



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 15, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 363–366.

Population Patterns

Terms to Know

ethnic group A group of people who share a common ancestry, language, religion, or customs (page 363)

nationality A major ethnic group (page 364)
sovereignty Self-rule (page 365)

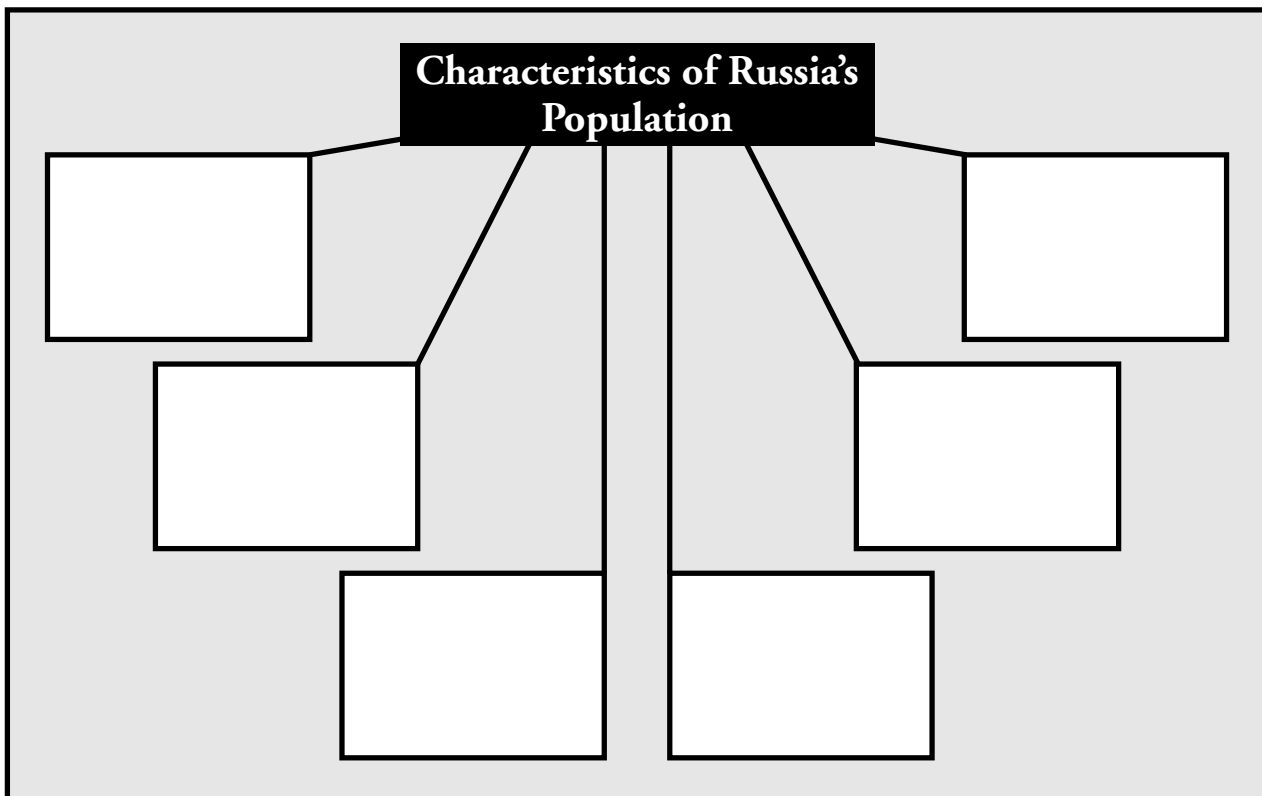
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you know about Russia? What groups of people live there?
 Where in their large country do most Russian people live?

This section focuses on the population patterns of Russia.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the web below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about six characteristics of Russia's population.



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**READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 363)

Many different ethnic groups live in various communities throughout Russia. Each of the ethnic groups has its own traditions, history, and language. Together they reflect Russia's cultural diversity.

1. What groups of people live in Russia?

Russia's Ethnic Diversity (page 363)

Russia has more than 100 **ethnic groups**. Members of an ethnic group share a common ancestry, language, religion, or customs, or a combination of these things. Although Russia has many ethnic groups, more than 80 percent of the population are ethnic Russians. Most groups who are not ethnic Russians became part of Russia after being conquered.

Russia grew from a small territory to a huge empire with many non-Russian people under its control. Several ethnic groups were sometimes concentrated in a single area. During the Soviet era, the boundaries of several Soviet republics reflected the locations of major ethnic groups, or **nationalities**. After the Soviet Union broke up in 1991, some of these republics became independent countries.

The Russian population includes three families of ethnic groups.

- A.** The Slavs are a larger ethnic group that includes ethnic Russians as well as Poles, Serbs, and other eastern Europeans. The Russian Slavs have dominated Russia's history, politics, and culture. Most Slavs practice Eastern Orthodox Christianity. Russia's national identity has been tied to the Slav culture. Russian is the country's official language.
- B.** The second largest family of ethnic groups are the Turkic peoples. Most Turkic peoples are Muslim. These peoples include the Tatars, Churash, Bashkirs, and Sakha. The Tatars are the most numerous of these groups. Many of them live in Tatarstan, in east-central Russia. Russia has ruled Tatarstan since the 1500s, but in 1994 the Russian government gave Tatarstan a limited amount of **sovereignty**, or self-rule.
- C.** The Caucasians are another large family of ethnic groups. They are mostly Muslim and have similar languages and cultures. However, local dialects often make communication among these groups difficult.

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2. What three major families of ethnic groups make up Russia's population?

 **Population Density and Distribution** (page 365)

Although Russia is the sixth most populous country in the world, overall it does not have a high population density. Because about 75 percent of all Russians live west of the Ural Mountains, this part of Russia is densely populated. Many other parts of Russia, however, are sparsely populated. The uneven distribution of Russia's population has to do with its physical environment. Siberia, which has a harsh climate, makes up about 75 percent of Russia's land area. Relatively few of Russia's people live there.

During the Soviet era, many ethnic Russians emigrated to non-Russian republics in the Soviet Union. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, many of these ethnic Russians have returned to their homeland. However, the population of Russia has been declining. Poor health care in the region has resulted in an increase in illnesses. Since 1992, the death rate has been greater than the birthrate.

3. In what part of Russia do most people live?



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Chapter 15, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 367–373.

History and Government

Terms to Know

czar Supreme ruler (page 369)

serfs An enslaved workforce under the control of a class of nobility (page 369)

Russification The policy that required everyone in Russia to speak Russian and follow Eastern Orthodox Christianity (page 370)

socialism A belief that calls for greater economic equality in society (page 370)

Bolsheviks A revolutionary group in Russia, led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (page 370)

communism A philosophy that called for the creation of a new society led by workers (page 370)

satellite A nearby country controlled by the Soviet Union (page 371)

Cold War The struggle between the communist and capitalist systems for world influence and power (page 371)

perestroika A policy of economic restructuring (page 371)

glasnost A policy of greater political openness (page 371)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

How would you feel if another country controlled your country? What problems do you think such a situation would cause?

In the last section, you read about the people of Russia and where they live. This section focuses on the history and government of Russia.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how each of the people listed affected the history or government of Russia.

Individual	Effect on Russian History or Government
Ivan the Great	
Peter the Great	
Czar Nicholas II	
Vladimir Lenin	
Mikhail Gorbachev	
Boris Yeltsin	

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READ TO LEARN

Introduction (page 367)

Mikhail Gorbachev was the last leader of the Soviet Union. He tried to reform the Soviet Union, but he was unsuccessful. Eventually the Soviet Union collapsed. The dominant republic of the Soviet Union was Russia.

1. Who was the last leader of the Soviet Union?

Early Peoples and States (page 367)

Russia's history begins in the 600s, when Slavs settled near waterways of the North European Plain. Over time, the Slavs separated into distinct groups. In the 800s the Varangians settled among the East Slavs who were living along the Dnieper River in the west and the Volga River in the east. These Slav communities formed into a group of city-states known as Kievan Rus. In the 1200s, Mongol invaders conquered the Kievan Rus. Many Slavs fled into nearby forests, forming settlements there.

One of these settlements grew into the city of Moscow. The city became the center of a territory called Muscovy. By the late 1400s the Muscovites drove out the Mongols. Ivan the Great became Muscovy's prince and expanded its territory into what became known as Russia. In 1533 Ivan's grandson, Ivan IV, became the first **czar**, or supreme ruler. He crushed all opposition and expanded the Russian territory. In the 1600s, the government tightened its grip on the people, and many peasants became enslaved to the nobles. These enslaved peasants were known as **serfs**.

2. What were the achievements of Ivan the Great?

Romanov Czars (page 369)

While western Europe advanced in science and technology, Russia remained largely unchanged. Then in the late 1600s, Czar Peter I, known as Peter the Great, set out to modernize Russia. He expanded Russia and developed trade with Europe. In the late 1700s Empress Catherine the Great continued to expand the Russian territory. Russian nobles adopted

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western European ways, but Russian serfs continued to follow traditional Russian ways. This created a cultural gap between the two groups. The serfs continued to live in harsh conditions.

3. Why did a cultural gap develop between Russian nobility and Russian serfs?

 **The Russian Revolution** (page 370)

By the 1800s many educated Russians wanted to make Russian society more open. The government, however, held onto its power. The czarist government introduced the policy of **Russification**, which required that everyone speak Russian and follow Eastern Orthodox Christianity. Those who refused to do so were punished. Many Russian thinkers and workers were frustrated with the government's actions. They turned to **socialism**, a belief that called for more economic equality in society. By 1917, the Russian people's opposition to the czars led to the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II.

4. Why did many Russian thinkers and workers turn to socialism?

 **The Soviet Era** (page 370)

After the Russian Revolution, the **Bolsheviks**, a revolutionary group led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, took control of the Russian government. They believed in **communism**, a philosophy that was based on the ideas of Karl Marx, a German philosopher. It called for the violent overthrow of the government and a new society led by workers. The Bolsheviks became known as communists. They started a new country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), also known as the Soviet Union. Moscow became the capital.

During World War II the Russians pushed out the invading Germans, but more than 27 million Russian soldiers and civilians died as a result of the war. When the war ended in 1945, the Soviet Union controlled much of eastern Europe. Eventually most of the countries in the region became Soviet **satellites**, or countries controlled by the Soviet Union. For the next

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40 years, the Soviet Union and the United States were part of a **Cold War**, which was the struggle between the communist and capitalist systems for world power.

5. What happened to eastern Europe after World War II?

 **The Soviet Breakup** (page 371)

During the Cold War, the Soviet economy became weak. In 1985, to help solve the problem, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev began an economic restructuring policy called **perestroika**. He also introduced a policy of greater political openness called **glasnost**. These reforms, however, failed. In 1989 the Soviet Union lost control of eastern Europe. Then several Soviet republics declared their independence, and by the end of 1991 all the republics declared independence. On December 25, 1991, Gorbachev's presidency ended. The Soviet Union no longer existed.

6. How did Mikhail Gorbachev attempt to save the Soviet economy?

 **A New Russia** (page 372)

After the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russian president Boris Yeltsin faced a poor economy, ethnic conflicts, and widespread pollution. The government began to move away from a command economy to a market economy. The change caused widespread unemployment, as outdated factories were closed.

Separatist movements within Russia also threatened the country. Several ethnic groups demanded greater self-rule. In 1994 Yeltsin sent troops into the ethnic territory of Chechnya in the Caucasus region to put down an independence movement there. By 2001 about 335,000 people had been displaced by the conflict, and the territory's economy was in ruins.

7. Why did war erupt in Chechnya in 1994?



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 15, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 376–381.

Cultures and Lifestyles

Terms to Know

atheism The belief that there is no God or other supreme being (page 376)

patriarch The leader of the Russian Church (page 377)

icon Religious image or symbol (page 377)

pogrom Organized persecution and massacre (page 378)

intelligentsia Intellectual elite (page 378)

socialist realism Style of art that glorified the achievements of Soviet communism (page 380)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What kinds of activities does your community offer? What kinds of leisure activities do you enjoy? Do you think the students of Russia enjoy the same activities as you? Why or why not?

In the last section, you read about Russia's past and the way the country is governed. This section focuses on the way of life of the Russian people.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the web below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about three facts regarding religion, the arts, and leisure in Russia today.



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STUDY GUIDE

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READ TO LEARN

Introduction (page 376)

Adjusting to a new government and economic system after the collapse of the Soviet Union has affected all Russians. Today, many Russians are rediscovering their religious faiths, reeducating themselves, and developing new ways of creative expression.

1. What adjustments have Russians made after the breakup of the Soviet Union?

Religion in Russia (page 376)

The Soviet government strongly discouraged religion. It promoted **atheism**, the belief that there is no supreme being. In the late 1980s, however, the government began to relax its stand against religion. Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism returned as Russia's main traditional religions.

- A. Today, most Russians who practice a religion belong to the Russian branch of the Orthodox Church. The leader of the Russian church is a **patriarch**. Russian churches use **icons**, or religious images or symbols, in their religious practice.
 - B. Islam is the second-largest religion in Russia. It is practiced mostly by people living in the southern regions of Russia.
 - C. People practicing Judaism have long been persecuted. In czarist times they were often the victims of **pogroms**, or organized persecution and massacres. During communist times, Russian Jews suffered discrimination and prejudice. Many migrated to Israel or the United States. Today, Russian Jews are restoring their religious practices.
 - D. Buddhism is practiced mainly in two ethnic republics in southwest and south-central Russia.
2. What are the four main traditional religions in Russia today?

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Education (page 378)

The literacy rate in Russia is nearly 100 percent in most urban areas in which ethnic Russians live. During the Soviet era, education focused mainly on the military, science, and engineering. This system produced a generation of technology-focused government officials. Along with educators, writers, and artists, they made up the Soviet **intelligentsia**, or intellectual elite.

After the Soviet Union collapsed, education in Russia changed. Communist teaching disappeared.

3. Who made up the Soviet intelligentsia?

Health Care (page 379)

Russia's population has been shrinking. This is partly due to the huge loss of life in World War II and to the aging population. The Russian health care system struggles to meet people's needs. The government still owns and manages many clinics and hospitals and these are often inefficient. Doctors and nurses are leaving their professions for better-paying jobs. Improved health care is a much-needed reform in Russia.

4. Why is health care in need of reform in Russia?

The Arts (page 379)

Russia's artistic golden age lasted from the 1800s into the 1900s. During this time, the work of Russian artists, musicians, and writers became famous throughout the world. After 1917, the Soviet government limited artistic expression. It allowed an approach to art called **socialist realism**. They believed the purpose of art was to glorify communist achievements. Artists who did not follow government guidelines were punished. After the collapse of the Soviet government, controls on art loosened. Previously unpublished works and new materials were printed.

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5. What approach to art did the Soviet government have?

 **Life and Leisure** (page 381)

Daily life has always been difficult for most Russians. Today, some Russians are prospering and building new homes. However, many others still live in crowded apartments and have a hard time paying for the goods they need. People in urban areas have many opportunities to enjoy the arts and culture. People in both urban and rural areas enjoy relaxing with family and friends. Russians also participate in sports such as hockey and tennis. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, people have resumed celebrating traditional religious holidays, such as Eastern Orthodox Christmas.

6. How do Russian people spend their leisure time?
