One of the most intriguing stories of the Russian Revolution concerns the identity of Anastasia, the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II. During his reign over Russia, the czar had planned to revoke many of the harsh laws established by previous czars. Some workers and peasants, however, clamored for more rapid social reform. In 1918, a group of these people known as Bolsheviks overthrew the government. On July 17 or 18, they murdered the czar and what was thought to be his entire family.

Although witnesses vouched that all the members of the czar's family had been executed, there were rumors suggesting that Anastasia had survived. Over the years, a number of women claimed to be Grand Duchess Anastasia. Perhaps the most famous claimant was Anastasia Tschaikovsky, who was also known as Anna Anderson.

In 1920, 18 months after the czar's execution, this terrified young woman was rescued from drowning in a Berlin River. She spent two years in a hospital, where she attempted to reclaim her health and shattered mind. The doctors and nurses thought that she resembled Anastasia and questioned her about her background. She disclaimed any connection with the czar's family. Eight years later, however, she claimed that she was Anastasia. She said that she had been rescued by two Russian soldiers after the czar and the rest of her family had been killed. Two brothers named Tschaikovsky had carried her into Romania. She had married one of the brothers, who had taken her to Berlin and left her there, penniless and without a vocation. Unable to invoke the aid of her mother's family in Germany, she had tried to drown herself.

During the next few years, scores of the czar's relatives, ex-servants, and acquaintances interviewed her. Many of these people said that her looks and mannerisms were evocative of the Anastasia that they had known. Her grandmother and other relatives denied that she was the real Anastasia, however.

Tired of being accused of fraud, Anastasia immigrated to the United States in 1928 and took the name Anna Anderson. She still wished to prove that she was Anastasia, though, and returned to Germany in 1933 to bring suit against her mother's family. There she declaimed to the court, asserting that she was indeed Anastasia and deserved her inheritance.

In 1957, the court decided that it could neither confirm nor deny Anastasia's identity. Although it will probably never be known whether this woman was the Grand Duchess Anastasia, her search to establish her identity has been the subject of numerous books, plays, and movies.

1. **On what date did the Bolsheviks overthrow the Russian government?**

a. July 17, 1918

b. July 18, 1918

c. July 17, 1917

d. July 18, 1917

2. **Who was the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II?**

a. Anastasia Tschaikovsky

b. Anna Anderson

c. Grand Duchess Anastasia

d. Maria Romanov

3. **In which country was Anastasia Tschaikovsky rescued from drowning in 1920?**

a. Russia

b. Germany

c. Romania

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d. United States

4. How long did Anastasia Tschaikovsky spend in the hospital after being rescued?

a. 1 year

b. 2 years

c. 3 years

d. 4 years

5. Who did Anastasia Tschaikovsky claim rescued her after the execution of the czar and his family?

a. Two Romanian soldiers

b. Two Russian soldiers

c. Two German soldiers

d. Two American soldiers

6. What was the name that Anastasia Tschaikovsky took upon immigrating to the United States?

a. Anastasia Romanov

b. Anna Anderson

c. Anastasia Tschaikovsky

d. Maria Romanov

7. In what year did Anastasia Tschaikovsky return to Germany to bring a suit against her mother's family?

a. 1920

b. 1928

c. 1933

d. 1957

8. What was the court's decision regarding Anastasia's identity in 1957?

a. Confirmed her as Grand Duchess Anastasia

b. Denied her identity as Grand Duchess Anastasia

c. Could neither confirm nor deny her identity

d. Declared her an imposter

9. From the text, it can be inferred that:

a. Anastasia Tschaikovsky's claim to be Grand Duchess Anastasia was widely accepted by the court.

b. Anastasia Tschaikovsky's claim to be Grand Duchess Anastasia was supported by some eyewitness accounts.

c. Anastasia Tschaikovsky's claim to be Grand Duchess Anastasia was supported by DNA evidence.

d. Anastasia Tschaikovsky's claim to be Grand Duchess Anastasia was confirmed by Russian authorities.

10. What can be a good title for the text?

a. "Anastasia's Resilience: Surviving the Russian Revolution"

b. "Anastasia Tschaikovsky: The Controversial Claimant"

c. "Anastasia's Enigmatic Survival: A Tale of the Russian Revolution"

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