

**THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

**NATIONAL 5: HISTORY HOMEWORK ANSWER FILES**

SCHOOL



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## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### RUSSIAN SOCIETY

5/1

#### ANSWER 1

**WHO** - It by Serge Witte, Finance Minister who tried to modernise Russian industry. (1)

**WHEN** – It is a primary source from 1901 when Witte was trying to modernize Russia. (1)

**WHY** - To point out that the nobility were a drain on the economy and a barrier to progress. (1)

**WHAT** -Good detail on greed of nobility- few are interested in the welfare of the people/ The majority cares only about their own selfish interests./ They seek only to obtain more and more privileges and benefits at the expense of the taxpayer. (1)

**WEAKNESS** - The source is limited and does not mention:-  
The best land was kept by noblemen for their own use. (1)  
They were refusing to give more land to the peasants. (1)  
They were demanding high rents from peasants. (1)  
They demanded privileges such as exemption from tax. (1)  
Most government officials were nobles and were corrupt. (1)

#### ANSWER 2 (1 mark for each developed point)

Peasants were suffering from falling standards of living and poverty was widespread.  
Noblemen owned the best farmland.  
Peasants had only small farms and were barely able to produce enough to survive.  
Peasants had to pay heavy redemption payments and high taxes.  
Peasants who rented farms from landowners paid very high rents.  
Land Captains chosen from the nobility often treated peasants unfairly and cheated them.  
Population growth led to a shortage of land and even smaller farms.  
Famine and starvation became a serious problem in some parts of Russia.  
Peasants could not leave the mir (village commune) without permission.  
Peasant farming was backward and inefficient but they had no money to modernize or buy machinery.  
Political parties such as the Social Revolutionaries stirred up discontent.

#### ANSWER 3 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Minorities in Russia did not have the same rights as other Russians. (1)  
Minorities not allowed to buy land or live in certain parts of Russia. (1)  
Minorities could not set up schools using their own language. (1)  
**Russification policies tried to force the Russian way of life on minorities. (1)**  
**Minorities had no say in how their province was governed – Tsar appointed Russian Governors. (1)**  
**Russian language imposed on minorities – minority language books and newspapers banned. (1)**  
**Minorities banned from government jobs, universities, army, trades etc. (1)**  
**The government tried to force the Russian Orthodox Church on minorities. (1)**  
**Minorities were forced to pay more taxes than other Russians. (1)**  
**Jews were subject to pogroms - property destroyed and thousands killed. (1)**  
**Jews had to live in an area south of Poland called the Pale. (1)**  
**Minority nationalist leaders arrested and sent into exile or executed. (1)**  
**The Russian army ruthlessly put down any attempt at rebellion. (1)**

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### THE TSARIST STATE

5/2

#### ANSWER 1

**WHO** - It is by Serge Witte, Prime Minister of Russia 1905-06. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source from 1906 soon after the 1905 revolution ended. (1)

**WHY** - To explain the problems facing the Russian Government. (1)

**WHAT** - Good detail on problem of minorities, language differences and lack of education. (1).

**WEAKNESS** - The source is limited and does not mention:-

*He does not mention Russification which angered many of the nationalities and led to revolt. (1)*

*The size of Russia and poor transport made government difficult. (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 Russia was an autocracy and the Tsar was supported by the church and nobility who were given privileges. (1)

**Sources agree on the absolute power of the Tsar. (1)**

**Source A** - Russia was an autocracy.

**Source B** - The Tsar personally was the government. (1)

**Sources agree that the Tsar relied on the support of powerful groups within Russian society. (1)**

**Source A** - Autocracy relied on the nobility, church, bureaucracy police and army.

**Source B** - The Tsar was head of the church and appointed ministers, governors, civil servants, army leaders etc. (1)

**Sources agree that the Tsar rewarded his supporters. (1)**

**Source A** - Loyalty to Tsar rewarded by position and privileges. (1)

**Source B** - These favoured groups appointed in the name of the Tsar. (1)

#### ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)

Peasants wanted land reform and an end to redemption payments and high taxes. (1)

Workers wanted better pay, improved working and living conditions and the right to form trade unions. (1)

Students and intellectuals wanted freedom of speech, end to censorship and reform of government. (1)

National minorities opposed the Tsar because they resented Russian rule and wanted independence. (1)

Cadets (middle class liberals and some noblemen) opposed the Tsar because he would not agree to a parliament and a constitution for Russia. (1)

Social Revolutionaries opposed the Tsar – they wanted all land taken over by peasant communes. (1)

Social Democrats opposed the Tsar – they were Marxists who wanted Russia to become a communist state (split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks 1903). (1)

All of the Tsar's opponents took part in the 1905 Revolution. (1)

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### THE 1905 REVOLUTION

5/3

#### ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

In 1904' Russia declared war on Japan in an attempt to take attention away from domestic problems. The war was a disaster and Russia suffered humiliating defeats on land and at sea. There were widespread protests, demands for an end the war, to autocracy and new civil rights. Unrest among peasants and workers had been growing due to low wages, high prices and taxes. There was famine in some parts of Russia. The government dealt with strikes and protests harshly using the police and the army. The Revolution was sparked off by Bloody Sunday when troops fired on peaceful marchers. A general strike was called and soon spread to other Russian cities. There were many political assassinations – Grand Duke Sergei, the Tsar's uncle was murdered. There were nationalist uprisings in Poland, Finland, and Ukraine etc. The middle class Union of Unions was formed and demanded a constitution and a parliament. Many of the Zemstvos also rebelled and demanded a constitution. The sailors of the Battleship Potemkin mutinied. In St Petersburg a workers Soviet was set up and workers in other cities followed their example. Peace was made with Japan and the Tsar promised reforms in the October Manifesto.

#### ANSWER 2

**WHO** – It is by Witte who was Prime Minister at the height of the unrest. (1)

**WHEN**- It is a primary source written during the 1905 Revolution. (1)

**WHY** - To inform the Tsar of the seriousness of the situation. (1)

**WHAT** - Good detail on the failure of the government to control events and on how widespread the revolution was - The government is completely paralysed/ revolution is out openly on the streets/ it carries all classes of the people along with it. (1)

**WEAKNESS** - The source is limited and does not mention:-

*Witte was trying to persuade the Tsar to offer concessions to his opponents (October Manifesto). (1)*

*The middle class Union of Unions was formed and demanded a constitution and a parliament. (1)*

*Industrial workers were on strike in all the major cities of Russia. (1)*

*There were many political assassinations – Grand Duke Sergei, the Tsar's uncle was murdered. (1)*

*In Poland, Finland and the Ukraine there were nationalist rebellions. (1)*

*Peasants were seizing land and murdering landowners. (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)*

#### ANSWER 3 (Source – Own Knowledge)

The Tsar regained control by seeming to agree an end to autocracy. (1)

The opponents of the Tsar – workers and middle classes divided. (1)

Tsar offered a Duma, which the middle classes thought was a great victory. (1)

*Russia made peace with Japan ending the war, which had caused protest and unrest. (1)*

*The October Manifesto seemed to offer new freedoms and would give people a say in government. (1)*

*Peasants were offered an end to redemption payments which had been a major source of discontent. (1)*

*Middle classes were worried that the revolution was too extreme and their interests were threatened. (1)*

*Prime Minister Witte and many of the Tsar's close advisers told the Tsar he would have to compromise if he was to survive the revolution. (1)*

*There were not enough soldiers and police to put down such widespread unrest. (1)*

*Sailors of the Battleship Potemkin had mutinied and other sailors might join them. (1)*

Soldiers would soon return from the terrible conditions they had suffered during the war against Japan and might join the revolution. (1)

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### ANSWER 1 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Nicholas could not agree to the Duma's demands, as these would end his power. (1)

One man one vote would lead to a more powerful Duma with a big majority for parties who opposed the Tsarist system. (1)

Land reform and the break up of large estates meant the Tsar would lose the support of the nobility. (1)

If the Duma were allowed to appoint ministers the Tsar would lose control of the government. (1)

***The first Duma was filled with deputies from parties who opposed the Tsar. (1)***

***The Tsar was determined to keep his autocratic power and believed the Duma should only advise. (1)***

***The Tsar wanted a weak Duma that would do as it was told. (1)***

***The Duma refused to back down – troops sent to surround the Tauride Palace where the Duma met. (1)***

***The elected Deputies fled and the Tsar dissolved the Duma. (1)***

### ANSWER 2 (1 mark for each developed point)

Nicholas II was unwilling to share his power with the Duma – he only agreed in order to end the Revolution.

The Duma had no powers to control the army, police or make policy.

The Duma could only advise the Tsar and he did not have to take their advice.

Before the first Duma met Nicholas set up a State Council that he controlled.

The Tsar kept his powers over the church and foreign policy.

The Tsar appointed government ministers, the Duma had no say.

The Tsar dismissed the first Duma after less than three months because it tried to oppose him.

The second Duma was also opposed the Tsar and was dismissed after a short time.

The government changed voting rights to favour landowners and businessmen – peasants and workers lost the right to vote.

The third and fourth Duma were filled with the Tsar's supporters and did what they were told.

### ANSWER 3 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

The Duma made some political activity possible for the first time. (1)

The Duma gave people hope that they would have a say in government. (1)

The Duma helped to improve agriculture and industry. (1)

***The Tsar dissolved the first and second Duma because they were too radical. (1)***

***The third and fourth Duma majority were Tsar's supporters because the voting system was rigged. (1)***

***The third Duma led by Stolypin persecuted opponents of the Tsar – thousands executed or exiled. (1)***

***Agricultural reforms allowed peasants more freedom and the right to buy and sell land. (1)***

***The peasant Land Bank gave loans to peasants to buy land and machinery. (1)***

***Land Captains had their power over the peasants taken away. (1)***

***Government led industrial development continued with growth in coal/iron and steel/ railways. (1)***

***Although the third and fourth Duma obeyed the Tsar's wishes they did have the right to examine all government spending and this helped reduce at least some waste and corruption. (1)***

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

RUSSIA AT WAR 1914-1917

5/5

### ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

Civilians suffered from shortages of fuel and had to search for firewood. (1)

There were shortages of food and other essentials. (1)

People were freezing to death because they were poorly nourished and had no fuel in winter. (1)

People had to stand in long queues to buy food. (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 to buy essentials such as food and clothing. (1)

### ANSWER 2

**WHO** – It is by the President of the Duma who has seen the conditions for himself and has spoken to army leaders. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source from November 1914 when the Russian army was suffering heavy losses. (1)

**WHY** - The report was probably to give the Duma information about the reasons for the defeats suffered by the Russian army. (1)

**WHAT** – Good detail - Freight trains arrived...with injured soldiers lying on the hard floor/ wounds were dressed in filthy bandages/ they had not been fed for days/The army was very short of medical supplies/soldiers do not have enough ammunition or equipment/. Some soldiers do not even have boots. (1)

**WEAKNESS** - The source is limited and does not mention:-

***In November 1914 the Russian army was suffering heavy defeats – Tannenberg/ Masurian Lakes. (1)***

***Russians could not match Germany's modern weapons and equipment.***

***The Russian army was badly led by the Tsar and officers from the nobility. (1)***

***Most soldiers were poorly trained peasants who were forced to serve in the army. (1)***

***Poor transport made it difficult to move supplies and reinforcements to the front. (1)***

### ANSWER 3 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

In 1915 the Tsar took personal command of the army but had no experience of war. (1)

The Tsar was now personally blamed for Russia's defeats. (1)

The Tsarina was German and rumors went round that she was a spy for the enemy. (1)

***The suffering of soldiers, workers and peasants was blamed on the incompetence of the Tsar. (1)***

***The Tsarina was left to govern while the Tsar was at the front - she was very unpopular. (1)***

***The influence of Rasputin shocked people and even turned many of the nobility against the Tsar. (1)***

***Soldiers and even officers turned against the Tsar because of the defeats they suffered. They blamed these on his poor leadership of the army. (1)***

***Bolsheviks and other political groups were putting out anti-Tsarist propaganda and encouraging strikes and desertion from the army. (1)***

***By 1917, most people, even supporters of the Tsar, thought that he was leading Russia to defeat and disaster. (1)***

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION & THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

5/6

#### ANSWER 1

**WHO** -It is by the Minister of war who would be fully aware of the problems facing the Government. (1)

**WHEN** – It is a primary source from 1917 when the Provisional Government replaced the Tsar. (1)

**WHY** -It is from a private diary and is likely to be an honest assessment of the situation. (1)

**WHAT** -It gives useful detail -We have no real power/ the Soviet controlled troops, the railways, postal and telegraphy services/ The Provisional Government only exists because the Soviet allows it to do so. (1)

**WEAKNESS** - The source is limited and does not mention:-

*The source is from October 1917 only a few days before the Bolsheviks seized power. (1)*

*Workers and soldiers were following the orders of the Soviet. (1)*

*Lenin and Trotsky were planning to seize power. (1)*

*The Bolsheviks promised peace, bread and land which greatly increased their support. (1)*

*The Bolsheviks had been armed to help resist the Kornilov revolt. (1)*

*Thousands of soldiers were deserting from the army and refused to obey the orders of the government. (1)*

*There were strikes all over Russia. (1)*

*Peasants were seizing land and killing landowners. (1)*

#### ANSWER 2

**The sources agree that the Soviet was more powerful than the Provisional Government. (1)**

**The sources agree that the Provisional Government had no real authority. (1)**

**Source A** says the Provisional Government had no real power.

**Source B** says the Provisional Government could not make people obey its laws. (1)

**The sources agree that the Soviet had more power than the Provisional Government. (1)**

**Source A** says the Provisional Government's orders were obeyed only as long as the Soviet agrees.

**Source B** says the Soviet became an alternative government. (1)

**The sources agree that soldiers supported the Soviet rather than the Provisional Government. (1)**

**Source A** says the Soviet controlled the troops. (1)

**Source B** says Soviet order Number.1 told soldiers they no longer had to obey their officers. (1)

#### ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)

The Provisional Government decided to continue the war and the hardship faced by soldiers, workers and peasants continued.

They failed to hold elections for the Constituent Assembly.

The government did nothing to meet the demands of peasants and workers and they began to ignore the law and take over factories and land.

Many people ignored the government and supported the Petrograd Soviet instead.

The Bolsheviks did not accept the Provisional Government and worked to undermine it.

Many people believed the government was weak because it did not take strong action against the Bolsheviks or against Kornilov.

Strikes and poor discipline in factories affected war production and the Russian army continued to suffer.

Thousands of soldiers refused to obey orders and began to desert.

By October 1917 the government was isolated and without support.

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

5/7

#### ANSWER 1 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Kerensky did not end the war and this was very unpopular. (1)

The war turned soldiers against the Provisional government as many of them would die. (1)

The Provisional government refused to give land to the peasants and this made them unpopular. (1)

Workers in the cities were starving and they blamed the Provisional government. (1)

***The Provisional government did not hold elections for the Constituent Assembly. (1)***

***Bolshevik propaganda against the Provisional government turned many people against them. (1)***

***The failure to take strong action against the Bolsheviks after the July uprising made the Provisional government unpopular with opponents of the Bolsheviks. (1)***

***The Kornilov revolt led many people to believe Tsarist rule might be restored and the Provisional government would be unable to prevent it. (1)***

#### ANSWER 2 (1 mark for each developed point)

The government failed to take strong action against the Bolsheviks after the July Days.

They made the mistake of giving guns to the Bolsheviks to defend St Petersburg against Kornilov.

By October 1917 Petrograd Soviet had a majority of Bolsheviks and it had more power than the Provisional Government.

Lenin and Trotsky were very important in planning and organising the revolution.

The planning of the revolution was very careful and very secret.

On October 25 at 2 am the Bolsheviks took over important buildings and streets in St. Petersburg.

The railway had been sabotaged and troops could not reach Petrograd.

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

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

Sailors of the Battleship Aurora supported the Bolsheviks and fired on the Winter Palace.

The Winter Palace was defended only by cadets and a women's battalion and was easily stormed by Red Guards.

Members of the government fled without any real resistance – few people were killed.

By October 26 the Bolsheviks had control of St Petersburg and declared a Soviet government.

On October 29 Kerensky attempted to retake St Petersburg with a small force. He was unsuccessful and left Russia.

#### ANSWER 3

**WHO** -It is by Menshevik leader and likely to be biased against Lenin and the Bolsheviks. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source from 1918 soon after the Bolsheviks seized power. (1)

**WHY** - To explain why the October Revolution succeeded and stop Bolsheviks taking all the credit. (1)

**WHAT** - The source provides good detail on why soldiers, peasants and workers wanted to get rid of the Provisional government - The army was exhausted and desperate for peace/ the peasants longed for free land. / The workers... dreamed of a new social order, all were waiting for this change. (1)

**WEAKNESS** - The source is limited and does not mention:-

***The Mensheviks were excluded from power when Lenin abolished the Constituent Assembly (1)***

***Bolsheviks were able to seize power because they were well organised and armed. (1)***

***People simply wanted the war and the suffering to end- which the Bolsheviks promised. (1)***

***The Provisional Government was weak unpopular and lost the support of the army and people. (1)***



## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### THE BOLSHEVIK STATE

5/8

#### ANSWER 1 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

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 and food rations because they were suspected of being disloyal. (1)**

#### ANSWER 2 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

The Land Decree would gain the support of the peasants as it let them to keep land they had seized. (1)  
The Peace decree was popular because people wanted an end to the war – especially soldiers. (1)  
Workers control of industry was popular, as it would lead to better wages and working conditions. (1)  
**The Bolsheviks introduced laws to make people more equal - All ranks and titles were abolished. (1)**  
**Banks and major industries were nationalized. (1)**  
**Rich people were forced to give loans to the government and large salaries were reduced. (1)**  
**Large houses were given to workers families and wages and working conditions were improved. (1)**  
**The power of the church was reduced – civil marriages and easier divorces were introduced. (1)**  
**Women were given equal rights. (1)**  
**National minorities were given more freedom and recognition for their languages. (1)**  
**The Bolsheviks used propaganda in posters, newspapers etc. to gain support. (1)**

#### ANSWER 3

**WHO** -It is from Pravda and would represent official party policy. (1)

**WHEN** - It is primary source from June 1918 when the Bolsheviks were elimination those who opposed them. (1)

**WHY** -It is intended to frighten opponents – the language used is very threatening. It might also encourage Bolsheviks to be ruthless in dealing with their enemies (1)

**WHAT** - The Cheka must cut off at the roots all counter-revolution and sabotage/ we can achieve nothing unless we use terror/ merciless destruction on the spot. (1)

**WEAKNESS** - The source is limited and does not mention:-

**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)**

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### THE CIVIL WAR

5/9

#### ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was seen as a betrayal of Russia as too much territory was lost. (1)

Many peasants lost the land they had been promised as a result of the treaty. (1)

Lenin's dismissal of the Constituent Assembly to set up a one party state angered many Russians. (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)

Landowners and businessmen who lost their property wanted the Bolsheviks destroyed. (1)

There was growing opposition to the Bolsheviks because of the Red Terror. (1)

Foreign governments opposed the Bolsheviks because they wanted Russia to stay in the war. (1)

Many of the subject peoples (Czechs, Poles etc.) wanted independence from Russia and saw this as a chance to gain their freedom. (1)

Many people opposed the Bolshevik because of their attacks on religion and the Orthodox Church. (1)

Many people opposed the murder of the Royal Family. (1)

#### ANSWER 2

**The sources disagree about the size of the Bolshevik forces, their equipment and why they won. (1)**

**The sources disagree about the reasons for the Bolshevik victory. (1)**

**SOURCE A** - is by a White Army Colonel who wants to make it appear that the Bolsheviks won because they had superior forces. (1)

**SOURCE B** - is by a communist historian who is trying to make the Red Army look like heroes who won despite fighting against superior forces. (1)

**The sources disagree about which side had the largest army. (1)**

**SOURCE A** - The White armies faced a struggle - the Reds outnumbered them by 10 to 1.

**SOURCE B** - The Red Army had to fight against an enemy who was numerically superior. (1)

**The sources disagree about which side had most military resources. (1)**

**SOURCE A** - The Red Army controlled most of the military resources of the old Tsarist army.

**SOURCE B** - The Red Army had to fight against an enemy who was better equipped. (1)

#### ANSWER 3 (Source - *Own Knowledge*)

There was famine in Russia because the civil war disrupted agriculture. (1)

Cities were deserted because people had gone to the countryside in search of food. (1)

Shops were closed because they had nothing to sell - no consumer goods were being produced. (1)

Large numbers of people had died from starvation and disease - the old and sick were hardest hit. (1)

**War communism had made sure that industry and agriculture produced what the government needed for the Red Army. (1)**

***Transport was almost at a standstill with many trains damaged or destroyed. (1)***

***Industrial production had almost stopped completely. (1)***

***Peasants refused to sell grain because they could not buy anything with the money they received. (1)***

***At the end of the civil war the Bolsheviks were in full control of Russia. (1)***

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

LENIN

5/10

### ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

Lenin's return to Russia and his April Theses persuaded the Bolsheviks that a second revolution was needed. He persuaded the party that the war provided them with the opportunity to seize power. Lenin told the Bolsheviks to do everything possible to undermine the Provisional Government. Lenin's slogan Peace, Bread and Land gained many supporters for the Bolsheviks. Lenin instructed the party to spread Bolshevik propaganda in the army and among civilians. Lenin knew the importance of the Petrograd Soviet and made sure the Bolsheviks had a majority. Lenin and Trotsky were responsible for planning and directing the October revolution. Lenin recognized the importance of ending the war even though Russia would lose territory. Lenin introduced War Communism to keep the Red Army supplied during the civil war 1918-1921. Lenin was prepared to sacrifice his communist principles and introduced the New Economic Policy in 1922 in order to increase production. Lenin was a powerful speaker and propagandist. He was also ruthless and devious in his political planning - these qualities were essential to the success of the Bolsheviks

### ANSWER 2

**The sources agree about Lenin's leadership, his writings and speeches and his ability to attract support. (1)**

**The sources agree that Lenin was a good leader. (1)**

**SOURCE A** - Lenin guided the party.

**SOURCE B** - Lenin was the driving force of the party. (1)

**The sources agree that Lenin was a persuasive writer and speaker. (1)**

**SOURCE A** - Lenin edited party newspaper and his speeches increased party membership.

**SOURCE B** - Lenin's writings and speeches persuaded many people to join the party. (1)

**Both writers are communists and they see Lenin as a heroic figure. (1)**

**SOURCE A** - Soldiers and workers were inspired in the revolutionary struggle by Lenin.

**SOURCE B** - Soldiers, workers and peasants were all grateful to Lenin. (1)

### ANSWER 3

**WHO** -It is by Kerensky who was deposed in October 1917 by Lenin and is likely to be biased -.

**WHEN** - It is a secondary source from 1953 written with the benefit of hindsight. (1)

**WHY** -To discredit Lenin, his political methods and the Soviet state. (1)

**WHAT** - Good detail - Lenin simply replaced the rule of the Tsar/ equally undemocratic government/ the ordinary Russian people had little choice about how they would be governed/ Lenin used secret police, terror and violence to deal with those who opposed him. (1)

**WEAKNESS** - The source is limited and does not mention:-

***Kerensky left Russia soon after the October Revolution and only heard second hand reports. (1)***

***Kerensky was deposed by the Bolsheviks in February 1917 and wanted to discredit Lenin. (1)***

***Other evidence about Lenin's leadership from Answer 1 above should be awarded a mark.***