

The Russian Revolution Worksheet Answer Key

Name _____ Date _____

Russian Revolution

Background Information: *A revolution is a time period of change. Prior to the Russian Revolution, Russia was ruled by absolute monarchs called tsars. The tsar was the Russian word for King. The king had total power. Czar Nicholas II was the Czar who was overthrown during the Russian Revolution. He was overthrown because the people wanted democratic rights, peace, land and bread. Peasants peacefully protested outside his palace and were killed by the Czar's army. This event is known as Bloody Sunday. Peasants also wanted land reform because there was a major unequal distribution of land. In 1914, Russia became involved in WWI and was suffering badly in the war. To make matters worse, there were bread shortages. Bread riots broke out and the Czar ordered his army to stop them. Instead of stopping the riots, the troops sided with the people. The Czar was forced to abdicate from the throne. He stepped down and Alexander Kerensky became the leader of a temporary or provisional government. The provisional government failed to redistribute land and pull Russia out of the war. This set the stage for Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the Bolsheviks (Communists) to come to power. Lenin got his idea from Karl Marx, the author of the Communist Manifesto. He promised the people peace, land and bread. Lenin was successfully elected to overthrow Kerensky. He created the first communist party, and this was the Bolshevik Revolution.*

<p>28 May 1905</p> <p>The Japanese surrender the Russian fleet in the midst of the Russo-Japanese War.</p>	<p>1 August 1914</p> <p>Germany declares war on Russia.</p>	<p>The great Russian famine of 1916-1918 kills 10 million people in the Caucasus.</p>
<p>22 January 1905</p> <p>The Czar's troops shoot dead more than 5000 civilians on "Bloody Sunday".</p>	<p>3 April 1907</p> <p>Twenty million people are threatened with starvation in the world because of record drought.</p>	<p>7 November 1917</p> <p>Kerensky and the provisional government are overthrown in a Bolshevik coup.</p>

Source: Kennedy & Kennedy, Inc., Chronicle of World History; George Bonner (adapted)

- What does Czar mean? King
- Who was the Czar who was overthrown? Nicholas II
- What was the name of the event when the Czar killed his own people who were peacefully protesting? Bloody Sunday
- What was one of three causes of the Russian Revolution? The people wanted a land redistribution, bread and to stop the Russian involvement in WWI
- How many people were affected by the bread shortage? 20 million people
- According to the chart, which country declared war on Russia? Germany
- According to the chart, what event shows Russia was suffering in WWI? Their great Russian famine in North Livonia was caused by the famine
- What happened to the Czar? He was forced to abdicate or step down.
- Who took power after the Czar? Alexander Kerensky
- Why was Alexander Kerensky overthrown? He did not pull Russia out of WWI
- Who influenced Lenin? Karl Marx
- What did Lenin promise the people? Peace, land and bread
- What was the name of Lenin's party? The Bolsheviks
- What type of country did Russia become under Lenin's rule? Communist

The Russian Revolution worksheet answer key is an essential resource for educators and students alike, providing clarity and insight into one of the most significant events of the 20th century. The Russian Revolution, which unfolded between 1917 and 1922, was not just a political upheaval; it was a profound social transformation that reshaped the fabric of Russian society and had far-reaching consequences worldwide. This article will explore the key aspects of the Russian Revolution, the educational significance of worksheets, and how to effectively utilize answer keys in the learning process.

Understanding the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution can be divided into two major phases: the February Revolution and the October Revolution. Each phase played a crucial role in the establishment of a communist regime and the eventual creation of the Soviet Union.

1. The February Revolution

The February Revolution began on March 8, 1917 (February 23 on the Julian calendar), as a response to the widespread discontent with Tsar Nicholas II's

regime. Key factors that contributed to this revolution included:

- Economic hardship due to World War I
- Food shortages and inflation
- Widespread disillusionment with the monarchy
- Growing influence of socialist ideas

The culmination of protests and strikes led to the abdication of the Tsar and the establishment of a Provisional Government, which aimed to implement reforms and continue the war.

2. The October Revolution

The October Revolution, which took place on October 25, 1917 (Julian calendar), was organized by the Bolshevik Party, led by Vladimir Lenin. This revolution marked the overthrow of the Provisional Government and the establishment of a Bolshevik-led government. Key features included:

- The promise of "Peace, Land, and Bread" to the war-weary populace
- The support of the working class and soldiers
- The establishment of the Soviet regime

The October Revolution ultimately set the stage for the Russian Civil War, which pitted the Bolshevik Red Army against the anti-Bolshevik White Army.

The Role of Worksheets in Learning

Worksheets serve as valuable educational tools in the study of historical events like the Russian Revolution. They can help students organize their thoughts, reinforce learning, and assess their understanding of complex topics.

Benefits of Using Worksheets

Using a worksheet focused on the Russian Revolution offers several

advantages:

- **Active Engagement:** Worksheets encourage students to actively engage with the material rather than passively read about it.
- **Critical Thinking:** Questions on worksheets often require students to analyze and evaluate information, fostering critical thinking skills.
- **Assessment:** Teachers can use worksheets to assess students' comprehension and retention of the material.
- **Structured Learning:** Worksheets provide a structured approach to learning, helping students to break down complex events into manageable parts.

The Importance of Answer Keys

The answer key for a Russian Revolution worksheet is a crucial component that enhances the learning experience. It provides students with immediate feedback, allowing them to understand their mistakes and reinforce their learning.

How to Use Answer Keys Effectively

To maximize the benefits of using answer keys, educators and students alike can follow these strategies:

1. **Self-Assessment:** After completing the worksheet, students can use the answer key to check their answers. This promotes self-assessment and encourages independent learning.
2. **Group Discussions:** Teachers can facilitate group discussions around the worksheet answers, allowing students to share their perspectives and learn from each other.
3. **Clarification of Misunderstandings:** If students find discrepancies between their answers and the answer key, they can seek clarification from teachers or peers, fostering a deeper understanding of the material.
4. **Reinforcement of Knowledge:** Reviewing the answer key can reinforce key concepts and facts related to the Russian Revolution, ensuring that students grasp the essential elements of the topic.

Common Questions Addressed in Russian Revolution Worksheets

Worksheets often cover a variety of questions that touch on the major events, figures, and consequences of the Russian Revolution. Here are some common themes and questions that may appear:

1. Key Figures

- Who were the main leaders of the Bolshevik Party?
- What role did Leon Trotsky play in the Revolution?

2. Major Events

- What were the causes and consequences of the February Revolution?
- How did the October Revolution change the political landscape of Russia?

3. Ideological Underpinnings

- What were the main ideas behind Lenin's policies?
- How did Marxism influence the Bolshevik movement?

4. Impact on Society

- How did the Russian Revolution affect the lives of peasants and workers?
- What were the social changes that resulted from the establishment of the Soviet regime?

Conclusion

In summary, utilizing a **Russian Revolution worksheet answer key** is an excellent way to enhance the learning experience for students studying this pivotal moment in history. By breaking down the complex events and figures involved, worksheets encourage active engagement and critical thinking. The answer key serves as a tool for self-assessment and clarification, ensuring that students can grasp the essential concepts and historical significance of the Russian Revolution. As educators continue to incorporate innovative

teaching tools, the Russian Revolution remains a relevant and impactful subject worthy of exploration.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the primary purpose of a Russian Revolution worksheet?

The primary purpose is to help students understand the key events, figures, and outcomes of the Russian Revolution through structured activities.

What key events are typically covered in a Russian Revolution worksheet?

Key events often include the February Revolution, the October Revolution, the establishment of the Soviet Union, and the role of important figures like Lenin and Trotsky.

How can students effectively use the answer key for a Russian Revolution worksheet?

Students can use the answer key to check their understanding, verify their answers, and clarify any misconceptions they may have about the material.

What type of questions might you find on a Russian Revolution worksheet?

Questions may include multiple choice, short answer, matching, and essay prompts that require analysis of causes, effects, and historical significance.

Are there any common misconceptions about the Russian Revolution that a worksheet can address?

Yes, worksheets can clarify misconceptions such as the belief that the revolution was solely a peasant uprising or that it only involved the Bolsheviks.

How does a Russian Revolution worksheet benefit students' understanding of history?

It encourages critical thinking, helps students make connections between events, and enhances retention of information through interactive learning.

What skills can students develop by completing a Russian Revolution worksheet?

Students can develop skills in research, critical analysis, writing, and comprehension, as well as improve their ability to synthesize historical information.

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Russians - Wikipedia

Russians share many historical and cultural traits with other European peoples, and especially with other East Slavic ethnic groups, specifically Belarusians and Ukrainians.

Russia - Wikipedia

There are several words in Russian which translate to "Russians" in English. The noun and adjective русский, russkiy refers to ethnic Russians. The adjective российский, rossiiskiy ...

Russian Alphabet Table - Russian Lesson 1

Use this table to help you learn the Russian alphabet. It would also be useful to learn how to say the Russian letters.

Brutal punishments are being meted out to Russian soldiers no

1 day ago · Russian soldiers call the practice a sacrifice to Baba Yaga, a fearsome witch from Slavic folklore who feasts on her victims.

Unlock the secrets of the Russian Revolution with our comprehensive worksheet answer key. Perfect for students and educators! Learn more to enhance your understanding.

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