means of diminishing opposition
- C he facilitated better education for both men and women
- D he decreased censorship of writers and artists

22

As a totalitarian leader, Joseph Stalin had the power to control which of the following?

- A government officials
- B government, economics, and private lives
- C economics and private lives
- D private lives

23

Stalin maintained his power in Russia by _____.

- A sending Lenin to a labor camp
- B using force and violence
- C discrediting opposition parties
- D using the Red Army to defeat his enemies

24

From the perspective of Western leaders, Stalin's actions as leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reflected an emphasis on which of the following concepts?

- A individualism
- B freedom
- C human dignity
- D aggression

25

What was one goal of the Communist government of Stalin's Soviet Union when they tapped people's telephones and read their mail?

- A pioneering new technologies
- B looking for a worthy new leader
- C increasing open communication
- D making people afraid to protest

