

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Explain why that is the correct answer.**

1. Ivan III was responsible for the

- A) abolition of serfdom in Russia.
- B) military campaigns that freed much of Russia from the Mongols.
- C) policies of Westernization that required changes in dress among the Russian elite.
- D) conversion of Russia to Roman Catholicism.
- E) founding of the Romanov dynasty.

2. Ivan the Great's claim that Russia was the successor of the Byzantine Empire implied that Russia was the

- A) "next Byzantium."
- B) Golden Horde.
- C) "pax Romana."
- D) Mandate of Heaven.
- E) "Third Rome."

3. What group did Ivan the Terrible attack as a means of furthering tsarist autocracy?

- A) The Old Believers
- B) The Orthodox priesthood
- C) The growing merchant class
- D) The peasants
- E) The boyars

4. Cossacks were

- A) those who objected to reforms in the Orthodox church.
- B) members of the Russian nobility.
- C) peasants recruited to migrate to newly seized lands in the Russian Empire.
- D) the designated heirs of the tsars.
- E) a secret organization that opposed the tsars' autocracy.

5. The Time of Troubles followed the death of which Russian tsar?

- A) Ivan III
- B) Peter the Great
- C) Ivan IV
- D) Alexis Romanov
- E) Michael Romanov

6. Old Believers were

- A) Russians who refused to accept tsarist reforms of the Orthodox church.
- B) Roman Catholics in western Russia.
- C) opponents of the Romanov dynasty's claims to authority.
- D) Russian heretics who believed in Christian dualism's divine forces of both good and evil.
- E) people who refused to accept any contact, no matter how minimal, between Russia and western Europe.

7. Where was Peter the Great's program of economic development concentrated?
- A) Cloth production
  - B) Mining and metallurgical industries
  - C) Urbanization
  - D) Pottery production
  - E) Shipbuilding and seafaring
8. Peter the Great's policy of cultural Westernization was directed primarily at the
- A) merchants.
  - B) peasants.
  - C) nobility.
  - D) Orthodox church.
  - E) government officials.
9. The government of Catherine the Great
- A) controlled all aspects of central and local administration.
  - B) advocated the abolition of the peasantry and removed some of the worst abuses of the coercive labor system.
  - C) was so besieged by peasant rebellions that it scarcely functioned by the end of the reign.
  - D) was strongly centralized, but yielded virtually all local control to the nobility.
  - E) was never considered legitimate.
10. In 1649, Russian serfdom
- A) was abolished.
  - B) was converted to legal slavery.
  - C) became hereditary.
  - D) began to modify to a free peasantry under the influence of Westernization.
  - E) became a source of unrest that led to its abolition within the next decade.

**Short Answers: Complete pre-writing and thesis statement for each short answer.**

**Compare the development of the Russian Empire from 1480 to 1800 and the expansion of the West during the same period.**

**Describe the effect of Westernization in Russia during the 17th and 18th centuries and whether the process overcame the separation of Russia and the West.**

**Describe the effects of Mongol occupation on Russian civilization.**

**Trace Russian expansion under the Ivans.**

**Summarize the extent of Westernization under Peter the Great.**

**Summarize the extent of Westernization under Catherine the Great.**

**Describe the nature of Russian serfdom.**

**Trace how Russia become economically dependent on the West.**

**Describe the basis of the culture of the Russian masses.**

**Compare characteristics of eastern Europe with Russia.**