

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY

Unit 1

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

HS1F

Wednesday 6 June 2007 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 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 an appeal by the Kadet Party after the February/March 1917 Revolution

All citizens should combine their efforts in order to allow the Provisional Government to defeat Russia's external enemy and establish peace inside Russia on the basis of law, equality and freedom. Forget all your party, class and other differences. The most important slogan now is
5 'Organisation and Unity', in order to achieve victory over the external enemy and the rebuilding of the country.

Source B Adapted from Lenin's *April Theses*, published in April 1917

The class-conscious proletariat can only agree to the war if responsibility for government passes to the proletariat and poorer peasants. This will be the second stage of the Revolution. There must be no support for the Provisional Government, and its false promises must be exposed. There
5 must be a republic of Soviets, abolition of the army, police and bureaucracy, and confiscation of landed estates.

Source C A major source of the Bolsheviks' growing strength were their slogans 'Peace, Land and Bread' and 'All power to the Soviets', and their commitment to immediate peace, reform and the demand for a Constituent Assembly. Other factors included steadily worsening economic conditions,
5 dwindling expectations of reform under the Provisional Government, and the loss of support for other political groups because of their association with the Government. Only the Bolsheviks made a special effort to win the support of the army throughout Russia.

Adapted from R SUNY and A ADAMS (eds.), *The Russian Revolution and Bolshevik Victory*, 1990

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

Explain briefly the significance of ‘the demand for a Constituent Assembly’ (lines 3 and 4) in the context of developments in the months between the two revolutions of 1917. *(3 marks)*

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

Explain how **Source B** challenges the views expressed in **Source A** about supporting the Provisional Government and its policies. *(7 marks)*

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

Explain the importance of the continuation of the First World War, in relation to other factors, in explaining the second revolution in Russia 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.

Alexander II's reforms did little to reduce the autocratic powers of the government.

Adapted from D CHRISTIAN, *Power and Privilege*, 1986

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'autocratic powers of the government' in the context of tsarist power in Alexander II's reign. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Alexander II's reforms failed to satisfy all those who were seeking change in Russia in the years 1855 to 1881. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Tsarist Russia changed little in the years 1861 to 1894 because opposition to the regime lacked strength and unity.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

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

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- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by the 'October Manifesto' in the context of the 1905 Revolution. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the dumas did not significantly change the tsarist regime in the years 1906 to 1914. (7 marks)
- (c) 'By 1914 Nicholas II's regime had recovered from the shock of the 1905 Revolution.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source C: R SUNY and A ADAMS (eds.), *The Russian Revolution and Bolshevik Victory*, W.W. Norton & Company, 1990.
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Question 2: D CHRISTIAN, *Power and Privilege*, Pearson Education Limited, 1986.

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