

23 Multiple choice questions

1. capital city of the Russian empire built by Peter the Great
 - a. Petrograd
 - b. soviet
 - c. kadets
 - d. St Petersburg

2. followers of Karl Marx who believed a proletarian revolution to overthrow capitalist society was inevitable
 - a. kadets
 - b. Tsarina
 - c. Octobrists
 - d. marxists

3. the majority group of the Social Democrats after 1903, led by Lenin
 - a. soviet
 - b. bolsheviks
 - c. menshevik
 - d. zemstva

4. institutions of local self-government in European Russia
 - a. дума
 - b. Romanov
 - c. Tsar
 - d. zemstva

5. parliament established after the 1905 revolution which, together with the state council, made up the Russian legislature from 1906 to 1917
 - a. Tsar
 - b. kadets
 - c. дума
 - d. zemstva

6. name given to St Petersburg in august 1914 as an anti-German gesture
 - a. autocrat
 - b. Petrograd
 - c. zemstva
 - d. Tsarina

7. tsarist secret police
 - a. Tsarina
 - b. okhrana
 - c. zemstva
 - d. kadets

8. the war between Russia and Japan in 1904 over control of Korea and Manchuria
 - a. Russification
 - b. okhrana
 - c. Russo-Japanese war
 - d. Romanov

9. striking ironworkers on a peaceful march to the Winter Palace were shot down by Cossack troops on 9 January 1905
 - a. bloody Sunday
 - b. commune
 - c. okhrana
 - d. дума

10. the Empress of Russia, wife of the Tsar
 - a. okhrana
 - b. Tsarina
 - c. Tsar
 - d. soviet

11. the imposition of the Russian language and culture on the non-Russian peoples of the Russian empire
 - a. Romanov
 - b. autocrat
 - c. soviet
 - d. Russification

12. conservative liberal party created in 1905 that accepted the October Manifesto and sought no further reform until after the outbreak of the first world war
 - a. autocrat
 - b. marxists
 - c. Octobrists
 - d. Tsarina

13. workers' or soldiers' council
 - a. kadets
 - b. Romanov
 - c. Tsarina
 - d. soviet

14. a huge iron foundry in St Petersburg and centre of proletarian dissent
 - a. autocrat
 - b. Putilov iron works
 - c. Petrograd
 - d. bolsheviks

15. the minority group of the social democrats formed after the party split in 1903
 - a. zemstva
 - b. bolsheviks
 - c. menshevik
 - d. soviet

16. the political party formed after the 1905 revolution and headed by Pavel Milyukov, made up of middle-class liberals who wanted a constitutional government based on an elected legislature
 - a. kadets
 - b. дума
 - c. soviet
 - d. marxists

17. ruler with unrestricted or absolute power
 - a. Petrograd
 - b. autocrat
 - c. soviet
 - d. Tsar

18. basic peasant social unit in the countryside linked to a communally worked farm
 - a. Tsarina
 - b. дума
 - c. Romanov
 - d. commune

19. the last ruling dynasty in Russia, 1613-1917
 - a. дума
 - b. земства
 - c. Романов
 - d. commune

20. peasant-based socialist party founded in 1902; by 1917 it was the most popular party in Russia
 - a. bolsheviks
 - b. social revolutionaries
 - c. social democrats
 - d. Octobrists

21. marxist socialist political party, which in 1903 split into Mensheviks led by Martov, and Bolsheviks led by Lenin
 - a. kadets
 - b. social democrats
 - c. autocrat
 - d. Octobrists

22. the Tsar's promise in 1905 of the creation of an elected legislative parliament and the granting of civil liberties
 - a. commune
 - b. October manifesto
 - c. Octobrists
 - d. autocrat

23. the autocratic emperor of Russia
 - a. Tsar
 - b. kadets
 - c. Tsarina
 - d. дума