

Chapter 5 online quiz

1. What caused Russia to move backwards in the demographic transition?
 - a. death rates increased, and birth rates increased
 - b. birth rates decreased, and death rates decreased
 - c. death rates increased, and birth rates decreased**
 - d. death rates decreased, and birth rates increased
 - e. birth rates decreased, and immigration decreased

2. Moscow was once known as the “Third Rome” because of its importance in which religion?
 - a. Judaism
 - b. Islam
 - c. Buddhism
 - d. Hinduism
 - e. Christianity**

3. What is the greatest danger to the Russian economy?
 - a. effects of global warming
 - b. excessive dependence on imports of natural resources
 - c. high percentage of income used to fund the military
 - d. excessive dependence on exports of natural resources**
 - e. high unemployment

4. Which autonomous unit has the right to establish its own official languages and constitutions and pass laws that may conflict with the federal government?
 - a. Sacred Spaces
 - b. Okrugs
 - c. Oblasts
 - d. Republics**
 - e. Altairs

5. What is one tactic Russia uses to achieve control over neighboring countries that have displeased Russian leaders?
 - a. It refuses to receive imports from opposing country.
 - b. It closes the Russian border to the opposing country.
 - c. It captures opposing leaders and sends them to prison camps.
 - d. It assassinates opposing leaders.
 - e. It cuts off or raises prices on natural gas to the opposing country.**

6. Who led the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917?
- a. Stalin
 - b. Lenin**
 - c. Tsar Nicholas II
 - d. Catherine the Great
 - e. Putin
7. What is the primary conflict in the central Asian “–stan” countries about?
- a. Russification
 - b. de-Russification
 - c. quality of life
 - d. routes of oil pipelines
 - e. water**
8. Which philosopher formulated the economic and social ideals of communism?
- a. Karl Marx**
 - b. Karl Popper
 - c. Josef Stalin
 - d. Adolf Hitler
 - e. Vladimir Lenin
9. In communist philosophy, the capitalist class is collectively called by what name?
- a. barbarossa
 - b. proletariat
 - c. holodomor
 - d. bourgeoisie**
 - e. moyenne
10. Which city was the site of the most ferocious battle on World War II's eastern front?
- a. Stalingrad (Volgograd)**
 - b. Saint Petersburg
 - c. Moscow
 - d. Kiev
 - e. Leningrad

11. Developing central Asian agriculture required significant diversions of water. Which body of water has lost 90% of its surface area and 80% of its volume since 1950?

- a. the Black Sea
- b. the Baltic Sea
- c. Lake Baikal
- d. the Dead Sea
- e. the Aral Sea**

12. In Tsarist and Soviet times, Russians tried to assert power by implementing which of the following policies that attempted to implant Russian culture and language in non-Russian regions and to make non-Russians more like Russians.

- a. collectivism
- b. renationalization
- c. colonialism
- d. Russification**
- e. Orthodoxy

13. What is the industrial and agricultural hub that encompasses western Russia, northern Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova called?

- a. state farms
- b. collectivized agriculture
- c. near abroad
- d. land empire
- e. fertile triangle**

14. Which of the following is a city in Ukraine where a nuclear disaster occurred?

- a. Chernobyl**
- b. Volgograd
- c. Kiev
- d. Moscow
- e. Leningrad

15. What is the capital and largest city in Russia?

- a. Chernobyl
- b. Volgograd
- c. Kiev
- d. Moscow**
- e. Leningrad

