

# Russia: Emancipation and Revolutionary Stirrings

## Celebration of Knowledge

- 1) Alexander II became Czar of Russia after \_\_\_\_\_ died in 1855.
  - a) Nicholas I
  - b) Otto von Bismarck
  - c) Alexander I
  - d) Nicholas II
  - e) William II
- 2) The radical society called the Land of Freedom was a strong proponent of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Anarchism
  - b) Serfdom
  - c) Populism
  - d) Communism
  - e) Nationalism
- 3) In 1874 the Russian military system was changed so that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The enlistment period was increased to 12 years and discipline was increased throughout the ranks.
  - b) All Russian people (including serfs) could become officers in the army
  - c) The Russian Navy was expanded
  - d) The enlistment period was lowered to 6 years active duty and 9 years in the reserves with relaxed disciplinary actions
  - e) There were no military reforms in 1874
- 4) What did Czar Alexander officially end in February 1861?
  - a) The Crimean war
  - b) The unfair judicial system
  - c) Serfdom
  - d) Aggression towards Prussia and Poland
  - e) Forced conscription in the Army
- 5) What national group rebelled against the Russian government in 1863?
  - a) Poles
  - b) Czechs
  - c) Slovaks
  - d) Germans
  - e) Magyars

- 6) Which of these statements was a major downside to the abolition of serfdom in Russia?
- a) Serfs were given freedom but no other rights
  - b) Serfs were given multiple rights but had to pay their landlords large amounts of money for land that they had lived on for years.
  - c) There was no downside to the abolition of serfdom
  - d) Serfs who could not pay rent were forced to join the Army
  - e) None of the above.
- 7) The courts were merciful to over 200 revolutionary students because\_\_\_\_\_
- a) They were not merciful to the students
  - b) There were already too many people in the Russian prisons and they could not fit more
  - c) Alexander II favored students because they would help bring social change to his country
  - d) There was no affective prison system in Russia at the time
  - e) They thought mercy would lessen public sympathy for the young revolutionaries
- 8) To punish Polish nobles for their uprisings, Czar Alexander II ended what in Poland in 1864?
- a) Tariffs
  - b) All noble titles
  - c) Serfdom
  - d) Trade
  - e) Military protection
- 9) What were zemstvos?
- a) Groups of serfs who were angry about the reforms of Czar Alexander II
  - b) Groups of Army officers meeting in secret to overthrow the Czar
  - c) Elective districts within democratic Russia
  - d) Councils of nobles who ran local administration
  - e) Advisors to the Czar
- 10) In the January of 1878 an assassination attempt was made on the military governor of Saint Petersburg by\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Alexander Herzen
  - b) Vera Zasulich
  - c) Flint Cameron
  - d) Alfred Dreyfus
  - e) Giuseppe Garibaldi

### **Fill in the Blank**

- 1) On March 1, 1881 a radical group called \_\_\_\_\_ assassinated Czar Alexander II.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ took the throne after Alexander II was killed
- 3) Alexander Herzen was a Russian exile who lived in London. There he published a newspaper called \_\_\_\_\_ which set forth reformist positions.

- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ was a Russian institution that had little change since the eighteenth century.
- 5) Russia lost the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1856.

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