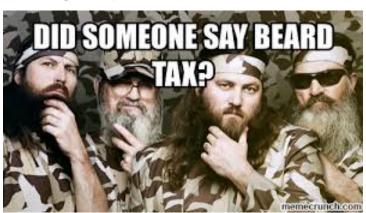
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 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 agicultural 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.



Chapter 18 Quiz Russia Unifies and Expands

347

- 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.





349