1. The leader of Russia was Czar (the Russian word for “King”) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
	1. He was a member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty and married to a German princess with 5 children
	2. He was considered incompetent in military matters
	3. By 1917, many Russians had lost the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to continue the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against Germany
2. Father Grigori \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (AKA The “Mad Monk”) held great control over the Czar & Czarina
	1. Rasputin was able to influence the Russian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by firing and hiring government officials whenever he wanted; He became the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man in Russia
	2. In 1916, he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a group of government officials and members of the extended royal family
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (The Russian Parliament) met in March 1917 even though the Czar had ordered it to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was appointed to take over ruling Russia
	2. The Czar was encouraged to step down from the throne.
		1. The Czar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the throne on March 15, 1917. His stepping down ended the 300 year rule of the Romanov dynasty
		2. The Czar, his wife, and 5 children are eventually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on July 16, 1918 on the orders of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1881-1970): leader of the provisional government
	1. Removed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Czar from the government; continued to wage war against Germany (WWI)
	2. Member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party
	3. Kerensky would eventually be overthrown by another Marxist group (the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) led by Lenin in 1917
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party
	1. The term “Bolshevik” comes from the Russian word for “majority”….even though the Bolsheviks were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a majority
	2. Eventually become known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1870-1924): born into a middle class family; real name is Vladimir Illyich Ulyanov
	1. 1897: exiled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a failed plot against the Czar; becomes a Marxist
	2. Used the name “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” as a code name
	3. While in exile in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, learns of the revolt against the Czar
		1. Returns to Russia with the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	4. Lenin plans and leads the removal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ then seizes power as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Leon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Lenin’s deputy and head of the Red Army
	1. Helped organize the “October Revolution” that brought the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to power
	2. Supporter of the *Comintern* movement (Communism International)
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (AKA The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”)
	1. In the Fall of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ overthrow Kerensky in a coup d’état
	2. Dictatorial powers are given to Lenin
9. The Treaty of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Lenin orders an end to Russia’s involvement in WWI
	1. Sends a delegation, led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to sign a peace treaty favorable to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Treaty will allow Lenin time to consolidate his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Russia
	3. Treaty will permit the Germans to focus and concentrate their forces on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (with France)
10. The Russian Civil War: Between 1918-1920, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breaks out between:
	1. The “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”------ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces
	2. The “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” ------- a collection of anti-communist and pro-Czar forces
	3. Both the Reds and the Whites committed war crimes during the civil war BUT Lenin (leader of the Reds) took it to the level of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		1. Lenin ordered the destruction of the Don \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the approximately 1 million Cossacks were killed
	4. War communism: policy during the Russian Civil War that permits the government to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factories and use any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for support of the Red Army.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (The All-Russia Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution and Sabotage”: the Communist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force
	1. Carried out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ran the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Lenin
	2. Tortured and executed children as young as 8.