AP COGO Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 3: Russia

Guided Reading – Russia (Chapter 7, Kesselman 7th Edition)

Answer **ALL** parts of each question to get credit for the question. Reading guides that are more than 5% incomplete will make you INELIGBLE for test corrections.

Section 1: The Making of the Modern Russian State

**Politics in Action**

1. Describe why the punk rock band, Pussy Riot, was arrested and imprisoned.

* Why were 2 members released in 2013?

**Geographic Setting**

2. Describe Russia’s unique geography.

3. Identify pockets of instability on Russia’s borders.

**Critical Junctures**

4. Describe Russia’s governing system until 1917.

5. Describe the role of each of the following in the development of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

* **Bolsheviks**:
* **Democratic centralism:**
* **Vanguard party:**
* War Communism:
* Cheka:

6. Identify the role that each of the following in the USSR under **Joseph Stalin’s** rule:

* Consolidation of state power:
* **Collectivization:**
* Industrialization:
* Gosplan:
* Censorship:
* Isolation from the outside world:

7. Briefly describe the period known as “**destalinization**.”

8. What was the purpose of **Mikhail Gorbachev’s** reform program?

Define each:

* **Perestroika:**
* **Glasnost:**
* Demokratizatsiia:
* “New Thinking”:

9. What were the results of Gorbachev’s policies?

10. How did **Boris Yeltsin** become president of the Russian Republic of the USSR?

11. Describe the coup and its results.

12. Describe what occurred in October – December of 1993.

13. How did **Vladimir Putin** come to power?

14. What reforms did Putin introduce over his tenure as both president and prime minister of Russia that indicate a drift towards “**soft authoritarianism**”?

**Themes & Comparisons**

15. Describe the events that have contributed to tensions between Russia and the West in recent years (including annexation of Ukraine’s Crimea region).

16. Describe how Russian democracy has been challenged in recent years.

17. Why do Russians lack a collective identity?

* Describe the 2013 law that received international criticism.

18. How did Russia’s transition from authoritarian rule to democratic governance differ from other countries making the transition?

* How may this account for their recent “backsliding”?
* How has the “resource curse” threatened Russia’s success?

Section 2: Political Economy & Development

19. What natural resources is Russia’s economy highly dependent on?

20. Following the collapse of the USSR, how was **privatization** carried out?

21. What was a key obstacle to the success of market reform agenda in the 1990s?

22. What role did each of the following play in the aftermath of market reform?

* **Oligarchs:**
* Corruption:
* Russian Mafia:

23. How did Putin attempt to strengthen the capacity of the state to maintain economic growth?

* How did Putin try to check the power of oligarchs like Mikhail Khordorkovsky?

**Society and Economy**

24. What were the benefits of the Soviet economic system to the average citizen?

25. What were some of the disadvantages/costs of the Soviet economic system?

26. Describe the current public policy challenges for

* Social welfare:
* Population:

**Environmental Issues**

27. In the Soviet period, an emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the expense of environmental protection resulted in high levels of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pollution, with associated health problems.

* What caused the **Chernobyl** nuclear accident in 1986? What have the consequences been?
* Summarize Russia’s response to environmental issues in recent years.

**Russia in the Global Economy**

28. Which international organizations contributed economic assistance to Russia after 1991?

29. Russia has become more open to foreign investment, but how is this limited by a 2006 law?

* In the face of increased tensions with the West, Russia is seeking to increase energy exports to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Section 3: Governance & Policymaking

**Organization of the State**

30. What role did the **nomenklatura** system play in governing under the Soviet regime?

31. When and how was the current Russian constitution adopted?

**The Executive**

32. **Semi-Presidential System** (aka mixed Presidential-Parliamentary system)**:\*\*The current President is Putin & current PM is Medvedev (as of March 2013)**

* **Head of State**/general role:
* **Head of Government**/general role:
* How is the president elected and how long is his term? (see chart on p.284)
* How is the prime minister selected?

33. What power did **Yeltsin** use frequently? Name some additional powers of the president.

34. How can the PM be removed? Why does the Duma not exercise this power?

35. Briefly describe the national bureaucracy. Include a definition of:

* Siloviki
* **Clientelistic Networks**

36. Identify public and semipublic institutions, including **Gazprom**.

**Other State Institutions**

37. Describe the role of the Russian Judiciary:

* What is the purpose of the **Constitutional Court**?
* What is the purpose of the **Supreme Court**?
* What is the relationship between the Judiciary and the Executive?

38. Russia is a **federal system**. How many subunits are there? \_\_\_\_\_\_ How are they organized? (see box on p. 289)

39. Define “**power vertical**”:

* What steps has Putin taken to implement the “power vertical”?

40. Describe the role of the **Federal Security Service** and the Russian military in recent years.

* What does the case of former FSS agent, Alexander Litvinenko, reveal about the power of Putin/Kremlin?

**The Policy-Making Process**

41. What must happen for a bill to become a law in Russia? How can this be bypassed?

Section 4: Representation & Participation

42. Define **civil society** and describe civil society in Russia.

**The Legislature**

43. The Russian legislature is **bicameral**:

* Upper House: Called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Represents Russia’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members from each of Russia’s federal regions and republics
	+ How are members chosen? (go back to box on p. 289-290):
* Lower House: Called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ How many members? \_\_\_\_\_ How are members chosen (include electoral system)?

44. How has the role of women in the legislature changed from the Soviet days?

**Political Parties and the Party System**

45. In the 1990’s many parties formed around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. How did this affect the development of political parties in recent years?

46. Russia currently has a **dominant party system**. Define this term and identify the dominant party.

47. Briefly describe the current political parties in Russia:

* **United Russia:**
* **Communist Party of Russian Federation (CPRF):**
* **A Just Russia:**
* **Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR) – a misnomer!!:**

48. Explain what has happened to the liberal/reform parties (those that most strongly support Western economic and political values) since 2003.

**Elections**

49. What is the voter turnout in Russian elections? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

50. Until 2007, the electoral system for selecting the Duma combined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (with a \_\_\_\_% threshold) with winter-take-all districts.

* In an interlude from 2007 until 2014, the single member districts were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and all deputies were elected on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with a m\**minimum winning threshold** of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%
* In February 2014 the electoral system returned to a system similar to the one that existed prior to 2007. What new requirements are there for registration of candidates & parties?

51. Why have opposition parties fared so poorly in Russia?

**Political Culture, Citizenship, and Identity**

52. According to the 2010 census Russians now make up \_\_\_\_\_\_% of the population

* The largest minority group is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3.7%), other minority groups include the Bashkirs (1.1%), many Muslim groups in northern Caucasus region, and ethnic groups such as Ukrainians and Armenians

53. What role does the **Russian Orthodox Church** play in Russian identity?

54. Describe the attitudes towards women in Russian culture.

**Interest Groups, Social Movements, and Protest**

55. Since Putin signed legislation amending laws on public associations and noncommercial organizations, what obstacles have been created for associations/non-governmental organizations?

56. How are protesters, such as “The Other Russia,” treated?

**The Political Impact of Technology**

57. Article 20 of the Russian constitution guarantees “freedom of the mass media” and prohibits censorship.

* HOWEVER, Russia ranked \_\_\_\_\_\_ out of 179 countries in terms of press freedom
* An estimated \_\_\_\_\_ journalists have been murdered since 1992, making Russia the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most dangerous country for journalists in the world.

58. What role does the media play in Russia?

59. Summarize how both citizens and the government utilize the Internet for political participation.

Section 5: Russian Politics in Transition

**Youth Politics and the Generational Divide**

60. What is the purpose of the youth group, **Nashi**?

**Whew!! You did it! ☺**