

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY

HS1F

Unit 1

**Alternative F: Tsarist and Revolutionary Russia,
1855–1917**

Monday 2 June 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 black ink or black 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 coherently 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 a resolution by Lenin, which was agreed by the Bolshevik Central Committee, 22 April 1917 (old calendar)

The slogan 'Down with the Provisional Government' is not helpful at present. This is because the majority of people are not yet on the side of the revolutionary proletariat. Therefore it is an empty slogan. We shall favour the transfer of power to the proletarians only when the soviets of workers and soldiers adopt
5 our policy and are willing to take power for themselves.

Source B Adapted from letters by Lenin to the Bolshevik Central Committee and Moscow and Petrograd Party Committees, written between 12–14 September 1917 (old calendar)

The Bolsheviks have obtained a majority in both the Petrograd and Moscow soviets. And therefore they can and *must* take power into their own hands. The majority of active revolutionaries is large enough to carry the people with it and smash the opponents' resistance. By immediately proposing peace and
5 establishing the democratic institutions and freedoms strangled by Kerensky, we will form a government which nobody will be able to overthrow. We must explain clearly to the Party the task of an armed uprising and seizure of power in Petrograd and Moscow.

Source C Lenin's main consideration was action. Popular support could be increased by slogans such as peace, bread, land and freedom. Lenin offered workers' control of factories and peasant ownership of land. He offered 'national self-determination' to non-Russians and 'peace without annexations or compensation'
5 to everyone. Lenin's ideas were deliberately flexible. Lenin's personal insistence on the right moment was the key factor in making the October Revolution happen in October.

Adapted from R SERVICE, 'Lenin', in *Critical Companion to the Russian Revolution 1914–1921*, 2001

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

Explain briefly the significance of 'peace' (line 2) in the context of Bolshevik propaganda in 1917. *(3 marks)*

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

Explain how **Source B** differs from the view put forward in **Source A** in relation to Lenin's attitude towards taking action against the Provisional Government. *(7 marks)*

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

Explain the importance of Lenin's leadership, in relation to other factors, in explaining the success of the Bolshevik seizure of power in October/November 1917. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER

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

The Crimean War showed that backward, peasant Russia was poorly equipped to survive in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Adapted from J BROMLEY, *Russia 1848–1917*, 2002

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘backward, peasant Russia’ in the context of Russia at the time of Alexander II’s accession to the throne in 1855. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Alexander II emancipated the serfs. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Alexander II’s reforms between 1855 and 1881 weakened rather than strengthened the tsarist regime.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

OR

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

A brief text extract adapted from P CUMMINS, *Russia 1800–1914*, 1966, stating that, after the announcement of reform in the October Revolution by Nicholas II, the Liberals failed to support the 1905 Revolution. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘the October Manifesto’ in the context of the 1905 Revolution in Russia. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the 1905 Revolution broke out in Russia. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The 1905 Revolution resulted in no significant change in Russia in the years up to 1914.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (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: R SERVICE, ‘Lenin’, in E ACTON (ed.), *Critical Companion to the Russian Revolution*, Edward Arnold, 2001. Reproduced by permission of Edward Arnold (Publishers)

Question 2: J BROMLEY, *Russia 1848–1917*, Heinemann, 2002. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt Education