


# Chp 16: Human Geography of Russia & the Republics



# In class assignment

- ◆ Create an ILLUSTRATED timeline of the leadership transitions of Russia

# Take Five...

- ◆ Why would Russia naturally be protected from invasion?
  - ◆ When you think of Russia, what types of people do you think of? European? Indian? Slavic? Jewish?
  - ◆ What future US state was swallowed up by the expansion of the Russian Empire?
  - ◆ What is a czar/tsar?
- 

# Russia and the Western Republics

- ◆ 800s AD Vikings establish trade and Kiev
- ◆ 1200s AD Tatars from Mongolia invade and sacked Kiev
- ◆ 1500s Ivan the Great takes control of Russia--ends foreign rule
- ◆ Focus on expansion/conquest
- ◆ Expansion of ethnic groups, languages, customs and religions

# Mongols



# Ivan the Great Ivan the Terrible...



# St. Basil's Cathedral 1561



- ◆ Built to commemorate the military conquest of Ivan the Great against the Tatars
- ◆ Ivan the Terrible had the architects eyes removed after the completion of the cathedral

# Take Five...

- ◆ Complete the Skill Builder questions on pg 362



# Russia leadership

- ◆ Romanov family takes control of the throne 1613
- ◆ Michael Romanov 1613-1645



# Russia Lags behind Western Europe

- ◆ Science and technology lagged behind that of its European rivals
- ◆ Peter the Great, Czar of Russia from 1682 to 1725
- ◆ New Capital – St. Petersburg aka “Window to the West”
- ◆ Industrial Revolution was sweeping over many Western European countries in the beginning of the 1800’s
- ◆ Russia’s Industrial Revolution occurred at the end of the century

# Peter the Great 1682-1725

- ◆ Moved the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg on the Baltic Sea
- ◆ Spread westernization
- ◆ Opened up Russia to new schools, philosophy, free press, court system etc.



# Catherine the Great 1762-1796

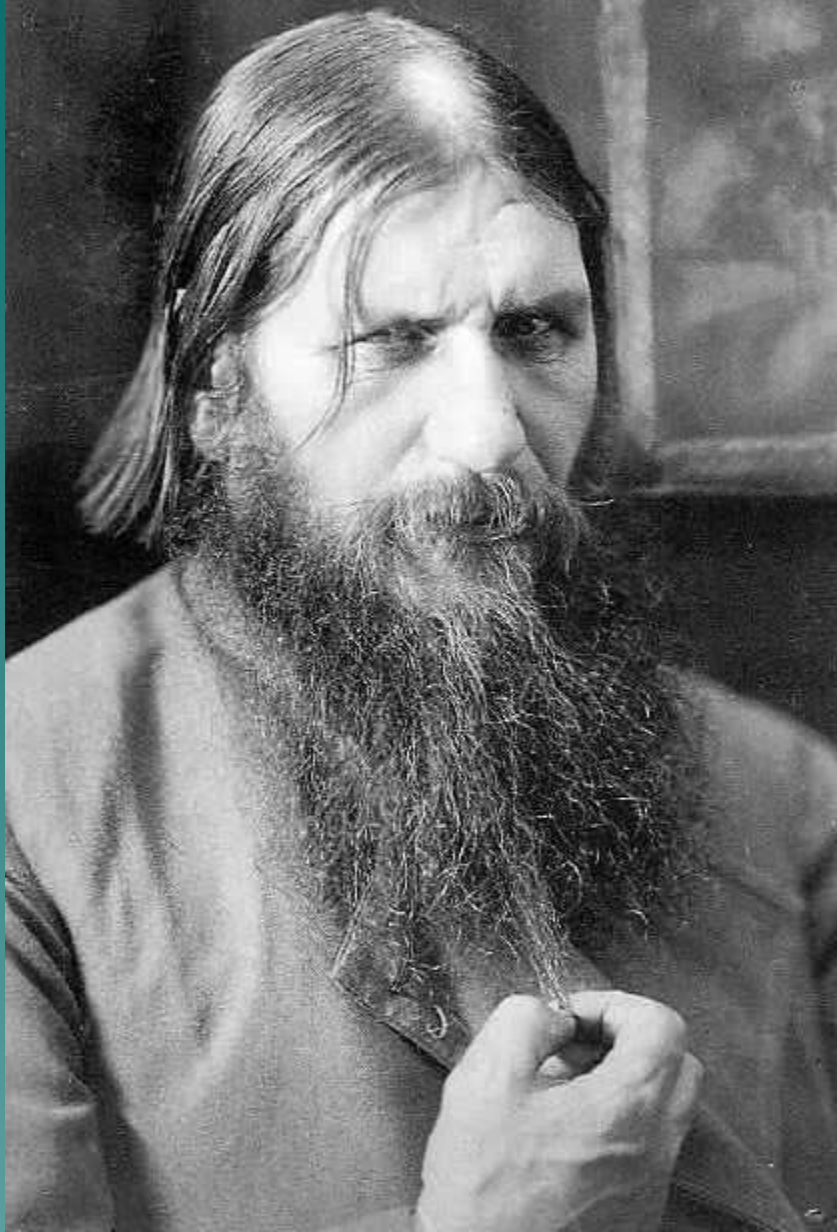


# Nicholas II



- ◆ Last Czar of Russia
- ◆ Economic and military collapse
- ◆ WWI (1914-1918)
- ◆ Russian revolution
- ◆ Executed by Bolsheviks
- ◆ The Russian Communist Party lead V.I Lenin

# Rasputin



- ◆ Advisor to the Czar and Czarina
- ◆ Medical expert to Czar's son-Alexis

# End of the Czars



# Vladimir Illych Lenin

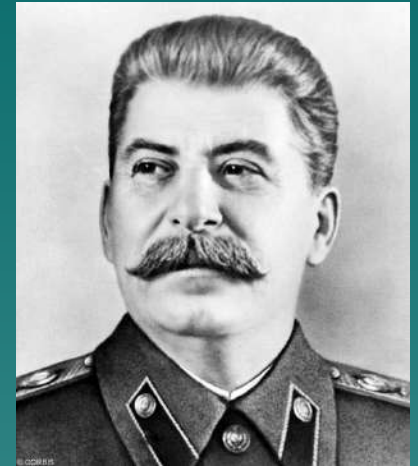


- ◆ Organized the different peoples absorbed by Russia's expansion
- ◆ New nation was called Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) or Soviet Union for short
- ◆ New capital – Moscow
- ◆ All wealth including land, industry and business was nationalized

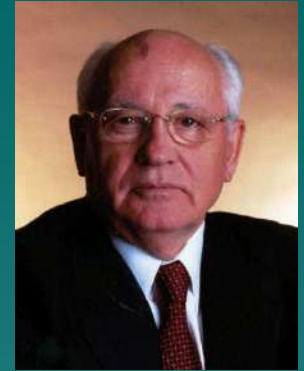


# Josef Stalin, WWII & The Cold War

- ◆ Lead USSR in fight against Nazi Germany
- ◆ Relations worsen with allies
- ◆ Installed Pro-Soviet governments
- ◆ Spreading communism
- ◆ Late 1940's – tension between U.S and USSR leads to conflict
- ◆ Diplomats called this the Cold War due to no open warfare



# Fall of the U.S.S.R.



- ◆ 1989 Fall of the Berlin Wall
- ◆ 1985 – Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet leader
- ◆ 1991 Fall of the U.S.S.R.
- ◆ Dismantling of former Republics—  
15 independent republics
- ◆ Ethnic conflicts
- ◆ Russia – largest and most powerful
- ◆ Popularly elected president
- ◆ Legislature – Federal Assembly (2 chambers)
  - Federal Assembly
  - State Duma

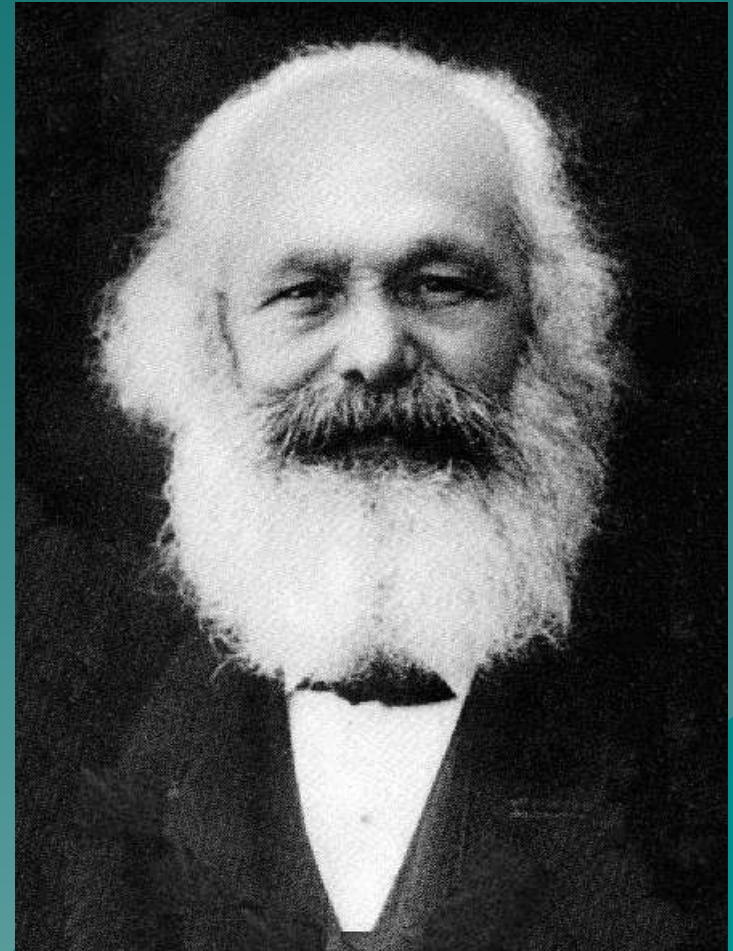
# The Beginnings of Communism

- ◆ Command economy
- ◆ Collective farms
- ◆ The Cold War

# Economic Dream vs. Harsh Reality

Karl Marx – German Philosopher

In a communist society, he argued, everyone would own property together and share the wealth




# Economic Dream VS. Harsh Reality

- ◆ Command Economy – the central government makes all important decisions
- ◆ Government took control of major sources of state's wealth
- ◆ Goal – Rapid industrialization
- ◆ Created enormous Collective Farms



# Starvation, Hunger, Death

- ◆ Millions of people starved to death in famines caused, in part, by the creation of collective farms
  - ◆ People were swiftly punished for any form of protest
  - ◆ Historians estimated Stalin is responsible for the deaths of more than 14 million people
- 

# Ethnicity, Religion and Artistic Genius

- ◆ Rich variety of ethnic groups
- ◆ Great number of religions – most following Orthodox Christianity
- ◆ Buddhism, Islam and Judaism



# Golden Age of Culture Begins

- ◆ Orthodox Christian Churches – earliest artistic achievements
- ◆ Peter the Great encourages communication with Western Europe
- ◆ Writers – Aleksandr Pushkin and Feodor Dostoyevsky
- ◆ Composers – Peter Tchaikovsky and Igor Stravinsky
- ◆ Artists - Socialist Realism





**ХОЧЕШЬ БЫТЬ ТАКИМ-  
ТРЕНИРУЙСЯ!**



**РЕЗИНОТРЕСТ**  
**МОСКВА**  
**ГАЛОШИ С МАРКОЙ**  
**ТРЕУГОЛЬНИК.**



**В КАЖДОМ КООПЕРАТИВЕ ДОЛЖНЫ БЫТЬ ГАЛОШИ РЕЗИНОТРЕСТА**

# Take Five...

◆ What is a dacha & a banya?

# Russian Lifestyles

- ◆ Urban cities (Moscow & St. Petersburg) similar to Western cities
  - Can read books, magazines, and newspapers from all over the world
  - Keep up with new movies, music and clothing trends
  - Experience a wide variety of foods
- ◆ Dachas—weekend homes
- ◆ Banya—bathhouse rituals

# Dacha




# Banya



# Disaster...Chernobyl



# In Class Assignment...

- ⑩ Read pgs 368-369
  - ⑩ Summarize the events of Chernobyl
  - ⑩ Summarize the effects of Chernobyl
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# Chapter 16 – Section 2


## Transcaucasia



# Vocabulary

- ◆ Red Army
- ◆ Supra

# Pre-Lesson Objective Questions

- ◆ What three countries are part of Transcaucasia?
  - ◆ How has its role as a gateway between Europe and Asia affected Transcaucasia?
  - ◆ For how many centuries did Russia or the SU control either part or all of Transcaucasia?
  - ◆ What is the region's most important industry?
  - ◆ What is a supra?
- 

# Transcaucasia



Republics  
Armenia, Georgia & Azerbaijan

# A Gateway of Migration

- ◆ Gateway between Europe & Asia
  - Trade routes—Black Sea region
    - ◆ Thriving commercial regions in Mediterranean Europe
    - ◆ Far East began on shores of the Caspian Sea
  - Languages
    - ◆ 50 different peoples live in the region
    - ◆ Arab Geographers call it *Jabal Al-Asun* or “Mountain of Language”
    - ◆ Indo-European, Caucasian & Altaic


# Migration brings Religion

- ◆ Customs, Cultures and Religions
  - Most follow Christian and Islam
  - Early arrival of these religions due to closeness to the area in Southwest Asia where the two religions began
- ◆ Armenia & Georgia – oldest Christian states in the world
- ◆ Muslim's invaded the Caucasus and converted many Transcaucasians to Islam – Majority in Azerbaijan

# Conflict

- ◆ Not always lived together in harmony
- ◆ During the rigid soviet rule, tensions seldom erupted into open hostility
- ◆ Collapse of USSR in 1991, tensions grew into violence
- ◆ Civil war in Georgia
- ◆ Armenia fought a bitter war with Azerbaijan over disputed territory

# Invasion and conquest


- ◆ 18<sup>th</sup> century – Czar's army starts making progress south of Caucasus Mountains.
  - ◆ Russia 1500s – southward expansion starts
  - ◆ Peter the Great takes Baku (Azerbaijan's capital) in 1723
  - ◆ Russia annexed Georgia 1801
  - ◆ 1828 Russia takes control of large stretch of Armenia
- 
- A stylized, layered mountain range graphic in shades of teal and blue, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.



# Invasion and Conquest Cont.

- ◆ Late 1870's, Transcaucasia added to Russian Empire
- ◆ Russian Revolution brings Transcaucasia brief period of independence - 1917
- ◆ 1920's Red Army (U.S.S.R.) takes control until 1991
- ◆ Painful economic and political changes
  - Famines (collective farming)
  - Political beliefs


# Economy of Transcaucasia

- ◆ Agriculture—tea & fruits
    - Grapes/wine in Georgia
  - ◆ Tourism
  - ◆ Before SU control, there was little industry here
  - ◆ Transformed from agriculture into an industrial and urban region
- 
- A stylized, dark teal silhouette of a mountain range is positioned at the bottom right of the slide, extending from the right edge towards the center.

# Land of Flames

- ◆ Azerbaijan means “land of flames”
- ◆ Chosen due to the fires that erupted seemingly by magic from the rocks and the waters of the Caspian Sea
- ◆ Fires were the result of underground oil and gas deposits.

# Dividing the Caspian Sea

- ◆ Sea or Lake?
  - ◆ As a sea 5 countries claim rights to resources on its borders
  - ◆ As a lake, 5 countries must share resources equally
  - ◆ Azerbaijan – large oil reserves off its coast
  - ◆ Russia – few offshore reserves
- 

# Critical Thinking

- ◆ The distinction between some geographic terms is not precise.
- ◆ Caspian Sea is the largest inland body of water in the world



# Critical Thinking

## ◆ Lake

- 1.a. large inland body of fresh water or salt water

## ◆ Sea

- 1.c. a relatively large body of salt water completely or partially enclosed by land
- 1.d. a relatively large landlocked body of fresh water

# Critical Thinking

- ◆ In your pod, discuss whether the Caspian Sea is a lake or an inland sea and explain the basis of your opinion.

# Modern Day Transcaucasia

- ◆ Pre-Soviet rule – small percentage of Transcaucasia's population was literate
- ◆ Education
  - 99% literacy rates under communist rule
  - Training a new generation of skilled workers
  - Prepared to undertake industrial development and modernization




# Hospitality

- ◆ Most important tradition – mealtime celebrations
- ◆ Example - Georgian Supra or dinner party
- ◆ Supra
  - Breathtaking quantities of food and drink
  - Begin w/a great number of cold dishes
  - 2-3 hot courses
  - Desserts to follow
- ◆ Toasts accompany the food and drink
  - Show respect for tradition, eloquence and the value of bringing people together

# Supra



# Post-Lesson Objective Questions

- ◆ What three countries are part of Transcaucasia?
  - ◆ How has its role as a gateway between Europe and Asia affected Transcaucasia?
  - ◆ For how many centuries did Russia or the SU control either part or all of Transcaucasia?
  - ◆ What is the region's most important industry?
  - ◆ What is a supra?
- 

# Chp 16 Section 3: Central Asia

- ◆ Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan & Uzbekistan
- ◆ Trade route between China and the Mediterranean Sea (100 B.C.-1300s)
  - Caravan traders
  - Silk Road
    - ◆ Silk
    - ◆ Gold
    - ◆ Porcelain
    - ◆ Grapes, etc



# The Silk Road

Ideas

Religion



Technology

# Extra Credit Points...

- ◆ What is the “Great Game”?

# Imperialism

- ◆ Great Britain and Russia vie for control
- ◆ The Great Game
  - Russia wins (1800s)
  - U.S.S.R. gains control of the region in the 1920s-1991

# Economy

- ◆ Nuclear testing
  - “the Polygon” of Kazakhstan
  - Effects of exposure
- ◆ Petroleum
  - Oil and gas reserves along the Caspian Sea
  - Oil fields in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan
    - ◆ The “new” Great Game



# Ethnicities

- ◆ U.S.S.R. exploited different ethnicities
- ◆ Redrawing borders
- ◆ Uzbeks = largest ethnic group
- ◆ Languages = Russian and Turkish
- ◆ Religion = Islam
  - Brought by Islam warriors

# Maintaining Traditions

- ◆ Nomadic peoples
  - Yurts
  - Tourism



# Yurts



# Assignment

- ◆ Chapter 16 Assessment – page 382-383
- ◆ Reviewing Places and Terms (1-20)
- ◆ Main Ideas (1-10)
- ◆ Critical Thinking (1-5)
- ◆ Geographic Skills (1-3)
- ◆ GeoActivity – 10 Extra Credit Points
- ◆ **Do the Assignment on Google Docs!!**

**Due on Tuesday, December 8th**

# Chapter 17

Today's Issues

Russia and the Republics

A stylized, dark teal silhouette of a mountain range is positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, extending from the right edge towards the center.

# Take Five...

- ◆ What is the major issue in Russia and the Russian republics after 1991?

Former Soviet Citizen

“We are floating in a zone of half lawlessness, half-law... We destroyed the old system but replaced it with nothing. There is a vacuum.”

# Chp 17: Today's Issues

## ◆ Regional conflict

- After breakup of the U.S.S.R. conflict over territory, ethnic superiority and power
- Instable governments
- Independence based on ethnicity
  - ◆ Ex: Chechnya & Russia (1994-1996)
  - ◆ Russia invades 2<sup>nd</sup> time (1999-2001)
  - ◆ Ethnic rivalry in Georgia
  - ◆ Nagorno-Karabakh (fighting between Armenia & Azerbaijan)
    - Refugees
    - Cost
    - Death






# Question...

- ◆ Do you think that diplomacy will work in this region? Why or why not?

# Section 2: The Struggle for Economic Reform

- ◆ After 1991 shifting from command to capitalist economies
  - ◆ Lifting price controls 1992
  - ◆ Inflation—250%
  - ◆ Privatization
  - ◆ Vouchers
  - ◆ Failure of the voucher system 1998 crash
  - ◆ 40% impoverished
- 

# Threats to the new capitalist system

- ◆ Organized crime
  - The Russian mafia
  - 40% of private co.
  - 60% of state-owned enterprises
  - Avoiding taxes
- ◆ Distance decay= 11 time zones, 89 regional governments, weak “central” government (Moscow)
- ◆ Vladimire Putin
- ◆ 2000 7 federal districts with governor-generals

# In Class Assignment

- ◆ Look at the charts and graphs on pg 391 and answer the questions

# Candy Question...

- ◆ What happened to all of the U.S.S.R.'s nuclear weapons after 1991?

# The Soviet Union's Nuclear Legacy

- ◆ Problems caused by the Soviet Union's nuclear programs
- ◆ USSR dissolution in the early 1990's
  - 15 new independent republics
- ◆ World Leaders were concerned with the logistics
- ◆ Nuclear reactors were badly built and poorly managed

# Consequences of Collapse

## ◆ Political Tensions

- Security of region's nuclear materials became uncertain
- Caused political tension between region's leader and other nations

## ◆ Economic Health

- Reluctance to shut down aging Soviet reactors
- Steps to revive their economics
  - ◆ Nuclear waste from other countries
  - ◆ \$21 billion in revenue over 10 years

# Consequences of Collapse

## ◆ Environmental Prospects

- Angry Russian Environmentalists
- 12/2000 last active reactor shut down in Ukraine
- US funded treatment plant