

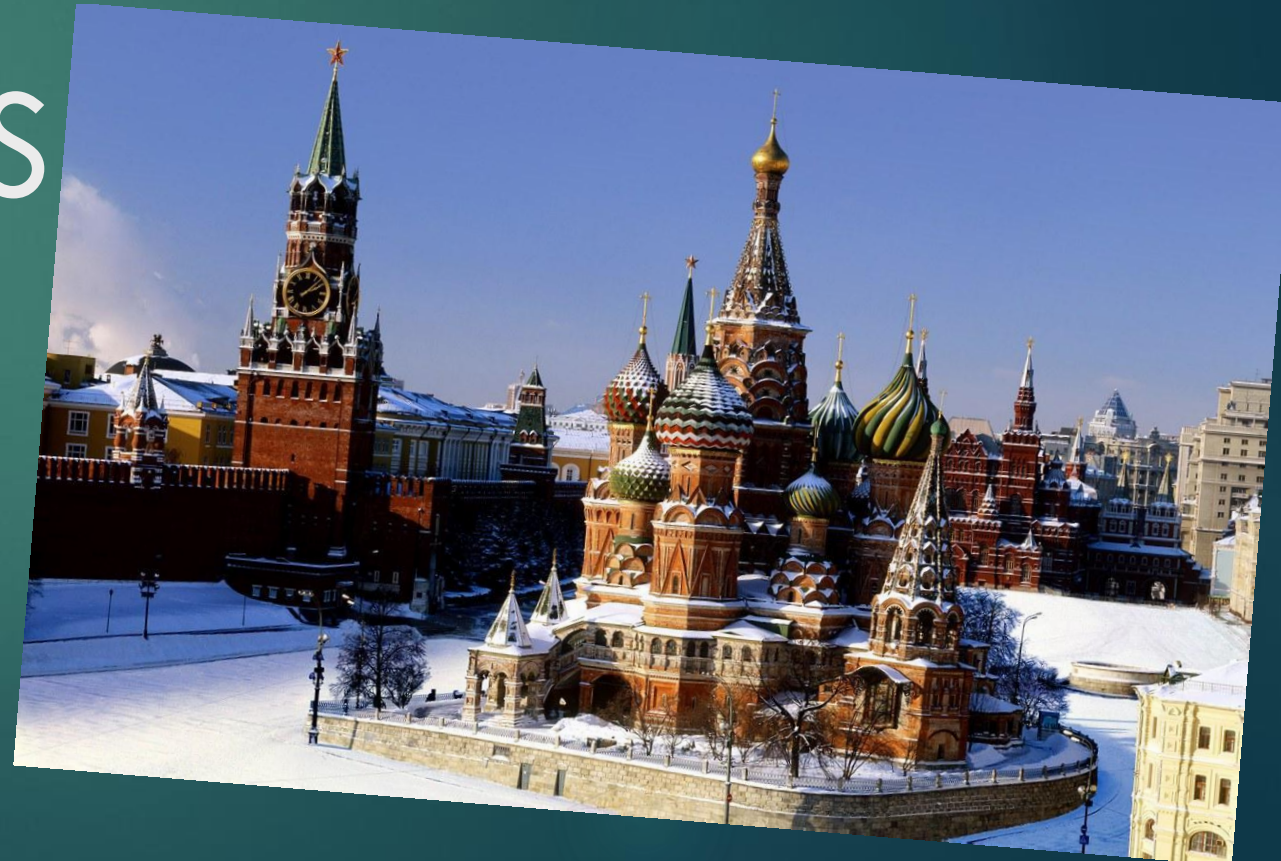
Chapter 16: Russia and The Caucasus

NAME:

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PERIOD:

DATE:



Chapter 16 – Section 1: Physical Geography

PAGES 378 - 381



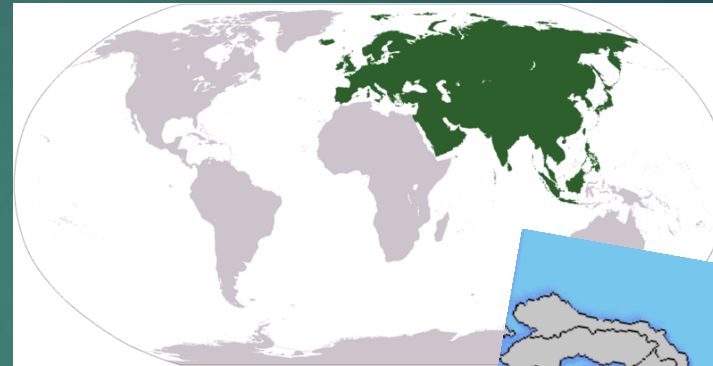
Physical Features...

▶ **Ural Mountains** – can stand on 2 continents at once

▶ Europe and Asia (*meet*)

▶ Europe to the West

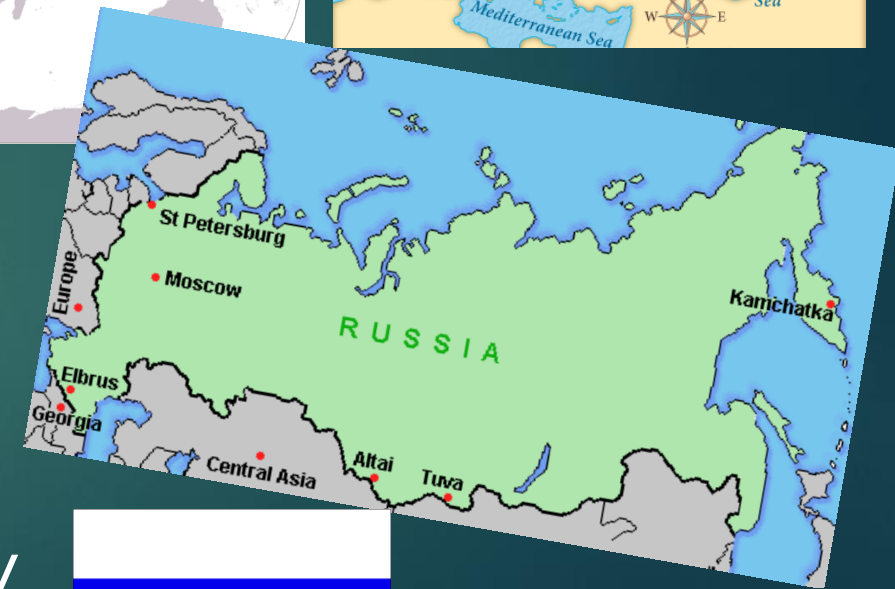
▶ Asia to the East



▶ **Eurasia** – a landmass made up of Europe and Asia

▶ **Russia** – is the worlds LARGEST country

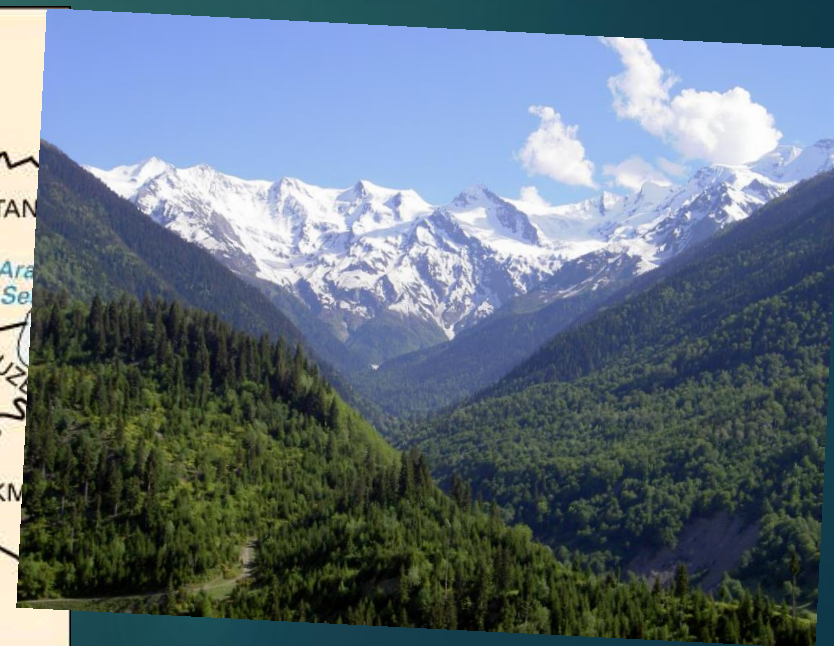
▶ 2Xs as large as the United States



Physical Features...

- ▶ *The Caucasus* – South of Russia
 - ▶ Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan
 - ▶ Between the *Black Sea* and the **Caspian Sea**
 - ▶ **Caucasus Mountains** – southern Russia

- ▶ *Mount Elbrus*
18,510 feet (5,642 miles)
Highest peak in Europe



Physical Features... Landforms

- ▶ *Northern European Plains*
 - ▶ stretches across Europe into Russia
 - ▶ Most Russians live here
- ▶ **Moscow** – Russia's Capital (located in the plains)



Physical Features... Landforms

▶ **Siberia** – the vast area between the Ural Mountains and the Pacific Ocean

▶ West Siberian Plain

▶ Central Siberia Plateau

▶ Eastern Siberia (Russian Far East)

▶ Kamchatka (kuhm-CHAHT-kuh) Peninsula

▶ The Ring of Fire – Earthquakes/volcanoes



Physical Features...Bodies of Water

- ▶ Some of the *LONGEST* rivers in the world flow through the region of Russia and the Caucasus.
- ▶ **Volga River** – one of the most important rivers
 - ▶ Longest river in Europe
 - ▶ Forms the core of Russia's river network



Physical Features...Bodies of Water

▶ Rivers that flow northward to the Arctic Ocean:

- ▶ *The Ob (AWB)*

- ▶ *The Yenisey (yi-ni-SAY)*

- ▶ *The Lena*

- ▶ These rivers are frozen much of the year

- ▶ Ice makes shipping hard



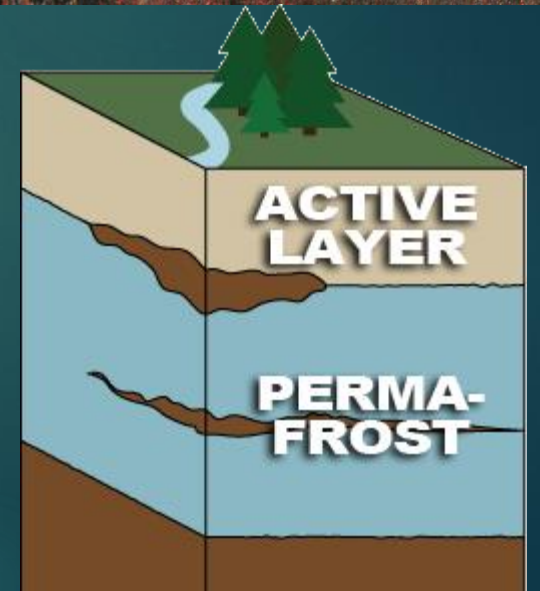
Physical Features...Bodies of Water

- ▶ Russia has 200,000 lakes:
 - ▶ *Lake Baikal (by-KAHL)*
 - ▶ the worlds deepest lake
 - ▶ South-central Siberia
 - ▶ Jewel of Siberia
- ▶ The Black Sea
 - ▶ Connects the Mediterranean Sea
 - ▶ Important for trade
- ▶ The Caspian Sea
 - ▶ Saltwater
 - ▶ World's largest inland sea



Climate and Plant Life...

- ▶ Russia is a cold country:
 - ▶ Short summers
 - ▶ Long, snowy winters
- ▶ Russia's northern coast:
 - ▶ Tundra – winters are dark, bitterly cold
 - ▶ Brief cool summers
- ▶ *Permafrost* – permanently frozen soil
 - ▶ Only small plants such as mosses grow



Climate and Plant Life...

▶ Taiga – a vast forest of evergreen trees

▶ South of the tundra

▶ Covers ½ of Russia



▶ *Steppe* – rich, black soil

▶ grassy and warmer climate

▶ Russia's most important farming area



▶ *Caucasus* - generally warmer

▶ warm, wet (Black Sea) – hot and dry (Azerbaijan)

Natural Resources...

- ▶ (1) Fertile soil – great farmland
 - ▶ Northern European Plain
 - ▶ The Steppe



- ▶ (2) Wood – for building and paper
 - ▶ Taiga



- ▶ (3) Metals, copper, gold, and precious gems



Natural Resources...

▶ (4) Energy Resources:

▶ Coal

▶ Hydroelectric

▶ Natural Gas

▶ Oil





Chapter 16 – Section 2: History and Culture of Russia

PAGES 382-386

The Russian Empire...

Early History and Empire

▶ Slavs were the first to develop towns and trade in Russia.



▶ AD 800s – the Vikings invaded the Slavs

▶ Rus (ROOS) – *Russia*

▶ Missionaries introduced –

▶ The Orthodox Christian faith to Kiev

▶ Cyrillic (*suh- RI-lik*) – a form of the Greek alphabet

The Cyrillic Alphabet

Аа Бб Вв Гг Дд Ее Ёё Жж Зз
Ии Йй Кк Лл Мм Нн Оо Пп
Рр Сс Тт Уу Фф Хх Цц Чч
Шш Щщ Ъ ъ Ыы Ьь Ээ Юю Яя



The Russian Empire...

Early History and Empire

- ▶ 1200s – Mongol Invaders: Tatars (TAH-ters)
 - ▶ Russian Princes ruled Muscovy (Russia)
- ▶ 200 years later – Ivan III seized control from the Mongols – became czar
 - ▶ Czar – or emperor (*Russian for “Caesar”*)
- ▶ Ivan IV “Ivan the Terrible”
 - ▶ cruel and savage ruler
 - ▶ Total power
 - ▶ Grandson to Ivan III



The Russian Empire...

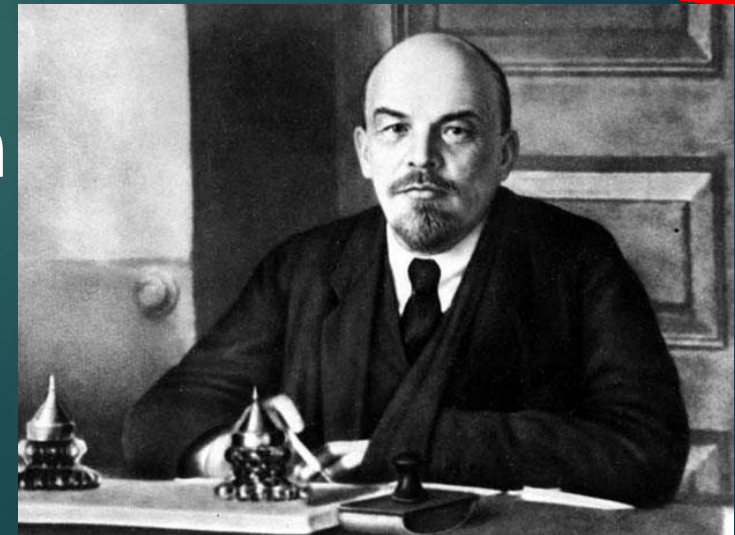
Early History and Empire

- ▶ Muscovy – developed into Russia
 - ▶ *Strong czars built Russia into a huge world power:*
 - ▶ **Peter the Great**
 - ▶ **Catherine the Great**



The Russian Empire... *War and Revolution*

- ▶ 1914 WWI:
- ▶ Huge loss of people, and food shortages
- ▶ **Bolsheviks** – a radical Russian Communist group
 - ▶ Seized power -the Russian Revolution
 - ▶ Formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
 - ▶ Vladimir Lenin – 1st leader



The Soviet Union...

Under Stalin

▶ The Soviet Union was a Communist country.

- ▶ The government owned all businesses and farms
- ▶ They made all of the decisions
- ▶ Told the people how much to charge



▶ Stalin had anyone who spoke out against the government jailed, exiled, or killed

▶ **Gulags** – harsh Soviet labor camps often located in Siberia



The Soviet Union...

Cold War and Collapse

- ▶ The Soviet Union WWII:
 - ▶ Fought against Germany
 - ▶ Millions of Soviet citizens died

- ▶ The United States:
 - ▶ Saw communism as a threat to democracy
 - ▶ This led to the **Cold War** – a period of tense rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States



The Soviet Union...

Culture

▶ Russia's population is about 140million

▶ Religion:

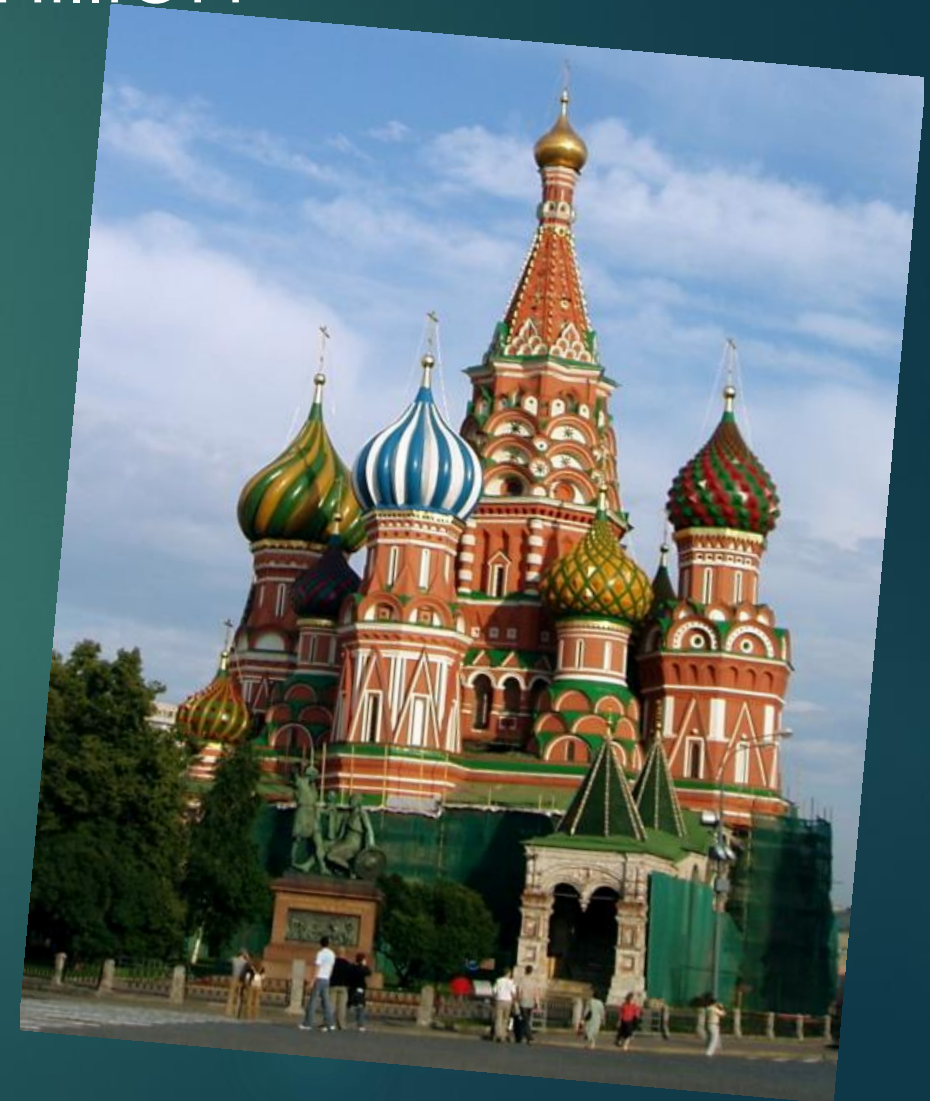
▶ Russian Orthodox Christian

▶ Main Religion

▶ Islam

▶ Buddhism

▶ Other forms of Christianity



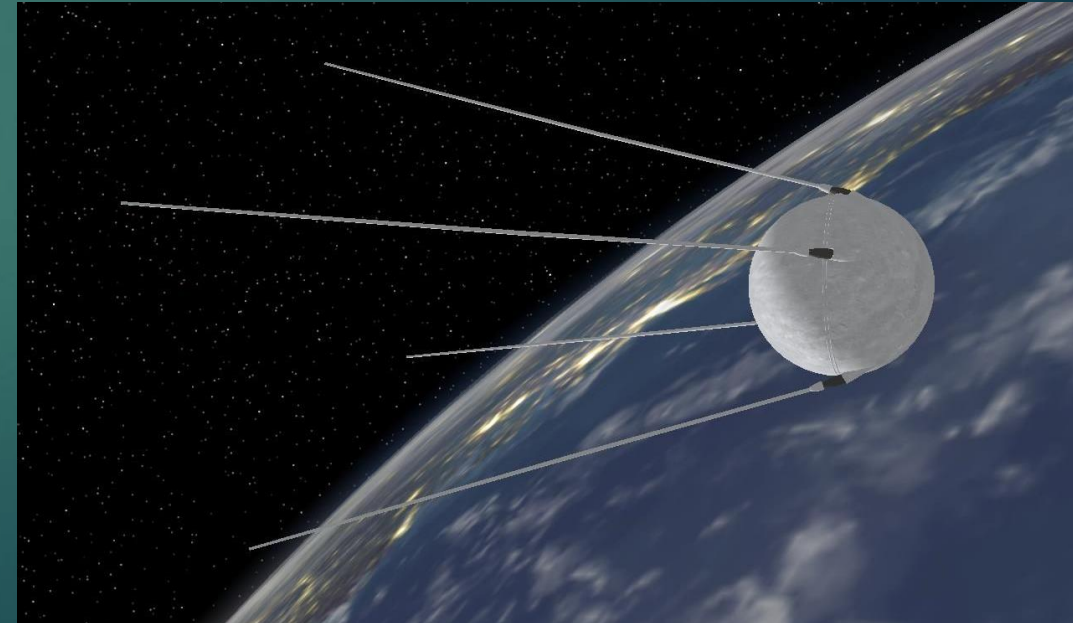
The Soviet Union...

Culture

- ▶ Russian Ballet:
 - ▶ *Nutcracker Ballet*

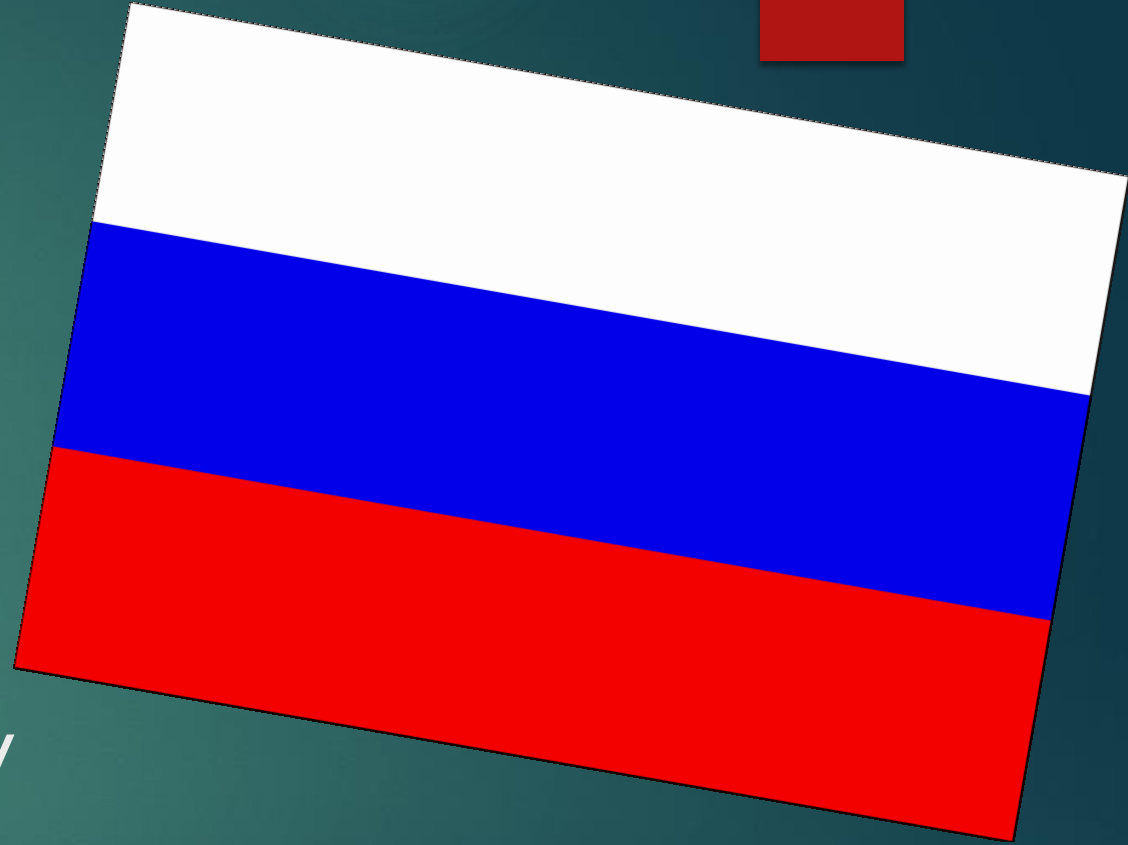


- ▶ 1957 – The Soviet Union
 - ▶ Launched Sputnik into space
 - ▶ 1st satellite in space



Chapter 16 – Section 3: Russia Today

PAGES 388 - 392



The Russian Federation...

Government

- ▶ After the fall of the Soviet Union (1991) – change needed to happen:
 - ▶ New government – *Federal Republic*
 - ▶ Result – *More freedom for Russians*
 - ▶ Russia also has better relationships with western countries



The Russian Federation...

Economy

- ▶ Communism to Democracy:
 - ▶ Change to a market economy
 - ▶ *Free trade and competition*
 - ▶ Lead to economic growth



The Russian Federation...

City and Rural Life

▶ Cities:

- ▶ More restaurants, and good shopping centers
 - ▶ 75% of Russians live in cities
 - ▶ Still connected to nature



▶ Dachas – Russian country houses

- ▶ Richer Russians own
 - ▶ Garden and enjoy fresh air



Culture Regions...

▶ *Moscow Region:*

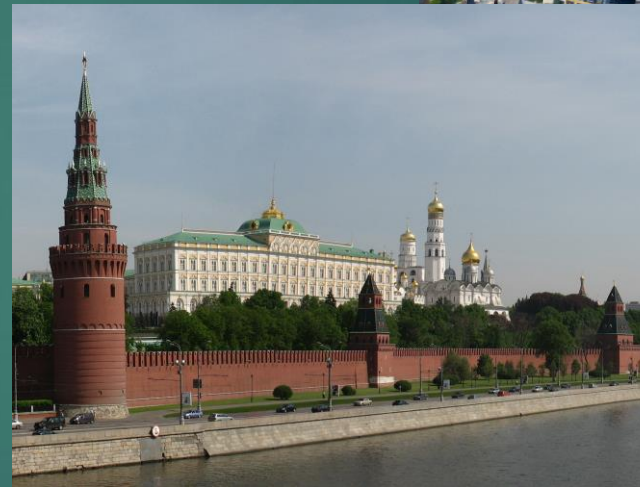
▶ **Moscow** – Russia's capital and largest city

▶ *Kremlin* – center of the Russian government

▶ Museums and churches

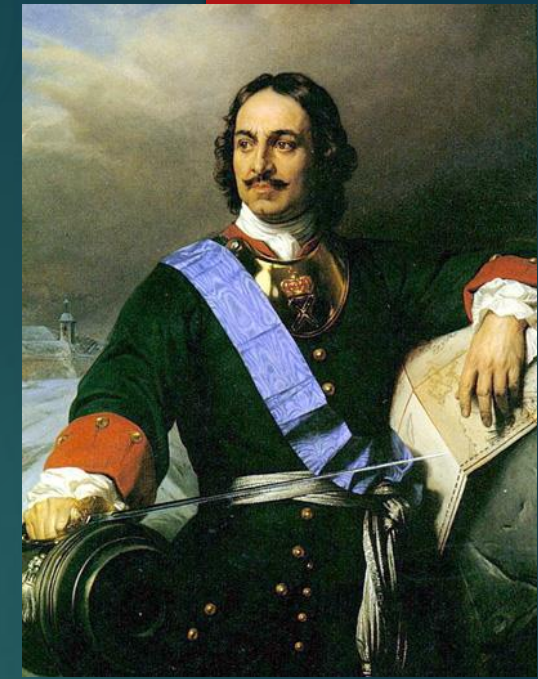
▶ Russia's most important economic area

▶ Factories, goods, and transportation



Culture Regions...

- ▶ *The St. Petersburg Region:*
 - ▶ **St. Petersburg** – a city founded by Peter the Great
 - ▶ Western ways
 - ▶ For 200 years – St. Petersburg was Russia's capital and home of the czars
 - ▶ Gulf of Finland – making it a major port and trade center



Culture Regions...

▶ *The Volga and Urals Regions:*

▶ **Volga River** – major shipping route

▶ Hydroelectric power

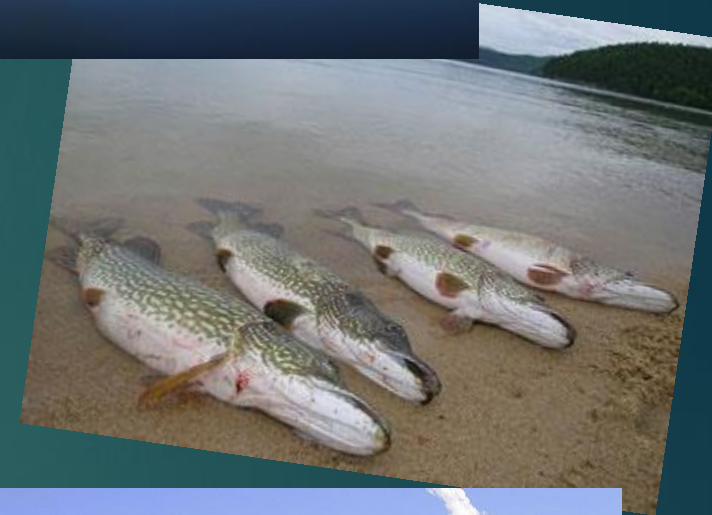
▶ Factories for oil and natural gas

▶ Fish

▶ **Ural Mountains** – important for mining

▶ Smelters – factories that process metal ores (copper and iron)

▶ Semiprecious stones

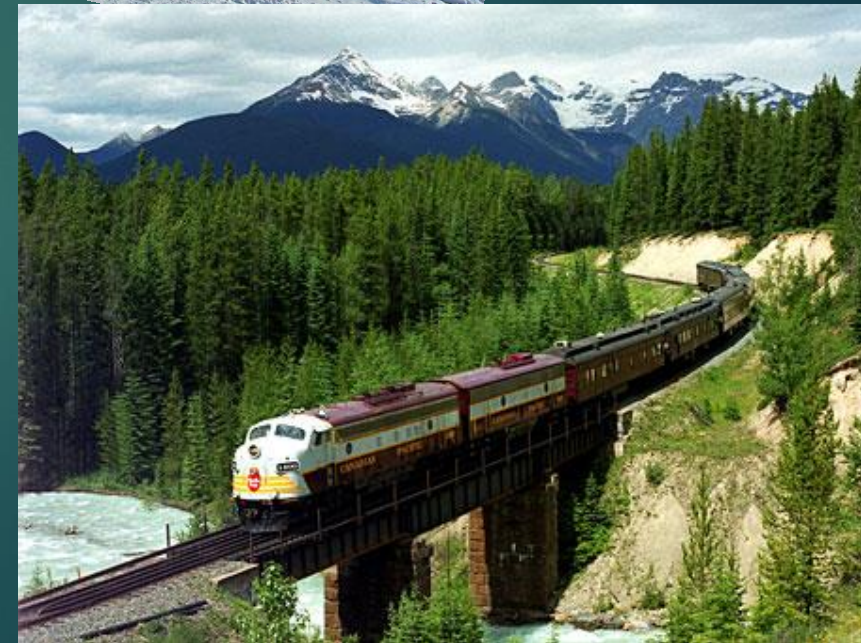


Culture Region...

▶ *Siberia:*

- ▶ East of the Ural Mountains
 - ▶ In Tatar – Siberia means “sleeping land”
- ▶ Frozen/buried under snow – most of the year
 - ▶ Lumber, mining, and oil

- ▶ **Trans-Siberian Railroad** – a rail line that runs from Moscow to the east coast of Russia – the longest single rail line in the world.



Culture Region...

- ▶ *The Russian Far East:*
 - ▶ Coastline on the Pacific Ocean
 - ▶ Forest, mining, and some farming
 - ▶ Seaports: oils, minerals and fishing



Russia's Challenges...

- ▶ 1) Shift in economy – Market Economy
 - ▶ Unemployment has risen
 - ▶ Gap between the rich and poor
- ▶ 2) Population falling
 - ▶ More dying than being born
 - ▶ Can't afford good health care
- ▶ 3) Pollution
 - ▶ The Soviet Union did not prevent it
- ▶ 4) Ethnic conflicts
 - ▶ Fighting and terrorism – caused deaths



Chapter 16 – Section 4: The Caucasus

PAGES 394 - 396



The Caucasus...

History

- ▶ Lies in the *Caucasus Mountains*
- ▶ Between the *Black* and *Caspian Sea*
- ▶ Many Invaders:
 - ▶ Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Turks, and Mongols
 - ▶ Russia took over much of the area in the 1800s



The Caucasus...

History

- ▶ The Ottoman Turks ruled Armenia
 - ▶ They distrusted the people
 - ▶ Abused and killed them
 - ▶ WWI the Armenians were forced to leave
 - ▶ 100s died during ethnic cleansing
- ▶ Turks lost WWI
 - ▶ Had to give up Armenia



The Caucasus...

History

▶ Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia:

▶ Gained independence after WWI

▶ 1920s –

▶ Were part of the Soviet Union

▶ 1991 –

▶ Soviet Union fell apart

▶ Caucasus Republics – true independence



The Caucasus Today...

- ▶ The Caucasus has a long history
 - ▶ The countries do not – 1991 Independence
 - ▶ New governments, economics, and ethnic unrest
- ▶ Similar Governments:
 - ▶ Elected President
 - ▶ Appointed Prime Minister
 - ▶ Elected parliament/legislature



The Caucasus Today...

Georgia

- ▶ **Tbilisi** – is the capital of Georgia
- ▶ Religion: Georgian Orthodox Church
- ▶ Official Language: Georgian
 - ▶ With unique alphabet
- ▶ Economy – based on services and farming
 - ▶ Citrus fruits, grapes, and tea
 - ▶ Black Sea resort area



The Caucasus Today...

Armenia

- ▶ A tiny country – landlocked
 - ▶ Smaller than the state of Maryland
- ▶ **Yerevan** (*yer-uh-VAHN*) – the capital
- ▶ Armenian Orthodox Church
- ▶ Conflict between Azerbaijan
 - ▶ Hurt Economy
 - ▶ Starting to grow – diamonds



The Caucasus Today...

Azerbaijan

▶ **Baku** – capital city of Azerbaijan

▶ Major Religion – Muslim

▶ Economy – Oil
(found under the Caspian Sea)

▶ Strong economic growth

▶ Corruption is high – many people are poor

▶ Many refugees

