

<p>A tsar</p>	<p>refers to a situation in which you are forced to live in a foreign country because you cannot live in your own country, usually for political reasons.</p>
<p>A peasant</p>	<p>is a male ruler of Russia before 1917.</p>
<p>Serf</p>	<p>is someone who works on another person's farm or on their own small farm. This word is used mainly about people in poor countries or people in history.</p>
<p>A strike</p>	<p>is someone in the past who lived and worked on land belonging to another person and who could not leave without that person's permission.</p>
<p>A riot</p>	<p>is a period of time during which people refuse to work, as a protest about pay or conditions of work.</p>
<p>Democratic</p>	<p>is a violent protest by a crowd of people.</p>

HISTORY

Reform	means involving elections in which people vote for their political representatives.
To depose	refers to a change that is intended to correct a situation that is wrong or unfair, or make a system work more effectively.
A republic	means to force a political leader or a king or queen out of their position of power.
A revolution	is a country that is ruled by a president or other leader that people vote for, rather than by a king or queen.
A Bolshevík	is a situation in which people completely change their government or political system, usually by force.
A civil war	is someone who supported Lenin and his political ideas at the beginning of the 20th century.

Lenin, another name for Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov	is a war fought between different groups of people within the same country.
Aristocracy	was the founder of the Bolsheviks, leader of the Russian Revolution (1917), and first head of the USSR.
Poverty	refers to the people in the highest class of society, who usually have money, land, and power and who often have special titles, such as 'duke' or 'countess'.
Luxury	is a situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs.
Agrarian	refers to a situation in which you are very comfortable, with the best and most expensive things around you.
Feudalism	means to do with farming or farmers.

HISTORY

Illiterate

refers to the social system that existed in Europe in the Middle Ages, where land belonged to powerful lords and people living on the land had to work and fight for them.

An estate

means someone who cannot read or write.

Orthodox

is a very large area of land that belongs to one person, usually with a very big house on it.

Nicholas

refers to a Christian church most of whose members live in eastern Europe and parts of Asia and Africa.

An autocracy

is the name of the last Tsar of Russia.

Censorship

is a form of government or management in which one person has complete power.

HISTORY

A secret police

is the process of removing parts of books, films, letters etc that are considered unsuitable for moral, religious, or political reasons.

A despot

is a police force that works secretly to limit the freedom of people who oppose the government.

Marxism

is someone who has a lot of power and uses it in a cruel and unreasonable way.

A monarchy

refers to the political and economic theories of Karl Marx, from which Communist and socialist political systems developed.

Exile

is a type of government in which a country is ruled by a king or queen.

The Russian Revolution
Keith Kelly**How to carry out a Question Loop activity****Procedure**

You can do this fun interactive integrated speaking, reading and listening activity at any moment. It suits the beginning of a new topic like 'The Russian Revolution' to introduce new material, or the end of a topic to revise material already learned.

Cut up the strips of parts of sentences and hand out one strip to each student in the class. This means that each student will have one part of a sentence or one piece of information, or one sentence starter, which will not match with the ending. NB - print as many strips as you have students. If there are more students than strips, just print extra copies of repeated strips, or add some extra ones of your own.

- Ask one of the students to read the first half of their strip out loud. Stress the need to read out the text loudly and clearly so that everyone can hear. If others are talking, ask the student to read again until you have everyone's attention.
- Somewhere around the class, someone will have the answer/end of the sentence.
- The first time you try this, students may be a little unsure about what is expected.
- There may also be students who know the answer but don't have it written down on their strip. If the person who has the answer doesn't realise they have it, encourage others to say the answer and then ask who has ...
- Then ask the student to read out the 'answer' again.
- Then they read their 'question' and the process continues until all the strips have been read out and you come back to the beginning again.

You may like to repeat the task and this time tell students 'If you can do it in under a minute, you won't have any homework tonight!'