To learn more about Russia’s land and economy, view *The World and Its People* Chapter 15 video.

**Chapter Overview** Visit the *Our World Today: People, Places, and Issues* Web site at [txowt.glencoe.com](http://txowt.glencoe.com) and click on Chapter 14—Chapter Overviews to preview information about Russia.
A New Government

Russia is a land rich in natural resources but with a troubled political history. The various peoples in Russia have had little experience with “hands-on” government. This experience is needed for a stable democracy to work. On the other hand, a strong, central government is needed to create policies to prevent continued air and water pollution and to build up the economy. How will Russia meet both of these aims? The answer is important to us all.

Categorizing Information Study Foldable

When you group information into categories, it is easier to make sense of what you are learning. Make this foldable to help you learn about Russia’s past and present.

**Step 1** Fold one sheet of paper in half from top to bottom.

**Step 2** Fold it in half again, from side to side.

**Step 3** Unfold the paper once. Cut up the inside fold of the top flap only.

**Step 4** Turn the paper and sketch a map of the USSR and Russia on the front tabs. Label your foldable as shown.

**Reading and Writing** As you read the chapter, write under the appropriate flaps of your foldable what you learn about the former USSR and present-day Russia.
Guide to Reading

Main Idea
The harsh rule of powerful leaders has often sparked violent uprisings in Russia.

Terms to Know
• czar
• serf
• industrialize
• communist state
• Cold War
• glasnost

Reading Strategy
Create a chart like this one. List three main czars and important things to remember about them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Czar</th>
<th>Importance</th>
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As you read in Chapter 13, Russia is the largest country in the world. Early in its history, however, it was a small territory on the edge of Europe. Strong rulers gradually expanded the Russian territory. Their harsh rule led to unrest, eventually resulting in two major upheavals—one in 1917, the other in 1991.

The History of Russia
To understand the challenges facing Russia today, let us go back through Russia’s history. Modern Russians descend from early groups of Slavs who settled along the rivers of what is today Ukraine and Russia. During the A.D. 800s, these early Slavs built a civilization around the city of Kiev, today the capital of Ukraine. This civilization was called Kievan Rus (kee•AY•vuh ROOS). By the 1000s, the ruler and people of Kievan Rus had accepted Eastern Orthodox Christianity. They prospered from trade with the Mediterranean world and western Europe.

In the 1200s, the Mongols swept in from Central Asia and conquered Kiev. Under their rule, Kiev lost much of its wealth and power. Meanwhile, Moscow became the center of a new Slavic territory,
called Muscovy (muh•SKOH•vee). In 1480 Ivan III, a prince of Muscovy, drove out the Mongols and made the territory independent.

**Rise of the Czars** Muscovy slowly developed into the country we know today as Russia. Russian rulers expanded their power, built up their armies, and seized land and other resources. They called themselves czars, or emperors. (Sometimes you will see this word written tsar.) They had complete and total control over the government. As a citizen of Muscovy, you would have feared Czar Ivan IV, who ruled during the 1500s. Known as “Ivan the Terrible,” Ivan IV used a secret police force to tighten his iron grip on the people and control their lives.

The czars gradually conquered nearby territories. As a result, many non-Russian peoples became part of the growing Russian Empire. (Russia today still suffers from ethnic tensions caused by these conquests.) Czars, such as Peter the Great and Catherine the Great, pushed the empire’s borders southward and westward. They also tried to make Russia modern and more like Europe. As explained in Chapter 13, Peter built a new capital—St. Petersburg—in the early 1700s. Built close to Europe near the Baltic coast, St. Petersburg was designed like a European city with its elegant palaces, public squares, and canals. If you had been a Russian noble at this time, you would have spoken French as well as Russian. You also would have put aside traditional Russian dress, worn European clothes, and attended fancy balls and parties.
The czar and the nobles enjoyed rich, comfortable lives. At the bottom of society, however, were the great masses of people. Most were serfs, or farm laborers, who could be bought and sold along with the land. These people lived hard lives, working on the nobles’ country estates or in city palaces. Few could read or write. They did not follow Western customs, but kept the Russian traditions.

Dramatic Changes

In 1812, a French army led by Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Russia. Brave Russian soldiers and the fierce winter weather finally forced the French to retreat. The year 1812 became a symbol of Russian patriotism. Have you ever heard the 1812 Overture, with its dramatic ending that includes the ringing of bells and the bursts of cannon fire? Written by the Russian composer Peter Tchaikovsky, this musical masterpiece celebrates the Russian victory over Napoleon.

In the late 1800s, Russia entered a period of economic and social change. The Russian Empire expanded southward into the Caucasus Mountains and eastward into Central Asia and toward China and the Pacific Ocean. In 1861 Czar Alexander II, known as the Czar-Liberator, freed the serfs from being tied to the land. His new law did little to lift them out of poverty, though. Russia began to industrialize, or change its economy to rely more on manufacturing and less on farming.
Railroads, including the famous Trans-Siberian Railroad, spread across the country. It linked Moscow in the west with Vladivostok on Russia’s Pacific coast.

What was the name of the civilization that early Slavs built in the area that is today Ukraine?

The Soviet Era

In 1914, World War I broke out in Europe. Russian and German armies met and fought bloody battles in eastern Europe. Unprepared for war, Russia suffered many defeats and had few victories. As the fighting dragged on, shortages of food in Russian cities caused much starvation. The Russian people blamed the czars for their troubles.

The Russian Revolution

In 1917, political leaders, soldiers, and factory workers forced Czar Nicholas II to give up the throne. Later that year, a political rebel named Vladimir Lenin (VLAH•deh•meehr LEN•in) led a second revolution and seized control. He and his followers set up a communist state. A communist state is a country whose government has almost total control over the economy and society as a whole. Fearing invasion, the Communists moved Russia’s capital from coastal St. Petersburg to Moscow.

Growth of Soviet Power

By 1922, after a brutal civil war, Russia’s Communist leaders were securely in power. In that year, they formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), or the Soviet Union. This vast territory included Russia and most of the conquered territories of the old Russian Empire. After Lenin died in 1924, Communist Party officials disagreed over who was to lead the country.

Within a few years, Joseph Stalin won out over the others and became the Soviet Union’s leader. Under Stalin’s orders, the government took complete control over the economy. Those who opposed Stalin’s actions were killed or sent to remote prison camps deep in the vast forests of icy Siberia. Millions of people were brutally murdered or forced into slave labor under Stalin’s rule.

In an effort to increase food production, Stalin combined small peasant farms into large collectives, shown in this painting by Alexander Volkov. Peasant resistance turned the experiment into a disaster.

Government How do you think Stalin dealt with the farmers who resisted?
In 1941, Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union, bringing the country into World War II. During the conflict, the Soviets joined with Great Britain and the United States to defeat the Germans. Millions of Russians—soldiers and civilians—died in what Russians call the Great Patriotic Fatherland War.

**A Superpower**  When World War II ended, Stalin wanted to protect the Soviet Union from any more invasions. He sent troops to set up communist governments in neighboring Eastern European countries. These countries formed what was called an “iron curtain” behind which corruption and brutality were the norm. Stalin and the leaders who followed him spent large amounts of money on the military and weapons. The Soviet Union became one of the two most powerful nations in the world. The other superpower—the United States—opposed Soviet actions. These two nations engaged in the **Cold War**, competing for world influence without breaking out in actual fighting. They even competed in areas outside the world. Both the Soviet Union and the United States launched rockets in a bid to be first in outer space.

**The Cold War Years**  From 1940 to the late 1980s—the Cold War years—the Soviet economy faced many problems. The government factories and businesses had no competition and no one was allowed to make a profit. Factories became inefficient and produced poor-quality goods. The government cared more about making tanks and airplanes for military purposes than cars and refrigerators. As a result, people had few consumer goods to buy. Food often became scarce, and people often waited in long lines to buy bread, milk, and

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**Art**

Peter Carl Fabergé was no ordinary Russian jeweler. His successful workshop designed extravagant jeweled flowers, figures, and animals. He is most famous for crafting priceless gold Easter eggs for the czar of Russia and other royalty in Europe and Asia. Each egg was unique and took nearly a year to create. Lifting the lid of the egg revealed a tiny surprise. One egg Fabergé created (shown here) held an intricate ship inside.

**Looking Closer**  Why do you think Fabergé’s workshop closed after the Russian Revolution of 1917?
other necessary items. As during World War I, the Russian people and those living in Soviet-controlled areas became very unhappy.

The Soviet Union had another challenge. This vast empire included not only Russians but also people from many other ethnic groups. Instead of being scattered throughout the country, people in each of these other groups generally lived together in the same area. They resented the control of the government in Moscow, which they believed favored Slavic Russians. They wanted to leave the Soviet Union and form their own countries.

**Soviet Collapse**  In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev \(\text{GAWR•buh•CHAWF}\) became the leader of the Soviet Union. Gorbachev hoped to lessen the government’s control of the economy and society. He allowed farmers and factory managers to make many of their own decisions. He allowed people to speak freely about the government and important issues, a policy called *glasnost*, or “openness.” Instead of strengthening the country, however, his policies only made people doubt the communist system even more. People’s demands for more and more changes eventually led to the collapse of both communism and the Soviet Union.

By late 1991, each of the 15 republics that made up the Soviet Union had declared its independence. The Soviet Union no longer existed. Russia emerged as the largest and most powerful of those republics. Although a rough road lay ahead, many Russians were thrilled by the end of communism and the chance to enjoy freedom.

**Reading Check**  What were three reasons for the breakup of the Soviet Union?

**Defining Terms**  
1. **Define**  czar, serf, industrialize, communist state, Cold War, glasnost.

**Recalling Facts**
2. **History**  Why did Peter the Great build a new capital of Russia?
3. **History**  Who led the 1917 revolution in Russia?
4. **History**  What happened to the Soviet Union in 1991?

**Critical Thinking**
5. **Understanding Cause and Effect**  What problems were created when Mikhail Gorbachev allowed the policy of glasnost in Russia?
6. **Analyzing Information**  How did glasnost weaken the communist system?

**Graphic Organizer**
7. **Organizing Information**  In a chart like this one, write facts that show the contrast between the nobles and the serfs of Russia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nobles</th>
<th>Serfs</th>
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</table>

**Applying Social Studies Skills**
8. **Creating Mental Maps**  Create your own map of early Russian territory. Label where Kievan Rus was located. Then label where Peter the Great moved the capital.
Cooperative Space Ventures

The space age officially began in 1957, when Russia launched Sputnik I. It was the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth.

The Space Race

The Russians sent the first man into space in 1961, when cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin orbited the earth. A few weeks later, Alan Shepard made the United States's first spaceflight. John Glenn was the first astronaut to orbit the earth in 1962. After this, the “space race” between the United States and Russia was of global importance. It was feared that one country could dominate the world if it had the right equipment in space.

Over the years, both Russia and the United States launched many spacecraft. In 1986, the Russian space station Mir, which means “peace,” began to orbit the earth. This was the first permanently staffed laboratory in space. Astronauts from more than a dozen countries were invited to participate on the space station Mir. The astronauts and Russian cosmonauts performed many experiments about the effects of weightlessness.

In 1993 the United States and Russia decided to work jointly to build an International Space Station. On November 2, 2000, the International Space Station had its first permanent human inhabitants. The crew was made up of both Russian cosmonauts and American astronauts. Finally, on March 22, 2001, after 15 years of use, Mir was allowed to plummet back to Earth.

Making the Connection

1. What country launched the space age?
2. How have the United States and Russia cooperated on space ventures?
3. Making Predictions What space technology do you think we will see in the future? What social consequences might result from this?
The Russian people have been working to move away from the strict, tightly controlled rules of the czars and Communists. They are moving toward a democratic government and an economy based on competition and private ownership. They have found that these changes do not come easily.

From Communism to Free Enterprise

The fall of communism turned Russia’s economy upside down. The new Russian government turned to a free market economy, the system followed in the United States. Under a free market economy, the people, not the government, decide what businesses to start and run. Today Russian factory managers can decide what products to make. People can open businesses—such as restaurants, stores, or computer companies—and choose their own careers.

The Russian people gained freedom, but staying free is hard work. People now can make their own decisions, but those decisions do not always lead to success. Businesses can fail. People may become
unemployed. Under communism, everybody had jobs. Workers today can lose their jobs when business is poor.

In addition, the government no longer sets prices for food and other goods. When prices were set low, the Russian people could afford the goods, but they often faced shortages. Without government controls, prices have risen. Higher prices make it harder to buy necessities such as food and clothing. It is hoped that, in the future, factories will start producing more goods. Now that manufacturers and producers know they can receive higher prices and more profits for their goods, supplies should increase.

Reading Check Who decides what businesses to start and run in a free market economy?

Environmental Issues

Pollution is a serious problem in Russia today. Forest lands in Russia have been cut without replanting seedlings to hold the soil. This is causing serious soil erosion in some areas. Chemical fertilizers have been heavily used to increase crop production. These chemicals can build up in the soil over time and destroy its ability to grow food.

Air Pollution  The government built power plants to make nuclear energy, or energy from controlled atomic reactions. Nuclear power plants can leave dangerous by-products in the air. Air pollution from heavy industry is also particularly bad. Gases are given off by coal-fired electric plants, vehicles, and other forms of transportation in major cities. It has caused many people to suffer from lung diseases. Rising numbers of people have cancer, and people in Russia are dying sooner.

Water Pollution  Chemicals that are used in agriculture and industry often end up in rivers and lakes. Poor sewer systems also pollute water systems in Russia. Yet another source of water pollution is the chemical weapons that were developed by the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Many of these are buried in dumps throughout Russia. Age is causing the weapons to deteriorate and some of the chemicals are finding their way into groundwater or nearby waterways.

Reading Check What pollution problems do nuclear power plants create?
Political Challenges

Today Russia is a democracy, a government in which people freely elect their leaders. Russia, like the United States, is also a federal republic. This means that power is divided between national and state governments. A president is elected to lead the nation.

A Russian president has stronger powers than an American president. For example, the Russian president can issue orders that become laws even if they are not passed by the legislature. Russia’s first two presidents—Boris Yeltsin (BOH•rehs YEHL•tzehn) and Vladimir Putin (VLAH•deh•meehr POO•tihn)—used their powers to help develop and strengthen Russia’s economy.

In adjusting to a new form of government, Russians face important political challenges. Democracy is built on the idea of the rule of law. In the past, Russian leaders did what they wanted to do. In the new system, they must learn to follow the law. Also, past governments punished people who criticized their decisions. In a democracy, officials have to respect other opinions.

Another challenge results from the fact that Russia is home to many different ethnic groups. Some of these groups want to form their own countries. Among these groups are the Chechens (CHEH•chehnz), who live in Chechnya (CHEHCH•nee•uh) near the Caspian Sea and Caucasus Mountains in southern Russia. Russian troops have fought Chechen forces to keep Chechnya a part of Russia.

Reading Check Why is being home to different ethnic groups a challenge for Russia?
The Challenge of Change

Russia and the Eurasian Republics are presently facing many challenges. The most important of these have been discussed in the last two chapters. One of these is the change from a communist to a democratic government. Another challenge involves creating a free market economy. People must be given an opportunity to learn, work, and raise families. Third, if the region is to have peace, trust must grow among the different ethnic groups. Finally, the land, air, and waterways must be cleaned up and preserved for future generations.

The free countries of the world have many reasons to want Russia to succeed. If the Russian people cannot live under a democratic government, will they try to turn back to communism? Is an unstable Russia dangerous for Europe? A strong, free Russia may guide neighboring countries toward democracy. Russia has seen two revolutions in the last century, one violent and one peaceful. The problem faced by the world is how to best help this region reach its goals so that there will be no more violent Russian revolutions.

What are some of the challenges facing Russia and the Eurasian Republics?

**Assessment**

**Defining Terms**
1. Define free market economy, nuclear energy, federal republic.

**Recalling Facts**
2. Environment How has the government added to the problem of pollution?
3. Environment What are three sources of water pollution in Russia?
4. Government Why has there been fighting with Chechnya?

**Critical Thinking**
5. Synthesizing Information After years of living under Communist rule, why is it hard for Russians to live under democracy?
6. Making Predictions Russia is now a federal republic, and government officials need to learn how to make decisions in a democracy. How do you think that will affect life in Russia in the future?

**Graphic Organizer**
7. Organizing Information Create a diagram like this one, and list two facts about Russia for each topic in the four outer ovals. Facts should reflect the conditions in Russia today.

**Applying Social Studies Skills**
8. Comparing Governments Compare Russia’s government during communism and since it has changed to a democratic government. List similarities and differences.
The New Russia

Is Democracy Working?
Inventing a Nation

Daniel Strigin lives in Moscow, the capital of Russia. There he shares a tiny, three-room apartment with his mother, his grandmother, his wife—and the parts of a one-seat airplane. Strigin, 30, is what Russians call a kulibini—a part-time inventor. By day he works as a computer technician. By night and on weekends, he works on his dream of flying a plane he built himself.

Strigin is one of tens of thousands of kulibini in Russia. “There is something in the Russian man’s soul,” he says, “that pushes him to invent.”

The impulse to invent is something Russia needs badly today. Its Communist government collapsed in 1991. Since then the country of 146 million people has been struggling to remake itself as a democracy.

**Remarkable Gains**

So far Russia has made impressive strides:

- Russians now elect their leaders, something they had never been allowed to do before.
- Russians now own factories, shops, restaurants, and other enterprises, or businesses. Before 1991, the government owned everything.
- Russia has shrunk its borders. Once it had been the Soviet Union’s leading power. But that union fell to pieces. The republics that were part of it went their own way. Now all 15 of those former republics, including Russia, are independent nations.

Russia still has a long way to go. Its elected leaders sometimes act illegally to silence their critics. The government still owns all the nation’s land. Steel companies and other huge businesses ended up in the hands of a few powerful people. Criminal gangs and dishonest public officials thrive. And in Chechnya, part of the Russian Federation, rebels have been at
war with the government since 1994. The Russian Federation is Russia’s official name.

**Misery For Many**

The reforms caused great hardship. In the shift to privately owned enterprises, thousands of farms and factories failed. Millions lost their jobs, and the government had no money with which to help them. In 1999, 55 million people—one out of three Russians—scrapped by on less than $6 a month.

Millions landed on their feet, however. “Everyone willing to work hard has a chance nowadays,” said a restaurant owner. “Not everyone is prepared to do that. I haven’t taken a day off since I opened this place.”

**Misplaced Trust**

Russia’s Communist government didn’t ask Russians to plan their lives. “You did what was expected of you,” said one woman. “We didn’t think to ask questions or doubt the [Communist] system. Now,” she added, “I can’t imagine being so trusting.”

Today’s Russia faces an uncertain future. Despite its stockpile of nuclear weapons, it is no longer a military superpower. But it remains the world’s largest country, and its people are well educated. Its natural resources—oil, lumber, and minerals—are plentiful. And many of its privately owned factories have at last figured out how to make first-rate products.

“A Russian is inventive,” says one of Daniel Strigin’s kulibini friends, “because he has to find solutions in bad conditions.”

Bad conditions haunt today’s Russia. Time will tell whether its people have the will—and the inventiveness—to overcome them.
Valentina Fedotova cries when she tells her story. In 1946, she was a student nurse in the Ukrainian city of Kiev. One day the secret police arrested her. They never told her why. After a four-minute “trial,” she was shipped off to Russia’s brutally cold Siberia. There she spent 10 years in a labor camp, working year-round mining gold. After 10 years, she was freed. But her sentence required her to stay in Siberia for 10 more years. By the time those years were up, Fedotova was a broken woman. She never left the far east, where she now lives alone.

Millions of people who lived through the Soviet era, from 1917 to 1991, have similar stories. The Communist government headed by Joseph Stalin between 1924 and 1953 imprisoned, executed, or starved to death millions of people. Prisoners in labor camps built canals, railroads, hydroelectric stations, mines, and other industries.

The Price of Freedom

The freedom that followed the Soviet Union’s collapse in 1991 came with a price. People had to take responsibility for their lives. “In today’s Russia,” a businessman says, “you have to learn to rely on yourself.”

Even self-reliant Russians often suffer. Thanks to private enterprise, Russia’s economy is growing. Yet it is still too weak to provide a job for everyone.

But Russia is a democracy today. Its government is no longer free to destroy lives like Valentina Fedotova’s. That fact alone, most Russians believe, makes them better off today than ever.
As the Soviet Union was ending in 1991, protesters gathered in Moscow’s Red Square. One man held a sign that said, “70 Years to Nowhere.” The sign spoke of the past—the years of Communist rule that had led to a dead end.

What about the next 70 years? They should bring fairer courts, for one thing. Russian judges are used to taking the government’s side. Soon juries will be deciding many cases, making courts more even-handed.

Jobs and Health

Tomorrow’s Russians will be wealthier and healthier than today’s. Today hospital patients must supply their own food, sheets, and medicine. Life expectancy for men today is only 59 years—down from 64 in 1989.

But Russia’s healthcare system is getting stronger, along with the nation’s economy. A stronger economy will mean more jobs and less poverty. Steady jobs should persuade Russian men to stop abusing alcohol. That drug is shortening their lives.

How quickly will those changes come? It all depends on how quickly Russians change the way they think. Russians don’t yet have democracy in their hearts. They are not used to voting or taking part in community affairs, either as volunteers or as elected officials. They tend to think it is more important to help themselves than their neighbors.

Self-Serve Government

Government workers think the same way. Few see themselves as public servants. Many of them serve themselves first. People must pay money “under the table” to get driver’s licenses, fair treatment by police, and permits to build houses.

Today “70 Years to Somewhere” could be Russia’s slogan. It’s just far too early to say what that somewhere will be.

Russian students hope to enjoy freedoms their parents never knew.

Exploring the Issue

1. Explaining Why might a stronger Russian economy lead to better health?

2. Problem Solving What could the United States do to help Russians learn to put “democracy in their hearts”?
In July 2000, former hockey star Mike Gartner made boys in two Russian hockey clubs very happy. One club was in Penza, a town outside Moscow. The other club was far to the east in Novokuznetsk, a city in Siberia. Gartner gave each club something it couldn’t afford—hockey equipment worth thousands of dollars.

**Goals & Dreams**

Gartner heads the Goals & Dreams program of the National Hockey League Players’ Association (NHLPA). “We’re not doing this to try to make future NHL hockey players,” Gartner said. “The goal is to try to make kids better people.”

That’s also the goal of the head of Novokuznetsk’s hockey. “We are working toward a healthier lifestyle for our youth,” he said.

That’s not easy in a nation as hard-pressed as Russia. The Novokuznetsk club gives its members free food and medical care. But it has no money left over to buy equipment.

**Encouraging Words**

You can help Russians simply by supporting efforts like the NHLPA’s. You don’t have to send sports equipment. You don’t have to send money. Just send those groups a letter, letting them know how much you appreciate their efforts. Groups that provide assistance to others gain strength just from knowing that others care.

Many groups are helping Russia today. One is the Eurasia Foundation, based in Washington, D.C. The World Wildlife Federation is another.

And don’t forget Goals & Dreams. “We have stacks of letters from kids and families thanking us,” Mike Gartner said. “This is a great job—kind of like being Santa Claus.”
UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUE

1. Defining Key Terms
Write definitions for the following terms: kulibini, Russian Federation, stockpile, inventive, public servant, economy.

2. Writing to Inform
Pretend you are in a Russian middle school. Write a letter to an American friend explaining Russia’s problems. Use at least five of the key terms listed above.

3. Writing to Persuade
“In today’s Russia, you have to learn to rely on yourself.” Write a letter to an imaginary Russian friend. Explain why self-reliance is a good thing.

INTERNET RESEARCH ACTIVITY

4. Russian army units have “adopted” a few thousand of the 1 million to 2 million Russian kids who have no home. Children as young as 11 live on army bases, wear uniforms, and attend school. They are not sent to war. Elsewhere children do fight wars. To learn about them, with your teacher’s help, browse the Internet for information. List ways that real child soldiers seem like, and are different from, Russian kids in uniform. Compare your list with those of your classmates.

5. Since 1999, the Library of Congress has brought Russian officials to the United States to see democracy at work. Browse the Internet to find out more about this Library of Congress program. In a short essay, describe the program and explain how it might benefit both Russians and Americans. Put your answers in a 250-word essay.

6. Visit your school or local library to learn about the Soviet Union. Working in groups, find out what it was like to live under a Communist government. What basic freedoms did Russians not have? Discuss your findings with your classmates.

7. Research another nation that has exchanged one-party rule for democracy. What might Russians learn from the other nation’s experience? Put your findings in a short report.

RUSSIA’S 11 TIME ZONES

The earth is divided into 24 time zones, one for each hour of the day. Russia spans 11 time zones, stretching nearly halfway around the globe. We’ve labeled Russia’s time zones from A to K. There’s an hour’s difference between each zone. It’s always later in the East, where the sun rises, than in the West.

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

1. Interpreting Maps
If it’s 9:00 A.M. in Kaliningrad, what time is it in Moscow? What time is it in Tura, Chita, Vladivostok, and Magadan? Suppose it is 2:00 A.M., January 20, in Tomsk. What time and day is it in Samara?

2. Transferring Data
Across the top of a sheet of paper, write the name of one city in each time zone, from Kaliningrad to Anadyr. Draw a clock beneath each name. Set the sixth clock at midnight. Draw the correct time on the 10 other clocks.
Understanding Cause and Effect

Understanding cause and effect involves considering why an event occurred. A cause is the action or situation that produces an event. What happens as a result of a cause is an effect.

Learning the Skill

To identify cause-and-effect relationships, follow these steps:

- Identify two or more events or developments.
- Decide whether one event caused the other. Look for “clue words” such as because, led to, brought about, produced, as a result of, so that, since, and therefore.
- Look for logical relationships between events, such as “She overslept, and then she missed her bus.”
- Identify the outcomes of events. Remember that some effects have more than one cause, and some causes lead to more than one effect. Also, an effect can become the cause of yet another effect.

Practicing the Skill

For each number below, identify which statement is the cause and which is the effect.

1. (A) Russia’s capital was moved from coastal St. Petersburg to Moscow in the heart of the country.
   (B) The capital of Russia was threatened by an outside invasion.

2. (A) Revolutionary leaders seized control of the Russian government.
   (B) During World War I, shortages of food in Russian cities caused much starvation.
   (C) Discontent grew among the Russian people.

3. (A) The Soviet government kept prices for goods and services very low.
   (B) Many goods and services were in short supply in the Soviet Union.

Applying the Skill

In your local newspaper, read an article describing a current event. Determine at least one cause and one effect of that event. Show the cause-and-effect relationship in a diagram like the one here:
Section 1 A Troubled History

Terms to Know
- czar
- serf
- industrialize
- communist state
- Cold War
- glasnost

Main Idea
The harsh rule of powerful leaders has often sparked violent uprisings in Russia.

✓ History Emperors ruled the Russian Empire from 1480 to 1917.
✓ History The czars expanded Russian territory to reach from Europe to the Pacific.
✓ Government Under the Communists, Russia became part of the Soviet Union.
✓ History In 1991 the Soviet Union broke apart, and Russia became an independent republic.

Section 2 A New Russia

Terms to Know
- free market economy
- nuclear energy
- federal republic

Main Idea
Russia has a rich cultural heritage but faces challenges in adopting a new economic system and government.

✓ Economics The change to a free market economy has been a challenge for Russians as they face rising unemployment and rising prices.
✓ Government Russians have had to learn how to live in a democracy.
✓ Government Some non-Russian ethnic groups want to create independent nations outside of Russia.

Young people strolling and singing in St. Petersburg
Using Key Terms

Match the terms in Part A with their definitions in Part B.

A.
1. Cold War
2. nuclear energy
3. czar
4. industrialize
5. serf
6. federal republic
7. free market economy

B.
a. to change an economy to manufacturing
b. a farm laborer bound to the land he worked
c. period of tension without actual fighting
d. power is divided between national and state governments with a president who leads the nation
e. former emperor of Russia
f. power from a controlled atomic reaction
g. people decide what businesses to start and run

Reviewing the Main Ideas

Section 1 A Troubled History

8. History Which czar used a secret police force to maintain strict control over the people?
9. History When was the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formed?
10. Government Why did Stalin send people to Siberia?
11. History What took place in the Soviet Union in 1991?

Section 2 A New Russia

12. Economics What type of economic system has the new Russian government adopted?
13. History Who were Russia's first two presidents?
14. Government What are some changes Russians face as a result of their changing government?
15. Human/Environment Interaction What are some environmental problems facing Russia today?
16. Government Why do free countries of the world want Russia's new government to succeed?

Place Location Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

1. St. Petersburg
2. Caspian Sea
3. Moscow
4. Baltic Sea
5. Vladivostok
6. Sea of Japan
7. Irkutsk
8. Omsk
Directions: Read the paragraph below, and then answer the question that follows.

You may be surprised to know that Kazakhstan was—and still is—important to the exploration of outer space. The Russian space center Baikonur (by•kuh•NOOR) lies in south-central Kazakhstan. During the Soviet period, Baikonur was used for many space launches. Several historic “firsts in space” occurred here. For example, the first satellite was launched in 1957. The first crewed flight took place when cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin orbited the earth in 1961. In addition, the flight of the first woman in space, Valentina Tereshkova, was launched in 1963. After the Soviet collapse, the Russian-owned center remained in independent Kazakh territory.

1. The Soviet space program at Baikonur holds great importance, mostly because
   F it is located in south-central Kazakhstan.
   G it provides jobs for the people who live near the launch site.
   H many “first in space” flights were launched from it.
   J Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman in space.

Test-Taking Tip: When a question uses the word *most* or *mostly*, it means that more than one answer may be correct. Your job is to pick the *best* answer. For example, Baikonur’s location in Kazakhstan may be important to the people who live near it, which is answer G. Another answer, however, provides a more general reason for Baikonur’s importance.
RUSSIA’S STRATEGY:

Freeze Your Foes

Winter weather can cancel school, bring flu outbreaks, and stop traffic. It can even change history. Such was the case when French ruler Napoleon Bonaparte thought he had conquered the Russian Empire.

In fact, Napoleon did not want to conquer Russia. His real enemy was Great Britain. Napoleon wanted Russia and other countries to stop trading with Great Britain. Yet Russia’s czar, Alexander I, refused. By 1812, Napoleon was determined to change Alexander’s mind. In June, leading an army of more than half a million soldiers, Napoleon invaded Russia. To reach Moscow and the czar, Napoleon had to fight his way across the Russian countryside.

By the time Napoleon’s battle-weary forces reached Moscow, supplies were scarce. All along the route, Russians had burned villages as they retreated, leaving no food or shelter. Reaching Moscow, Napoleon found the city in flames and nearly empty of people. The czar had moved to St. Petersburg. Napoleon took Moscow without a fight, but most of the city was in ashes.

**Winter Wins a War**

With winter approaching, Napoleon waited in Moscow for Alexander I to offer peace. The czar remained silent, however. With dwindling supplies and many of his troops lacking winter clothes, Napoleon was forced to retreat. He tried to take a new way back, but the Russians made Napoleon use the same ruined route he had used before. Armed bands of Russians attacked at every turn. Starving and desperate to escape the bitter cold, several of Napoleon’s soldiers threw themselves into burning buildings. Most of Napoleon’s troops never made it out of Russia.

**History Repeats**

More than a century later, during World War II, Russia’s winter was again a mighty foe. On June 22, 1941, Adolf Hitler’s German army invaded Russia, then part of the Soviet Union. As the German army fought its way to Moscow, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin issued his own “scorched-earth policy.” Soviet citizens burned anything of use to the invaders. By December, German troops were within sight of the Kremlin, Moscow’s government center, when winter struck.

Snow buried the invaders. Temperatures fell below freezing. Grease in guns and oil in vehicles froze solid. German soldiers suffered frostbite and died. The Soviets were better clothed and had winterized their tanks and trucks. Stalin’s troops pushed back the German army. Once again the Russians triumphed with help from “General Winter.”

**QUESTIONS**

1. After Napoleon conquered Moscow in 1812, why did he retreat?
2. How did Russia’s winter affect fighting in World War II?
Average Winter Temperatures

-40°F to -31°F
-30°F to -21°F
-20°F to -11°F
-10°F to 0°F
0°F to 10°F
11°F to 20°F
21°F to 30°F
> 30°F

Napoleon’s Advance, June–October 1812
German Forces Front Line, December 1941