

# Chapter 13 Study Guide

## Russia

Russia has \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's land area. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world. Russia shares borders with \_\_\_\_\_ different countries. Russia is without clear natural borders except the \_\_\_\_\_ in the north and the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Southwest. Russia has a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ resources .

I. History and Government: Russia has adopted elements from the \_\_\_\_\_ of Asia and the longing for \_\_\_\_\_ rights in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. From the Czars to the Present: Had a total of \_\_\_\_\_ czars from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. The czars and czarinas were \_\_\_\_\_, with no limits on their power.

B. Romanov dynasty begins, \_\_\_\_\_ 1762-1796 Catherine II ( the Great)

\_\_\_\_\_

1917- \_\_\_\_\_ or Russian Revolution begins, ending 300 year Romanov dynasty.

### 1. Soviet Rule

- \_\_\_\_\_ created Union of Soviet Socialist Republic in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- No longer an empire but now a land of \_\_\_\_\_
- Stalin expanded the USSR in 1940, which had \_\_\_\_\_ republics in 1940.
- Wanted to extend the influence of the USSR and competed against the US during for world dominance during the period known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Soviet Collapse: in \_\_\_\_\_ when many republics claimed \_\_\_\_\_

- Mikhail Gorbachev instituted reforms known as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1980's
- Perestroika is \_\_\_\_\_
- Glasnost is \_\_\_\_\_
- Boris Yeltsin formed the \_\_\_\_\_ in hopes of keeping \_\_\_\_\_ ties with former Soviet states.
- Vladimir Putin increased the power of the \_\_\_\_\_ and moved back to a more \_\_\_\_\_ government.

### 3. A Nation in Transition

- Extensive misuse of the country's natural resources left the country in ruins, with \_\_\_\_\_
- With the collapse of the USSR organized crime has increased. Russia has a high \_\_\_\_\_ rate, and \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem.

1918- Federation Government: Russia is having problems with \_\_\_\_\_, which is \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Political Divisions

- An oblast is a \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ . Russia has \_\_\_\_\_ oblasts.
- b. Okrugs are \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Kraits are \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Putin grouped these political divisions into \_\_\_\_\_
2. Branches of Government
    - a. The new country is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - b. There are 3 branches \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Northern European Russia

### A. Moscow

- a. Largest city in all of Europe
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ other oblasts compose the \_\_\_\_\_
- c. With \_\_\_\_\_ million people, Moscow makes up about \_\_\_\_\_% of Russia's population
- d. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a massive fortress at the heart of Moscow.

### B. Northwest Russia

1. St. Petersburg: Russia's \_\_\_\_\_ city and has been a major center for \_\_\_\_\_. Benefit from the phenomenon of \_\_\_\_\_, where there are \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Volga-Baltic Waterway and an \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ has made the interior of Russia accessible.
3. Karelia: a \_\_\_\_\_ north of St. Petersburg.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ has linked Karelia to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Kola Peninsula: \_\_\_\_\_ of Karelia, with \_\_\_\_\_ as its port, is sparsely inhabited by \_\_\_\_\_, but is abundant with mineral resources, especially \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Southern European Russia

### A. The Volga River: Longest River in Europe (\_\_\_\_\_ miles)

1. Middle Volga: extends from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Nizhniy Novgorod (formally Gorki) is \_\_\_\_\_ largest city in Russia
  - b. Tartars remain the largest ethnic minority in Russia
  - c. Bashkort constitutes just over 1/5 of the population. The Bashkortostan ethnic republic's main economic resource is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Lower Volga: Extends from Samara to the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Volgograd (called Stalingrad from 1925-1961)
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ hub
  - c. producer of steel

### B. The Don River Basin: runs through Russia's \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Russia's Agricultural Heartland (Breadbasket of Russia)
  - a. Don drainage \_\_\_\_\_ consists of grasslands called \_\_\_\_\_. This productive land is called the \_\_\_\_\_ region, which relies on \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent disaster in dry years.

2. Shipping: Major port is \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Canal links the \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_, which was completed in \_\_\_\_\_ and is \_\_\_\_\_ long with \_\_\_\_\_ locks.

C. Caucasus Mountains: divide \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_.  
Highest peak is \_\_\_\_\_

The small republic of \_\_\_\_\_ gave the Russian Federation a great challenge.

#### IV. Asian Russia

A. Ural Mountains: form a geographic border between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two industrial cities that exist near the Ural Mountains.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the archipelago which was used as a nuclear test site.

B. Siberia: the term for all of Russia east of the \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Railway links the southwest and southeast Siberian regions

2. West Siberian Plain: the city of \_\_\_\_\_, with \_\_\_\_\_ people, is the largest city in Siberia sits on the \_\_\_\_\_ river  
Natural resources are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_,

3. Central Siberian Plateau: Stretches between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rivers.  
\_\_\_\_\_ % of the world platinum is in this region.

4. East Siberian Upland: Mountain wilderness between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ republic deals with the harshest climate in the world.

Yakutsk Basin has grown because of \_\_\_\_\_, particularly for \_\_\_\_\_,  
The Sakha gold fields have made Russia the \_\_\_\_\_ largest producer of gold in the world.

Lake Baykal is the \_\_\_\_\_ lake in the world.

Alaska is separated from Russia by the \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ is Russia's main Pacific port.

Two peninsulas dominate the far northern coast: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_