



### World War I The Russian Revolution

The Romanov family ruled Russia from 1613 until the Russian Revolution in 1917. During this time, Russia was an **autocracy**, and the **tsar** was the absolute ruler. Many Russians suffered under the **monarchy**. Working class people and peasants worked for little pay, often went with little or no food, and had few rights. When Russia entered World War I in 1914, many of the working class and peasants were forced to join Russia's army. They were not equipped or trained to fight. Many were sent into battle without food, shoes, and weapons. Approximately 2 million Russian soldiers were killed in battle, and about another 5 million were wounded. The Russian people also struggled during the war. They did not have enough food to eat nor enough coal to keep their warm. The Russian army suffered many losses. In early 1917, the streets in St. Petersburg, but they were **illegitimate** his next took over, but he **dictator** of the Russian same **dictator** and a large established the Soviet at Union would

#### World War I The Russian Revolution SLOTTED NOTES

From 1613-1917, Russia was a \_\_\_\_\_ family. \_\_\_\_\_ was the ruler with absolute power. \_\_\_\_\_ The people of Russia were mostly working class or \_\_\_\_\_ lower class. \_\_\_\_\_ They pay and little food.

#### World War I The Russian Revolution KEY TERMS

Match the term to its definition.

- monarchy \_\_\_\_\_ a. a ruler with total control of a country and usually comes to power by force
- dictator \_\_\_\_\_ b. a revolt against authority
- autocracy \_\_\_\_\_ c. emperor of Russia before 1917
- tsar \_\_\_\_\_ d. form of government in which one person rules, and the authority is inherited
- dictator \_\_\_\_\_ e. someone who supports the idea that major productive resources in a society are owned by the state, not individuals, and that wealth is divided among
- tsar \_\_\_\_\_

### Russia Enters World War I (1914)

Tsar Nicholas II forced the working class and peasants to join the army.

#### Problems

- were not trained to fight
- were sent to battle without food
- many did not have shoes
- were not given weapons
- approximately \_\_\_\_\_
- Russian citizens \_\_\_\_\_
- Russian citizens \_\_\_\_\_
- Russians were \_\_\_\_\_

### From 1613-1917, Russia was:

- a monarchy
- an autocracy
- ruled by the Romanov family
- ruled by a tsar with absolute power

#### Some Russian Tsars:

Mikhail Romanov ruled 1613-1645 as the first Romanov tsar.

Peter the Great ruled 1696-1725.

Catherine the Great ruled 1762-1796.

### World War I The Russian Revolution

#### 3-4-5 SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE

Choose from: Nicholas II, Vladimir Lenin, the Bolshevik Party, or the Romanov family.

1. Held power in Russia from 1613-1917.
2. Named himself dictator of Russia and signed a peace treaty with Germany.
3. Was Russia's last tsar.
4. A communist political group that took over the Russian government.
5. Forced many working class people and peasants to join the Russian army.

#### World War I The Russian Revolution QUIZ

Use the word bank to fill in the blank with the correct key term.

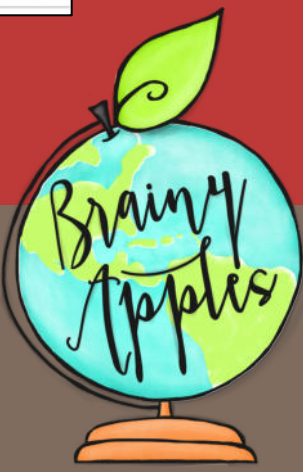
1. After taking over Russia's government with force, Vladimir Lenin made himself \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Russia's government before 1917 was \_\_\_\_\_, with the crown being inherited.
3. Tsar Nicholas II ordered his army to suppress the rioters, but his soldiers soon began a \_\_\_\_\_ to help overthrow him.
4. Nicholas II, of the Romanov family, was the last Russian \_\_\_\_\_ to rule Russia.
5. Even though the rule of the tsar ended in Russia in 1917, the country continued to be an \_\_\_\_\_ when Vladimir Lenin came to power.
6. In addition to securing complete control of the Russian government, the Bolsheviks redistributed Russia's land to the peasants because they were a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Nicholas II \_\_\_\_\_ his throne because many Russians were revolting. Even members of his own army turned against him.

#### WORD BANK

tsar, monarchy, autocracy, dictator, military, communist.

Choose the best answer.

8. Who do the following statements describe? "signed a peace treaty with Germany" "became dictator of Russia"
  - a. Nicholas II
  - b. Vladimir Lenin
  - c. Bolsheviks
  - d. Romanovs
9. Which of the following events occurred on March 15, 1917?
  - a. Russia entered WWI
  - b. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his throne
  - c. The Bolshevik Revolution occurred
  - d. WWI began
10. Why were the majority of Russians so upset with Tsar Nicholas II's rule?
  - a. Many men were forced to join the army without adequate training, food, supplies, and weapons.
  - b. Many citizens did not have enough food to eat or coal to keep themselves warm.
  - c. Working class citizens and peasants worked for little pay and had few rights.
  - d. All of the above
11. Which of these events was not an outcome of the Bolshevik Revolution?
  - a. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his throne.
  - b. Russia signed a peace treaty with Germany and exited WWI.
  - c. Nicholas II and his family were executed.
  - d. The Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin took control of the Russian government.
12. When did Russia become the Soviet Union?
  - a. 1913
  - b. 1922
  - c. 1917
  - d. 1916
13. Describe the impact the Bolshevik Party had on Russia. Include at least two examples.



# Russian Revolution: No Prep Lesson

Powerpoint, reading passage, activities, & quiz



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# What's Included



**PowerPoint Presentation-** There is a PowerPoint presentation for the lesson. It includes important information relating to the lesson. You can have students take notes from it or use it as the basis for a class discussion.

**Slotted Notes-** Students can use these to focus on the important information from the PowerPoint presentation.

**Reading passage-** There is a short passage included for the lesson. You can create either one class set, or copy enough for each student to have one. There are 2 passages per page to save paper.

**Activities-** There are 4 activities (key terms, dates and events, significant people, and a literacy connection) for the lesson. Each activity (except the literacy connection) has 2 levels. The first level is recalling the facts. The second level is applying the information. You can make 2-sided copies of activities to save paper.

**Quiz-** The lesson has a quiz that reviews the information learned from the passage and activities.

**Answer Keys-** There is an answer key for each activity page and the quiz.

\*\*\*The PowerPoint presentation is in a separate file included in your download.\*\*\*

# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

The Romanov family ruled Russia from 1613 until the Russian Revolution in 1917. During this time, Russia was an **autocracy**, and the **tsar** was the absolute ruler. Many Russians suffered under the **monarchy**. Working class people and peasants worked for little pay, often went with little or no food, and had few rights. When Russia entered World War I in 1914, many of the working class and peasants were forced to join Russia's army. They were not equipped or trained to fight. Many were sent into battle without food, shoes, and weapons. Approximately 2 million Russian soldiers were killed in battle, and about another 5 million were wounded. The Russian people also struggled during the war. They did not have enough food to eat nor enough coal to keep them warm. The Russian people blamed their current ruler, Tsar Nicholas II, for entering the war and getting millions killed and wounded. Tsar Nicholas II ignored the fact that so many Russians were unhappy. In early 1917, a large number of workers held a strike and began to riot. Men and women filled the streets to show their protest of the government. Tsar Nicholas II ordered his army to end the riots, but they were outnumbered. Many of the soldiers began to **mutiny** against him. Tsar Nicholas II **abdicated** his throne on March 15, 1917, and he and his family were captured. A new government took over, but it was unsuccessful. In October of that year there was another revolution called the Bolshevik Revolution. The **communist** Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin took control of the Russian government. Lenin ordered Nicholas II and his family to be executed. Lenin became **dictator** and a peace treaty was signed with Germany, ending its participation in WWI. Germany acquired a large area of land that was rich in natural resources and good farming land. Lenin established the Soviet Union in 1922, the first communist country in the world. The people of the Soviet Union would continue to suffer for years to come.

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# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

The Romanov family ruled Russia from 1613 until the Russian Revolution in 1917. During this time, Russia was an **autocracy**, and the **tsar** was the absolute ruler. Many Russians suffered under the **monarchy**. Working class people and peasants worked for little pay, often went with little or no food, and had few rights. When Russia entered World War I in 1914, many of the working class and peasants were forced to join Russia's army. They were not equipped or trained to fight. Many were sent into battle without food, shoes, and weapons. Approximately 2 million Russian soldiers were killed in battle, and about another 5 million were wounded. The Russian people also struggled during the war. They did not have enough food to eat nor enough coal to keep them warm. The Russian people blamed their current ruler, Tsar Nicholas II, for entering the war and getting millions killed and wounded. Tsar Nicholas II ignored the fact that so many Russians were unhappy. In early 1917, a large number of workers held a strike and began to riot. Men and women filled the streets to show their protest of the government. Tsar Nicholas II ordered his army to end the riots, but they were outnumbered. Many of the soldiers began to **mutiny** against him. Tsar Nicholas II **abdicated** his throne on March 15, 1917, and he and his family were captured. A new government took over, but it was unsuccessful. In October of that year there was another revolution called the Bolshevik Revolution. The **communist** Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin took control of the Russian government. Lenin ordered Nicholas II and his family to be executed. Lenin became **dictator** and a peace treaty was signed with Germany, ending its participation in WWI. Germany acquired a large area of land that was rich in natural resources and good farming land. Lenin established the Soviet Union in 1922, the first communist country in the world. The people of the Soviet Union would continue to suffer for years to come.

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# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

### SLOTTED NOTES

- From 1613-1917, Russia was a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Russia was ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_ family.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was the ruler with absolute power.
- The people of Russia were mostly working class or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - lower class
  - little pay and little food
  - had few if any \_\_\_\_\_
  - lives were very \_\_\_\_\_
- Russia entered \_\_\_\_\_ in 1914.
- Tsar Nicholas II forced the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to join the army.
- There were many problems with this:
  - Russians were not trained to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Russians were often sent to battles without \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.
- What happened as a result?
  - Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ Russians were killed in battle.
  - Approximately 5 million Russians were \_\_\_\_\_
  - Russian citizens did not have enough \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Russians were NOT \_\_\_\_\_.
- In early \_\_\_\_\_, the Russian \_\_\_\_\_ began.
- Russians blamed \_\_\_\_\_.
- Protests were held → Tsar Nicholas II send his \_\_\_\_\_ to end the riots → Instead of ending the riots, his soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ against the tsar.
- Tsar Nicholas II \_\_\_\_\_ his throne on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Seven months later in October, \_\_\_\_\_ led the communist Bolshevik Party in the Bolshevik \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a political economic system where the government owns all businesses and farms.
- Lenin and his \_\_\_\_\_ Party took total control of the Russian government.
- After Lenin came to power:
  - Tsar Nicholas II and his family were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Lenin made himself \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Lenin signed a peace treaty with \_\_\_\_\_ to withdraw from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Russia lost land rich in \_\_\_\_\_ and farming to Germany.
- Lenin established the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1922, as the world's first \_\_\_\_\_ country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was not longer a country, and the "new" \_\_\_\_\_ people would suffer for many years to come.

# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

### »→KEY TERMS←«

**Match the term to its definition.**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. monarchy _____  | a. a ruler with total control of a country and usually comes to power by force  |
| 2. abdicate _____  | b. a revolt against authority   |
| 3. autocracy _____ | c. emperor of Russia before 1917  |
| 4. mutiny _____    | d. form of government in which one person rules, and the authority is inherited   |
| 5. dictator _____  | e. someone who supports the idea that major productive resources in a society are owned by the state, not individuals, and that wealth is divided among citizens according to individual need |
| 6. tsar _____      | f. to give up one's throne  |
| 7. communist _____ | g. system of government by one person with absolute power   |

**APPLY: Choose three terms and illustrate the meaning of each.**

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### »→DATES & EVENTS←«

**Fill in the blank to complete each fact.**

- Tsar Nicholas II \_\_\_\_\_ his throne on \_\_\_\_\_, as the last Russian tsar.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, Vladimir Lenin established the \_\_\_\_\_, making it the first \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.
- After \_\_\_\_\_ Nicholas II and his family, Vladimir Lenin declared himself \_\_\_\_\_ and signed a peace treaty with \_\_\_\_\_, marking the end of Russia's participation in \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of soldiers were killed or wounded during WWI because many did not have \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Instead of quieting the riots, many \_\_\_\_\_ turned on Tsar Nicholas II.
- Russia was ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_ family from the years \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The communist \_\_\_\_\_ was led by \_\_\_\_\_, and they took control of the Russian government.
- Many peasants and working class people were forced to join the army when Russia joined WWI in \_\_\_\_\_.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, another revolution occurred, called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Russian citizens did not have enough \_\_\_\_\_ to eat or \_\_\_\_\_ to keep themselves warm.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, many Russians took to the streets to protest the government.

**APPLY: Choose 5 major events and create a timeline.**

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## »»» SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE «««

**Label each fact with the person it describes.**

1. Held power in Russia from 1613-1917 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Named himself dictator of Russia and signed a peace treaty with Germany \_\_\_\_\_
3. Was Russia's last tsar \_\_\_\_\_
4. A communist political group that took over the Russian government \_\_\_\_\_
5. Forced many working class people and peasants to join the Russian army \_\_\_\_\_
6. Leader of the Bolshevik Party, he ordered the execution of the previous royal family \_\_\_\_\_
7. Abdicated his throne on March 15, 1917, during the Russian Revolution \_\_\_\_\_
8. Established the Soviet Union in 1922 \_\_\_\_\_

**⇒ LITERACY CONNECTION ⇐**

[illegible]

# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

### QUIZ

**Use the word bank to fill in the blank with the correct key term.**

- After taking over Russia's government with force, Vladimir Lenin made himself \_\_\_\_\_.
- Russia's government before 1917 was a \_\_\_\_\_, with the crown being inherited.
- Tsar Nicholas II ordered his army to suppress the rioters, but his soldiers soon began a \_\_\_\_\_ to help overthrow him.
- Nicholas II, of the Romanov family, was the last Russian \_\_\_\_\_ to rule Russia.
- Even though the rule of the tsar ended in Russia in 1917, the country continued to be an \_\_\_\_\_ when Vladimir Lenin came to power.
- In addition to seizing complete control of the Russian government, the Bolsheviks redistributed Russia's land to the peasants because they were a \_\_\_\_\_ party.
- Nicholas II \_\_\_\_\_ his throne because many Russians were revolting. Even members of his own army turned against him.

#### WORD BANK

tsar  
monarchy

abdicated  
autocracy

dictator  
mutiny

communist

**Choose the best answer.**

- Who do the following statements describe?  
\*leader of the Bolshevik Party  
\*established the Soviet Union  
a. Nicholas II      b. Vladimir Lenin      c. Bolsheviks      d. Romanovs  
\*signed a peace treaty with Germany  
\*became dictator of Russia
- Which of the following events occurred on March 15, 1917?  
a. Russia exited WWI      b. Bolshevik Revolution occurred  
c. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his throne      d. WWI began
- Why were the majority of Russians so upset with Tsar Nicholas II's rule?  
a. Many men were forced to join the army without adequate training, food, supplies, and weapons.  
b. Many citizens did not have enough food to eat or coal to keep themselves warm.  
c. Working class citizens and peasants worked for little pay and had few rights.  
d. All of the above
- Which of these events was not an outcome of the Bolshevik Revolution?  
a. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his throne.  
b. Russia signed a peace treaty with Germany and exited WWI.  
c. Nicholas II and his family were executed.  
d. The Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin took control of the Russian government.
- When did Russia become the Soviet Union?  
a. 1613      b. 1922      c. 1917      d. 1914
- Describe the impact the Bolshevik Party had on Russia. Include at least two examples.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

### SLOTTED NOTES

- From 1613-1917, Russia was a **MONARCHY** and **AUTOCRACY**.
  - Russia was ruled by the **ROMANOV** family.
  - The **TSAR** was the ruler with absolute power.
- 
- The people of Russia were mostly working class or **PEASANTS**.
    - lower class
    - little pay and little food
    - had few if any **RIGHTS**
    - lives were very **DIFFICULT**
- 
- Russia entered **WORLD WAR I** in 1914.
  - Tsar Nicholas II forced the **WORKING CLASS** and **PEASANTS** to join the army.
  - There were many problems with this:
    - Russians were not trained to **FIGHT**.
    - Russians were often sent to battles without **FOOD**, **SHOES**, or **WEAPONS**.
- 
- What happened as a result?
    - Approximately **2 MILLION** Russians were killed in battle.
    - Approximately 5 million Russians were **WOUNDED**
    - Russian citizens did not have enough **FOOD TO EAT** or **COAL TO KEEP WARM**.
    - Russians were NOT **HAPPY**.
- 
- In early **1917**, the Russian **REVOLUTION** began.
  - Russians blamed **TSAR NICHOLAS II**.
  - Protests were held → Tsar Nicholas II send his **ARMY** to end the riots → Instead of ending the riots, his soldiers **MUTINIED** against the tsar.
  - Tsar Nicholas II **ABDICATED** his throne on **MARCH 15, 1917**.
- 
- Seven months later in October, **VLADIMIR LENIN** led the communist Bolshevik Party in the Bolshevik **REVOLUTION**.
  - COMMUNISM** is a political economic system where the government owns all businesses and farms.
- 
- Lenin and his **BOLSHEVIK** Party took total control of the Russian government.
  - After Lenin came to power:
    - Tsar Nicholas II and his family were **EXECUTED**.
    - Lenin made himself **DICTATOR**.
    - Lenin signed a peace treaty with **GERMANY** to withdraw from **WORLD WAR I**.
    - Russia lost land rich in **NATURAL RESOURCES** and farming to Germany.
  - Lenin established the **SOVIER UNION** in 1922, as the world's first **COMMUNIST** country.
  - RUSSIA** was not longer a country, and the "new" **SOVIET** people would suffer for many years to come.

# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

### »→KEY TERMS←«

Match the term to its definition.

- |                    |          |   |
|--------------------|----------|---|
| 1. monarchy _____  | <b>D</b> | a. a ruler with total control of a country and usually comes to power by force  |
| 2. abdicate _____  | <b>F</b> | b. a revolt against authority   |
| 3. autocracy _____ | <b>G</b> | c. emperor of Russia before 1917  |
| 4. mutiny _____    | <b>B</b> | d. form of government in which one person rules, and the authority is inherited   |
| 5. dictator _____  | <b>A</b> | e. someone who supports the idea that major productive resources in a society are owned by the state, not individuals, and that wealth is divided among citizens according to individual need |
| 6. tsar _____      | <b>C</b> | f. to give up one's throne  |
| 7. communist _____ | <b>E</b> | g. system of government by one person with absolute power   |

**APPLY: Choose three terms and illustrate the meaning of each.**

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**ILLUSTRATIONS WILL VARY. ACCEPT ALL REASONABLE ILLUSTRATIONS.**

### »→DATES & EVENTS←«

Fill in the blank to complete each fact.

1. Tsar Nicholas II **ABDICATED** his throne on **MARCH 15, 1917**, as the last Russian tsar.
2. In **1922**, Vladimir Lenin established the **SOVIER UNION**, making it the first **COMMUNIST** country in the world.
3. After **EXECUTING** Nicholas II and his family, Vladimir Lenin declared himself **DICTATOT** and signed a peace treaty with **GERMANY**, marking the end of Russia's participation in **WWI**.
4. **MILLIONS** of soldiers were killed or wounded during WWI because many did not have **FOOD**, **SHOES**, and **WEAPONS**.
5. Instead of quieting the riots, many **SOLDIERS** turned on Tsar Nicholas II.
6. Russia was ruled by the **ROMANOV** family from the years **1613** to **1917**.
7. The communist **BOLSHEVIC PARTY** was led by **VLADIMIR LENIN**, and they took control of the Russian government.
8. Many peasants and working class people were forced to join the army when Russia joined WWI in **1914**.
9. In **OCTOBER 1917**, another revolution occurred, called the **COAL** to keep themselves warm.
10. In **EARLY 1917**, many Russians took to the streets to protest the government.

**APPLY: Choose 5 major events and create a timeline.**

**TIMELINES WILL VARY. ACCEPT ALL REASONABLE TIMELINES .**

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# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

### »»» SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE «««

**Label each fact with the person it describes.**

Choose from: Nicholas II, Vladimir Lenin, the Bolshevik Party, or the Romanov family.

1. Held power in Russia from 1613-1917 **ROMANOV FAMILY**
2. Named himself dictator of Russia and signed a peace treaty with Germany **VLADIMIR LENIN**
3. Was Russia's last tsar **NICHOLAS II**
4. A communist political group that took over the Russian government **BOLSHEVIK PARTY**
5. Forced many working class people and peasants to join the Russian army **NICHOLAS II**
6. Leader of the Bolshevik Party, he ordered the execution of the previous royal family **VLADIMIR LENIN**
7. Abdicated his throne on March 15, 1917, during the Russian Revolution **NICHOLAS II**
8. Established the Soviet Union in 1922 **VLADIMIR LENIN**

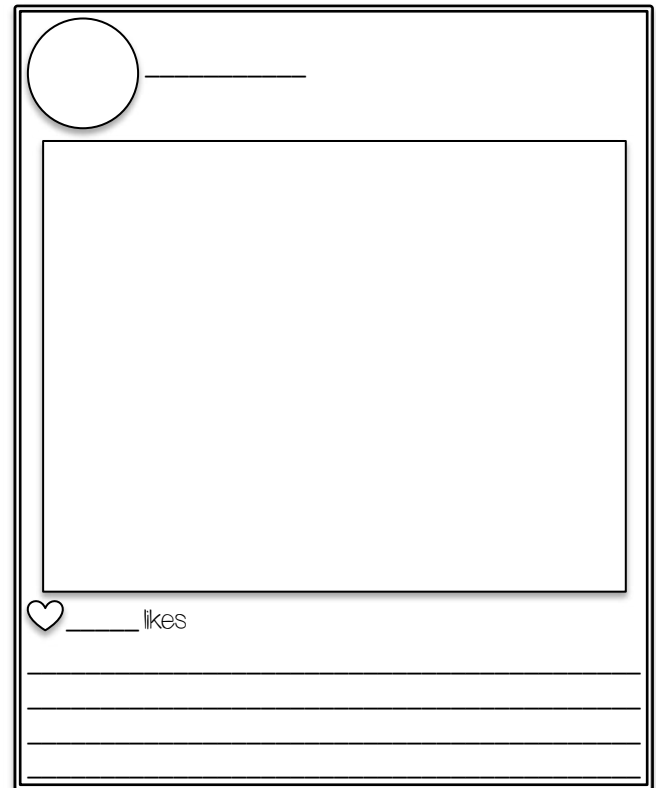
**APPLY: Choose one of the significant people, and create an Instagram post. Include at least 2 items in your photo, 1 hashtag, and 1 status update that reflect important information about the person(s).**

Chosen person(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Items included: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**RESPONSES AND ILLUSTRATIONS WILL VARY. ACCEPT ALL REASONABLE RESPONSES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.**



An Instagram post template with a circular profile picture placeholder at the top left, a large rectangular photo placeholder in the center, and a heart icon with a line for likes at the bottom left. Below the likes are three horizontal lines for comments.

### ⇨ LITERACY CONNECTION ⇩

**Answer the prompt using complete sentences in paragraph form.**

Describe the events that led to and the results of the Russian Revolution.

Russia was ruled under a monarchy for centuries. During this time many Russians suffered under the absolute rule of the tsar. Working class people and peasants worked for little money and had few rights. Most did not have enough food to eat. When Russia entered WWI in 1914, the situation became worse for the citizens. Many were forced to join Russia's army, but they were not trained to fight, and they were not given adequate supplies, such as food, shoes, and weapons. Approximately 7 million were killed or wounded. Russian citizens continued to suffer without food and coal for warmth. Russians began to revolt against Tsar Nicholas II when he ignored their hardships. The tsar send his army to end the riots, but the soldiers began to mutiny against him. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his thrown from the pressure and he and his family were captured. Even though a new government took over, it was not successful. Vladimir Lenin led the Bolshevik Party in the Bolshevik Revolution and took control of the Russian government. Lenin ordered the execution of Nicholas II and his family. He also signed a peace treaty with Germany, ending Russia's role in WWI. Russia lost lands rich in natural resources and farming to Germany, and the Soviet Union, the world's first communist country, was established.

# World War I

## The Russian Revolution

### QUIZ

Use the word bank to fill in the blank with the correct key term.

- After taking over Russia's government with force, Vladimir Lenin made himself **DICTATOR**.
- Russia's government before 1917 was a **MONARCHY**, with the crown being inherited.
- Tsar Nicholas II ordered his army to suppress the rioters, but his soldiers soon began a **MUTINY** to help overthrow him.
- Nicholas II, of the Romanov family, was the last Russian **TSAR** to rule Russia.
- Even though the rule of the tsar ended in Russia in 1917, the country continued to be an **AUTOCRACY** when Vladimir Lenin came to power.
- In addition to seizing complete control of the Russian government, the Bolsheviks redistributed Russia's land to the peasants because they were a **COMMUNIST** party.
- Nicholas II **ABDICATED** his throne because many Russians were revolting. Even members of his own army turned against him.

#### WORD BANK

tsar  
monarchy

abdicated  
autocracy

dictator  
mutiny

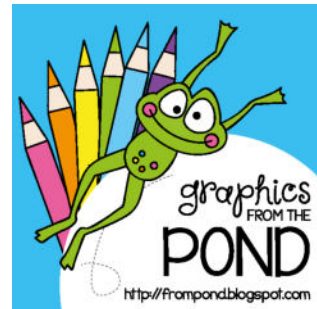
communist

Choose the best answer.

- Who do the following statements describe?  
\*leader of the Bolshevik Party  
\*established the Soviet Union  
a. Nicholas II      **b. Vladimir Lenin**      c. Bolsheviks      d. Romanovs  
\*signed a peace treaty with Germany  
\*became dictator of Russia
- Which of the following events occurred on March 15, 1917?  
a. Russia exited WWI      b. Bolshevik Revolution occurred  
**c. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his throne**      d. WWI began
- Why were the majority of Russians so upset with Tsar Nicholas II's rule?  
a. Many men were forced to join the army without adequate training, food, supplies, and weapons.  
b. Many citizens did not have enough food to eat or coal to keep themselves warm.  
c. Working class citizens and peasants worked for little pay and had few rights.  
**d. All of the above**
- Which of these events was not an outcome of the Bolshevik Revolution?  
**a. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his throne.**  
b. Russia signed a peace treaty with Germany and exited WWI.  
c. Nicholas II and his family were executed.  
d. The Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin took control of the Russian government.
- When did Russia become the Soviet Union?  
a. 1613      **b. 1922**      c. 1917      d. 1914
- Describe the impact the Bolshevik Party had on Russia. Include at least two examples.

**The Bolshevik Party eventually took complete control of the Russian government after Nicholas II abdicated the throne. The Bolshevik Party's leader, Vladimir Lenin, withdrew Russia from WWI by signing a peace treaty with Germany. Russian lands rich in natural resources and farming were lost to Germany.**

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