1. What were the successes of selective westernization in Russia under Peter the Great and Catherine the Great (1682-1796)? [look back to ch.18 or your notes if you don’t remember!]

2. What were the limits of westernization under the absolute monarchs Peter and Catherine? [Again, look back to ch.18 or your notes if you need to!]

3. Why were Russia’s czars of the late-18th and early-19th centuries (Catherine & Alexander I) so fearful of the French Revolution and Napoleon’s rise to power? [think about it on your own, as well as p617]

4. Give examples of ways by which the czars of the early 1800s tried to strengthen their absolute control over their Russian citizens and limited westernization. [p617-618]

5. Russia continued its trend of expansion that had begun as the Mongols were removed from power in the 1400s. In the early 1800s, where was Russia expanding territorially? Also, where were they encouraging nationalist independence movements in Europe? [p618]

6. What was the Russian nobility’s (boyars’) attitude toward industrialization in the first half of the 1800s? [p618-619]

7. Describe the position of Russia’s serfs before they were emancipated (freed) in 1861. [p618-619]
8. What critical lessons did Russia’s leaders learn from the Crimean War? [p619]

9. Identify key reforms that were enacted after the Crimean War, especially under Alexander II, in order to be competitive with Western Europe? [p619-622]

10. What factors limited Russia’s success in being fully competitive with Western Europe despite some reform efforts? [p622]

11. What did commoners of Russia protest in the years leading up to the Revolution of 1905? Also, what new political movements grew in popularity in Russia due to these protests? [p622-623]

12. What was the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) for Russia? [p624]

13. Why would most historians argue that Russia’s Revolution of 1905 was unsuccessful in meeting protesters’ demands for change? Explain using specific historical examples. [p624]