Unit 5: Russia & Central Asia
PreTest \( \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \)

Take a computer from the cart if your iPad is not charged.

Complete the pretest. You are not supposed to know the answers, but I want you to try your hardest.

The test is named Russia and Central Asia (Pre-Test - Wallace).

In the meantime, I want you guys to do some research and tell me what are the major cities and countries in Russia and Central Asia.

When you are done, put your computer up and get a map off of the back table.
Russia is the largest country in the world.
Let's Compare

Listen to the song that was popular in Russia at the end of 2018 and watch the video. Compare it to the music you listen to and the videos you watch.

Think about more than the fact that the language is different. Think about how the people are acting, what they are wearing, the beat of the music, the way they sing.
Major Countries

- Russia
- Kazakhstan
- Uzbekistan
- Turkmenistan
Major Cities

- Moscow, Russia
- St. Petersburg, Russia
- Novosibirsk, Russia
- Vladivostok, Russia
Bell Ringer (¼)
Major Cities

- Moscow, Russia
- St. Petersburg, Russia
- Novosibirsk, Russia
- Vladivostok, Russia
Major Bodies of Water

- **Rivers**
  - Volga River
  - Ob River
  - Amur River

- **Lakes**
  - Lake Baikal

- **Seas**
  - Caspian Sea
  - Aral Sea

- **Oceans**
  - Pacific Ocean
  - Arctic Ocean

Some rivers flow northward toward the Arctic Ocean.
Major Mountain Ranges

- Ural Mountains
- Caucasus Mountains

How do these mountains affect life here?
Major Mountain Ranges
Physical Geography

Russia and Central Asia occupy flat plains that stretch across the western and central areas, while the southern and eastern areas are more mountainous.

- **Vast land area** - Russia and Central Asia spans two continents
- **Varied climatic regions** - tundra, taiga, and steppe
  - Tundra -
  - Taiga -
  - Steppe -

Let's work to define these in our own words...
Permafrost - frozen soil found in high latitudes, like the tundra.

Siberia - “the sleeping land” is located within the Tundra.
Taiga
What North American landform does this remind you of?

Most of the farming takes place on the Steppe because of the rich, fertile, soil.
Chernozem - “black earth”; a rich, fertile layer of soil
Where do you guys think each of the climatic regions we just learned about will go on the map?
Based on what you learned last Friday about the climate regions of Russia and Central Asia, where do you think the majority of people live there? Explain your answer.
Physical Geography

Russia and Central Asia are characterized by extremely cold winters that have a lot of snowfall.

The majority of people that live in the region live in the western portion because it is the farthest away from Siberia, the coldest section of the region.
Average Air Temperature in January
Population Distribution
Quick Check

1. Describe the climate of eastern Russia (Siberia).

2. What are the steppes?

3. How is the land of the steppes used?

4. Why do more people live in the southern & western portions of this region?
Natural Resources

- **This region is among the world’s richest in natural resources**
- **Energy resources**: oil, natural gas, coal, peat, and hydroelectric power
- **Mineral resources**: iron, aluminum, gold, copper, platinum, uranium, cobalt, manganese, & chrome
  - These resources provide raw materials for factories & support industrial development
  - Has almost 20% of the world’s iron ore reserves (used to make steel)
- **Challenges**: much of the region’s resources are in remote, or hard to reach, locations (i.e. many oil fields and minerals are located in the coldest parts of Siberia which makes mining and transportation difficult)
Natural Resource Distribution

Where are the most valuable resources located?

Why would it be hard to get them from there?
RUSSIA'S GEOGRAPHY PROBLEM
If we are done...

Use your iPad to research which of Russia’s natural resources does the United States use the most.

Your answer must be written in complete sentences and you need to be prepared to present.
Exit Ticket (1/7)

Where do most people live within Russia?

a. West  
b. East  
c. South  
d. North

Why are the majority of Russia’s natural resources not used?

a. There are not many to use  
b. They are hard to get to  
c. The good ones have already been used  
d. Russia does not have good roads

How can you characterize Russia’s winters?

a. Cold with little snowfall  
b. Mild  
c. Cold with a lot of snowfall  
d. Warm compared to other places there
Think back to when we learned about the different styles of economies.

What is a command economy?

What is a free market? What is a mixed/limited?

Who has control in each style?

*Be prepared to share an answer.*
Visit the link for my website, www.henry.kl2.va.us/domain/2100, go to the “helpful links” section, and choose “SSR: ⅛”, and then answer the questions below. If you need a paper copy, they are on the back table.

1. What is the capital and official language of Russia?

2. How much of Russia’s land is protected by the national government?

3. How many years did Russia go without having a democratic election?

4. What year did the Bolsheviks overthrow the government? Why did they?

5. What year did the Cold War end? Why did it?
Economic Characteristics

Russia and Central Asia have seen a transition from a command economy to a limited market economy (mixed economy).

- Before the industrial revolution, the economy relied heavily on agriculture, and was concentrated in the “Fertile Triangle”.
- The breakup of the Soviet Union (the command economy) caused many political and economic problems for the region.
Economic Characteristics

Factories in Moscow, Russia
Quick Check

1. What is the difference between the amount of time needed to work in America and Russia for a loaf of bread?

2. What is the difference between the amount of time needed to work in America and Russia for a 2 mile bus fare?

3. Why do you think there is a difference?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME INDUSTRIAL LABORERS NEEDED TO WORK TO BUY SELECTED GOODS, 1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loaf of bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liter of milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus fare (2 miles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage stamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair of jeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* price supports by government

Some scientists believe the permafrost below Siberia’s lakes is thawing which is releasing methane into the atmosphere (this could intensify the greenhouse effect).
Human-Environment Interaction

- Efforts to irrigate land in Central Asia (for cotton production) led to the shrinkage of the Aral Sea
  - The habitats of many plants and animals were destroyed
  - Human health was threatened
  - In 2005, a dam was built to save the North Aral Sea in Kazakhstan
  - The southern part of the Aral Sea in Uzbekistan is almost completely gone

The once-thriving fishing industry was damaged.

The Aral Sea in 1989 (left) and in 2014 (right).
Human-Environment Interaction

- **Pollution** - caused by growth of industry within the country

- **Growing infrastructure** - Systems of canals and railroads
  - **Trans-Siberian Railway** - railway system that runs across the country of Russia, connecting one half to the other

Isn’t there a railway like this somewhere else?
Russia’s economy switched from a command style to what kind?

a. Limited (Mixed)  
b. Communist  
c. Free Market

What is the “Fertile Triangle”?

a. Area with a lot of industry  
b. Area where most of the farming is done  
c. Area shaped like a triangle  
d. Another name for Siberia

Which is not a growing problem associated with industry in Russia?

a. Pollution  
b. Methane gas creation  
c. Shrinkage of the Aral Sea  
d. Creation of the Trans-Siberian Railway

Which railway runs across Russia?

a. Trans-Siberian Railway  
b. Trans-Atlantic Railway  
c. Trans-Continental Railway
Grab a worksheet off the back table and complete it. We will go over it as a class.
2.5 THE SOVIET UNION

Compare Cold War Enemies

When the Germans invaded the Soviet Union during World War II, the United States sent food and weapons to help the Soviets resist. After the war, the United States and the Soviet Union were no longer allies. The Soviet Union set up Communist governments in many eastern European nations (1947–48), tested their first atomic weapon (1949), and helped the Communists in China and North Korea (1949–1950).

Meanwhile, the United States gave economic aid to Western Europe (1948–1950) and formed a military alliance to prevent Soviet expansion in Europe. The United States resisted the Soviet blockade of Berlin, Germany (1949), and the Communist invasion of South Korea (1950).

For over four decades, the two powers were rivals that competed politically, economically, and culturally around the world. In 1991, the rivalry ended with the collapse and split of the Soviet Union.

Study the chart to compare the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Then answer the questions.

1. Compare and Contrast The United States and the Soviet Union had different economic systems. Describe the result of each system.

2. Form and Support Opinions What do you think are the advantages or disadvantages to having a government plan out an economy? Explain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
<th>SOVIET UNION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government • Representative form of government</td>
<td>• Communist Party Central Committee is the single political party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Elections open to all people</td>
<td>• Leaders chosen from the Communist Party only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Two political parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society • Arts and sciences and education flourished</td>
<td>• State-controlled education expanded, but was of poor quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Civil rights legislation extended civil liberties</td>
<td>• No civil rights given; secret police jailed thousands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• High-quality medical and social services</td>
<td>• Little integration between Russian and non-Russian people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The world’s largest economy</td>
<td>• Poor medical and social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Growth in housing and transportation</td>
<td>• Government-controlled economic programs resulted in declines in industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Government purchased from defense and military contractors,</td>
<td>and agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resulting in growth in those industries</td>
<td>• No increase in standard of living for workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Russian Revolution

The **Russian Revolution** was one of the most important political events of the 20th century. The revolution ended imperial rule.

- Took place in 1917 and was led by revolutionary **Vladimir Lenin**
  - Russian people were tired of being impoverished and living under a ruler where they had no say.
- The **Bolsheviks** overthrew the Romanovs and the **Soviet Union** was born; communism became the style of government used.
The Russian Revolution

1917
The Cold War

- **Cold War** - “fought” between the United States and the Soviet Union after WWII
  - Both countries were allies in WWII, but there was conflict between them afterward because of **differing political ideas**

- The **Cold War** was a long period of political tension **without fighting** (ended in 1991)
  - United States - promoted global democracy and freedom
  - Soviet Union - promoted communism
The Fall of the Wall

When the Berlin Wall fell in November of 1991, communism began to fall worldwide, especially throughout Russia and its territories.

- After communism fell, Russia adopted a limited style economy and a federation/democratic style of government.
1961-1989
THE BERLIN WALL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Government Branches</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • President, elected to a six-year term  
  Prime Minister, appointed  
• Government Ministers, appointed | Executive | • President and Vice President, both elected to a four-year term  
• Cabinet, appointed |
| • Federal Assembly:  
  – Federation Council (166 members), appointed to a four-year term  
  – State Duma (450 members), elected to a five-year term | Legislative | • Congress:  
  – Senate (100 members), elected to a six-year term  
  – House of Representatives (435 members), elected to a two-year term |
| • Constitutional Court Judges, appointed for life | Judicial | • Supreme Court Judges, appointed for life |
If We Finish...

Write a paragraph summarizing what you learned in class today. Be sure to include key events. Remember a paragraph is at least five sentences. Be prepared to share your summary.
Exit Ticket (1/9)

Cause and Effect

Tell me what their effects on history were.

1. Bolshevnik Revolution?

2. Unfair treatment of Russian citizens?

3. Different ideologies between the United States and Soviet Union?

4. The Cold War?

5. The demolition of the Berlin Wall?
Bell Ringer (1/10)

Do some really quick research with a partner and tell me who were the first people to settle in Russia. There may be more than one group. If you have time before others finish, tell me how they affected Russia culturally and such.
Cultural Geography

Massive size, extremes in climate, and historic events have created a diverse cultural identity that combines the customs and traditions of various ethnic groups.
Cultural Influences

Diverse ethnic groups created many different customs and traditions.

- **Turkic** - native group that settled in Central Asia
- **Mongols** - native group that settled in Eastern Asia (now Russia)
Cultural Heritage:
What do we have to thank Russia and Central Asia for?
SSR (1/10)

Grab a worksheet off the back table and complete it. We will go over it as a class.

**Compare Two Branches Of Christianity**

The Russian Orthodox Church became the official church of Russia in 988. Over many centuries, it has influenced the history and culture of Russia. Read more about this branch of Christianity—Eastern Orthodoxy—and its relationship with the Roman Catholic Church.

**A Split Within Orthodox Christianity**

Christianity spread into the Roman Empire and had its base in Rome, but it also had a base in Constantinople. This Eastern branch of Christianity included Russian Orthodoxy and Greek Orthodoxy.

The Latin-speaking Christians in Rome were separated from the Greek-speaking Christians to the east by invading peoples from the northwest. The bishop of Rome, or the Pope, gained control over the western church. The Bishop, or Patriarch, of Constantinople became the head of the eastern church. After centuries of disagreements, the Pope and the Patriarch broke off relations.

Eastern Orthodox Christians and Roman Catholics differed on many of Christianity’s ideas. Catholics did not allow clergy to marry and believed that the Pope was the leader of the Christian world. Latin was the language of the Catholic Church. Eastern Christians did not hold their Patriarch as the only leader of the church, but they did not accept the leadership of the Pope. Eastern Christians allowed their clergy to marry and to hold services in the local language. Despite such differences, both churches continued to have much in common including the importance of the Bible, celebrations of Christmas and Easter (although at different times), and the same seven sacraments.

1. **Create a Venn Diagram**
   - Compare the two branches of Christianity. Write the differences in the parts of the circle that do not overlap. Write similarities in the part that does overlap.

   ![Venn Diagram](image.png)

2. **Make Generalizations**
   - Based on the passage, how did geography and culture play a role in dividing the early Christian Church? Review maps of Russia and the Eurasian republics in your textbook to help you.

   - Eastern Christians placed great importance on religious paintings (icons).
2.2 European or Asian?

**Compare Two Branches of Christianity**

The Russian Orthodox Church became the official church of Russia in 988. Over many centuries, it has influenced the history and culture of Russia. Read more about this branch of Christianity—Eastern Orthodoxy—and its relationship with the Roman Catholic Church.

**A Split Within Orthodox Christianity**

Christianity spread into the Roman Empire and had its base in Rome, but it also had a base in Constantinople. This Eastern branch of Christianity included Russian Orthodox and Greek Orthodoxy.

The Latin-speaking Christians in Rome were separated from the Greek-speaking Christians to the east by invading peoples from the northwest. The bishop of Rome, or the Pope, gained control over the western church. The bishop, or Patriarch, of Constantinople became the head of the eastern church. After centuries of disagreements, the Pope and the Patriarch broke off relations.

Eastern Orthodox Christians and Roman Catholics differed on many of Christianity’s ideas. Catholics did not allow clergy to marry and believed that the Pope was the leader of the Christian world. Latin was the language of the Catholic Church. Eastern Christians did not hold their Patriarch as the only leader of the church, but they did not accept the leadership of the Pope. Eastern Christians allowed their clergy to marry and to hold services in the local language. Despite such differences, both churches continued to have much in common including the importance of the Bible, celebrations of Christmas and Easter (although at different times), and the same seven sacraments.

1. Create a Venn Diagram: Compare the two branches of Christianity. Write the differences in the parts of the circle that do not overlap. Write similarities in the part that does overlap.

2. Make Generalizations: Based on the passage, how did geography and culture play a role in dividing the early Christian Church? Review maps of Russia and the Eurasian republics in your textbook to help you.
Ballet

A classical style of dance that was popularized in Russia.
Fabergé Eggs

A decorative egg made for the Russian Imperial family.
Music

Characterized by traditional Russian folk music.
Icons

Traditional Russian icons date back to the 15th Century and before and are associated with the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Church.
Matryoshka Dolls

Stackable, wooden dolls; the first set was created in 1890. They can be found all over the world today.
Russian Orthodox Churches

Christian churches that are very similar in religion to Catholic Cathedrals; however, the way of life is very different.
Saint Basil’s Cathedral (Moscow, Russia)

Prime example of a Russian-style Eastern Orthodox church.
The Kremlin (Moscow, Russia)

Center of Russia’s government seat. Functions like the White House.
Red Square (Moscow, Russia)

City center of Moscow, Russia. Houses the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral.
Lenin’s Mausoleum (Moscow, Russia)

Serves as the resting place for previous Soviet leader, Vladimir Lenin.

Remind me:
Who was Vladimir Lenin? Why was he important?
Lenin’s Mausoleum (Moscow, Russia)

Why do you think they decided to do this with his body instead of just burying him?

Serves as the resting place for previous Soviet leader, Vladimir Lenin.
Mosques

Muslim church. Muslim is the second most popular religion in Russia.

Those towers on the mosques are called minnarettes...
Small, self-sufficient villages are scattered throughout Siberia.

How do you think most people who live in Siberia spend their short summers?
Soviet-Style Apartment Blocks

A style of mass housing that was popularized when Russia was the Soviet Union.

At the time, there was a housing crisis. Large apartment blocks was a cheap way to solve this issue.
Exit Ticket