

Chapter
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Section 1**Guided Reading Activity 15-1***The Cultural Geography of Russia and the Eurasian Republics: Population Patterns*

Use with Chapter 15
Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to identify the diverse peoples who live in Russia and the Eurasian republics and to explain where most people of Russia and the Eurasian republics live and why.

● As you read Section 1, fill in the blanks below.

1. Each _____ in Russia and the Eurasian republics has its own heritage, customs, beliefs, and language.
2. During the Soviet era, _____ was the official language and was taught in all Soviet schools.
3. Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians are of _____ background.
4. Most _____ speak Romanian and follow Romanian customs.
5. Most of the people in the central Asian republics are followers of the religion of _____.
6. The _____ are the largest group of Turkic people in the central Asian republics.
7. The _____ are descendants of Iranian-speaking people who entered central Asia many centuries ago.
8. The two major peoples of the Caucasus region are the _____ and the _____.
9. _____ and _____ are among the world's oldest Christian nations.
10. Most people in Russia and the Eurasian republics live west of the Ural Mountains, between the _____ and _____ seas.

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Section 2

Guided Reading Activity 15-2

The Cultural Geography of Russia and the Eurasian Republics: History and Government

Use with Chapter 15
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to locate the peoples who populated and created early Russia, to discuss the rule and power of the czars, to examine the rise and fall of the Soviet Union, and to describe the new independence of Russia and the Eurasian republics.


As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below.

- _____ was the capital of the loose union of city-states ruled by early Slavic princes.
- In the early 1200s, warriors known as _____ invaded from central Asia and conquered many of the Slavic territories.
- _____ was the first czar, or supreme ruler, of Russia.
- Peter the Great built the city of _____ as a "window to the West."
- Laborers controlled by nobles and bound to the land were called _____.
- To unify the empire, the czars carried out a program of _____ that required everyone to speak Russian and to become Eastern Orthodox Christians.
- In November 1917, the Bolsheviks under the leadership of _____ proclaimed a socialist revolution.
- As Joseph Stalin ruthlessly strengthened his hold over the Soviet Union, millions of people died or were sent to _____.
- In the mid-1980s, _____ came to power and called for reforms in the Soviet Union.
- After the fall of the Soviet Union, the former Soviet republics formed a new community—_____.

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Section 3**Guided Reading Activity 15-3***The Cultural Geography of Russia and the Eurasian Republics: Cultures and Lifestyles*

Use with Chapter 15
Section 3

After reading Section 3, you should be able to name the religions practiced in Russia and the Eurasian republics, to cite changes in education in Russia and the Eurasian republics, to appreciate the arts of Russia and the Eurasian republics, and to characterize life and leisure in the region.

 As you read Section 3, fill in the blanks below.

1. The Soviets thought that the peoples of the republics should be _____ and closed down or destroyed many houses of worship.
2. Most religious people in Russia and the Eurasian republics practice some form of _____.
3. Most Ukrainians belong to the _____ Church.
4. The religion of _____ has the second largest number of followers in Russia and the Eurasian republics.
5. In czarist Russia, _____ were often the target of organized persecution and massacres known as pogroms.
6. The region's high literacy rate is largely the result of the Soviets' emphasis on _____ from grade school through college and the requirement that all children go to school for at least 10 years.
7. In the early 1900s, Kasimir Malevich, Wasily Kandinsky, and other artists contributed to the rise of _____.
8. The composer _____ wrote the dramatic *1812 Overture*.
9. The artistic style of _____ dictated that Soviet works of art must reflect the political philosophy of the Soviet government.
10. On _____, people in the former Soviet Union celebrate both the worker and the arrival of spring.