

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 18 The Rise of Russia

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Much of the territory added to the Russian empire during the 17th and 18th centuries was
- A) Balkan.
 - B) African.
 - C) Asian.
 - D) Polynesian.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 400

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

- 2) What political center served as the focal point for the Russian liberation from the Mongols?
- A) Kiev
 - B) Duchy of Moscow
 - C) St. Petersburg
 - D) Crimean peninsula

Answer: B

Page Ref: 400

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

- 3) Under what Russian ruler was a large part of Russia freed from Mongol control in the 15th century?
- A) Peter III
 - B) Ivan III
 - C) Ivan IV
 - D) Alexis Romanov

Answer: B

Page Ref: 400

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

4) What was the state of the Russian economy immediately after the expulsion of the Mongols in the 15th century?

- A) Russia was already a dependent region within the global economy dominated by the West.
- B) Fueled by the establishment of the Tatar trade routes with the East, Russia had developed a significant export trade and merchant class.
- C) Russia had become a more purely agricultural economy, dependent on peasant labor.
- D) Russia was following the West into an economy dominated by merchants and capitalists.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 401-403

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Conceptual

5) What government did Ivan the Great claim to have succeeded as the "third Rome"?

- A) The Byzantine Empire
- B) The Abbasid Empire
- C) The Ottoman Empire
- D) Holy Roman Empire

Answer: A

Page Ref: 402

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

6) Ivan the Great declared that the Russian empire was the successor to which great empire?

- A) Han China
- B) Rome
- C) Mongol Empire
- D) The Ottoman Empire

Answer: B

Page Ref: 402

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

7) Ivan IV, called Ivan the Terrible,

- A) wished to confirm tsarist autocracy by attacking the authority of boyars.
- B) abandoned the principles of territorial expansion in favor of centralizing power at home.
- C) allied himself with the Russian aristocracy in a policy of political decentralization.
- D) was responsible for the incorporation of Poland into the Russian empire.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 402, 403

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Conceptual

8) Why did the Russian expansion policy focus particularly on central Asia?

A) The Russians wished to seize control of the trade routes with China.

B) Most of the Russian population remained ethnically Mongol with clear cultural ties to central Asia.

C) There were natural barriers to westward expansion.

D) The Russians were motivated by a desire to push the former Mongol overlords farther back to prevent renewed invasion.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 402, 403

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Conceptual

9) Peasants recruited to migrate to newly-seized lands in the Russian empire were called

A) emigrati.

B) boyars.

C) cossacks.

D) Slavs.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 403

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

10) What was the impact of early Russian expansion on central Asia?

A) There was no impact at first but as time went by, there was a gradual assimilation of the Chinese speaking groups

B) Independent central Asia, the source of nomadic cultures and invasion forces, was eliminated.

C) Chinese trade was refocused through Russia and eastern Europe.

D) Central Asia revived economically as a result of the expansion.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 403

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Conceptual

11) Which of the following was NOT a form of contact with the West during the reigns of the Ivans?

- A) Diplomatic missions were sent to leading Western states.
- B) Western merchants established outposts in Moscow and other centers.
- C) Italian artists and craftsmen were imported for building projects.
- D) Military alliances were signed with Spain and Portugal.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 403-405

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Conceptual

12) Following the death of Ivan IV, Russian boyars attempted to limit tsarist autocracy and gain governing rights for themselves during the

- A) Russian civil war.
- B) Boyar War.
- C) Time of Troubles.
- D) Great Schism.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 404

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

13) What family established a new ruling dynasty in Russia in 1613?

- A) Romanov
- B) Radishev
- C) Molotov
- D) Habsburg

Answer: A

Page Ref: 404-405

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

14) Which of the following was NOT an accomplishment of Tsar Michael?

- A) The reestablishment of internal order
- B) Driving out foreign invaders
- C) Updating practices in the Orthodox Church
- D) Inclusion of part of the Ukraine, including Kiev, in the Russian empire

Answer: C

Page Ref: 404, 405

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Conceptual

15) What tsar was responsible for abolishing the assemblies of the nobles and reforming the Orthodox church?

- A) Ivan III
- B) Ivan IV
- C) Michael
- D) Peter I

Answer: D

Page Ref: 405

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

16) Russians who refused to accept tsarist reforms of the Orthodox church and who were exiled to Siberia for their conservatism were called

- A) cossacks.
- B) bogomils.
- C) "Old Believers."
- D) fundamentalists.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 405

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Factual

17) Politically, what aspects of Western culture did Peter the Great emulate in Russia?

- A) Parliamentary government
- B) Aristocratic control of the bureaucracy
- C) Royal control over the bureaucracy and military organization
- D) Republicanism

Answer: C

Page Ref: 405-407

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Conceptual

18) In what way did Peter the Great shift the foreign policy interests of Russia?

- A) Peter the Great initiated the Russian invasion of China.
- B) Peter abandoned the Russian policies of expansion in favor of consolidation at the center.
- C) Peter allied himself with the traditional Russian enemy, the Ottoman Empire.
- D) Peter's wars with the Ottoman Empire and Sweden indicated a westward shift in Russian expansion.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 405, 406

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Conceptual

19) What sea became critical in the development of Russian power during the reign of Peter the Great?

- A) Caspian
- B) Mediterranean
- C) Baltic
- D) Azov

Answer: C

Page Ref: 405, 406

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following was NOT one of Peter the Great's political reforms?

- A) Improved military weaponry
- B) Elimination of noble councils
- C) Reduction of taxes on the peasantry
- D) Systemization of law codes

Answer: C

Page Ref: 406-408

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Conceptual

21) Peter the Great established a new capital for Russia at

- A) Kiev.
- B) Moscow.
- C) Novgorod.
- D) St. Petersburg.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 406

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Factual

22) On what was Peter the Great's program of economic development concentrated?

- A) Cloth production
- B) Mining and metallurgical industries
- C) Rapid urbanization
- D) Farming

Answer: B

Page Ref: 406

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Factual

23) What was the purpose of Peter the Great's policy of economic development?

- A) To create a free working class devoted to industry rather than agriculture
- B) To create a wealthy merchant class capable of financing further expansion
- C) To raise the standard of living of all Russians
- D) To avoid the need of importing military armaments

Answer: D

Page Ref: 406-407

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Conceptual

24) What was the limitation of Peter the Great's policies of cultural Westernization?

- A) He made no attempt to introduce Western education, particularly in technological subjects.
- B) Westernization was limited to the elite.
- C) Peter made no attempt to enforce cultural reforms.
- D) Despite tsarist proclamations, Westernization failed to have any impact on Russian society.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 408

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Conceptual

25) Following the death of Peter the Great, the next powerful ruler of Russia was

- A) Catherine the Great.
- B) Peter II.
- C) Ivan IV.
- D) Alexander III.

Answer: A

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Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Factual

26) What was Catherine the Great's attitude toward the program of Westernization?

- A) Catherine flirted vigorously with the ideas of the French Enlightenment, but failed to take steps to abolish serfdom.
- B) Catherine rejected the concepts of Westernization in favor of a distinctive Russian culture.
- C) Catherine earned the title of Enlightened monarch by fully embracing the ideas of the French Enlightenment, including the abolition of the serfs.
- D) Catherine was eager to continue the policy of Westernization, but was unable to attract Western philosophers to backward Russia.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 409

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Conceptual

27) What was the relationship between Catherine the Great's government and local administration?

- A) The government established by Catherine the Great exercised exclusive control over both central and local government.
- B) The tsarist government combined a real monopoly of formal politics by a central administration, but had little power over the noble-owned estates.
- C) The powers of the government were exercised almost entirely by the nobility and little formal authority was exercised by the central administration.
- D) The local bureaucracy held most of the judicial power whereas the tsarist government controlled tax revenues.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 409

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Conceptual

28) The Russian radical and nobleman who, inspired by the philosophies of the West, urged the abolition of serfdom during the reign of Catherine the Great was

- A) Turgenev.
- B) Pugachev.
- C) Ulanov.
- D) Radishev.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 409

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Factual

29) Which of the following areas was NOT colonized or claimed by the Russian empire during the reign of Catherine the Great?

- A) Alaska
- B) Siberia
- C) Greece
- D) Poland

Answer: C

Page Ref: 409, 410

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Factual

30) All of the following countries participated in the successive partitions of Poland EXCEPT

- A) Prussia.
- B) Hungary.
- C) Austria.
- D) Russia.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 409

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690-1790

Skill: Factual

31) Which of the following statements concerning the political voice of the Russian nobility is most accurate?

- A) The politics of the Russian nobility were expressed through service in the tsarist state and the preeminent power they wielded over the peasant serfs.
- B) The Russian nobility exercised enormous influence through the powerful assemblies that continued to legislate through the 18th century.
- C) The exclusion of the Russian nobility under Catherine the Great from any role in the central government or the military relegated them to strictly local authority.
- D) Under Catherine the Great the Russian nobility was virtually exterminated.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 410-411

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

32) The development of coercive labor systems in eastern Europe was indicative of

- A) Russia's economic dominance over Asian trade.
- B) eastern Europe's growing economic subordination to the West.
- C) the creation of a core economic zone in Russia.
- D) the development of industrial strength in the region.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 411-412

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

33) What was one of the primary differences between the social organization of the West and Russia in the 17th and 18th centuries?

- A) Russia's merchant class was more fully developed than that of the West.
- B) The West had no formal aristocracy by the 18th century, but in Russia the nobility retained their political and social function.
- C) Russia saw a progressive intensification of serfdom while the West was relaxing this institution in favor of other labor systems.
- D) The agricultural labor of the West was subject to a more restrictive form of serfdom than that of Russia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 412

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

34) When did Russian serfdom become hereditary?

- A) 1482
- B) 1558
- C) 1618
- D) 1649

Answer: D

Page Ref: 411

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Factual

35) What was one of the primary limitations on the expansion of the agricultural economy?

- A) The lack of cheap labor
- B) The lack of markets for Russian surpluses
- C) Lack of technological improvement
- D) The lack of estate agricultural systems in Russia

Answer: C

Page Ref: 412

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

36) What percentage of the Russian population remained rural in the 18th century?

- A) 95 percent
- B) 75 percent
- C) 60 percent
- D) 50 percent

Answer: A

Page Ref: 412

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Factual

37) Who led the Russian peasant rebellion of the 1770s?

- A) Radishev
- B) Constantinov
- C) Pugachev
- D) Kirov

Answer: C

Page Ref: 412

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Factual

38) Which of the following is NOT indicative of Russia's growing economic dependence on the West during the 18th century?

- A) Exportation of raw materials-furs, grain, and timber
- B) Importation of luxuries and some manufactured goods
- C) A coercive labor system
- D) Self-sufficiency in metals and weapons

Answer: D

Page Ref: 406, 412

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

39) A substantial merchant class in Russia during the 18th century

- A) was restricted to the cities of Moscow, Novgorod, and St. Petersburg.
- B) sprang from peasant origins.
- C) emerged among the lesser nobility within the Russian cities.
- D) failed to develop.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 412

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

40) Compared to Western governments, how great a role did the Russian government play in economic development?

A) Because of the absence of a merchant class, the Russian government played a greater role than was common in Western states.

B) Like the West, the government's role in the economy was largely restricted to establishing tariffs and protective measures for domestic industries.

C) Because of the dependent nature of the Russian economy, the government played a relatively less significant role in economic development.

D) Unlike the West, all production and distribution of goods was controlled by the government.

Answer: A

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Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

41) Eastern Europe shared with Russia all of the following characteristics EXCEPT

A) the dominance of the landed aristocracy.

B) rigid serfdom.

C) the lack of a native commercial class and a significant urban culture.

D) the development of empire.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 413

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Factual

42) What eastern European nation declined most dramatically after 1500?

A) Poland

B) Hungary

C) Austria

D) Prussia

Answer: A

Page Ref: 413

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Factual

43) How did the Polish government differ from the Russian model after 1600?

- A) Poland was more urbanized.
- B) The central government was powerless.
- C) There was an absence of a merchant class.
- D) Poland lacked a landed aristocracy.

Answer: B

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Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) What was the nature of early Russian expansion under the Ivans?

Answer: Early expansion focused on central Asia; need to drive Mongols farther from Russia; extended to Ural Mountains on west and Caspian Sea to the south; recruited peasants to migrate to newly conquered territories; served both agricultural and military purposes, Cossacks; new territories similar to Western colonialism, became economically dependent on Russia; eliminated independent central Asia as source of nomadic invasions; incorporated many ethnic and religious groups into empire.

Page Ref: 400-404

Topic: Russia's Expansionist Policies Under the Tsars

Skill: Conceptual

2) In what way did Peter the Great reform the economy and government of Russia through Westernization?

Answer: Economy: built up metallurgical and mining industries; primary purpose was to make military technology, remain independent of West; supplied industries with cheap labor source from serfs. Politics: seized on absolutist forms of government in West; organized military along Western lines; built navy; completed destruction of noble councils; provincial governors appointed from center; rationalized law codes; new tax system installed.

Page Ref: 405-408

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690–1790

Skill: Conceptual

3) In what ways were the policies of Westernization undertaken by Peter the Great and Catherine the Great more appearance than substance?

Answer: Peter the Great: cultural changes only affected elite; no attempt to extend reforms to masses; economic reforms significant, but no attempt to establish exporting industries, only interested in military technology. Catherine the Great: interested in French Enlightenment, but introduced no meaningful reform along Enlightenment lines; no attempt to cure problems of coercive labor system; legal system actually made harsher; nobility given almost absolute control over masses; government lost contact with serfs in return for aristocratic government service.

Page Ref: 405-410

Topic: Russia's First Westernization, 1690–1790

Skill: Conceptual

4) What were the primary differences by the 18th century between Russia and the West?

Answer: Dominance of the nobility greater than in West; dependent on increasingly coercive system of serfdom as West was developing different labor patterns; by 1649 serfdom was a hereditary caste; failure of urbanization; lack of substantial merchant class left state in control of capitalizing industrial development; remained almost entirely agricultural; could not avoid dependence on West.

Page Ref: 410-413

Topic: Themes in Early Modern Russian History

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Children of nobles, government officials, and lesser officials of what ages were to attend school?

- A) 5–18
- B) 10–15
- C) 10–12
- D) 13–16

Answer: B

Page Ref: 407

Topic: The Nature of Westernization

Skill: Factual

2) What did the "Instruction" of 1767 do?

- A) Set guidelines for treatment of the serfs by the landlords.
- B) Establish compulsory military service for all males between 18 and 35.
- C) Open a parliament to govern the state.
- D) Define the Russian state, the Russian people, and the form of government.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 407

Topic: The Nature of Westernization

Skill: Factual