

Chapter 13 Study Guide

Russia

Russia has _____ of the world's land area. It is the _____ country in the world. Russia shares borders with _____ different countries. Russia is without clear natural borders except the _____ in the north and the _____ to the Southwest. Russia has a _____ of _____ resources .

- I. History and Government: Russia has adopted elements from the _____ of Asia and the longing for _____ rights in _____.
- A. From the Czars to the Present: Had a total of _____ czars from _____ to _____. The czars and czarinas were _____, with no limits on their power.
1. Soviet Rule
 - a. _____ created Union of Soviet Socialist Republic in the year _____
 - b. No longer an empire but now a land of _____
 - c. Stalin expanded the USSR in 1940, which had _____ republics in 1940.
 - d. Wanted to extend the influence of the USSR and competed against the US during for world dominance during the period known as the _____.
 2. Soviet Collapse: in _____ when many republics claimed _____
 - a. Mikhail Gorbachev instituted reforms known as _____ and _____ in the 1980's
 - b. Perestroika is _____
 - c. Glasnost is _____
 - d. Boris Yeltsin formed the _____ in hopes of keeping _____ ties with former Soviet states.
 - e. Vladimir Putin increased the power of the _____ and moved back to a more _____ government.
 3. A Nation in Transition
 - a. Extensive misuse of the country's natural resources left the country in ruins, with _____
 - b. With the collapse of the USSS organized crime has increased. Russia has a high _____ rate, and _____ is a problem.
- B. Federation Government: Russia is having problems with _____, which is _____
1. Political Divisions
 - a. An oblast is a _____. Russia has _____ oblasts.
 - b. Okrugs are _____
 - c. Kraits are _____
 - d. Putin grouped these political divisions into _____
 2. Branches of Government
 - a. The new country is called the _____.

- b. There are 3 branches _____, _____ and _____

II. Northern European Russia

A. Moscow

- Largest city in all of Europe
- _____ and _____ other oblasts compose the _____
- With _____ million people, Moscow makes up about _____% of Russia's population
- The _____ is a massive fortress at the heart of Moscow.

B. Northwest Russia

- St. Petersburg: Russia's _____ city and has been a major center for _____. Benefit from the phenomenon of the _____, which is _____.
- The Volga-Baltic Waterway and an _____ of _____ has made the interior of Russia accessible.
- Karelia: a _____ north of St. Petersburg.
- The _____ - _____ has linked Karelia to _____.
- Kola Peninsula: _____ of Karelia, with _____ as its port, is sparsely inhabited by _____, but is abundant with mineral resources, especially _____.

III. Southern European Russia

A. The Volga River: Longest River in Europe (_____ miles)

- Middle Volga: extends from _____ to _____.
 - Nizhniy Novgorod (formally Gorki) is _____ largest city in Russia
 - Tartars remain the largest ethnic minority in Russia
 - Bashkort constitutes just over 1/5 of the population. The Bashkortostan ethnic republic's main economic resource is _____.
- Lower Volga: Extends from Samara to the _____.
 - Volgograd (called Stalingrad from 1925-1961)
 - _____ hub
 - producer of steel

B. The Don River Basin: runs through Russia's _____.

- Russia's Agricultural Heartland (Breadbasket of Russia)
 - Don drainage _____ consists of grasslands called _____. This productive land is called the _____ region, which relies on _____ to prevent disaster in dry years.
- Shipping: Major port is _____. The _____ - _____ Canal links the _____ with the _____, which was completed in _____ and is _____ long with _____ locks.

C. Caucasus Mountains: divide _____ from _____. Highest peak is _____

The small republic of _____ gave the Russian Federation a great challenge.

IV. Asian Russia

A. Ural Mountains: form a geographic border between _____ and _____.
_____ is the highest peak
_____ and _____ are two industrial cities that exist near the Ural Mountains.
_____ is the name of the archipelago which was used as a nuclear test site.

B. Siberia: the term for all of Russia east of the _____ Mountains

1. The _____ - _____ Railway links the southwest and southeast Siberian regions
2. West Siberian Plain: the city of _____, with _____ people, is the largest city in Siberia sits on the _____ river
Natural resources are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. Central Siberian Plateau: Stretches between _____ and _____ rivers.
_____ % of the world platinum is in this region.
4. East Siberian Upland: Mountain wilderness between _____ and _____. The _____ republic deals with the harshest climate in the world.

Yakutsk Basin has grown because of _____, particularly for _____,
The Sakha gold fields have made Russia the _____ largest producer of gold in the world.

Lake Baykal is the _____ lake in the world.

Alaska is separated from Russia by the _____.

_____ is Russia's main Pacific port.

Two peninsulas dominate the far northern coast: _____ and _____