

2020

| Question                              | Answer   | Marks |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------|
| <b>Depth Study C: Russia, 1905–41</b> |  |       |
| 5                                     | <p data-bbox="280 304 1632 396"><b>How important was the October Manifesto in the survival of the Tsar's regime between 1905 and 1914? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="280 446 367 485"><b>YES</b></p> <p data-bbox="280 496 1651 771">Manifesto promised state Duma which appeased liberals and moderate socialists; civil rights were given such as freedom of speech; political parties were legalised; newspapers were uncensored; violence and riots were over by 1906 in cities as many saw democracy had been achieved; increased government and Tsarist support from middle and upper classes; split the opposition, etc.</p> <p data-bbox="280 825 347 863"><b>NO</b></p> <p data-bbox="280 875 1632 1292">By December 1905, the Russian Army had returned and the Tsar could re-establish order by force; St Petersburg Soviet closed down; riots from peasants and workers were crushed; 1906 Fundamental Law reasserted Tsarist autocracy – the Duma had no powers to pass laws, no financial powers, could not appoint ministers and could be dissolved by the Tsar; elections favoured the nobility; third Duma 1907–12 was very conservative; use of Okhrana and informers; 1906 Stolypin appointed Prime Minister – authoritarian rule 'Stolypin's necktie'; 1914 declaration of war increased patriotism, etc.</p> | 40    |

| Question | Answer   | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 6        | <p data-bbox="450 172 1464 239"><b>How significant were Lenin's April Theses as a reason for Bolshevik success by November 1917? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="450 282 517 311"><b>YES</b></p> <p data-bbox="450 318 1514 639">Lenin's leadership and April Theses had united Bolshevik leaders under the slogans of 'Peace, Bread, Land'; only socialist party to refuse to cooperate with Provisional Government; 'All power to the soviets' was popular with workers, soldiers and sailors; promised land to peasants; Kerensky's Summer Offensive had increased opposition to the war – only the Bolsheviks had called for an immediate end to the war; Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries continued to call for a defensive war; Bolshevik membership increased by August 1917 to take control of Petrograd Soviet and Moscow Soviet.</p> <p data-bbox="450 682 502 711"><b>NO</b></p> <p data-bbox="450 718 1520 1396">Provisional Government continued the war which led to continued food and fuel shortages; land issue was not solved by the Provisional Government – they would wait until election of a Constituent Assembly after the war; Provisional Government increasingly viewed as liberal and counter-revolutionary by many radical socialists in major cities; Petrograd Soviet issued Soviet Order Number One in March 1917 which gave them effective control over the military, communications and postal service; failure of Summer Offensive launched by Kerensky; Kornilov was appointed by Kerensky in July 1917 and promised to support him in restoring order and the authority of officers; this made Kerensky look as though he was betraying the gains of the March Revolution; Provisional Government and Soviets more polarised and support for Kerensky's government decreased; Kerensky lost his nerve as Petrograd panicked and armed Bolshevik Red Guard; Kornilov's troops were persuaded by Bolsheviks to abandon the coup; demonstrated how Provisional Government was dependant on support from soviets; propaganda victory for Bolsheviks; Red Guard kept their rifles; Petrograd and Moscow soviets under Bolshevik leadership by September 1917; Trotsky also effective Bolshevik leader and chairman of Petrograd Soviet; Trotsky effectively organised seizure of power when Lenin returned from Finland, etc.</p> | 40    |

| Question | Answer  | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 6        | <p data-bbox="272 154 1605 247"><b>How significant were Lenin's April Theses as a reason for Bolshevik success by November 1917? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="272 297 359 339"><b>YES</b></p> <p data-bbox="272 347 1673 768">Lenin's leadership and April Theses had united Bolshevik leaders under the slogans of 'Peace, Bread, Land'; only socialist party to refuse to cooperate with Provisional Government; 'All power to the soviets' was popular with workers, soldiers and sailors; promised land to peasants; Kerensky's Summer Offensive had increased opposition to the war – only the Bolsheviks had called for an immediate end to the war; Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries continued to call for a defensive war; Bolshevik membership increased by August 1917 to take control of Petrograd Soviet and Moscow Soviet.</p> | 40    |

## **NO**

Provisional Government continued the war which led to continued food and fuel shortages; land issue was not solved by the Provisional Government – they would wait until election of a Constituent Assembly after the war; Provisional Government increasingly viewed as liberal and counter-revolutionary by many radical socialists in major cities; Petrograd Soviet issued Soviet Order Number One in March 1917 which gave them effective control over the military, communications and postal service; failure of Summer Offensive launched by Kerensky; Kornilov was appointed by Kerensky in July 1917 and promised to support him in restoring order and the authority of officers; this made Kerensky look as though he was betraying the gains of the March Revolution; Provisional Government and Soviets more polarised and support for Kerensky's government decreased; Kerensky lost his nerve as Petrograd panicked and armed Bolshevik Red Guard; Kornilov's troops were persuaded by Bolsheviks to abandon the coup; demonstrated how Provisional Government was dependant on support from soviets; propaganda victory for Bolsheviks; Red Guard kept their rifles; Petrograd and Moscow soviets under Bolshevik leadership by September 1917; Trotsky also effective Bolshevik leader and chairman of Petrograd Soviet; Trotsky effectively organised seizure of power when Lenin returned from Finland, etc.

2020

March 2020

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

- 5** How important was the Russo-Japanese War as a cause of instability in Russia up to 1914? Explain your answer. [40]
- 6** How significant was Trotsky in the Bolshevik seizure of power in November 1917? Explain your answer. [40]

| Question | Answer  |
|----------|---|
| 5        | <p><b>How important was the Russo-Japanese War as a cause of instability in Russia up to 1914? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p><b>YES</b> – Russo-Japanese War was supposed to be an easy win for the Russian Empire; led to conscription of peasants who were taken from their land during harvest times; Russian defeats on land and at sea led to mutinies; Potemkin mutiny; led to poor working and living conditions for Russian proletariat (Bloody Sunday); demands for reforms grew from middle and working classes etc.</p> <p><b>NO</b> – More important – underlying issues with Tsarist autocracy and calls for parliamentary reform; growth of political opponents – SRs, Social Democrats and liberal parties; land issue unsolved; repression from Okhrana and Cossacks; Bloody Sunday incident; 1905 Revolution and October Manifesto; failure of Dumas; repression under Stolypin etc.</p> |

| Question | Answer   |
|----------|--|
| 6        | <p data-bbox="336 197 1702 291"><b>How significant was Trotsky in the Bolshevik seizure of power in November 1917? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="336 348 1837 591"><b>YES</b> – Trotsky became Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet in September 1917; Bolsheviks dominated the Soviets in Moscow and other industrial centres as well; Trotsky formed the Military Revolutionary Committee to help prepare seizure of power; formed Red Guard to storm Winter Palace; planned seizure of power; intellectual; good leader and speaker etc.</p> <p data-bbox="336 648 1779 933"><b>NO</b> – More significant – Lenin was the leader of the Bolsheviks and was responsible for the timing of the seizure of power; he was the ideological strength (April Theses) of the Bolsheviks and convinced other leaders the time was right to seize power in November 1917; weakness of the Provisional Government (land issue/First World War); Kornilov affair had armed Bolsheviks etc.</p> |

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

- 5** How important was the demand for political reform as a reason for the March 1917 Revolution? Explain your answer. [40]
  
- 6** How significant was collectivisation in changing life in the Soviet Union under Stalin? Explain your answer. [40]

| Question | Answer   |
|----------|--|
| 5        | <p data-bbox="295 251 1779 344"><b>How important was the demand for political reform as a reason for the March 1917 Revolution? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="295 401 1804 796"><b>YES</b> – Middle-class and liberals demanded greater representation and a constitutional monarchy; Tsar limited the membership of the third Duma and then dissolved it during the war – this led to many liberals supporting the March Revolution and the abdication of the Tsar; many workers demanded a socialist style government and formed soviets; SRs wanted a peasant based socialist society; Marxists (Bolsheviks and Mensheviks) wanted a workers’ revolution and a communist style government; united in their opposition to tsarist autocracy in the March Revolution of 1917 etc.</p> <p data-bbox="295 853 1812 1343"><b>NO</b> – More important – First World War had led to large casualties for Russia (at least 1.8 million soldiers killed on the front); increased desertions and mutinies in the Russian army on the Eastern Front – many soldiers formed committees and refused to follow the orders of their officers; peasants’ land issue unsolved – peasants demanded land reform; war had caused massive shortages of food and fuel in cities; peasants hoarded grain and this led to inflation; bread rationing in big cities like Moscow and St Petersburg; Tsar’s actions – 1915 assumed command of the army – he was now blamed for military defeats; left Tsarina and Rasputin in charge, alienating the government ministers and the nobility etc.</p> |

| Question | Answer   |
|----------|--|
| 6        | <p><b>How significant was collectivisation in changing life in the Soviet Union under Stalin? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p><b>YES</b> – Collectivisation ended the limited capitalism permitted in the New Economic Policy; NEPmen and kulaks targeted by Stalin as class enemies and counterrevolutionaries; dekulakisation – policy of liquidising the kulak class in the countryside; peasant resistance – some peasant families burnt their crops and slaughtered their animals; massive propaganda campaign in the countryside; peasants were denounced and deported to gulags; Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz was established, banning most private landholdings; 1932–33 massive famine – possibly 13 million starved to death; by 1941 most land had been collectivised; new machinery and tractor stations established; improved farming techniques (e.g. fertilisers) etc.</p> <p><b>NO</b> – More significant – rapid industrialisation under the Five-Year Plans; massive growth in towns and cities including new “single-industry” cities like Magnitogorsk built; new dams and steelworks further to the east; forced labour from the gulags used; better pay and conditions for some workers; women’s employment and training opportunities increased; harsher discipline in the factories – loss of pay or deportation for ‘sabotage’; ‘Stakhanovite’ propaganda in mines; target setting became stricter; terror campaign from NKVD (secret police); Great Purge targeted Old Bolsheviks, the Red Army and political opponents; propaganda and censorship led to Stalin’s Cult of Personality developing; attack on religious practices of Christians and Muslims etc.</p> |

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

- 5** How important were the personal weaknesses of Tsar Nicholas II as a cause of revolution in 1917?  
Explain your answer. [40]
- 6** How significant were the actions of Lenin in establishing Bolshevik rule between 1917 and 1921?  
Explain your answer. [40]

5

**How important were the personal weaknesses of Tsar Nicholas II as a cause of revolution in 1917? Explain your answer.**

YES – Tsar Nicholas II wanted to strictly maintain Tsarist autocracy and the Romanov dynasty; he resisted calls for democracy in 1894, calling it the agenda of senseless dreamer; Tsar's stance was only broken by the 1905 Revolution and the granting to the Duma; Russo-Japanese War (1904–05) defeat blamed on the Tsarist government and brought severe economic hardship for workers; Bloody Sunday casualties (up to 4000) blamed on the Tsar; Tsar reversed many of the terms of the October Manifesto with the Fundamental Laws in 1906; alienated the middle-classes, peasants and workers – temporary alliance in 1905 Revolution; Tsar reformed the Dumas to make them more conservative and blocked power of liberal and socialist parties; Tsar used repressive measures to crush opposition using the army and the Okhrana; Tsar assumed control of the army in 1915 – personal blame for military defeats; Nicholas II left the Tsarina in charge in St Petersburg – she made poor ministerial appointments, was suspected of being a German spy and took advice from the unpopular monk Rasputin which all served to weaken the Tsarist government etc.

NO – More important – poor working and living conditions in the towns: overcrowding in housing and low wages led to increased support for radical socialist parties, strikes and demonstrations; peasants support for the SRs over the land issue (lack of arable land and outdated farming methods) – many peasants began seizing land from the landlords; military defeats in 1904–05 and in 1914–15 weakened the Tsar's position; food and fuel shortages in the cities during the First World War led to rampant inflation and bread rationing; note – could include references to the Tsarina and Rasputin as a NO argument; demands for constitutional and democratic reform from middle-classes and moderate liberals such as the Kadet party etc.

6

**How significant were the actions of Lenin in establishing Bolshevik rule between 1917 and 1921? Explain your answer.**

**YES** – Lenin crucial for timing of the October seizure of power; Lenin closed down the Constituent Assembly in January 1918 using the Red Guard (Lenin claimed it was too representative of the bourgeois classes) which ended hopes of a democratic government; established Sovnarkom – Lenin became Chairman as well as leading member of the Bolshevik Central Committee and Politburo; Lenin issued decrees on working hours, on land and peace to appease workers and peasants; Lenin established the Cheka to root out political opposition (Mensheviks, SRs; liberals etc.); Red Terror during Civil War – Cheka used to remove opposition to Bolsheviks; grain requisitioning squads seized grain from peasant families who were accused of hoarding; War Communism kept soldiers and sailors fed and aided the Bolshevik victory over the Whites; Bolshevik anti-White propaganda; 1921 NEP introduced limited capitalism and prevented the Bolshevik system collapsing after the Civil War; decree banning factions in the Bolshevik Party (1921) and expulsion of faction leaders in 1923 etc.

**NO** – Lenin's actions actually caused problems for the maintenance of the dictatorship: closing down of Constituent Assembly and Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) helped lead to Civil War, War Communism and Red Terror helped lead to Kronstadt Rebellion in 1921 which pushed Lenin to make concessions – NEP established to replace War Communism; more significant – Trotsky and his command of the Red Army; effective leadership and tactics of Trotsky during the Civil War; weakness of the White armies – geographical location, atrocities against the peasants, lack of communication and retreat of foreign assistance; suppression of nationalities by Stalin etc.

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

- 5** How important was the army in maintaining Tsarist rule up to 1914? Explain your answer. [40]
  
- 6** How significant were the weaknesses of the Whites as a reason for the Bolshevik victory in the Russian Civil War? Explain your answer. [40]

5

**How important was the army in maintaining Tsarist rule up to 1914? Explain your answer.**

**YES** – Russian army key for Tsarist stability up to 1914; during and after the 1905 Revolution, the Russian army was used to crush riots and strikes when it returned from the Russo-Japanese War – the Tsar increased soldiers' pay and conditions to ensure loyalty; used by the Tsarist government to close down the Petrograd Soviet in December 1905 and arrest its leaders; Cossacks (used as shock troops) used to crush workers' strikes; army was used to prevent resistance in the countryside – thousands were executed or imprisoned and beatings and rape were used to terrify peasants into submission; Bloody Sunday showed army's reaction to demonstrations etc.

**NO** – More important – political reforms: October Manifesto (1905) legalised political parties, allowed for elections to a state Duma and gave basic freedoms and rights – this appeased middle-class liberals and split opposition during the 1905 Revolution; use of the Russian Orthodox Church to preach support for the Tsar; Russo-Japanese War and the start of the First World War used to instil a sense of Russian patriotism – the Russian people generally supported the Tsarist government at the start of the conflicts; Okhrana used to infiltrate and spy on political opponents and revolutionaries (e.g. Bolsheviks, SRs); Stolypin's 'neck tie' and political repression – 20 000 exiled and over 1000 hanged; Stolypin's industrial and agricultural reforms – economic growth helped appease the industrialists and the Peasant Land Bank helped kulaks buy more land and become a 'middle-class' etc.

6

**How significant were the weaknesses of the Whites as a reason for the Bolshevik victory in the Russian Civil War? Explain your answer.**

**YES** – White armies were geographically spread out around Bolshevik controlled Russia. This led to a lack of effective communication and poor tactics; different aims of the various political groupings in the White armies – SRs, Mensheviks, liberals and monarchists – led to disagreements over the future of Russia; Whites' treatment of the peasant populations – atrocities committed by the Whites were used effectively in Bolshevik anti-White propaganda to secure support from some peasant communities; Whites' used foreign troops from the USA, Japan and Britain. Many of these countries were too exhausted from the First World War to offer much in the way of military and financial support etc.

**NO** – More significant – Organisation and rapid growth of the Red Army – Trotsky rapidly created an army of over 300 000 troops from former Red Guards and soldiers; former Tsarist officers used to lead Red Army troops helping with discipline and strategy; Trotsky's effective leadership and propaganda – He used an armoured train to travel around Bolshevik controlled Russia and give motivating speeches; Reds had superior transport and communication links that were already established; Reds geographically centralised near major industrial centres of Moscow and St Petersburg; Lenin's leadership and the implementation of War Communism – This nationalised industries and ensured soldiers and workers were fed and supplied adequately; Red Terror used to secure grain and arrest/execute opponents etc.

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

- 5** How important was political reform to the survival of the Tsarist regime between 1905 and 1914? Explain your answer. [40]
  
- 6** How significant was strong leadership as a reason why the Bolsheviks were able to seize power in November 1917? Explain your answer. [40]

| Question | Answer  |
|----------|---|
| 5        | <p data-bbox="320 275 1818 368"><b>How important was political reform to the survival of the Tsarist regime between 1905 and 1914? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="320 425 1837 615"><b>YES</b> – October Manifesto guaranteed certain basic rights and freedoms; allowed for the setting up of a Duma and the legalisation of political parties; subdued the liberals and middle-class opposition and divided opponents after 1905 Revolution, etc.</p> <p data-bbox="320 675 1798 915"><b>NO</b> – Autocracy still survived in the form of the Fundamental Laws in 1906; more important: Stolypin’s economic reforms; peasants’ land bank allowed kulaks to grow in number – could purchase their own land; industrial growth between 1908–11 appeased capitalist class; repression more important – Stolypin’s neck tie; use of army and Okhrana; WWI, etc.</p> |

| Question | Answer  |
|----------|---|
| 6        | <p data-bbox="311 279 1789 372"><b>How significant was strong leadership as a reason why the Bolsheviks were able to seize power in November 1917? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="311 429 1818 622"><b>YES</b> – Lenin’s April Theses became official Bolshevik policy due to Lenin’s persuasive leadership; Lenin responsible for persuading Bolsheviks to launch seizure of power in November 1917; Trotsky chaired the Petrograd Soviet from September 1917; organised the PRC and Red Guard, etc.</p> <p data-bbox="311 679 1779 915"><b>NO</b> – More significant – failure of Provisional Government to solve Russia’s social and economic problems: land issue, food and fuel shortages, high inflation; PG’s policy of continuing the war; Dual Power in Petrograd shared between more radical Petrograd Soviet and PG; failure of Kerensky’s June Offensive; Kornilov’s attempted coup, etc.</p> |

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

- 5** How important were military defeats in weakening the Tsar's control in Russia by March 1917?  
Explain your answer. [40]
- 6** How significant were the Five-Year Plans in helping Stalin increase his control of the Soviet Union?  
Explain your answer. [40]

| Question | Answer  |
|----------|---|
| 5        | <p data-bbox="324 275 1846 375"><b>How important were military defeats in weakening the Tsar's control in Russia by March 1917? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="324 429 1846 732"><b>YES</b> – 1904–05 Russo-Japanese War led to mutiny, e.g. Potemkin; support of the army and navy rested on improved pay and conditions after 1905; military defeats led to worsening living and working conditions for workers who demanded change; military defeats in the First World War linked to Tsar when he assumed personal control of the army in 1915; desertion and mutinies increased; loss of support of Petrograd garrison, etc.</p> <p data-bbox="324 786 1846 1089"><b>NO</b> – More important – land issue not solved by Tsarist government; peasants were seizing land and attacking landlords; political opposition from liberals who wanted constitutional government; oppression of Stolypin's government; lack of power in the Dumas; Tsar's actions; government by the Tsarina and Rasputin; food and fuel shortages in the cities; inflation; strikes and riots; bread rationing, etc.</p> |

| Question | Answer  |
|----------|---|
| 6        | <p data-bbox="330 282 1843 376"><b>How significant were the Five-Year Plans in helping Stalin increase his control of the Soviet Union? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="330 436 1843 676"><b>YES</b> – Stalin’s Five-Year Plans helped him increase propaganda and control of the workers; harsh punishments for not meeting targets; Stakhanovites; women workers employed more and had improved access to crèches and day-care centres; some well trained workers had access to better pay and health care; for some, better accommodation; new cities built, etc.</p> <p data-bbox="330 736 1843 976"><b>NO</b> – More significant –collectivisation allowed Stalin to crush the kulaks (dekulakisation); forced famine in 1932–33; Cult of Personality; propaganda and censorship; youth groups indoctrinated young people – Young Pioneers; use of terror – NKVD and gulags; purges of party, military and ordinary citizens; suppression of religion, etc.</p> |