

NATIONAL HISTORY HOMEWORK ANSWER FILES

SCHOOL



1. *RUSSIAN SOCIETY*
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ANSWER 1

Many Russian provinces were thousands of miles from the capital, which made government difficult. (1)
Poor transport – roads and railways made travel slow and difficult for government officials, soldiers etc (1)
Around half of the people ruled by the Tsar were not Russian and spoke other languages (1)
The cold climate, heavy snow and blizzards could cut off some regions for months at a time. (1)
National minorities hated Russian rule and attempts to impose the Russian language and culture. (1)
Most of Russia's population was made up of very poor uneducated peasants. (1)
Industry in Russia was very backward and workers in the towns lived and worked in terrible conditions. (1)
The population was growing fast and this caused a shortage of land, poverty and starvation increased. (1)
There was a growth of opposition groups who wanted changes in the way Russia was governed – Liberals/Social Revolutionaries/Social Democrats. (1)
There was much unrest - terrorism and strikes were common as people grew desperate for change. (1)

ANSWER 2

The sources agree that the living conditions of Russian peasants were very bad. (1)

SOURCE A – the huts of the peasants were made from logs or mud bricks

SOURCE B – Peasant houses were wooden cabins. (1)

SOURCE A – Each hut had only one room

SOURCE B - The single room. (1)

SOURCE A – Adults slept on the stove

SOURCE B - a stove where people slept. (1)

SOURCE A –In every dwelling is an icon

SOURCE B - there was always an icon hanging on the wall. (1)

ANSWER 3

- a) By a French banker who visited Russian factories - from 1896 (1)
- b) It tells us working conditions in the factories were unhealthy and unsafe. (1)
It tells us workers had to put up with very strict discipline. (1)
It tells us they were fined if they made any mistakes. (1)
It tells us young factory workers were hit with a strap or stick. (1)
It tells us workers lived in dirty slums close to the factories. (1)

THE TSARIST STATE	4/2
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ANSWER 1

- Russia was an autocracy and the Tsar had absolute power. (1)
- The nobility, the church and the army helped the Tsar to govern (1)
- These groups were given power and wealth in return for their support. (1)
- The Tsar was head of the Russian church and claimed God had put him on the throne. (1)
- There was no parliament in Russia and people did not have a vote. (1)
- Opposition to the Tsar was banned and those who disobeyed were severely punished. (1)
- There was a large civil service (bureaucracy), which helped the Tsar to govern the empire. (1)
- The army was used to crush any opposition to the Tsar. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – Own Knowledge)

- The Tsar did not allow a parliament or elections in Russia. (1)
- Political parties that opposed the Tsar were banned. (1)
- Freedom of speech was not allowed and newspapers were censored. (1)**
- Workers trade Unions and peasants organizations were banned. (1)**
- The OKRANA (secret police) spied on people who opposed the Tsar. (1)**
- Opponents were arrested and imprisoned or exiled to Siberia – some were executed. (1)**
- The army was used to put down demonstrations and protests even if they were non-violent. (1)**
- The church told people that it was their duty to obey the Tsar. (1)**
- Landowners and factory owners would get rid of tenants or workers who spoke out against the Tsar. (1)**

ANSWER 3

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
The Tsar had the support of the nobility and the army which he used to control the people and make them obey his laws. The church taught people that the Tsar had been put on the throne by God and must be obeyed. The Tsar was an autocrat who made his own laws and chose his own government. There was no parliament in Russia.	Peasants and workers lived in poverty and many supported political parties who wanted Russia to have an elected parliament. National minorities hated Russian rule and wanted to be independent. Poor transport made it difficult for soldiers and government officials to travel to provinces thousands of miles from the capital.

THE 1905 REVOLUTION

4/3

ANSWER 1 (Source – Own Knowledge)

The Tsar thought going to war with Japan would make him popular but Russia lost and was humiliated. (1)
The government dealt with strikes and protests harshly. (1)
Soldiers killed thousands of civilians. (1)
Protests became more violent and spread to the countryside. (1)
The Revolution was sparked off by Bloody Sunday when troops fired on peaceful marchers. (1)
A general strike was called and soon spread to other Russian cities. (1)
There were many political assassinations – Grand Duke Sergei, the Tsar’s uncle was murdered. (1)
There were nationalist uprisings in Poland, Finland, Ukraine etc. (1)
The middle class Union of Unions was formed and demanded a constitution and a parliament. (1)
Many of the Zemstvos also rebelled and demanded a constitution. (1)
The sailors of the Battleship Potemkin mutinied. (1)
In St Petersburg a workers Soviet was set up and workers in other cities followed their example. (1)
The revolution ended when peace was made with Japan and the Tsar promised reforms in the October Manifesto. (1)

ANSWER 2

Father Gapon led a march of workers to present a petition to the Tsar. (1)
The march was peaceful- women and children – people carrying icons and pictures of the Tsar (1)
The marchers believed the Tsar would help. (1)
The Tsar refused to meet the marchers and left the Winter Palace. (1)
Troops were stationed all over the city to deal with any trouble. (1)
Police and Cossack troops barred the way to the Palace and ordered the marchers to turn back. (1)
The marchers continued to Palace Square and the troops opened fire killing/ wounding many people. (1)
In other parts of the city soldiers also opened fire killing many innocent bystanders. (1)
The government said 130 people were killed – others said 4,000 was the true figure. (1)

ANSWER 3

- a) By a Russian government Minister – from 1905 (1)
- b) It tells us that the army will not be able to keep people down for much longer.
It tells us there is a danger that the peasants will rebel and start the killing in the countryside. (1)
It tells us there will not be enough soldiers to put down a rebellion by the peasants. (1)
It tells us the soldiers might refuse to obey orders and shoot the rebels. (1)
It tells us the government is in trouble if it has to rely on the army to keep order. (1)

THE DUMA

4/4

ANSWER 1

- a) By the Tsar to his mother 1906 when Nicholas was forced to agree to a Duma (1)
- b) It tells us the Tsar has been told by his Prime Minister that he must give people new rights. (1)
It tells us he has to allow free speech, meetings and Trade unions. (1)
It tells us he also has to allow a Duma to meet and help make new laws. (1)
It tells us all the Tsar's advisers told him this was necessary to end the rebellions. (1)

ANSWER 2

(Source – Own Knowledge)

- Nicholas was unwilling to share his power with the Duma. (1)
- The Duma had no powers to control the army, police or make policy. (1)
- The Duma could only advise the Tsar and he did not have to take their advice. (1)
- Before the first Duma met Nicholas set up a State Council that he controlled. (1)**
- The Tsar kept his powers over the church and foreign policy. (1)**
- The Tsar appointed government ministers, the Duma had no say. (1)**
- The Tsar dismissed the first Duma after less than three months because it tried to oppose him. (1)**
- The second Duma was also opposed the Tsar and was dismissed after a short time. (1)**
- The government changed voting rights to favour landowners and businessmen – peasants and workers lost the right to vote. (1)**
- The third and fourth Duma were filled with the Tsar's supporters and did what they were told. (1)**

ANSWER 3

- Stolypin wanted to make peasants richer. (1)
- Peasants were free to leave their village if they wanted. (1)
- Peasants were allowed to buy land. (1)
- Peasants could join their small strips of land to make bigger farms. (1)
- Peasants could start to use modern farming methods. (1)
- Agricultural reforms gave peasants more freedom and allowed them to buy and sell land. (1)
- A Land Bank was set up to give loans to peasants to buy land and machinery. (1)
- Land Captains had their power over the peasants taken away. (1)
- By 1914 these changes led to better farming and the growth of a new class of wealthy peasants (kulaks). (1)

ANSWER 1 (Source – Own Knowledge)

The Russian army suffered from shortages of shells and rifles. (1)
There were not enough medical supplies to help wounded soldiers. (1)
The army was badly led by the Tsar who had no real military experience. (1)
The army was short of basic equipment such as boots and coats for the soldiers. (1)
There were shortages of food for soldiers fighting at the front. (1)
Most soldiers were poorly trained peasants who were forced to serve in the army. (1)
Most officers were chosen from the nobility and they often were not good leaders. (1)
The German army was better trained, better equipped and better led. (1)

ANSWER 2

There were shortages of food and other essentials. (1)
Civilians suffered from shortages of fuel and had to search for firewood. (1)
People had to stand in long queues to buy food. (1)
People were freezing to death because they were poorly nourished and had no fuel in winter. (1)
Many peasants were in the army and farms did not have enough people to produce food. (1)
Poor transport meant food often did not reach the cities and was left to rot. (1)
Prices increased faster than wages and people could not afford essentials such as food and clothing. (1)

ANSWER 3

- a) From a police report in 1916. (1)
- b) It tells us peasants were angry because the army was taking their horses. (1)
It tells us the peasants could not do their work without horses. (1)
It tells us in the towns people cannot afford to buy food and are hungry. (1)
It tells us there were big queues for bread at the shops. (1)
It tells us people had no fuel and could not keep warm. (1)

ANSWER 1

The Russian army was being beaten by the Germans and the Tsar was blamed as he was in command. (1)
There was great suffering in the cities due to shortages of food and fuel. (1)
There were riots and strikes that paralysed Petrograd in February 1917. (1)
The soldiers refused to obey orders and the Tsar was powerless without them. (1)
The soldiers joined with the crowds and turned against the Tsar. This showed he had lost control. (1)
The army was the Tsar's last resort and had often been used to destroy opposition in the past. (1)
The Tsar gave up the throne when he was told he could no longer rely on the support of the army. (1)
The nobility withdrew their support for the Tsar because the war was going so badly. (1)
Political groups such as the Bolsheviks undermined the Tsar by spreading propaganda among peasants, workers and soldiers. (1)
A Provisional Government led by Kerensky was set up to govern Russia. (1)

ANSWER 2

(Source – Own Knowledge)

The Putilov Arms factory was very important to the Provisional Government's war effort. (1)
The lack of discipline, thefts and drunkenness among the workers was affecting production. (1)
Production was also hit by shortages of fuel and other materials. (1)
The war was going badly for the Provisional Government but they were determined to fight on. (1)
People were refusing to obey the new government and the Petrograd Soviet challenged its power. (1)
Thousands of soldiers were deserting and peasants began to seize land. (1)
The government had to rely on the Bolsheviks to end the Kornilov Revolt. (1)
The Bolsheviks were growing stronger and were now armed. (1)

ANSWER 3

- a) By the Minister of War in 1917. (1)
- b) It tells us the Provisional Government did not have any power. (1)
It tells us people only obeyed them if the Petrograd Soviet agreed. (1)
It tells us the Soviet controlled all the important things - the army, railways, post and telegraph. (1)
It tells us the Provisional Government was only there because the Soviet allowed it to be. (1)

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

4/7

ANSWER 1

(Source – Own Knowledge)

Kerensky needed the support of the army to defeat the Bolsheviks. (1)

The troops he expected did not arrive. (1)

The railway was sabotaged by the Bolsheviks and the troops could not reach Petrograd. (1)

The army and the Russian people were tired of the war and wanted it to end. (1)

Troops refused to obey orders and thousands deserted and many began to support the Bolsheviks. (1)

The Bolsheviks were well armed and well organized by October 1917. (1)

The Petrograd Soviet was controlled by the Bolsheviks and had more power than the government. (1)

The Provisional Government did not have popular support and no one was prepared to fight for it. (1)

ANSWER 2

The sources agree that the palace was poorly defended and that the Bolsheviks easily forced surrender. (1)

SOURCE B - guarded only by units of the Women's Battalion and a small force of cadets.

SOURCE C - The women and young cadets who defended the palace (1)

SOURCE B – They were heavily outnumbered by the Bolsheviks

SOURCE C - Were no match for the Red Guards (1)

SOURCE B – the Bolsheviks began an assault with machine-guns and armoured cars.

SOURCE C - Red Guards armed with machine guns and armoured cars. (1)

SOURCE B – The terrified women and boys gave up

SOURCE C - Most of the defenders ran off or surrendered. (1)

SOURCE B – They were soon followed by members of the government who were then taken prisoner

SOURCE C - The ministers of the Provisional Government surrendered and were arrested. (1)

SOURCE B – There was little blood shed

SOURCE C – Without any real fighting.

ANSWER 3

The planning of the revolution was very careful and very secret. (1)

Bolsheviks took over important buildings and streets in St. Petersburg. (1)

The government had no support from the army and was too weak to resist the Bolshevik revolution. (1)

Trotsky was very important in planning and organising the revolution. (1)

The government was unpopular because it continued the war and did not end shortages of food etc. (1)

The Bolsheviks were well armed and organized and led by dedicated Commissars. (1)

Sailors of the Battleship Aurora supported the Bolsheviks. (1)

The Winter Palace was defended only by women and young army cadets and was easily stormed. (1)

Kerensky fled and the government surrendered without any real resistance. (1)

ANSWER 1 (Source –Own Knowledge)

The election did not give the Bolsheviks a majority in the Constituent Assembly. (1)

The Social revolutionaries had support from the peasants and got twice as many seats as the Bolsheviks. (1)

The Social Revolutionaries criticized the Bolsheviks and their revolution. (1)

Lenin was not a democrat and would not give up power. (1)

Lenin believed in gaining power by revolutionary methods. (1)

Lenin was determined to set up a one-party communist state. (1)

Lenin was convinced the other parties were wrong and that he knew what was best for Russia. (1)

ANSWER 2

ADVANTAGES	DRAWBACKS
<p>Workers councils were given control of factories and this led to better wages and working conditions.</p> <p>Women and national minorities were given more freedom and equal rights.</p> <p>The Land Decree gave the peasants the right to keep land they had seized.</p>	<p>Newspapers that were not controlled by the Bolsheviks were forced to close down.</p> <p>The Cheka (secret police) arrested, tortured, and executed thousands of people suspected of being against the Bolsheviks.</p> <p>All other political parties were banned and their leaders were arrested.</p>

ANSWER 3

The secret police (Cheka) were used to arrest opponents of the Bolsheviks. (1)

All opposition political parties were banned. (1)

The Bolsheviks introduced strict censorship to stop opponents speaking out against them. (1)

Thousands of suspected opponents were arrested, tortured and executed. (1)

Spies and informers were instructed to report any criticism of the Bolsheviks. (1)

Wealthy people were put out of their houses, refused ration books and had their money confiscated. (1)

The Royal Family was executed. (1)

There was a purge of army officers and many of the nobility were arrested. (1)

Many people lost their jobs because they were suspected of being disloyal. (1)

ANSWER 1 (Source – Own Knowledge)

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was seen as a betrayal of Russia. (1)
Many army leaders were opposed to the Bolsheviks. (1)
They no longer needed to fight the Germans and could turn against the Bolsheviks. (1)
Many peasants lost the land they had been promised as a result of the treaty. (1)
The Social Revolutionary Party opposed the treaty. (1)
Many people opposed the murder of the Royal Family. (1)
There was growing opposition to the Bolsheviks because of the Red Terror. (1)
Foreign governments supported the Whites because they wanted Russia to stay in the war. (1)
Many of the national minorities (Czechs, Poles, etc.) wanted independence from Russia and saw this as a chance to gain their freedom. (1)

ANSWER 2

The Red Army was made up of workers and peasants who supported the Bolsheviks. (1)
The White armies contained Tsarists, Liberals, and Social Revolutionaries. (1)
The Whites were opposed to the Bolsheviks but they were not united in what they wanted. (1)
The USA, Britain and France supported the Whites. They sent troops to fight the Reds. (1)
The Red Army controlled the central area of Russia. (1)
The Reds had most of Russian industry and the army's guns and equipment. (1)
Trotsky led the Red Army and war Communism was introduced to keep the troops supplied. (1)
The Red Army used terror but gained the support of the peasants by giving them land. (1)
The White forces were scattered and did not have a unified command. (1)
The Whites lost the support of the peasants because they gave land back to the landlords. (1)
The Whites also terrorized the peasants and stole their animals and crops. (1)

ANSWER 3

The sources agree that the whites lost because they did not have the support of the peasants or troops from Britain France and the USA. (1)

SOURCE A - The Whites had control of large areas of the Russian countryside

SOURCE B -.White forces controlled large areas of rural Russia (1)

SOURCE A – the industrial cities of central Russia were occupied by the Red Army.

SOURCE B - In the cities the industrial workers remained loyal to the Bolsheviks. (1)

SOURCE A – The British, French and Americans supported the Whites

SOURCE B - the whites were given supplies of food and weapons by the allies (1)

SOURCE A – but very few soldiers

SOURCE B - they were only prepared to send a small number of troops. (1)

SOURCE A – People ...were unhappy about fighting to crush a revolution by fellow workers.

SOURCE B - Support for the Whites was not popular (1)

SOURCE A – White soldiers treated the peasants with great cruelty and this lost them more support.

SOURCE B - White forceshad little support because of their brutal treatment of the peasants. (1)

LENIN	4/10
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ANSWER 1 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Lenin was the leader of the Bolsheviks and they relied on him to show the way forward. (1)
 He persuaded the party that the war provided them with the opportunity to seize power. (1)
 Lenin told the Bolsheviks to do everything possible to undermine the Provisional Government. (1)
Lenin’s slogan Peace, Bread and Land gained many supporters for the Bolsheviks. (1)
Lenin instructed the party to spread Bolshevik propaganda in the army and among civilians. (1)
Lenin knew the importance of the Petrograd Soviet and made sure the Bolsheviks had a majority. (1)
Lenin was responsible for planning and directing the October revolution. (1)

ANSWER 2

WAR COMMUNISM	NEW ECONOMIC POLICY
Food was in short supply and could only be bought at government controlled shops. Food was rationed so that workers and soldiers got most food. Red Guards were sent into villages and farms to take grain and other produce from the peasants by force.	Peasants were allowed to sell any extra food they produced for a profit. The production of food and other goods increased and some peasants and small businessmen became wealthy. Small businesses were permitted and local markets where peasants and craftsmen could sell their produce were set up.

ANSWER 3

- a) By Lenin in 1906 when he was developing his political ideas. (1)
- b) It tells us communists had to be willing to make sacrifices. (1)
 It tells us they should be prepared to break the law.
 It tells us communists should lie if they had to. (1)
 It tells us communists should join trade unions and work for revolution. (1)