



Russian Revolution – Key Terms And Concepts

Name_____

Date_____

Directions: In **your own words**, explain/describe the importance of the following terms as they relate to the Russian Revolution.

Tsar Nicholas II	Provisional Government
World War I	Soviets
Rasputin	Tsar Abdicates
February Revolution	October Revolution
Duma	Vladimir Lenin



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Bolsheviks	Civil War
Brest-Litovsk	“Reds”
Proletariat	“Whites”
Communism	Soviet Union
Karl Marx	Josef Stalin
Peace, Land and Bread	Legacy of Lenin

Russian Revolution Quiz



Name_____

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1. Brest-Litovsk____ 2. Josef Stalin____ 3. October Revolution____ 4. Tsar____
5. Proletariat____ 6. Vladimir Lenin____ 7. Communism____ 8. Whites____
9. Duma____ 10. Soviet Union____ 11. February Revolution____ 12. Reds____
13. Abdication____ 14. Civil War____ 15. Soviets____ 16. Peace, land, bread ____
17. Rasputin____ 18. Provisional govt.____ 19. Karl Marx____ 20. WWI____

A. Workers in Petrograd strike **B.** Created in 1922 **C.** Slogan used by Lenin **D.** Communist forces in Civil war **E.** Councils for workers **F.** Father of Communism **G.** Main cause of Revolution **H.** Period of internal conflict after Bolsheviks take power **I.** Treaty that removes Russia from WWI **J.** When the Bolsheviks take power **K.** Leader of the Bolsheviks **L.** Working class **M.** Becomes the Communist leader after Lenin **N.** Pro-Tsarist forces during Civil war **O.** Govt. that first takes power from the Tsar **P.** National representative body of the people **Q.** “Healer” that aids the royal family **R.** Autocratic ruler of Russia **S.** Govt. controls means of production **T.** A main cause of the Revolution

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Tsar Nicholas II – Last Tsar of Russia Head of Romanov Royal family Very unpopular with Russian people	Provisional Government – Government takes power from Tsar after February revolution
World War I – The last straw for the Russian people. Thousands die at Eastern Front	Soviets– Councils set up to represent workers all over Russia
Rasputin – “Mystical healer” helps young son Alexi Romanov – begins influencing politics of royal family	Tsar Abdicates – Tsar Nicholas II is forced to leave power by what becomes the Provisional govt.
February Revolution – Workers strike in Petrograd – 1st step in takeover of power from the Tsar	October Revolution – The Provisional govt. overthrown by Bolsheviks because they decide to stay in the War
Duma – Russian parliament - forms basis of the Provisional govt.	Vladimir Lenin – Leader of the Bolsheviks – Exiled by the Tsar – Comes back leads October Revolution

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Bolsheviks – Communist Anti-Tsarist group – Lead October revolution	Civil War – After the October revolution, Pro-Tsarist forces oppose the Bolsheviks and fight for control
Brest-Litovsk – Treaty between Germany and Russia ending Russian involvement in WWI	“Reds” – Bolshevik forces in the Russian civil war – Red is the color of revolution
Proletariat – Term for the industrial working class during the revolution	“Whites” – Pro-Tsarist forces during the Russian Civil war.
Communism – Political ideology that calls for govt. control of all of the “Means of Production”	Soviet Union – All of the Soviets unite into a communist nation in 1922
Karl Marx – German Philosopher and the Father of Communism	Josef Stalin – Communist leader of the Soviet Union after Lenin’s death
Peace, Land and Bread – Slogan used by Lenin outlining his promises to the people	Legacy of Lenin – Lenin’s rule set the stage for a violent govt. that would deny civil liberties to the people

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1. Brest-Litovsk I 2. Josef Stalin M 3. October Revolution J 4. Tsar R
5. Proletariat L 6. Vladimir Lenin K 7. Communism S 8. Whites N
9. Duma P 10. Soviet Union B 11. February Revolution A 12. Reds D
13. Abdication G 14. Civil War H 15. Soviets E 16. Peace, land, bread C
17. Rasputin Q 18. Provisional govt. O 19. Karl Marx F 20. WWI T

A. Workers in Petrograd strike **B.** Created in 1922 **C.** Slogan used by Lenin **D.** Communist forces in Civil war **E.** Councils for workers **F.** Father of Communism **G.** Tsar steps down **H.** Period of internal conflict after Bolsheviks take power **I.** Treaty that removes Russia from WWI **J.** Bolsheviks take power from Provisional govt. **K.** Leader of the Bolsheviks **L.** Working class **M.** Becomes the Communist leader after Lenin **N.** Pro-Tsarist forces during Civil war **O.** Govt. that first takes power from the Tsar **P.** Russian Parliament **Q.** “Healer” that aids the royal family **R.** Autocratic ruler of Russia **S.** Govt. controls means of production **T.** A main cause of the Revolution