

WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**Section 5 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

a. proletariat	b. soviet	c. Cheka	d. commissar
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- In many cities, socialists set up a council of workers and soldiers called a _____.
- A _____ taught Communist party principles and loyalty to army units.
- The _____ consisted of a growing class of factory and other urban workers.
- The Communists created an organization of secret police known as the _____.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- Two factors that led to the tsar's abdication were

a. food shortages and victory in battle.	c. Rasputin's influence and the speeches of Marx.
b. food shortages and defeat in battle.	d. the power of the Duma and the November Revolution.
- The leader of the Bolsheviks was

a. Karl Marx.	c. Alexander Kerensky.
b. Gregory Rasputin.	d. V. I. Lenin.
- Why did Lenin adapt Marxist ideas to Russian conditions?

a. Russia did not have a large force of rural workers.	c. Russia was a wealthy country, rather than a poor one.
b. Russia did not have a large force of urban workers.	d. Russia was ruled by a tsar, not by an elected body.
- In November 1917, the Bolsheviks seized power from

a. the provisional government.	c. Lenin's government.
b. the tsar's government.	d. the Communist government.
- Which one of these events occurred first?

a. The tsar stepped down.	c. Russia entered World War I.
b. The Bolsheviks gained power.	d. Civil war erupted in Russia.
- The New Economic Policy of 1921

a. outlawed all capitalist activities.	c. provoked armed resistance.
b. allowed small businesses to reopen for private profit.	d. led to severe food shortages and a drop in production.