

Chapter

15

The New Russia and Independent Republics



**The World
and Its People**

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

To learn more about Russia and the Eurasian Republics, view ***The World and Its People*** Chapters 14 and 18 videos.



Social Studies **Online**

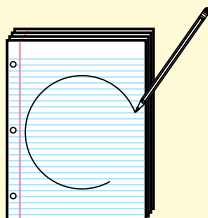
Chapter Overview Visit ***The World and Its People*** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 15—Chapter Overviews** to preview information about Russia and its southern neighbors.

FOLDABLES™

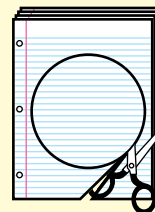
Study Organizer

Compare-Contrast Make this foldable and use it to help you organize what you learn about Russia and the independent Eurasian republics.

Step 1 Stack four sheets of paper, one on top of the other. On the top sheet of paper, trace a large circle.



Step 2 With the papers still stacked, cut along the circle line you traced.



Step 3 Staple the paper circles together at one point around the edge.



Step 4 Label the front circle **Russia**. Take notes on the pages that open to the right. Turn the book over and label the back **Eurasian Republics**. Take notes on the pages that open to the right.



Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, write facts about the people and places of Russia and the Eurasian republics in the appropriate places of your circular foldable booklet.

Why It Matters

Rebuilding a Country

For nearly half a century, two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—dominated world politics. With the fall of communism, the Soviet Union broke up into 15 independent nations. Russia, which was the heart of the Soviet Union, is now trying to rebuild its government and economy. Russia's efforts to create a democratic government may show whether democracy is a workable system, not just for some, but for all people.

◀ Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed, Red Square, Moscow, Russia

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Russia has many resources but faces challenges in adjusting to a new economic system.

Terms to Know

- free market economy
- heavy industry
- light industry
- nuclear energy
- life expectancy

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like this one. Then list at least two facts about the economy of each region.

Region	Facts
Moscow	
Port Cities	
Siberia	
Volga and Urals	

Section

1

From Communism to Free Enterprise



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

Do you see people selling food on the street where you live? Many older Russians are poor. To earn extra money, these resourceful people grow food or bake bread. Then they sell their goods in busy areas, often using baby carriages as food carts. Russians today are slowly changing the way they earn their livings.



The fall of communism turned the economies of Russia, the other Soviet republics, and the Soviet satellite nations upside down. All of the new governments turned to a free market economy (also called a free enterprise economy or capitalism). In a **free market economy**, the people—not the government—decide what goods and services to produce, how to produce them, and who will buy them.

Difficult Changes in Russia

Changing to a free market economy has not been easy. In Chapter 13, you read about the economic challenges facing many eastern European countries. Most of these nations were either Soviet republics or satellites. Some, such as Ukraine and the Czech Republic, have been able to prosper from capitalism faster than other countries, such as Slovakia or Romania. All, however, have had to learn how to make changes. In this section, we will focus on the changes in the economy of Russia.

The map below shows that Russia has many resources and manufacturing areas. Factory managers can decide what products to make from these resources. People can choose their own careers and open businesses—such as restaurants, stores, or computer companies. People now can make their own decisions, but those decisions do not always lead to success. Businesses can fail. People may become unemployed. Under communism, everybody had jobs. Workers today can lose their jobs if business is poor.

In addition, the government no longer sets prices for food and other goods. When prices were set low, the Russian people could afford the goods, but they often faced shortages. Without government controls, prices have risen. Higher prices make it harder to buy necessities such as food and clothing. Eventually, however, the higher prices and profits will encourage more manufacturers to start producing goods and services. The competition among producers will increase supplies and drive prices down.

In the meantime, though, a large number of Russians remain poor. These people lack the money to buy the consumer goods that are



Russia: Economic Activity



slowly becoming available. Many survive by standing in long lines to receive food given away by government agencies. Turn to the **TIME Reports** on page 441 to learn more about the challenges that Russians are facing in their shift to a free market economy.



Reading Check How does competition among producers affect supplies and prices?

Russia's Economic Regions

Russia is rich in resources and depends on them for economic growth. Russia is divided into four different economic regions: the Moscow region, Port Cities, Siberia, and the Volga and Urals region.

The Moscow Region About 800 years old, **Moscow** is the political and cultural center of Russia. Moscow is also the largest city, the country's economic center, and the largest transportation hub. Many of Russia's manufacturing centers are located in or near Moscow. In the past, most of the country's factories focused on **heavy industry**, or the production of goods such as machinery, mining equipment, and steel. In recent years, more factories have shifted to **light industry**, or the production of consumer goods such as clothing, shoes, furniture, and household products. High-technology services and electronics industries also have emerged in Moscow.

Farming takes place in the Moscow region as well. Farmers raise dairy cattle, barley, oats, potatoes, corn, and sugar beets. Other crops include flax, which is used to make textiles. Railroads and canals that crisscross the Moscow region are used to transport farm products and raw materials.

Port Cities Russia has two important northwestern ports—**Kaliningrad** and **St. Petersburg**. Look at the economic activity map on page 425. Do you see that Russia owns a small piece of land on the Baltic Sea separated from the rest of the country? The port of Kaliningrad is located on this land. This city is Russia's only Baltic port that remains free of ice year-round. Russian officials, hoping to increase trade here, have eliminated all taxes on foreign goods brought to this city. Companies that deliver goods to Kaliningrad, however, must transport their products another 200 miles (322 km) through other countries to reach the nearest inland part of Russia. In summer, when St. Petersburg's port is not frozen, ships must travel another 500 miles (805 km) north to reach that city.

St. Petersburg, once the capital of Russia, is a vital port and a cultural center. Czar Peter the Great built this city in the early 1700s on a group of more than 100 islands connected by bridges. Large palaces stand gracefully on public squares. Factories in St. Petersburg make light machinery, textiles, and scientific and medical equipment. Located on the Neva River near the Gulf of Finland, the city is also a shipbuilding center.

Murmansk, in Russia's far north, and **Vladivostok**, in the east, are other important port cities. Vladivostok is Russia's largest port on the

Social Studies Online

Web Activity Visit **The World and Its People** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 15—Student Web Activities** to learn more about St. Petersburg.



St. Petersburg

Ice forms on the Neva River in the heart of St. Petersburg. The Hermitage Museum in the background is Russia's best gallery of art and the main tourist attraction in St. Petersburg.

Economics Name an economic activity that takes place in St. Petersburg.

Pacific Ocean. Trade in these port cities brings needed goods to the Russian people. Vladivostok is also a base for Russia's huge fishing industry.

Siberia As you learned in Chapter 14, Siberia is the Asian part of Russia. It has the largest supply of minerals in Russia, including iron ore, uranium, gold, diamonds, and coal. Huge deposits of oil and natural gas lie beneath the frozen ground of northern Siberia. About two-thirds of Siberia is covered with forests that could support a lumber industry.

Tapping all of these resources is very difficult, however. Siberia is mostly undeveloped because of its harsh, cold climate. Another problem is size—it can take eight or more days to travel across all of Russia by train. Finding a way to develop the remote resources of Siberia is very important for Russia's economic future. Many of the minerals and fuels of western Russia have been used up. The industrial centers there need the resources from Siberia.

The Volga and Urals Region Tucked between the Moscow region and Siberia lies the industrial region of the Volga River and Ural Mountains. The **Volga River** carries almost one-half of Russia's river traffic. It provides water for irrigation and for hydroelectric power—the power generated by fast-flowing water. The region is also home to Russia's most productive farmlands.

The Ural Mountains are rich in minerals. Workers here mine copper, gold, lead, nickel, and bauxite, a mineral used to make aluminum. The mountains also have energy resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas.

✓ **Reading Check** Why are Siberia's mineral resources important?



Fighting Pollution

The United States government passes laws to prevent or limit pollution. However, some companies fight the laws because making their factories pollution-free is very expensive. Fortunately, our government is strong and is able to enforce the anti-pollution laws. In Russia, the new government is not strong enough to enforce the anti-pollution laws that it has passed. Many companies are still polluting areas such as Lake Baikal.

Environmental Issues

Although Russians are moving toward a free market economy, they must learn to balance making profits with protecting the environment. Forests have been cut down, and seedlings have not been planted to replace the trees and hold the soil. This is causing soil erosion in some areas. Chemical fertilizers have been heavily used to increase crop production. These chemicals have built up in the soil over time, destroying its ability to grow food. In addition, the Soviet government built power plants to make **nuclear energy**, or energy from controlled atomic reactions. Many of these nuclear power plants are in decay, which can lead to dangerous nuclear waste.

Air Pollution Smog cloaks many of Russia's large cities. Pollution from heavy industry is particularly bad. Smoke and gases are given off by coal-fired electric plants, vehicles, and other forms of transportation. Many Russians suffer from lung diseases, and rising numbers of people have cancer. **Life expectancy**, or the number of years that an average person is expected to live, has fallen in Russia.

Water Pollution Chemicals used in agriculture and industry often end up in rivers and lakes. Poor sewer systems pollute waterways in Russia as well. Water pollution is also caused by the chemical weapons that were developed by the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Many of these weapons are buried in dumps throughout Russia and the former Soviet republics. Containers that hold the chemicals are deteriorating, and some of the chemicals leak into groundwater.

Reading Check What are some environmental effects of the Soviet era?



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** free market economy, heavy industry, light industry, nuclear energy, life expectancy.

Recalling Facts

2. **Place** What is the political and cultural center of Russia?
3. **Location** Why is Kaliningrad such an important city in Russia?
4. **Economics** List five mineral resources found in the Ural Mountains.

Critical Thinking

5. **Drawing Conclusions** Why would consumers want the Russian economy to change from relying on heavy industry to a greater emphasis on light industry?

6. **Understanding Cause and Effect** How have economic changes affected the Russian people?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Draw a chart like the one below. Fill in at least two causes of soil, air, and water pollution in Russia.

Soil Pollution	Air Pollution	Water Pollution



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Turn to the economic activity map on page 425. Which manufacturing areas are connected by the Trans-Siberian Railroad?

Section 2

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Russians have a rich cultural past and are learning to live in a democracy.

Terms to Know

- democracy
- federal republic
- majority group
- minority group

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like this one. Under each heading, list two political challenges and two ethnic challenges of Russia today.

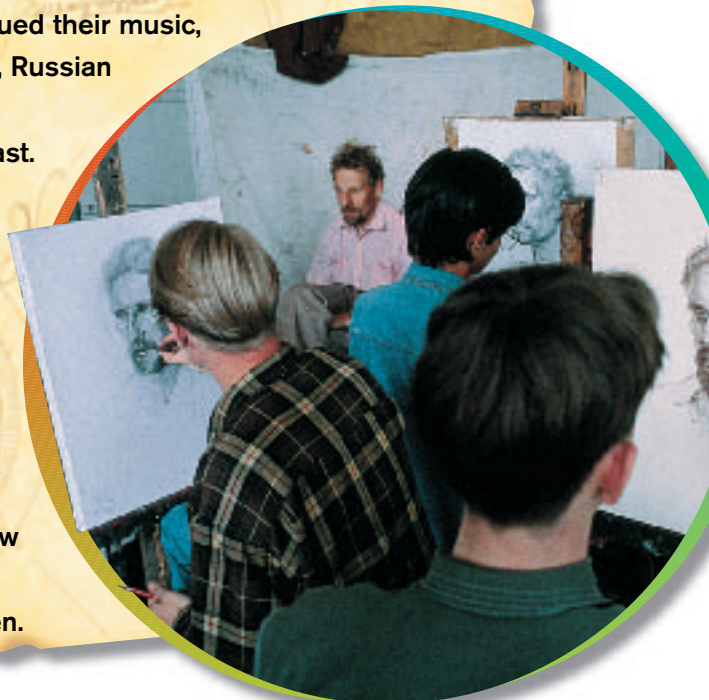
Political Challenges	Ethnic Challenges

Russia's People and Culture



Exploring our World

Russians have long valued their music, literature, and art. Here, Russian art students enjoy one reminder of Russia's past. In 1764 the empress Catherine the Great enlarged the Russian Academy of Fine Arts to train Russian artists. She hoped they would develop the skills shown by European artists. The school, now known as the Repin Institute, remains open.



Russia is one of the most populous countries in the world, with 145.5 million people. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian people have seen not only their economy change, but also their political structure and daily lives.

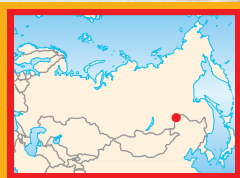
Political Challenges

Under communism, members of the Communist Party controlled Russia's government and told people how to vote. Today Russia is a **democracy**, a government in which people freely elect their leaders. Russia is also a **federal republic**. This means that power is divided between national and state governments with a president who leads the nation.

A Russian president has stronger powers than an American president. For example, the Russian president can issue orders that become laws even if they are not passed by the legislature. Russia's first two

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

On Location

Standing for
Democracy

In 1991 Russia's first president, Boris Yeltsin (holding paper), stood on a tank in defiance of a communist group who wanted to stop Russia's move to democracy.

Government How did Russian government officials deal with criticism in the past?

presidents—Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin—used their powers to help develop and strengthen Russia's economy and democracy.

In adjusting to a new form of government, Russians face important political challenges. They have to learn how to function in a democracy. Democracy is built on the idea of the rule of law. This means that laws govern not just ordinary people but also government officials. In the past, Russian leaders did what they wanted. In the new system, they must learn to follow the law. Also, past governments punished people who criticized their decisions. Now officials have to learn to accept disagreements over government policies.

Reading Check What is the rule of law?

Ethnic Challenges

A large challenge facing the new government results from the fact that Russia is home to many different ethnic groups. Russians, along with Ukrainians and Belorussians, are part of a larger group of people called Slavs. Hundreds of years ago, the Slavs migrated from northeastern Europe to western Russia. In Russia today, more than 80 percent of the people are Slavs who speak Russian. Slavs are the **majority group**, or the group that controls most of the wealth and power.

About 100 other ethnic groups also live in Russia. Each group has its own distinctive language and culture. These peoples are known as **minority groups** because they are not the group that controls most of the wealth and power in the society.

When the Soviet Union existed, the central government kept tight control over its majority and minority groups. After the Soviet Union fell apart, many old feuds and remembered wrongs came to the surface. Fighting broke out among many of the ethnic groups who had been enemies in the past and whose differences had never been resolved. The Russian government today faces the task of protecting people in minority groups as well as promoting cooperation among the ethnic groups.

However, some of the minority groups want to form their own countries. Among them are the Chechens (CHEH•chehnz), who live in **Chechnya** (CHEHCH•nee•uh) near the Caspian Sea and Caucasus Mountains in southern Russia. Find Chechnya on the map on page 451. This region has oil reserves, and many oil pipelines crisscross Chechnya transporting fuel to major Russian cities. Russian troops have fought Chechen forces to keep Chechnya a part of Russia.

Reading Check What is the largest, most powerful ethnic group in Russia?

Daily Life

As you learned in Chapter 14, the most densely populated area of Russia is the region west of the Ural Mountains—particularly around Moscow. About 75 percent of Russians live clustered in cities.

Urban and Rural Life Russia's urban, or city, areas are large and modern, with stone and concrete buildings and wide streets. Tall buildings hold apartments for hundreds of families. Many of these apartments are small and cramped, however. A typical Russian apartment has one bedroom, living room, kitchen, and bathroom for a family of four. The living room may also be used as a bedroom.

It is very hard to find housing in the cities. For this reason, many generations may share the same home. This can be helpful because many Russian mothers work outside of the home. The grandmother, or babushka, may cook, clean, shop, and care for young children. Shopping for food can take a long time because it often means waiting in long lines. When people in cities relax, they take walks through parks or attend concerts, movies, and the circus.

Russian cities have changed in recent years. Some people have benefited from the economic changes sweeping the country. Many of

Urban vs. Rural



On Location



The GUM state department store (left) is very similar to modern malls in the United States. In some rural areas, however, people still live without heat, electricity, or plumbing (below).

Culture How are cities in Russia like urban areas in the United States?



these prosperous people have clustered near Moscow. They are building large houses outside the city limits, where few people lived before. As a result, Russia is developing its first suburbs, or smaller communities that surround a city.

In Russia's rural areas, or countryside, most people live in houses built of wood. As in the United States, the quality of health care and education is often lower in rural areas than in the cities. Over the years, many people have left rural areas to find work in Russia's cities.

Religion in Russia Despite Communist laws in the past forbidding the practice of religion, the Russian Orthodox Church is very popular. Russian Orthodox is a Christian faith. It is headed by a figure called the patriarch—the Greek term for “father.” Russian Orthodoxy was responsible for a special alphabet called Cyrillic. According to legend, St. Cyril, an Orthodox priest, developed the Cyrillic alphabet to help the Slavs read and write their own language. He invented new letters for sounds in the Slavic language that were not present in Greek or Latin languages.

Although more than 70 percent of the Russian population is Russian Orthodox, this is by no means the only religion in Russia. Many Muslims (followers of Islam), Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Buddhists live within Russia's boundaries. However, many of the Jews

Primary Source

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN

(1918–)

For many years, Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn was the voice of protest for his people, speaking out through his novels about injustices in the Soviet Union's Communist system. Since the people could not “see” freedom for themselves, he used his great literary talent to bring truth to as many people as possible.



“The sole substitute for an experience which we have not ourselves lived through is art and literature,” he wrote. “Wherever else it fails, art always has won its fight against lies, and it always will.”

Source: *Nobel Lecture*, 1972 by Alexander Isayevich Solzhenitsyn.

Analyzing Primary Sources

1. What does Solzhenitsyn mean when he says that literature can substitute for an experience we have not had? Do you agree?
2. Describe an event you “experienced” through art. This might include a scary story or a powerful scene from a film.

EXPLORING CULTURE

Art

Peter Carl Fabergé was no ordinary Russian jeweler. His successful workshop designed extravagant jeweled flowers, figures, and animals. He is most famous for crafting priceless gold Easter eggs for the czar of Russia and other royalty in Europe and Asia. Each egg was unique and took nearly a year to create. Lifting the lid of the egg revealed a tiny surprise. One egg Fabergé created (shown here) held an intricate ship inside.

Looking Closer Why do you think Fabergé's workshop closed after the Russian Revolution of 1917?



Fabergé egg ▲

that at one time lived in Russia have emigrated to other areas. Fewer than 1 million Jews live in Russia today.

Celebrations, Foods, and Sports Russians enjoy small family get-togethers as well as national holidays. New Year's Eve is the most festive nonreligious holiday. Russian children decorate a fir tree and exchange presents with others in their families. Russians also celebrate May 1 with parades and speeches. May Day honors Russian workers.

If you were to have dinner with a Russian family, you might begin with a big bowl of *borscht*, a soup made from beets, or *shchi*, a soup made from cabbage. Next, you might have meat turnovers called *piroshki*. For the main course, you are likely to eat meat, poultry, or fish with boiled potatoes. On special occasions, Russians like to eat caviar. This delicacy is made from eggs of the sturgeon, a fish from the Caspian Sea.

Have you ever watched the Olympics? If so, you probably have seen Russian hockey players, figure skaters, and gymnasts. Due to Russia's cold climate, winter and indoor sports are popular. Russians also enjoy soccer, tennis, hiking, camping, and mountain climbing.

✓ **Reading Check** How have Russia's cities changed in recent years?

Rich Cultural Traditions

Russia has a rich tradition of literature, art, and music. The Russian storytelling tradition is one of the oldest and richest in the world. These stories, or *skazki*, were passed down orally from generation to generation, until finally they were recorded in print. Beasts and creatures with magical powers are common in these tales that grew out of a land with dark forests and long, cold winters.



▲ Ballet in Russia dates back to 1738 with the founding of the first dancing school in St. Petersburg.

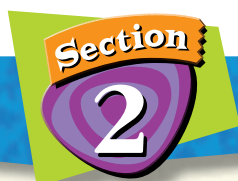
The great novels and plays of Russia reflect mostly historical political themes. Leo Tolstoy's novel *War and Peace* recounts how Russians rallied to defeat the French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. Fyodor Dostoyevsky (FEE•uh•dor DAHS•tuh•YEHF•skee) wrote many novels that explored Russian life during the late 1800s. In the 1970s, Alexander Solzhenitsyn (SOHL•zhuh•NEET•suhn) wrote novels that revealed the harsh conditions of Communist society.

Art and Music St. Petersburg has many beautiful museums and statues. This is why it is called “Venice of the North” after the cultural center of Italy. One of Russia's top ballet companies dances in the Mariinsky (MAH•ree•IHN•skee) Theater in St. Petersburg. Russian ballet dancers are famous around the world. Composer Peter Tchaikovsky (chy•KAWF•skee) wrote some of the world's favorite ballets, including *Sleeping Beauty* and *The Nutcracker*. Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov used Russian folktales and tunes in his operas and other works. Igor Stravinsky's *Firebird Suite* is based on a Russian legend.

If you enjoy painting, you would definitely want to stroll through St. Petersburg's Hermitage Museum. It was originally built to hold the art collection of the czars, including the famous Fabergé (fa•behr•zhay) eggs. The museum now publicly displays these and other works by Russian and European painters and sculptors.



Reading Check Which Russian author wrote about the harsh conditions of Communist society?



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** democracy, federal republic, majority group, minority group.

Recalling Facts

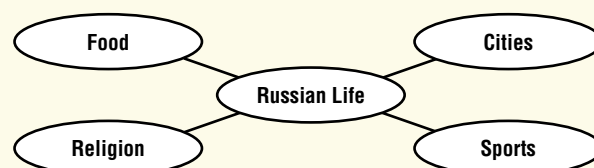
2. **Government** Why has the Russian government sent troops to Chechnya?
3. **Culture** What is the major religion of Russia?
4. **Culture** Which Russian composer wrote the world famous ballet *The Nutcracker*?

Critical Thinking

5. **Analyzing Information** Describe the problems Russians face living in a democracy after years of Communist rule.
6. **Making Predictions** Art ideas are frequently drawn from life. What themes do you think you will see in future Russian arts?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like this one, and list two facts for each topic in the four outer ovals.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Synthesizing Information** Write a paragraph describing ways in which Russian and American cultures are different and similar. Then describe how your family's living conditions would change if you lived in a typical Russian apartment.

MakingConnections

ART

SCIENCE

CULTURE

TECHNOLOGY

Count Leo Tolstoy

Count Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910) was a famous Russian novelist. Two of his epic works are *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina*. What is not generally known is that Tolstoy also wrote for children. He wrote: “[These writings] will be used to teach generations of all Russian children, from the czar’s to the peasant’s, and from these readers they will receive their first poetic impressions, and having written these books, I can now die in peace.”

Russian literature, even stories for children, contains more suffering and tragedy than American children would appreciate. The stories also celebrate qualities such as helpfulness, compassion, mercy, and justice. These values are needed to survive difficult times. This story is an example of just such literature.

The Grandfather and His Little Grandson

by Count Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910)

The grandfather had become very old. His legs would not carry him, his eyes could not see, his ears could not hear, and he was toothless. And when he ate, he was untidy. His son and the son’s wife no longer allowed him to eat with them at the table and had him take his meals near the stove. They gave him his food in a cup. Once he tried to move the cup closer to him and it fell to the floor and broke. The daughter-in-law scolded the old man, saying that he damaged everything around the house and broke their cups, and she warned him that from that day on she would give him his food in a wooden dish. The old man sighed and said nothing.

One day the old man’s son and his wife were sitting in their hut, resting. Their little son was playing on the floor. He was putting together something out of small bits of wood. His father asked him: “What are you making, Misha?” And Misha said: “I’m making a wooden bucket. When you and Mommie get old, I’ll feed you out of this wooden bucket.”

The young peasant and his wife looked at each other and tears appeared in their eyes. They were shamed to have treated the old man so unkindly, and from that day they again ate with him at the table and took better care of him.

Source: “The Grandfather and His Little Grandson” from *A Harvest of Russian Children’s Literature*, edited by Miriam Morton. Copyright © 1967. University of California Press (Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA)



▲ Russian grandfather

Making the Connection

1. What reasons did Tolstoy give for writing stories for children?
2. What do you think the young peasant and his wife learned from their son?
3. **Making Comparisons** Compare this story with one you have learned. How are they different? How are they the same?

Main Idea

The Eurasian republics of the Caucasus and Central Asia are trying to build new economies and governments.

Terms to Know

- fault
- cash crop
- steppe
- nomad
- oasis
- elevation
- bilingual

Reading Strategy

In a chart like this, write two facts about each republic in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Country	Facts
Armenia	
Azerbaijan	
Georgia	
Kazakhstan	
Uzbekistan	
Turkmenistan	
Kyrgyzstan	
Tajikistan	

The Republics Emerge



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

For centuries, the city of Bukhara was a stop along an ancient trading route called the Silk Road, which stretched from China to Europe. In the past, precious Chinese silk was carried on the backs of camels. Silk is still sold in Bukhara's markets. Today, however, international trade communications occur through a system of fiber-optic cables laid along the ancient tracks of the Silk Road camels.



The Eurasian republics all lie south of Russia, but in two different areas. The three republics of the **Caucasus** are located between the Black and Caspian Seas. The towering **Caucasus Mountains** give this region its name. The five republics of **Central Asia** dominate a huge area of land east of the Caspian Sea. Find these eight countries on the map on page 437.

Arabs, Turks, Persians, and Russians have ruled these countries at one time or another. Many of these people stayed, making up the different ethnic groups living in the Eurasian republics today. Disagreements among some of these groups have sparked violent conflicts.

The Eurasian republics were once part of the Soviet Union. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, they became independent—some for the first time in centuries. Since then, they have struggled to move to a free market economy and democracy. What makes this struggle even more difficult is the enormous challenge of cleaning up the

environment. Rapid industrialization during the Soviet era polluted the air and water. Diverting water for irrigation has drained rivers, and chemical fertilizers have badly damaged the soil.

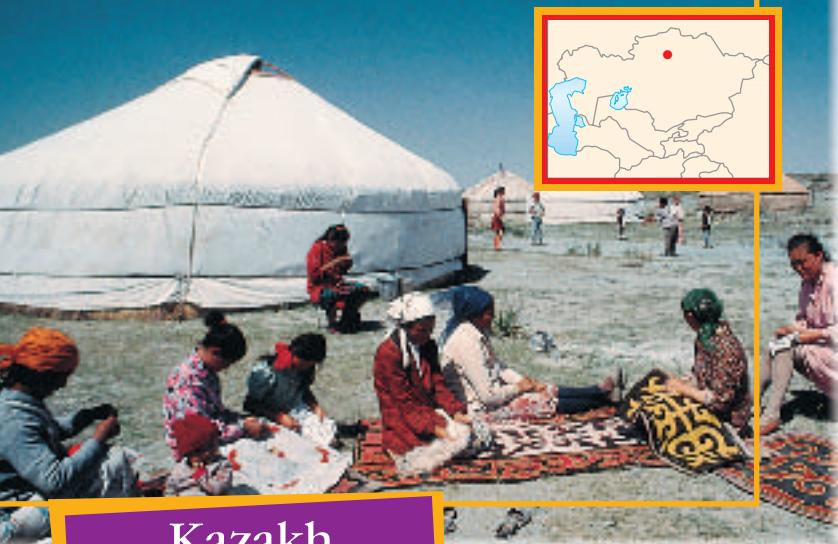
Republics of the Caucasus

The Caucasus republics are **Armenia**, **Georgia**, and **Azerbaijan** (A•zuhr•by•JAHN). You may think that having the Caucasus Mountains so near would result in a cold climate. In fact, these three countries experience mostly a mild Mediterranean climate or dry steppe climate. The economic activity map below shows you that these favorable climates have resulted in much commercial farming. Farmers grow wheat, fruits, vegetables, and tea in river valleys.

Armenia Armenia's 3.2 million people are mostly ethnic Armenians who share a unique language and culture. In A.D. 301, an Armenian king made Christianity the official religion—the first country to do so. About 94 percent of the nation's people belong to the Armenian Orthodox Church. Many Christian Armenians also live in a small territory claimed by neighboring Azerbaijan. Fighting over this land has hurt the economies of both countries.

Nearly 70 percent of Armenians live in cities. Founded in 782 B.C., **Yerevan**—the capital—is one of the world's most ancient cities.





Kazakh Nomads

The traditional home of Kazakhs—called a yurt—can be easily taken apart and moved.

Culture Why would the Mongols and early Kazakh people need a house that could be moved?

Armenians are proud of its wide streets, attractive fountains, and colorful buildings made of volcanic stone. Although volcanoes no longer erupt here, Armenia sits uneasily on top of many **faults**, or cracks in the earth's crust. It often suffers serious earthquakes.

Azerbaijan Azerbaijan is split in two by the country of Armenia. Most people belong to a group called Azeris and speak the Azeri language. They follow the Islamic religion.

More than half of the country's 8.2 million people live in cities. The capital, **Baku** (bah•KOO), is a port on the Caspian Sea. The center of the country's oil industry and manufacturing, Baku is known for the strong winds that blow through the city. The oil and

natural gas deposits under the Caspian Sea are the most promising for the future of Azerbaijan's economy. The country has made agreements with foreign companies to develop these resources. Agriculture is important too. Farmers in dry areas use irrigation to grow cotton and tobacco as **cash crops**, or products grown for sale as exports.

Georgia About 70 percent of Georgia's 4.7 million people are ethnic Georgians who are proud of their distinctive language, alphabet, and Christian heritage. Like Armenia, Georgia accepted Christianity in the A.D. 300s. Within the past 10 years, conflict has broken out between Georgians and the other ethnic groups in the country who want to set up their own countries.

T'bilisi (tuh•bih•LEE•see), Georgia's capital, is located near the mountains. The city has warm mineral springs heated by high temperatures inside the earth. Resorts along the mild Black Sea coast draw thousands of tourists each year. Georgia has many natural resources, such as copper, coal, manganese, and some oil. Swift rivers provide hydroelectric power for Georgia's industries. Skilled farmers produce nearly one-third of all the country's foods.

Reading Check How does Azerbaijan's religion differ from that in Armenia and Georgia?

The Central Asian Republics

The republics in Central Asia include **Kazakhstan** (kuh•ZAHK•STAHN), **Uzbekistan**, **Turkmenistan**, **Kyrgyzstan** (KIHR•gih•STAHN), and **Tajikistan**. All five countries follow the Islamic religion.

Kazakhstan The largest of the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan is almost four times the size of Texas. Toward the center of the country lie the Steppes. A **steppe** is a dry, treeless plain (similar to the Great

Plains in the United States). Farming is difficult in the harsh climate, but raising livestock on ranches is an important industry. Kazakhstan's mineral resources include copper, manganese, gold, zinc, and petroleum. Factories make machinery and chemicals and process foods.

About half of Kazakhstan's 14.8 million people are ethnic Kazakhs, whose ancestors were horse-riding warriors called the Mongols. Like the Mongols, the Kazakhs were mostly **nomads**, or people who move from place to place with herds of animals. Under Soviet rule, Kazakh nomads were forced to settle in one place. The Soviet government set up factories here, and Russian workers poured into the country. Today, Russians form Kazakhstan's second-largest ethnic group.

Uzbekistan South of Kazakhstan lies Uzbekistan, which is slightly larger than California. Most of the country's 25.7 million people are Uzbeks who generally live in fertile valleys and oases. An **oasis** is a fertile or green area in a desert watered by an underground spring. **Tashkent**, the capital, is the largest city and industrial center in Central Asia. About 2,000 years ago, the oases of Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarqand were part of the busy trade route called the Silk Road that linked China and Europe.

This country is one of the world's largest cotton producers. This boom in cotton, unfortunately, has had disastrous effects on the environment. Large farms needing irrigation have nearly drained away the rivers flowing into the **Aral Sea**. Uzbek leaders are now trying to add more variety to the economy. They want to use newly discovered deposits of oil, gas, and gold.

Turkmenistan Turkmenistan is larger than neighboring Uzbekistan, but it has far fewer people. Why? Most of this vast country is part of a huge desert called the **Garagum** (GAHR•uh•GOOM). Look at the economic activity map on page 437. The Garagum, which means "black sand," is located in Turkmenistan's northern and central areas that have "little or no economic activity." Despite the harshness of the land, growing cotton and raising livestock are the leading economic activities. Not enough food is grown to feed everyone, however, and much food has to be imported.

Turkmenistan is important to world energy markets because it contains one of the world's largest reserves of natural gas. The country is hoping that its oil and natural gas will give it a brighter future.

Ashgabat, the capital, is Turkmenistan's largest city and leading economic and cultural center. Yet more than half of the country's 5.7 million people live in villages near oases. The Turkmen people used to be nomads who raised camels and other livestock in the desert. Like the Kazakhs, the Turkmen were forced by the Soviets to settle on farms.

Kyrgyzstan The lofty **Tian Shan** (tee•AHN SHAHN) mountain range makes up most of Kyrgyzstan. The climate here depends on an area's

Believe It! or Not!

The Aral Sea

This ship once moved along the waters of the Aral Sea. The sea was huge—the fourth-largest inland body of water in the world. To irrigate fields of cotton, Soviet leaders took water from the rivers that flowed into the Aral Sea. The sea shrank to one-half its former size in just 40 years. Now camels walk where fish once swam.




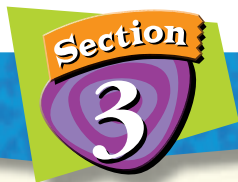
height above sea level, or **elevation**. Lower valleys and plains have warm, dry summers and chilly winters. Higher areas have cool summers and bitterly cold winters. A lack of fertile soil hinders farmers, but they manage to grow cotton, vegetables, and fruits. Many also raise sheep or cattle. Although the country has few industries, it does have valuable deposits of mercury and gold.

More than half of the people belong to the Kyrgyz ethnic group. Differences among clans, or family groups, often separate one part of the country from another. Kyrgyzstan is a **bilingual** country—one that has two official languages. These are Kirghiz, related to Turkish, and Russian. About 35 percent of the country's 5 million people live in cities, such as the capital, **Bishkek**.

Tajikistan Mountainous Tajikistan lies south of Kyrgyzstan. The highest mountain in Central Asia—**Ismail Samani Peak**—is located here. Mountain streams irrigate cotton, rice, and fruits grown in fertile river valleys. These streams also provide water for hydroelectric power.

The largest city is **Dushanbe** (doo•SHAM•buh), the capital. Most of Tajikistan's 6.6 million people are Tajiks, who are related to the Persians. Another 25 percent are Uzbeks, a group related to the Turks. In 1992 a bitter civil war broke out between rival clans. Many people were killed, and the economy was severely damaged. Despite a peace agreement in 1997, tensions still remain high.

 **Reading Check** Name the five Central Asian republics.



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** fault, cash crop, steppe, nomad, oasis, elevation, bilingual.

Recalling Facts

2. **Region** What common characteristics make the countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia a region?
3. **Economics** What is the most promising part of Azerbaijan's economy?
4. **Culture** Who were ancestors of the Kazakhs?

Critical Thinking

5. **Making Inferences** Why do most Turkmen live along the southern border of Turkmenistan?
6. **Understanding Cause and Effect** Why has the Aral Sea shrunk in size?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a chart like the one shown below. Fill in the chart with information about Georgia and Uzbekistan that you learned in this section.

	Georgia	Uzbekistan
Ethnic group		
Natural resources		
Economic activities		



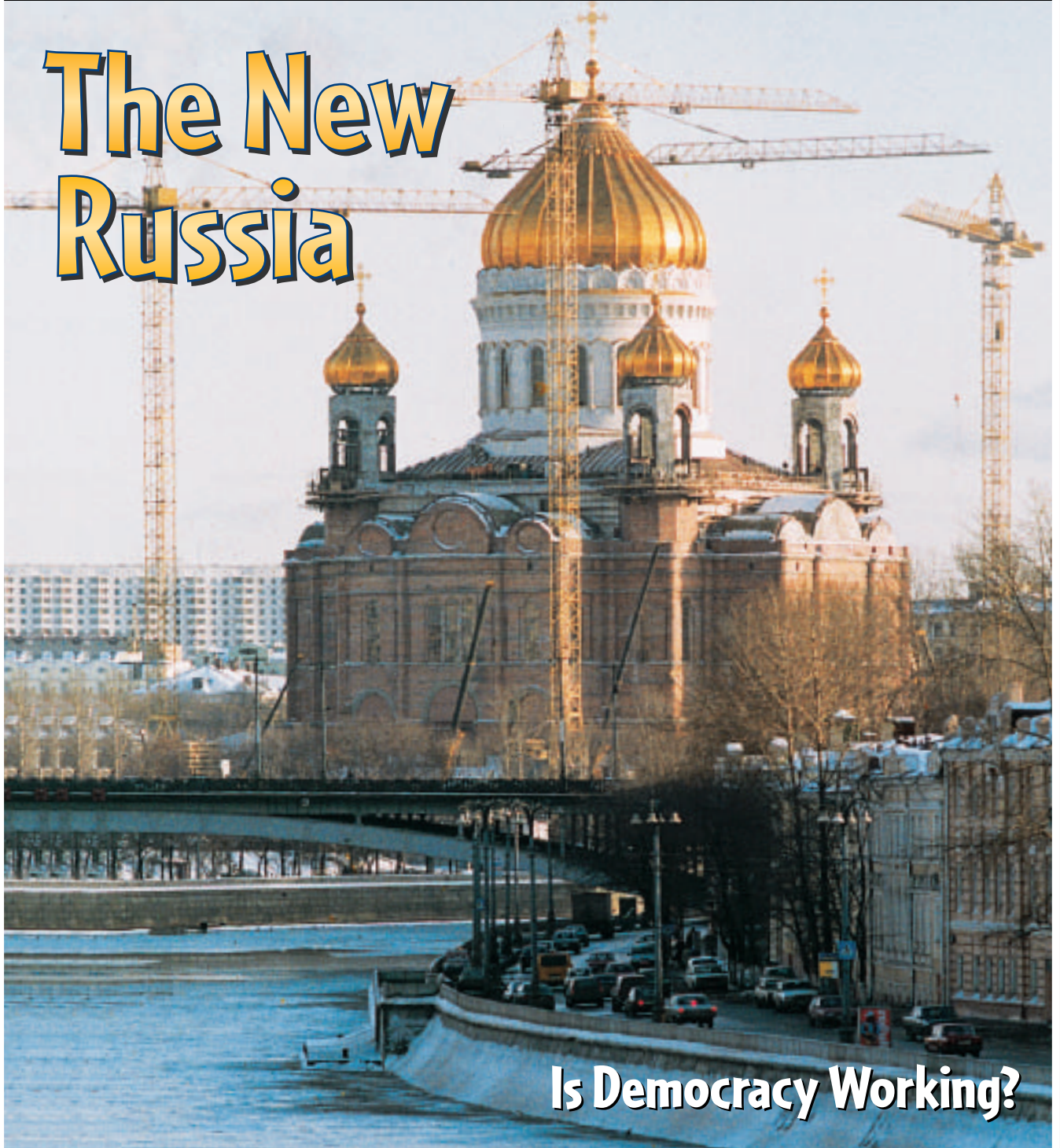
Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Look at the political map on page 397 in the **Regional Atlas**. Which of the Eurasian republics do not border Russia?

TIME REPORTS

FOCUS ON
WORLD
ISSUES

The New Russia



Is Democracy Working?

SOVPHOTO/EASTPHOTO



In Moscow a cathedral destroyed by the Communists has been rebuilt. Older Russians are especially pleased.

A New Nation and Economy

Daniel Strigin lives in Moscow, the capital of Russia. There he shares a tiny, three-room apartment with his mother, his grandmother, his wife—and the parts of a one-seat airplane. Strigin, 30, is what Russians call a **kulibini**—a part-time inventor. By day he works as a computer technician. In his free time, he works on his dream of flying a plane he built himself.

Strigin is one of tens of thousands of *kulibini* in Russia. “There is something in the Russian man’s soul,” he says, “that pushes him to invent.”

The impulse to invent is something Russia needs badly today. Its Communist government collapsed in 1991. Since then, the country of 146 million people has been struggling to remake itself as a democracy with a **free market economy**.

Remarkable Gains

The **Russian Federation**, the official name of Russia, has made great strides:

- Russians now elect their leaders, something they had never been allowed to do before.
- Reforms have turned Russia’s state-controlled economy into a free market system that grew steadily from 1999 to 2003.

Housing goes up in Provideniya, a port city west of Alaska in Russia’s Far East.

WOLFGANG KAEHLER/CORBIS



- Russia has shrunk its borders. Once it had been the Soviet Union’s leading power. But that union fell to pieces. Now all 15 of the former republics, including Russia, are independent nations.

Russia still has a long way to go. Its elected leaders sometimes act illegally to silence their critics. Steel and other manufacturing companies are old and controlled by a few powerful people. There aren’t enough privately owned **enterprises**, or businesses. Criminal gangs and corruption thrive. And in Chechnya, part of the Russian Federation, rebels have been at war with the government since 1994.



A man votes near a statue of Vladimir Lenin, the first Communist dictator.

CHRISTOPHER MORRIS —
BLACK STAR FOR TIME
ALEXANDER DEMIANCHUK/
NEWSCOM



A man dressed as a bear advertises a new restaurant in St. Petersburg.



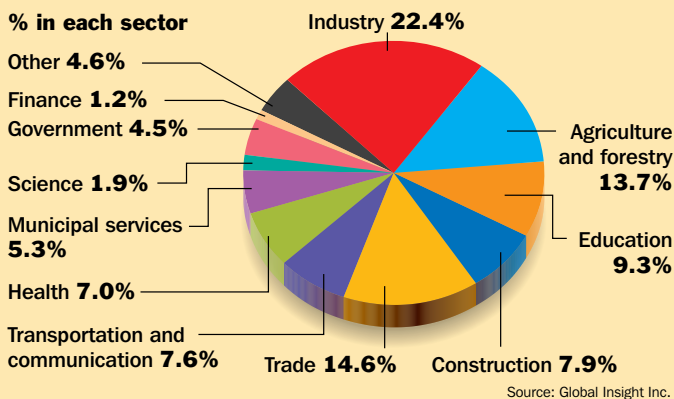
Billboards near St. Basil Cathedral are evidence of the new Russian economy.

From Misery to Stability

The reforms caused great hardship. Under communism the state owned all businesses. In the shift to privately owned enterprises, thousands of farms and factories failed. Millions lost their jobs, and the government had no money. In 1999, 55 million people—one out of every three Russians—scraped by on less than \$6 a month.

Reforms were introduced to create a stronger free market economy. More Russians now own factories, shops and other businesses. In 1999, 61% of Russians worked for private companies, compared to only 16% in 1991. By 2003, Russia had experienced four years of relative economic and political stability.

Where Russians Work



INTERPRETING GRAPHS

Explaining How does this graph tell you that about one in four Russians makes or sells industrial products?

EXPLORING THE ISSUE

- 1. Analyzing** The rule of law means that everyone—including government officials—must follow the law. Why might this concept be difficult for Russians to accept?
- 2. Compare and Contrast** Suppose all the states in the United States became independent nations. How might that situation be like—and unlike—what happened to the Soviet Union?

Uncertain Change

Russia and the world are waiting to see just how permanent the reforms will be. Establishing a lasting democracy with a market economy will take a lot of work. Important steps include forming reliable government institutions and an acceptance of the rule of law by Russian society.

Russia has many strengths. It is the world's largest country, and its people are well educated. Russia's natural resources—oil, lumber, and minerals—are plentiful. And many of its privately owned factories have figured out how to make first-rate products.

"A Russian is **inventive**," says one of Daniel Strigin's *kulibini* friends, "because he has to find solutions in bad conditions."

Uncertain conditions haunt today's Russia. Time will tell whether its people will continue to have the will—and inventiveness—to overcome them. ■

Are Russians Better Off?



Valentina Fedotova cries when she tells her story. In 1946 she was a student nurse in the Ukrainian city of Kiev. One day the secret police arrested her. They never told her why. After a four-minute “trial,” she was shipped off to Russia’s brutally cold Siberia. There she spent 10 years in a labor camp, working year-round mining gold. After 10 years, she was freed. But her sentence required her to stay in Siberia for 10 more years. By the time those years were up, Fedotova

▼ Many older Russians long for earlier times. This war veteran’s hero is Joseph Stalin, a brutal dictator.



EXPLORING THE ISSUE

- 1. Making Inferences** Why might younger Russians find it easier than older Russians to learn to rely on themselves?
- 2. Contrasting** Elected leaders are less likely than dictators to arrest and imprison people without cause. Why do you think this is so?

was a broken woman. She never left the far east, where she now lives alone.

Millions of people who lived through the Soviet era, from 1917 to 1991, have similar stories. The Communist government headed by Joseph Stalin between 1924 and 1953 imprisoned, executed, or starved to death millions of people. Prisoners in labor camps built canals, railroads, hydroelectric stations, mines, and other industries.

A New Self-Reliance

With the freedom that followed the Soviet Union’s collapse in 1991, people had to take responsibility for their lives. “In today’s Russia,” a businessman says, “you have to rely on yourself.”

Russians are becoming more self-reliant. Thanks to reforms and private enterprise, Russia’s economy is growing. Wages are rising and companies are buying materials to help them grow in the future.

And Russia’s democratic government can no longer freely destroy lives like Valentina Fedotova’s. Growing political and economic stability, most Russians believe, make them better off today than ever. ■

The Road to Somewhere

As the Soviet Union was ending in 1991, protesters gathered in Moscow's Red Square. One man held a sign that said, "70 Years to Nowhere." The sign spoke of the past—the years of Communist rule that had led to a dead end.

What about the next 70 years? They should bring fairer courts, for one thing. Russian judges are used to taking the government's side. Soon juries will be deciding many cases, making courts more even-handed.

Health and Jobs

Tomorrow's Russians will be wealthier and healthier than today's. Now, hospital patients must supply their own food, sheets, and medicine. Life expectancy for men is only 59 years—down from 64 in 1989.

But Russia's healthcare system is getting stronger, along with the nation's economy. A stronger economy will mean more jobs and less poverty. Steady jobs should persuade Russian men to stop abusing alcohol. That drug is shortening their lives.

How quickly will these changes come? It all depends on how quickly Russians change the way they think. Russians don't yet have democracy in their hearts. They are not used to voting or taking part in community affairs, either as volunteers or as elected officials. They tend to think it is more important to help themselves than their neighbors.



▲ Russian students hope to enjoy freedoms their parents never knew.

Self-Serve Government

Government workers think the same way. Few see themselves as **public servants**. Many of them serve themselves first. People must pay money "under the table" to get driver's licenses, fair treatment by police, and permits to build houses.

Today "70 Years to Somewhere" could be Russia's slogan. It's just far too early to say what that somewhere will be like. ■

EXPLORING THE ISSUE

1. **Explaining** Why might a stronger Russian economy lead to better health?
2. **Problem Solving** What could the United States do to help Russians learn to put "democracy in their hearts"?

Helping Russia Rebuild: What Can One Person Do?

In July 2000, former hockey star Mike Gartner made boys in two Russian hockey clubs very happy. One club was in Penza, a town outside Moscow. The other club was far to the east in Novokuznetsk, a city in Siberia. Gartner gave each club something it couldn't afford—hockey equipment worth thousands of dollars.

Goals & Dreams

Gartner heads the Goals & Dreams program of the National Hockey League Players' Association (NHLPA). "We're not doing this to try to make future NHL hockey players," Gartner said. "The goal is to try to make kids better people."

That's also the goal of the head of Novokuznetsk's hockey. "We are working toward a healthier lifestyle for our youth," he said.

That's not easy in a nation as hard-pressed as Russia. The Novokuznetsk club gives its members free food and medical care. But it has no money left over to buy equipment.

Encouraging Words

You can help Russians simply by supporting efforts like the NHLPA's. You don't have to send sports equipment. You don't have to send money. Just send those groups a letter, letting them know how much you appreciate their efforts. Groups that provide assistance to others



▲ Former pro hockey star Mike Gartner meets members of a Russian hockey club.

gain strength just from knowing that others care.

Many groups are helping Russia today. One is the Eurasia Foundation, based in Washington, D.C. The World Wildlife Federation is another.

And don't forget Goals & Dreams. "We have stacks of letters from kids and families thanking us," Mike Gartner said. "This is a great job—kind of like being Santa Claus." ■

REVIEW AND ASSESS

UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUE



1. Defining Key Terms

Write definitions for the following terms: *kulibini*, *free market economy*, *Russian Federation*, *enterprise*, *inventive*, *public servant*.

2. Writing to Inform Imagine you are in a Russian middle school. Write a letter to an American friend explaining Russia's challenges. Use at least five of the key terms listed above.

3. Writing to Persuade "In today's Russia, you have to learn to rely on yourself." Write a letter to an imaginary Russian friend. Explain why self-reliance is a good thing.

INTERNET RESEARCH ACTIVITY

4. Russian army units have "adopted" a few thousand of the 1 million to 2 million Russian kids who have no

home. Children as young as 11 live on army bases, wear uniforms, and attend school. They are not sent to war. Elsewhere children do fight wars. To learn about them, with your teacher's help, browse the Internet for information. List ways that real child soldiers seem like, and are different from, Russian kids in uniform. Compare your list with those of your classmates.

5. Since 1999, the Library of Congress has brought Russian officials to the United States to see democracy at work. Browse the Internet to find out more about this Library of Congress program. In a 250-word essay, describe the program and explain how it might benefit both Russians and Americans. Can you think of additional programs that would guide Russia?



The old and new reflect Russia's future. ►



BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

6. Visit your school or local library to learn about the Soviet Union. Working in groups, find out what it was like to live under a Communist government. What basic freedoms did Russians not have? Discuss your findings with your classmates.

7. Research another nation that has exchanged one-party rule for democracy. What might Russians learn from the other nation's experience? Put your findings in a report.



SERGEI GUNEYEV/TIMEPIX

RUSSIA'S 11 TIME ZONES

The earth is divided into 24 time zones, one for each hour of the day. Russia spans 11 time zones, stretching nearly halfway around the globe. We've labeled Russia's time zones from A to K. There's an hour's difference between each zone. It's always later in the East, where the sun rises, than in the West.



BUILDING MAP READING SKILLS

- 1. Interpreting Maps** If it's 9:00 A.M. in Kaliningrad, what time is it in Moscow? What time is it in Tura, Chita, Vladivostok, and Magadan? Suppose it is 2:00 A.M., January 20, in Tomsk. What time and day is it in Samara?
- 2. Transferring Data** Across the top of a sheet of paper, write the name of one city in each time zone, from Kaliningrad to Anadyr. Draw a clock beneath each name. Set the sixth clock at midnight. Draw the correct time on the 10 other clocks.

FOR UPDATES ON
WORLD ISSUES GO TO
www.timeclassroom.com/glencoe

Study and Writing Skill

Using Primary and Secondary Sources

So much information comes our way in today's world. How can you analyze it to decide what is truly useful and accurate?

Learning the Skill

There are two basic types of information sources. *Primary sources* are original records of events made by the people who witnessed them. They include letters, photographs, and artifacts. *Secondary sources* are documents created after an event occurred. They report an event.

When reading sources, try to learn more about the person who wrote the information. Most people have a point of view, or bias. This bias influences the way they write about events.

To analyze information, follow these steps:

- Identify who created the document and when it was created.
- Determine whether the information is a primary or secondary source.
- Read the document. Who and what is it about? What are its purpose and main ideas?
- Determine how the author's point of view, or bias, is reflected in the work.

▼ A polluted playground in Azerbaijan



Practicing the Skill

Read the passage below, and then answer the questions that follow.

I went south to Kazakhstan and, at 4:45 A.M., stumbled off a train in Aral and went to the hospital. Beginning in the 1970s the people became ill with hepatitis, typhus, and other diseases. They drank from the rivers, as always, but now the shrunk rivers ran with sewage, industrial metals, and poisons such as DDT. "It wasn't possible to mix infant formula with that water," said a doctor. "It made goo, like soft cheese."

Dust storms often blow for days, sweeping up tons of salts and fertilizers. Doctors brace then to receive children with breathing problems. Kazakhstan, declared a Kazakh writer, was the Soviet Union's "junk heap."

Adapted from "The U.S.S.R.'s Lethal Legacy" by Mike Edwards, *National Geographic*, August 1994.

1. Is this a primary or secondary source?
2. Who is the author of this passage?
3. What is the document about?
4. Where does it take place?
5. What is the purpose of this passage?
6. What, if any, evidence of bias do you find?

Applying the Skill

Analyze one of the letters to the editor in your local newspaper. Summarize the main idea, the writer's purpose, and any primary sources the writer may refer to.



Practice key skills with **Glencoe Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook, Level 1.**



Section 1

From Communism to Free Enterprise

Terms to Know

free market economy
heavy industry
light industry
nuclear energy
life expectancy

Main Idea

Russia has many resources but faces challenges in adjusting to a new economic system.

- ✓ **Economics** The change to a free market economy has been a challenge to many Russians as they face rising unemployment and rising prices.
- ✓ **Economics** Moscow, with many industries, is the economic center of Russia.
- ✓ **Movement** Ports in the northwest, southwest, and east carry on trade between Russia and other countries.
- ✓ **Location** Siberia has many resources, but the area is so cold and remote that it is difficult to tap these resources.

Section 2

Russia's People and Culture

Terms to Know

democracy
federal republic
majority group
minority group

Main Idea

Russians have a rich cultural past and are learning to live in a democracy.

- ✓ **Government** Russia is a federal republic with powers divided between national and regional governments.
- ✓ **Culture** Russia is a huge, populous country with about 100 different ethnic groups.
- ✓ **Religion** Russians practice many different faiths, but most are Russian Orthodox Christians.
- ✓ **Culture** Russian artists, composers, and writers often used themes or traditions based on Russian history.

Section 3

The Republics Emerge

Terms to Know

fault
cash crop
steppe
nomad
oasis
elevation
bilingual

Main Idea

The republics of the Caucasus and Central Asia are trying to build new economies and governments.

- ✓ **Economics** The Caucasus republics have struggled to develop their own industries and businesses but are facing many ethnic conflicts.
- ✓ **Environment** The Central Asian republics face enormous challenges in cleaning up their environments.
- ✓ **Culture** Almost all of the people in the five Central Asian republics are Muslims.



Republic Square in
Yerevan, Armenia ►

Assessment and Activities



Using Key Terms

Match the terms in Part A with their definitions in Part B.

A.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. majority group | 6. democracy |
| 2. light industry | 7. nomad |
| 3. nuclear energy | 8. oasis |
| 4. steppe | 9. heavy industry |
| 5. bilingual | 10. federal republic |

B.

- government in which people freely elect their leaders
- energy from controlled atomic reactions
- dry, treeless plain
- group that controls the wealth and power
- green area in a desert
- production of consumer goods
- person who moves from place to place
- production of industrial goods
- government in which national and state governments share powers
- having two official languages



Reviewing the Main Ideas

Section 1 From Communism to Free Enterprise

- Economics** What type of economic system has Russia adopted?
- Economics** Where are Russia's most productive farmlands?
- Movement** What river carries almost half of Russia's river traffic?
- Location** Why is it difficult to tap Siberia's resources?

Section 2 Russia's People and Culture

- Government** What political challenges face Russians and their officials?
- Culture** In which city would you find the Hermitage Museum?
- History** What happened to religion during the Communist rule of Russia?

Section 3 The Republics Emerge

- Place** What is the capital of Azerbaijan?
- Place** What desert occupies most of Turkmenistan?
- Culture** What religion do the people of the Central Asian republics follow?

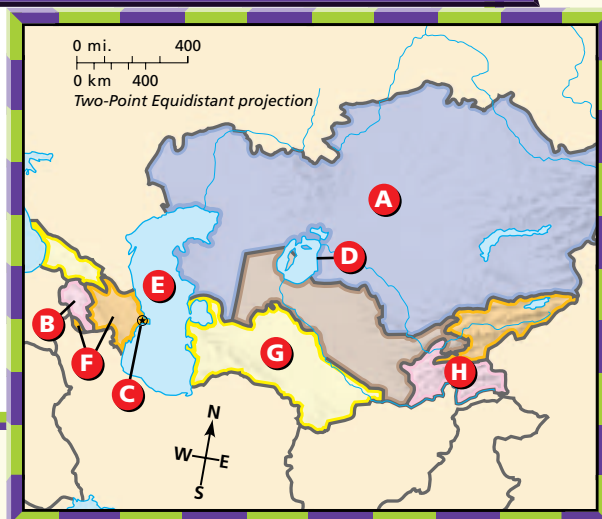


The Eurasian Republics

Place Location Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Kazakhstan | 5. Azerbaijan |
| 2. Aral Sea | 6. Armenia |
| 3. Caspian Sea | 7. Tajikistan |
| 4. Turkmenistan | 8. Baku |





Social Studies Online

Self-Check Quiz Visit **The World and Its People** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 15—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the Chapter Test.



Critical Thinking

- 21. Making Generalizations** How have recent changes in Russia affected its economy?
- 22. Organizing Information** Create a chart like this one. Then list the similarities and differences between the economies of two Central Asian republics.

Country	Similarities	Differences



Comparing Regions Activity

- 23. Culture** Look at the circle graph on page 443 titled “Where Russians Work.” Create your own circle graph and title it “Where Americans Work.” Find information in your textbook and on the Internet to show the jobs people in the United States hold. Do you think the Russian graph will someday look more like the U.S. graph? Why or why not?



Mental Mapping Activity

- 24. Focus on the Region** Create a simple outline map of Russia and the Eurasian republics, and then label the following:

- Black Sea
- Caspian Sea
- Aral Sea
- Volga River
- Ural Mountains
- Kazakhstan
- Armenia
- Lake Baikal



Technology Skills Activity

- 25. Using the Internet** Search the Internet for information on the problems facing the Aral Sea. Find out what distinctive creatures live in the Aral Sea that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Find a map that shows what countries border the Aral Sea.

Standardized Test Practice

Directions: Study the map below, and then answer the question that follows.



- 1. Which of the following statements about this map is NOT true?**
 - F Chechnya lies along Russia’s southern border.
 - G Chechnya is situated between the Black and Caspian Seas.
 - H Chechnya’s landscape is mostly flat, fertile farmland.
 - J Chechnya’s nearest neighbor is Georgia.

Test-Taking Tip: Be careful when you see the words **NOT** or **EXCEPT** in a question. Read all the answer choices and choose the one that *does not* fit with the question. Quickly eliminate answers that are true. Make sure that your answer choice is supported by information on the map.