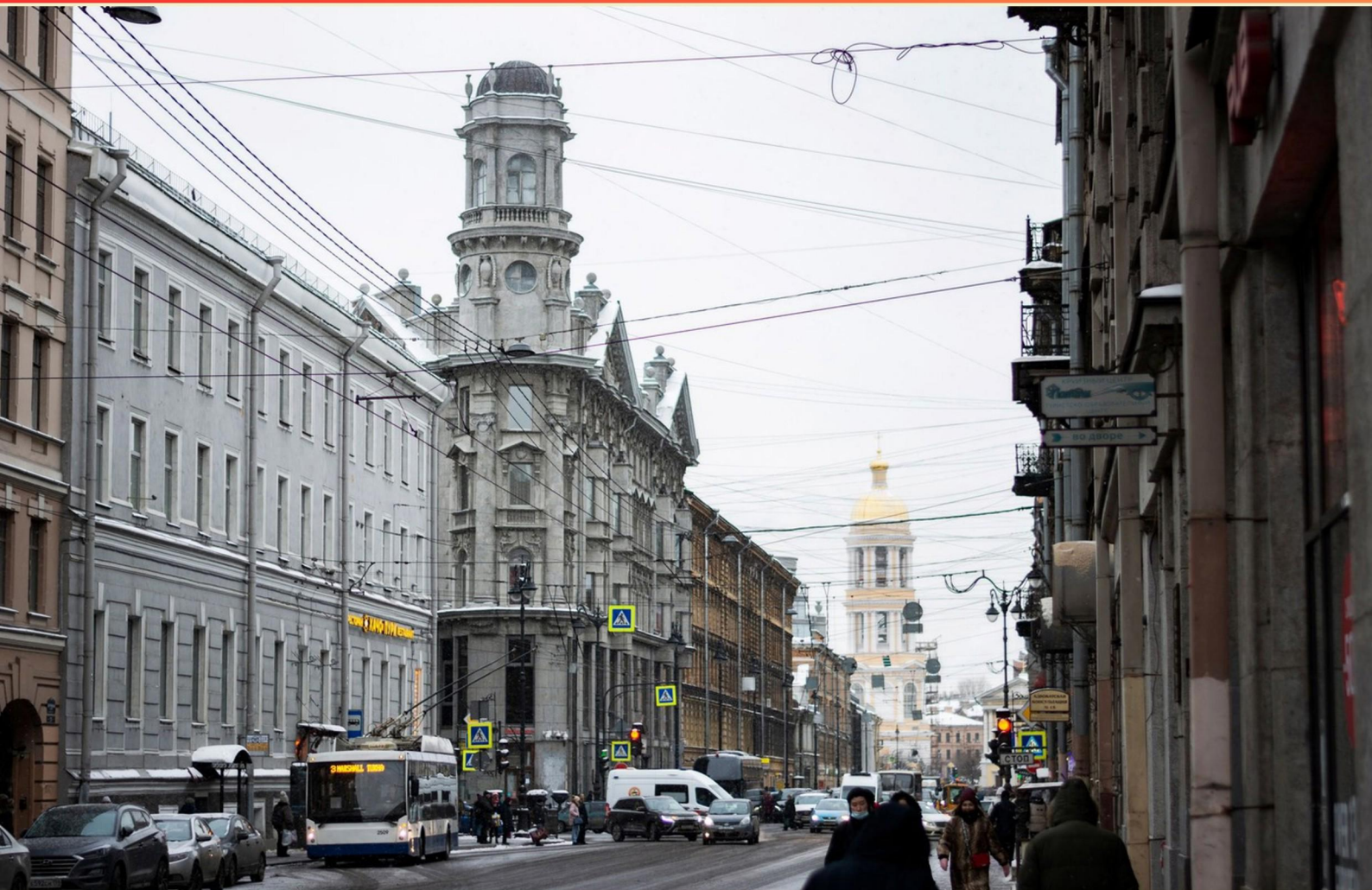


RUSSIAN REVOLUTION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. One reason the Bolsheviks gained peasant support during the Russian Revolution was because the Bolsheviks promised to**
 - A. They promised to industrialize the countryside quickly
 - B. They promised to provide widespread free healthcare
 - C. They promised to maintain traditional land ownership
 - D. They promised to redistribute land
- 2. Which term best describes the position of Jews in Czarist Russia?**
 - A. Assimilated elite
 - B. Persecuted minority
 - C. Economic engine of the empire
 - D. Dominant political class
- 3. What role did foreign powers play during the Russian Civil War?**
 - A. Interventions by Britain, France, Japan, and the US in support of the Whites, though ultimately unsuccessful.
 - B. All major powers stayed neutral throughout the conflict.
 - C. Only Germany provided support to the Reds.
 - D. Foreign powers directly controlled territories during the war.
- 4. The quotation about replacing the bourgeois state with the proletarian state and its withering away is associated with which political ideology?**
 - A. Capitalism
 - B. Socialism
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Communism
- 5. What did headlines in the party newspaper Pravda link to?**
 - A. They praised the regime without mention of enemies.
 - B. They printed only economic statistics.
 - C. They described foreign agents as the enemies abroad.
 - D. They linked enemies at home to foreign agents seeking to overthrow the regime.

- 6. Which statement best describes the April Theses' stance on war and land?**
- A. Continue the war and preserve landownership
 - B. Immediate end to war and land transfer to peasants
 - C. Support for Provisional Government's continuation
 - D. Dissolution of the Duma
- 7. Which of the following were main features of the New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in 1921?**
- A. Reintroduction of limited private trade, allowance of small private businesses, tax in kind replaced by a tax, state still controlled heavy industry.
 - B. Abolition of private trade and private business nationwide.
 - C. Immediate privatization of heavy industry.
 - D. Nationalization of peasant land and all agriculture.
- 8. What was the impact of Bolshevik rule on the Russian Orthodox Church?**
- A. The church remained fully autonomous and protected by law.
 - B. Orthodox Church properties were taxed but maintained authority.
 - C. Bolsheviks nationalized church property, reduced religious influence, and promoted secular governance.
 - D. The church gained ownership of state industries.
- 9. By 1928, the Soviet Union's food and industrial production had what level relative to prewar levels?**
- A. They declined
 - B. They climbed back to prewar levels
 - C. They exceeded prewar levels
 - D. They collapsed
- 10. What were the causes and consequences of the 1921-1922 famine in the Soviet Union?**
- A. A brief local drought with little effect on policy.
 - B. Industrial overproduction leading to a surplus.
 - C. Natural drought alone triggered famine, with no policy changes.
 - D. War demands, drought, grain requisition; led to widespread famine and relaxation of economic policy via NEP.

Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. One reason the Bolsheviks gained peasant support during the Russian Revolution was because the Bolsheviks promised to

- A. They promised to industrialize the countryside quickly
- B. They promised to provide widespread free healthcare
- C. They promised to maintain traditional land ownership

D. They promised to redistribute land

Land reform is the key idea here: peasants most wanted to own the land they worked. The Bolsheviks tapped into that urgent desire by pledging to seize land from landlords and distribute it to the peasantry. This promise gave peasants a concrete, immediate gain—property and security in their livelihoods—which the party could deliver through measures like the Decree on Land. Because owning land directly affected daily life and future prospects for countless families, this pledge made the Bolsheviks especially attractive in rural areas and helped build the broad support needed to advance the revolution. The other options miss what peasants prioritized: industrializing the countryside doesn't address land ownership, free healthcare is valuable but not the decisive factor for peasant loyalty, and keeping traditional land ownership would keep peasants dissatisfied.

2. Which term best describes the position of Jews in Czarist Russia?

- A. Assimilated elite
- B. Persecuted minority**
- C. Economic engine of the empire
- D. Dominant political class

The main idea is understanding the status of Jews under czarist rule: they were treated as a persecuted minority rather than part of the ruling elite or a privileged class. The empire imposed legal barriers that confined where they could live (the Pale of Settlement), what jobs they could hold, and whether they could access education or civic rights. These restrictions were reinforced by anti-Jewish laws and repeating outbreaks of violence, including pogroms, which targeted Jewish communities and reinforced their vulnerable position within Russian society. While some individuals managed to achieve wealth or influence in certain niches, the overall pattern was one of segregation, discrimination, and vulnerability to state-backed or popular hostility. This combination of legal limits and recurring violence is why "persecuted minority" best describes their position. (There isn't a push to explain why the other options don't fit in detail here; the emphasis is on the persistent pattern of oppression and limited rights that defined Jewish life in czarist Russia.)

3. What role did foreign powers play during the Russian Civil War?

- A. Interventions by Britain, France, Japan, and the US in support of the Whites, though ultimately unsuccessful.
- B. All major powers stayed neutral throughout the conflict.
- C. Only Germany provided support to the Reds.
- D. Foreign powers directly controlled territories during the war.

Foreign powers intervened in the Russian Civil War by backing the White anti-Bolshevik forces with troops, naval power, and supplies, across multiple fronts. Britain, France, Japan, and the United States sent expeditionary forces to ports in the north and to Siberia, aiming to weaken the Bolshevik government, reopen an eastern front against Germany, and restore a more favorable balance of power in Europe. These efforts show up as real, coordinated foreign involvement, even though they never achieved strategic success and ultimately withdrew as the Reds gained the upper hand. Understand why this is the best answer: the interventionist actions of these powers are a documented and central feature of the conflict, shaping the foreign dimension of the war and illustrating how external actors attempted to influence its course. Why the other ideas don't fit: the war did involve active foreign intervention rather than strict neutrality; foreign powers did not permanently control territories as part of a stable occupation, and it wasn't true that only Germany supported the Reds—foreign involvement was primarily on the White side, with limited, failed attempts to alter the outcome.

4. The quotation about replacing the bourgeois state with the proletarian state and its withering away is associated with which political ideology?

- A. Capitalism
- B. Socialism
- C. Democracy
- D. Communism

The idea here is a central claim of Marxist theory: the state exists to uphold the ruling class, and after the working class seizes power, the state becomes a temporary tool—the dictatorship of the proletariat—that eventually withers away as class differences disappear and a classless, stateless society emerges. That vision of a future where ownership is common and the state is no longer needed is the hallmark of communism. Capitalism centers on private property and a state to protect it; democracy is a form of governance rather than an economic-ideological end goal; and socialism is often seen as a transitional phase toward communism, not the final stateless end state described by this idea.

5. What did headlines in the party newspaper Pravda link to?

- A. They praised the regime without mention of enemies.
- B. They printed only economic statistics.
- C. They described foreign agents as the enemies abroad.
- D. They linked enemies at home to foreign agents seeking to overthrow the regime.

Propaganda strategy used by the regime: headlines in Pravda linked people inside the country who were seen as enemies with foreign agents who supposedly wanted to topple the regime. This framing creates a single, urgent threat that comes from both home and abroad, which makes any criticism or dissent look not just wrong but dangerous. By tying internal opponents to foreign conspirators, the newspaper helped justify harsh measures against dissidents and rallied the public around defending the state. It's more about presenting a united threat from multiple directions than simply praising the regime or listing neutral facts.

6. Which statement best describes the April Theses' stance on war and land?

- A. Continue the war and preserve landownership
- B. Immediate end to war and land transfer to peasants**
- C. Support for Provisional Government's continuation
- D. Dissolution of the Duma

The main idea tested is Lenin's position on war and land in the April Theses: the war should end immediately, and land should be transferred to the peasants. Lenin argued the war was an imperialist conflict that harmed workers, so he called for an immediate ceasefire and peace without annexations, paired with confiscating land from landlords and giving it to those who work the land. This sits at the heart of his "Peace, Land, and Bread" program and points power toward the soviets rather than the Provisional Government. The other options clash with this program: continuing the war and preserving landlord ownership contradicts the push for immediate peace and land reform; backing the Provisional Government's course would align with its war policies; and dissolving the Duma is a political move not the direct stance on war and land.

7. Which of the following were main features of the New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in 1921?

- A. Reintroduction of limited private trade, allowance of small private businesses, tax in kind replaced by a tax, state still controlled heavy industry.**
- B. Abolition of private trade and private business nationwide.
- C. Immediate privatization of heavy industry.
- D. Nationalization of peasant land and all agriculture.

The New Economic Policy blends state control with limited private activity to rebuild the economy. Under NEP, Russia moved away from the harsh requisitioning of War Communism and instead imposed a tax in money on peasants, allowing them to keep and sell any surplus grain after paying that levy. It also reopened small private businesses and allowed private trade in consumer goods, while the state still kept tight control over heavy industry, banks, and major infrastructure. This combination—limited private trade and small private enterprises, a monetary tax instead of forced requisition, and continued state ownership in key industries—best matches the features described. The other options clash with NEP. Abolishing private trade and private business would mirror earlier War Communism, not NEP. Privatizing heavy industry outright would overturn the policy of keeping the heavy, strategic sectors in state hands. Nationalizing peasant land and all agriculture contradicts the NEP, which allowed peasants to own and work their land privately.

8. What was the impact of Bolshevik rule on the Russian Orthodox Church?

- A. The church remained fully autonomous and protected by law.
- B. Orthodox Church properties were taxed but maintained authority.
- C. Bolsheviks nationalized church property, reduced religious influence, and promoted secular governance.**
- D. The church gained ownership of state industries.

Bolshevik rule aimed to create a secular, state-controlled society, viewing organized religion as a rival source of power. After the revolution, the state moved quickly to undermine the church's economic and political position. Church property and assets were nationalized, cutting off the church from much of its wealth and legal authority. Religious education and influence in public life were sharply reduced as the state promoted secular governance and ideology. Campaigns to undermine religious belief, along with formal separation of church and state, reinforced the view that religious institutions should not wield political or social power. This makes the statement describing nationalization of church property, a diminished religious influence, and promotion of secular governance the best fit. The church did not remain fully autonomous or legally protected, nor did it gain ownership of state industries, and it did not simply face taxation while keeping authority.

9. By 1928, the Soviet Union's food and industrial production had what level relative to prewar levels?

- A. They declined
- B. They climbed back to prewar levels**
- C. They exceeded prewar levels
- D. They collapsed

The main idea is that the Soviet economy recovered to its prewar level by the end of the 1920s, showing the effectiveness of the NEP in reviving both farming and industry. After the Civil War and the disruptions of War Communism, the NEP allowed more private trade and peasant markets, which helped food production rebound and get food supplies flowing again. At the same time, factories that had been shut down or run down began restarting, and investment in essential industries resumed, lifting industrial output back to the level it had before World War I. So the best description is that food and industrial production climbed back to prewar levels by 1928. They weren't collapsing or still far below, and by that point the focus was on return to the earlier baseline rather than overshooting it.

10. What were the causes and consequences of the 1921-1922 famine in the Soviet Union?

- A. A brief local drought with little effect on policy.
- B. Industrial overproduction leading to a surplus.
- C. Natural drought alone triggered famine, with no policy changes.
- D. War demands, drought, grain requisition; led to widespread famine and relaxation of economic policy via NEP.**

This question is about how both outside conditions and government policy together caused the 1921-22 famine and what the outcome was for Soviet policy. A drought hit much of rural Russia, reducing the harvest, but the food crisis was intensified by the continuation of War Communism policies that forcibly requisitioned grain from peasants to feed cities and the Red Army. Peasants had little incentive to produce surplus under this system, and the combination of confiscation, economic disruption from civil war, and transport problems meant food shortages spread through the countryside. The result was a devastating famine that crossed regions and claimed many lives. Facing this disaster and rising political pressure, Lenin and the leadership chose to abandon the most extreme aspects of War Communism and implement the New Economic Policy. This shift relaxed grain requisition and allowed some private trade and money-based exchange, effectively restoring a degree of market-oriented incentives while the state still controlled key heavy industries. The aim was to revive agricultural production, stabilize the economy, and restore supply chains, rather than relying solely on central coercion. So the best answer highlights both the combined causes—war demands, drought, grain requisition—and the consequential policy change toward the NEP.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://russianrevolution.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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