

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements best explains why Russian rulers established the Russian Orthodox Church?
 - (A) To maintain closer relations with Western Europe
 - (B) To adopt the religion of most Russian peasants and nobles
 - (C) To unify Russians under the belief that the tsar ruled by divine right
 - (D) To maintain closer relations with the Orthodox Church of the Byzantine Empire
2. Which of the following accurately describes the condition of serfs in Russia before the nineteenth century?
 - (A) Most gained middle-class status by paying off their debts.
 - (B) Most were freed and given lands neighboring those of their lords.
 - (C) Most were tied to the land and could not move about freely.
 - (D) They gained new constitutional rights through successful peasant revolts.
3. Russia's expansion eastward to Siberia and beyond created what new trade connection?
 - (A) Export of fur to Europe, China, and North America
 - (B) Export of cloth to England, India, and Persia
 - (C) Import of caviar from markets on the Silk Road
 - (D) Export of naval technicians to Western Europe
4. The movement of Russia's capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg reflected a new period in Russian history marked by a shift toward
 - (A) a more agricultural economy
 - (B) increased involvement with Western Europe
 - (C) greater expansion into Siberia
 - (D) more traditional Orthodox religious views
5. In which ways does Russian leader Vladimir Putin represent continuity with Russia from 1450 to 1750?
 - (A) He is also the leader of the Russian Orthodox Church.
 - (B) He is a descendant of the Romanov rulers.
 - (C) He reflects the Enlightenment ideal of Peter the Great.
 - (D) He is a powerful, charismatic, autocratic ruler.



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Chapter 18 Quiz Russia Unifies and Expands

6. The eighteenth-century French writer Voltaire wrote, “The sovereigns of Russia possessed the most extensive dominions in the world, and everything was yet to be done: at last, Peter was born and Russia was formed.” By the phrase “everything was yet to be done,” Voltaire probably meant that Russia
- (A) Needed to collect much higher taxes in order to pay its bills
 - (B) Needed reforms of government and society like those of Western Europe
 - (C) Had a long way to go to achieve the goals of the Slavophiles
 - (D) Needed a stronger military force

Question 7 is based on the following photo.



Source: Library of Congress

7. The Kremlin in Moscow (strengthened with new walls and towers under the rule of Ivan III) best exemplifies which historical process?
- (A) Displays of political power through monumental architecture
 - (B) Use of religious ideas to legitimate political power
 - (C) The growing power of local nobles over centralized rule
 - (D) The spread of Enlightenment ideas across Europe and Asia



8. For what reason did Tsar Ivan III engage in the following three activities?
- Refusing to pay tribute to the Mongols
 - Taking the title of *tsar*, from the word *Caesar*
 - Marrying the niece of the last Byzantine emperor
- (A) To improve Russia's relations with the Byzantine Empire
(B) To share power with the Mongols and the Russian nobles
(C) To throw off Mongol rule and legitimize his own power
(D) To force the Mongols into a war with the Byzantine Empire
9. Which of the following was most responsible for making conditions worse for Russia's serfs in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?
- (A) The growing power of the nobility
(B) The spread of Enlightenment ideas
(C) The growing power of Cossack warriors
(D) The rise in demand for fur
10. Which statement describes a change in social status caused by the 1795 Partitions of Poland?
- (A) Catherine II gained more power to enforce her programs.
(B) Many more people were inoculated against the smallpox virus.
(C) Russian Jews had to live apart from the rest of the population.
(D) Many more schools for girls were established.

