* RUSSIA
* Facts…
* With a land area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million sq. miles, Russia is the largest country in the world
* Population estimates – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million people
* Russia is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world
* The population is predominantly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Russia is so large, that the climate varies greatly throughout the country
* Russia has 11 time zones
* Location
* Russia is bounded by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Pacific Oceans
* Ural mountains divide Eurasian continent – and Russia - to Europe and Asia (78% live west of Urals)
* Boundaries with \_\_\_\_\_\_ countries
* Weather
* Central Russia has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_climate
* Summers are hot and short, while the winters are cold and long.
* A Russian winter is famous for its frigid temperatures.
* Much of Russia is covered by snow \_\_\_\_\_\_ months of year.
* It has to be lived through to be really appreciated. Winter starts in October and continues through March (November-January are the darkest months)

- Interesting fact: Russia’s most southern port, Novorossiysk is on the same latitude as Minneapolis.

* (very) Brief History Summary
* 862 – founding of Kievan Rus by Viking Rurik, the birth of what became the Russian state
* Mid-13th century – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invasion
* 1480 – Moscow liberated from Tatar (Mongol) yoke
* 1613 – Rurik dynasty ended, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty begins (ends 1917)
* 1812 – Napoleon failed in his attempt to conquer Russia (after occupying Moscow)
* History Summary, cont’d.
* October 1917 – Bolsheviks seized control (led by Lenin)
* 1922 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established
* 1941-1945 – WWII (Great Patriotic War), Russia loses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its population (~ 30 mln)
* Stalin’s purges – an additional 20 to 40 mln
* 1985 – Gorbachev introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and economical reforms
* 1991 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is formally dissolved, Yeltsin became the new president; CIS is formed
* 2000 – Putin is elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Russia
* Kazan
* Kazan is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a republic that occupies the area between the Volga and the Ural Mountains
* The recent findings showed that Kazan is no younger than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_years old!
* The population of Kazan is ~1.2 million (~50% are Russian Orthodox, 50% are Muslim)
* **MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC QUALITIES**
* IMMENSE TERRITORIAL STATE
* NORTHERNMOST LARGE AND POPULOUS COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
* A FORMER WORLD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* A COMPARITIVELY SMALL (<150 MILLION) AND CONCENTRATED POPULATION
* CONCENTRATED DEVELOPMENT
* MULTICULTURAL STATE
* MINIMAL \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **CLIMATOLOGY**
* **CLIMATE**
* **AVERAGE WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR A GIVEN AREA OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME**
* **WEATHER**
* **REFERS TO THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CONDITIONS AT A SPECIFIC PLACE AND TIME**
* **CLIMATOLOGY**
* A BRANCH OF **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* CONCERNED WITH:
* **SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT** OF CLIMATE OVER THE SURFACE OF THE EARH
* **PROCESSES** WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE DISTRIBUTION
* **RUSSIAN CLIMATE**
* Affected by 3 natural conditions:

 -- Latitudinal Position

 -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l Position

 -- Location of major mountains

* Vegetation ... terms
* Tundra
* Treeless plain along the Arctic
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, lichen, grass
* Taiga
* Coniferous forests south of the Tundra, extending over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (“sleeping land”)
* Steppe
* Like our Prairie
* semi-arid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with short grasses that are found in dry areas that have hot summers and cold winters
* **CLIMATE AS A RESTRICTIVE ELEMENT**
* **AGRICULTURE**
* Short \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Drought prone
* Erosion (accelerated via snow melt)
* **SETTLEMENT PATTERNS & TRANSPORTATION**
* **INDUSTRY**
* High energy consumption
* Specialized equipment and facilities
* Extractive
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* spring and fall mud
* special equipment and facilities - $$$
* **PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS**
* **RUSSIAN PLAIN**
* **EASTWARD CONTINUATION OF \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ LOWLAND**
* **CORE AREA (MOSCOW BASIN)**
* **URAL MOUNTAINS**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ MILES LONG (NORTH-SOUTH)**
* **YIELD A VARIETY OF MINERALS**
* **WEST SIBERIAN PLAIN**
* **WORLD’S LARGEST UNBROKEN \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **PERMAFROST**
* **PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS
(continued)**
* **CENTRAL SIBERIAN PLATEAU**
* **SPARSELY POPULATED, TEMPERATURE EXTREMES, PERMAFROST**
* **YAKUTSK BASIN**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, HIGH RELIEF**
* **EASTERN HIGHLANDS**
* **RANGES, RIDGES, PRECIPITOUS VALLEYS, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, LAKE BAYKAL**
* **CENTRAL ASIAN RANGES**
* **RISE ABOVE THE SNOW LINE, GLACIATED**
* **CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS**
* **EXTENSIONS OF THE ALPINES**
* **COMMAND ECONOMY**
* An economy in which the means of production are owned and controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in which ***central planning*** of the structure and the output prevails
* **Features** of the Soviet economy
* Production of particular manufactured goods to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Economic interdependence of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK**
* **CENTRALLY PLANNED** (early 1920s)
* **MAJOR OBJECTIVES**
* **Speed industrialization**
* **Collectivize agriculture**
* **Czarism (<1917)**
* **Lenin**
* **Stalin**
* **Kruschev**
* **Breshnev**
* **Gorbachev**

**Lenin (1918 - 1927)**

* Introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ philosophy
* Replaced private with public ownership
* Developed national economic plans
* Established Soviet political structure based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Stalin (1927 - 1953)**

* All assets nationalized
* Creation of huge centralized state machine over all aspects of Soviet life
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of dissidents (30-60 million)
* Collectivized farming **(*sovkhoz*)**
* Concentration on heavy industry at expense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Kruschev (1953 - 1964)**

* Greater emphasis on agriculture
* **Virgin Lands Program** - pastures into irrigated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Ultimately led to **Aral Sea** environmental disaster

**Breshnev (1964 - 1982)**

* Height of the **Cold War**
* Military/industrial economy
* Economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (agriculture)

**Gorbachev (1985 - 1991)**

* Initiated economic and political reform
* ***PERESTROIKA***
* Restructuring
* Intended to produce major changes to both the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and political system
* **Economic aim**: to catch up with western economies
* **Political aim**: reform of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* ***GLASNOST***
* Policy of encouraging greater openness in both internal and external affairs
* A sharp **decline** in agricultural & industrial **production**
* Economic output down by \_\_\_\_\_% in 1990 & 10-15% in first half of 1991
* Intensification of ethno-cultural **nationalism** & **separatism**
* Unity of the Soviet Union (macro) & unity of republics (micro) threatened
* The emergence of a “commonwealth” of Slavic countries to replace the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Commonwealth of Independent States**
* The resignation of President Gorbachev
* **CURRENT ORGANIZATION**
* **RUSSIAN FEDERATION** (1992)
* 89 **POLITICAL UNITS**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **REPUBLICS**
* 11 **AUTONOMOUS REGIONS** **(*OKRUGS*)**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **PROVINCES** **(*OBLASTS*)**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **TERRITORIES** **(*KRAYS*)**
* 2 **AUTONOMOUS FEDERAL CITIES**
* **RELIGIOUS GROUPS**
* **TRANSPORTATION**
* **Rail**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Railroad** (Baltic to Pacific)
* **Baikal-Amur Line**
* **BAM railway line links central Siberian Russia with the Pacific.**
* **The BAM parallels the Trans-Siberian Railway but passes north rather than south of Lake Baikal. It is 1,928 miles (3,102 km) long, with 1,987 bridges. Its eastern terminus is Sovetskaya Gavan on the Tatar Strait.**
* **Inland Waterways**
* Under-used, problematic flow and orientation
* **Marine Links**
* Baltic, Black, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Northern Sea
* **SIBERIA**
* **LARGER THAN THE CONTINENTAL US, BUT...LESS THAN \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ MILLION PEOPLE**
* CHALLENGING ENVIRONMENT
* **VAST DISTANCES**
* **COLD TEMPERATURES**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **POOR SOILS**
* RESOURCE POTENTIAL
* **PRECIOUS MINERALS**
* **METALLIC ORES**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ GAS**
* **TIMBER**