Assessment: The Russian Revolution

Mastering the Content

Circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. The last czar to rule Russia was
   A. Alexander III.
   B. Catherine II.
   C. Nicholas II.
   D. Peter III.

2. After Alexander II liberated the serfs, many peasants were
   A. content with their freedom.
   B. disappointed by emancipation.
   C. able to receive land without pay.
   D. planning to build factories in cities.

3. How did Alexander II’s policies inspire revolutionary groups to form?
   A. His reforms encouraged highly critical public discussion of political and social issues.
   B. He reduced educational opportunities, which angered many peasants and factory workers.
   C. Repressive measures, such as strict censorship rules, disgruntled radical university students.
   D. The nobility and middle-class were upset that he dissolved the system of regional assemblies.

4. How did most peasants respond to radical university students’ call for revolution in 1873 and 1874?
   A. They joined the revolutionary efforts.
   B. They did not understand their message.
   C. They were interested but afraid of the police.
   D. They refused to listen and fought the students.

5. Russia’s main moderate political party were known as the
   A. Bolsheviks.
   B. Kadets.
   C. Mensheviks.
   D. Social Democrats.

6. The Bolsheviks differed from the Mensheviks because they believed that
   A. Marxism could apply to Russia even though its industrialization took place more recently.
   B. the working class would eventually be driven deep into poverty, revolt, and establish a socialist state.
   C. professional revolutionaries from the intelligentsia would have to lead Russia's proletariat to revolution.
   D. over time a classless society would emerge in which people would live together without a need for government.

7. All of these led to the Revolution of 1905 EXCEPT
   A. Russia's crushing defeat in the Russo-Japanese war.
   B. Peasants and workers wanting a voice in government.
   C. Russian troops opening fire during a peaceful protest.
   D. Nicholas II dissolving the elected national legislature.
8. After the Revolution of 1905, Nicholas II agreed to make all of the following reforms EXCEPT
   A. accepting a written constitution.
   B. releasing imprisoned revolutionaries.
   C. creating an elected national legislature.
   D. granting the people basic civil liberties.

9. Which of these BEST describes attitudes most Russians had toward World War I?
   A. They opposed the war and encouraged Russians across social classes to strike.
   B. They supported the war at first but adamantly protested it after economic hardships.
   C. They were ambivalent toward the war because most of the fighting was not in Russia.
   D. They reluctantly supported the war until many nobles were called for military service.

10. The February Revolution resulted in
    A. Nicholas II giving up his throne.
    B. the arrest of women factory workers.
    C. Lenin creating a Bolshevik government.
    D. a quick and crushing stop to the protests.

11. Members of the Provisional Government were mostly
    A. nobles.
    B. local soviets.
    C. factory workers.
    D. middle-class workers.

12. What event led to the Civil War?
    A. Russians loyal to the Provisional Government grouped together and attempted to overthrow Lenin.
    B. Lenin disbanded the new national assembly because less than 25 percent of the delegates were Bolsheviks.
    C. Soldiers returning from the Great War were distraught after finding so many changes to the government.
    D. The secret police opened fire into a crowd of peaceful protesters in St. Petersburg, killing 130 people.

13. The White armies were hindered during the Civil War because they
    A. lacked military experience and access to advanced weaponry.
    B. were unexpectedly attacked by Green armies in the countryside.
    C. had to deal with opposition from the United States, Britain, and France.
    D. were divided by both geography and the causes for which they were fighting.

14. After the Civil War, the government took over all private businesses and industries and dictated what was to be produced. This economic policy is known as
    A. Leninism.
    B. Neo-Marxism.
    C. Red Terror.
    D. war communism.

15. Under the New Economic Policy, Lenin
    A. increased the efforts of the Red Terror.
    B. relaxed the policies of war communism.
    C. disbanded the Red Army and secret police.
    D. required peasants to send food to the government.
Applying Social Studies Skills

Read the excerpt below written by Lenin on the system of “dual power.” This passage was originally published in 1917 in Pravda No. 28. Use the text and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions below.

Source: Marxist Internet Archive

What is this dual power? Alongside the Provisional Government, the government of bourgeoisie, another government has arisen, so far weak and incipient, but undoubtedly a government that actually exists and is growing — the Soviets of Workers’ and Soldiers’ Deputies.

What is the class composition of this other government? It consists of the proletariat and the peasants (in soldiers’ uniforms). What is the political nature of this government? It is a revolutionary dictatorship, i.e., a power directly based on revolutionary seizure, on the direct initiative of the people from below, and not on a law enacted by a centralized state power.

16. What is the class composition of the Provisional Government?

17. What is the class composition of the “other government”?

18. In your own words, explain how Lenin describes the power of the “other government.”

19. How does the passage describe the relationship between the two governments? Is one government stronger than the other is?
Exploring the Essential Question: What changes did the Russian Revolution bring about within Russia and in world affairs?

20. Suppose you are a member of Russia’s working class preparing a memoir about your experiences during the Russian Revolution. Your memoir should include chapters on:
   - Revolution of 1905.
   - February Revolution.
   - October Revolution.
   - Red Terror.
   - New Economic Policy.

Selected one of the events above. Create an outline for the chapter on the event you selected. The outline should include:
   - a brief summary of the event that includes the causes and results of the event.
   - a description of how the event changed your way of life.
   - whether you thought the changes the event brought were positive or negative and why.