

**Part 1: Geography and Outline of History**

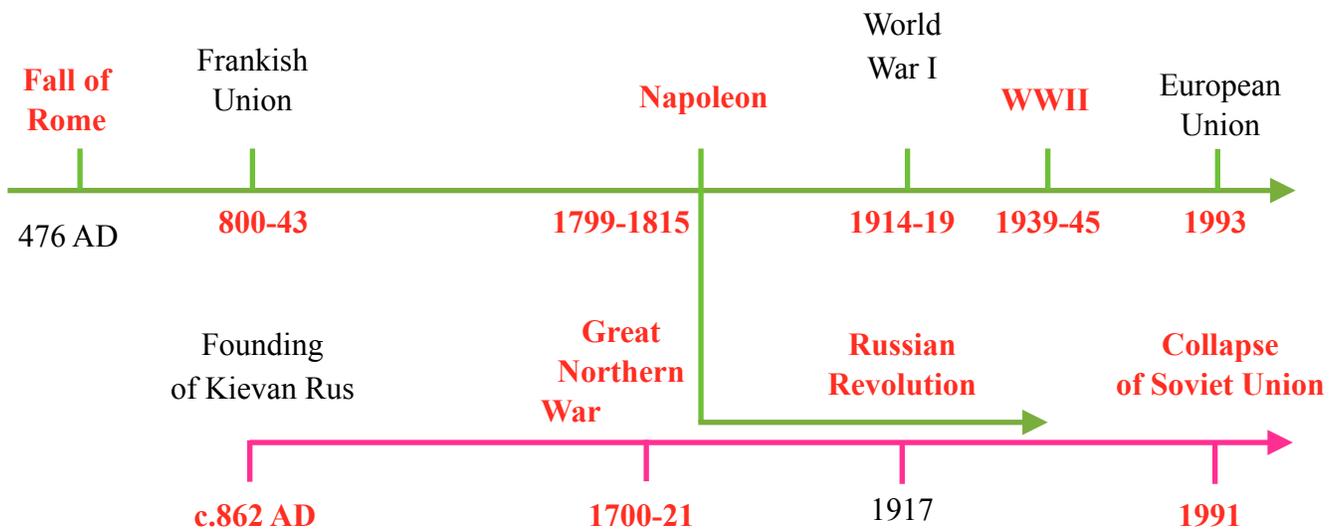
1. Label the ten European countries indicated.

- 1. Ukraine
- 2. France
- 3. Estonia
- 4. Latvia
- 5. Lithuania
- 6. Belarus
- 7. Poland
- 8. Germany
- 9. Finland
- 10. Spain



**(5 pts: 1/2 point per country, including spelling)**

2. Label the given diagram of European and Russian history with anchor facts (*dates and labels*).



**(7 pts: 1/2 pt for each fact; 1/2 pt for each date)  
Total Points This Page: 12 pts**

**Part 2: Russian History 1.0**

3. How important was Russia before 1991? How is it trying to stay important today?

Before 1991, Russia (also known as the “Soviet Union”) was one of only two cardinal cultures in the world, along with the United States. Now it is one of five cardinal cultures, because of its strong military, but other than that it is no longer a leading culture, its population is shrinking, and it has chosen to attack neighboring Ukraine, because it is worried about not being a cardinal culture any more.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for one of two; 1 pt for one of five today; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. Who was Rurik, and why is he an important person in Russian (and Ukrainian) history?

Rurik was a Varangian/Viking leader who invaded the region inhabited by the Slavs that is today Russia and Belarus and Ukraine. He conquered these people and created the first version of Russia that was known as Kievan Rus. This gave the initial impulse to Russian and Ukrainian history, with the two countries starting as one, with the capital of Kyiv, and staying as one country from most of history, until 1991.

**(4 pts: 1 pt - Viking conqueror; 1 pt - Kievan Rus; 1pt for connected rise of Russia and Ukraine; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

5. What version of Christianity do they follow in Russia? What is the idea that Russia became the most important champion of Christianity after Rome and Constantinople?

Russians follow the Orthodox form of Christianity, which is most common in Eastern Europe. The idea that Russia became the most important country in Christianity is called “Moscow as the Third Rome.”

**(3 pts: 1 pt - Orthodox; 1 pt for Third Rome e; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. What is the importance of the Great Northern War in history?

In the Great Northern War, Russia, led by Peter the Great, defeated Sweden and gained territory on the Baltic Sea. The importance of this war is that Russia, which previously had been land-locked, now had access to Europe by sea, and effectively became a European country. This meant it would gain in terms of knowledge and technology, but also be entangled in European wars. It meant that Russia would have to adapt to being in contact with Europe, including a century of humiliation leading to the Russian Revolution.

**(4 pts: 1 pt for outcome of war; 1 pt for access to Europe; 1pt for good and bad; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 14 pts**

**Part 3: Communist & Post-Communist Russia**

7. What Asian country defeated Russia during its “century of humiliation”? What question were Russians always asking during this time, and who finally came up with an answer?

Russia was defeated by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War during its “century of humiliation.” The Russians kept asking themselves the question “What is to be done?” and Vladimir Lenin came up with an answer: communism.

**(4 pts: 1 pt for Japan; 1 pt for the question; 1 pt for Lenin; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. Why did Lenin think that Marxism was not good enough for Russia?

Lenin believed in the theories of Karl Marxism, known as “Marxism,” but Marx said the most advanced societies will evolve to a “perfect” society first. Lenin accepted that, but Marxism was too slow for him, because Russia was too backward. He didn’t want to wait; so he decided to make a monarchical or dictatorial form of it, where he would command the Russians to advance into the future faster than all other nations.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for too slow; 1pt for dictatorship to speed up history; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. What word describes Russia today? What are two important parts of the meaning of that idea?

The best word to describe Russia today is “post-communist.” The first part of this idea is imply that Russia used to be communist and now it isn’t. “Post” means after, so that’s pretty obvious. But the meaning of it is more complicated. It also means that Russia does not yet have a replacement for communism. So it’s stuck waiting for a new set of answers to the question “What is to be done?”

**(4 pts: 1 pt for post-communism; 1 pt for “after”; 1pt for lack of answers; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 11 pts**

**Total Points on the Test: 37 pts**