

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY

Unit 1

Alternative F: Tsarist and Revolutionary Russia, 1855–1917

HS1F

Friday 11 January 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1F.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

- 1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Adapted from the political programme of the right-wing movement, the Union of the Russian People, 1906

- We aim to unite all true Russians loyal to the Tsar and Fatherland. The autocracy should remain unchanged. The Tsar is the SUPREME TRUTH, LAW AND STRENGTH. All Jews should be declared foreigners, without rights. We support equal property and family rights for peasants, a shortened working day, state-
5 provided insurance, free universal primary education, and removing Russian finances from foreign control. Crimes against the state by ANARCHISTS AND REVOLUTIONARIES should be punished by the death penalty.

Source B Adapted from the Social Revolutionary Party programme, November 1905

- We demand a democratic republic and the right of the separate nationalities of the Empire to govern themselves. We demand that all citizens should have the right to direct and secret voting; and they should also have complete freedom of conscience, speech, the press, strikes and trade unions. We demand the total
5 separation of church and state, free education for all people and the replacement of the army by a people's militia. We demand that all privately owned land should be run by democratically organised communes. We call for a Constituent Assembly which will abolish the autocratic regime.

Source C Although successive dumas became less radical, they demanded rights and reforms. Observers underestimated both the weakness of Russia's political structures and the threat from the revolutionary left. Corruption undermined the state and crippled the police. The Bolsheviks attacked the Russian state because
5 it was weak, not oppressive. Lenin's followers had a clever motto: 'The worse the better', because brutal officials and factory owners might create a resentful proletariat which would follow the Social Democrats.

Adapted from D RAYFIELD, *Stalin and his Hangmen*, 2005

- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the importance of 'removing Russian finances from foreign control' (lines 5 and 6) in the context of dissatisfaction with the Tsarist regime by 1913. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how the views expressed in **Source B** differ from the views put forward in **Source A** about support for the Tsarist regime. *(7 marks)*

- (c) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of the weakness of political opposition, in relation to other factors, in explaining the survival of the Tsarist regime between 1905 and 1914. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Emancipation was achieved at last in 1861, but the results showed a gap between theory and practice.

Adapted from R SHERMAN, *Russia 1815–81*, 1991

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘the results showed a gap between theory and practice’ in the context of the emancipation of the serfs in Russia. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Alexander III reversed many of the reforms of Alexander II. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The Tsarist regime was more secure at the time of Alexander III’s death in 1894 than it had been when Alexander II came to power in 1855.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

By 1917, economic and financial problems and military failures had destroyed the unity displayed in 1914.

Adapted from J LAVER, *The Modernisation of Russia 1856–1985*, 2002

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘the unity displayed in 1914’ in the context of Russia’s entry into the First World War. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why revolutionary parties had limited influence in Russia between 1914 and February 1917. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘By February/March 1917 Tsarism was doomed, because it had lost the support of all sections of Russian society.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source C: D RAYFIELD, *Stalin and his Hangmen*, Curtis Brown, 2005. Reproduced with permission of Curtis Brown Group Ltd, London on behalf of Donald Rayfield. Copyright © Donald Rayfield 2005.

Question 2: R SHERMAN, *Russia 1815–81*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1991. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton Ltd.

Question 3: J LAVER, *The Modernisation of Russia 1856–1985*, Harcourt Education, 2002. Reproduced by permission of Harcourt Education.

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.