

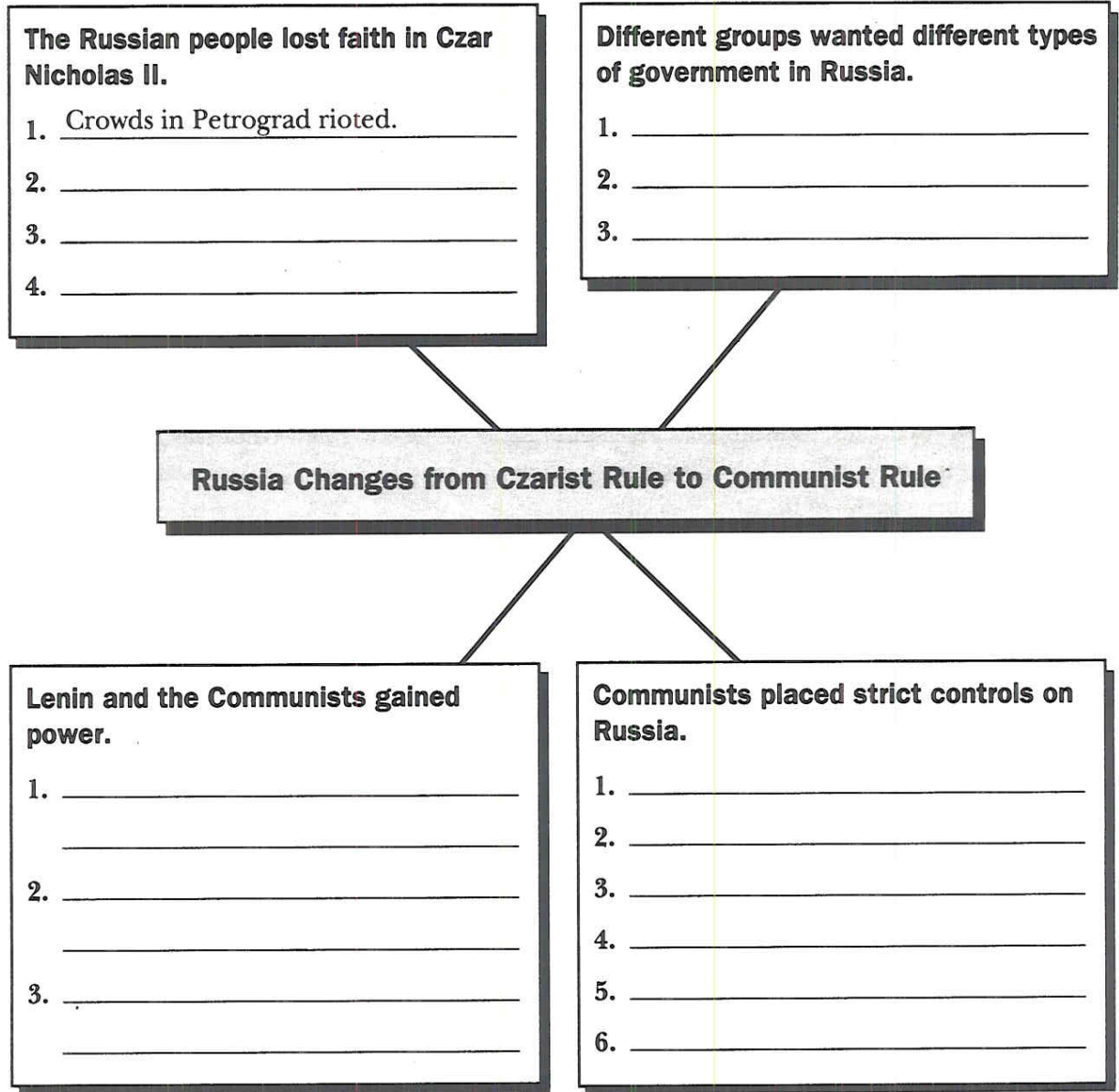
# UNDERSTANDING THE LESSON

# 11

## Organizing Facts

## LESSON 3 CONTENT MASTER

\* The chart shows the main ideas of the lesson. Fill in the blank spaces with details that support each main idea. The first one has been done for you.



**Think and Write:** How do you think life for the average Russian changed under Communist rule? Write a paragraph answering this question. Tell whether you think the change was great or small. You may use the back of the sheet.

**READING ABOUT ALEXANDER KERENSKY****11**

\* Read the following paragraphs. Then put a check in the box before each word or phrase that correctly completes the statements below. One or more endings may be correct.

Alexander Kerensky (1881–1970) is one of the great might-have-beens of world history. Born in the same town as Lenin, Kerensky became a leader of the provisional government that ruled Russia for about eight months in 1917. Given the chance to help bring democracy to his country, Kerensky saw his dreams collapse and the government turn into a Communist dictatorship when Lenin and his followers seized power in November 1917.

As a young man, Kerensky was a well-known lawyer. He supported a democratic revolution in Russia. Although he favored Russian involvement in World War I, he thought that Czar Nicholas II conducted the war effort badly. Therefore, Kerensky became a leader in the movement

to overthrow the czar. After the czar was replaced by a provisional government, Russians looked to Kerensky to solve the country's problems.

Kerensky was popular for a short time. A brilliant speaker, he initiated important reforms. All Russians were given the right to vote. Kerensky also supported equal rights for women and freedom of the press and of worship. Kerensky did not, however, bring peace, and as World War I continued support for him faded. Using the peace issue, the Communists campaigned tirelessly against Kerensky. When the Communists seized power, Kerensky could do no more than flee to Western Europe. He later settled in the United States.

1. Kerensky was a prominent
  - Communist.
  - lawyer.
  - revolutionary.
2. Kerensky stayed in office for
  - one year.
  - several months.
  - seven years.
3. Kerensky supported
  - equal rights for women.
  - freedom of the press.
  - the overthrow of the czar.
4. Russian involvement in World War I
  - brought much success.
  - was a major problem for Kerensky.
  - ended in 1916.
5. Kerensky failed to
  - keep Lenin from seizing power.
  - make any worthwhile reforms.
  - stick to his own principles.
6. Kerensky fled to
  - Russia.
  - Argentina.
  - Western Europe.

Thinking Further: On a separate sheet, explain why you think Kerensky was popular with American and Western European leaders.