

**NATIONAL 5: HISTORY HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS**

SCHOOL Baldragon Academy



1. *RUSSIAN SOCIETY*
2. *THE TSARIST STATE*
3. *THE 1905 REVOLUTION*
4. *THE DUMA*
5. *RUSSIA AT WAR*
6. *THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION*
7. *THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION*
8. *THE BOLSHEVIK STATE*
9. *THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR*
10. *LENIN*

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1894–1921

Q.1	LO
1	1.1/2.1
2	2.2
3	2.1

### RUSSIAN SOCIETY

5/1

In **SOURCE A**, Serge Witte, Russian Finance Minister gives his views on the Russian nobility in 1901.

#### SOURCE A

I too am from the aristocracy, but among our noble landowners few are interested 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, which means mainly the peasants

**Q.1** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence of why the nobility in Russia was very unpopular.

5

*(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)*

**Q.2** Explain the reasons why there was unrest among Russian peasants at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

5

**SOURCE B** describes the treatment of national minorities in Russia during the reign of Nicholas II.

#### SOURCE B

The national minorities in Russia did not even have the few rights that other Russians enjoyed. They did not have the right to live where they wanted or even the right to go to school.

**Q.3** Describe the treatment of national minorities in Tsarist Russia? (Use **SOURCE B** and recall)

5

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1894–1921

### THE TSARIST STATE

5/2

Q.1	LO
1	1.1/2.1
2	1.3
3	2.1

**SOURCE A** is part of a letter dated November 1906, to the French Ambassador by Serge Witte, Russian Prime Minister 1905-1906.

#### SOURCE A

The outside world should not be surprised that we have an autocratic government, but that we should have any government at all. With many nationalities, many languages and a nation that is largely illiterate - the wonder is that the country can be held together even by autocratic means

**Q.1** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence of the difficulties of governing Russia.

5

*(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)*

**SOURCE B** was written by the historian Erica Blandings in 'The Fall of the Romanovs'.

#### SOURCE B

The Autocracy maintained its position through the traditional loyalty of powerful sections of Russian society. The most important of these were the nobility, the Church, the bureaucracy, the police and the Russian army. Each of these powerful groups was interested in preserving their own positions, their privileges and the power of the monarchy.

**SOURCE C** is from The Russian Revolution by James Parker

#### SOURCE C

The Tsar personally was the government of Russia. His power was absolute. Not only was he the only political authority but also, as head of the Orthodox Church, the religious leader of Russia. From the Tsar power flowed downward and was exercised by ministers, governors, civil servants, the army and the police. These favoured groups were all appointed in the name of the Tsar.

**Q.2** Compare the views in **SOURCE B** and **SOURCE C** about the system of government in Russia.

*(Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)*

4

**Q.3** Describe the opposition to the Tsarist government during the period 1890 to 1914.

5

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1894–1921

### THE 1905 REVOLUTION

5/3

Q.1	LO
1	2.3
2	1.1/2.1
3	1.2

- Q.1** To what extent does the war against Japan explain why there was a revolution in Russia in 1905?

8

**SOURCE A** is from a memorandum to the Tsar in March 1905 by Serge Witte, Russian Prime Minister.

#### SOURCE A

The government is completely paralyzed. They either do nothing or pull in opposite directions. The rioting grows fiercer by the hour. The revolution is out openly on the streets. It carries all classes of the people along with it.

- Q.2** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence of the problems facing the Russian government in 1905.

5

*(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)*

In **SOURCE B** a historian writes about the end of the 1905 Revolution in Russia.

#### SOURCE B

The disturbances of 1905 ended when the Tsar regained control and seemed to offer an end to autocratic rule. By January 1906, it was all over. The workers were bitter that the middle classes had deserted them. The middle class looked forward to the first meeting of the Duma –they saw this as the great victory of 1905.

- Q.3** How fully does **SOURCE B** explain why the 1905 Revolution came to an end? (Use **SOURCE B** and recall)

5

Q.1	LO
1	1.3
2	2.2
3	2.1

**SOURCE A** is by Alexander Kerensky, member of the First Duma in 1906

**SOURCE A**

Scarcely had the 524 members taken their seats when they drew up a shocking and aggressive 'Address to the Throne'. To Nicholas's horror, it demanded one man one vote, land reform and the replacement of government ministers appointed by the Tsar in favour of ministers appointed by the Duma

**Q.1** How fully does **SOURCE A** explain why Tsar Nicholas II dissolved the first Duma after less than three months?  
(Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

**Q.2** Explain the reasons why the Duma failed to change the system of government in Russia after 1906.

5

**SOURCE B** is about the Russian Duma from 1906-1914.

**SOURCE B**

By its very existence the Duma made political activity possible. It gave people hope that at last they might have some say in how the country was governed. Although these hopes were soon dashed the Duma did help to improve agriculture and industry in Russia.

**Q.3** Describe the work of the Duma between 1906 and 1914?  
(Use **SOURCE B** and your own knowledge)

6

Q.1	LO
1	2.1
2	1.1/2.1
3	2.2

**RUSSIA AT WAR 1914-1918**

**5/5**

**Q.1** Describe the effects of World War 1 on Russian civilians?

5

**SOURCE A** is part of a speech by the President of the Duma in November 1914.

**SOURCE A**

Freight trains arrived in Moscow crowded with injured soldiers lying on the hard floor. Their wounds were dressed in filthy bandages and they had not been fed for days. The army was very short of medical supplies. One general told me that his soldiers do not have enough ammunition or equipment to fight the Germans. Some soldiers do not even have boots.

**Q.2** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence of the problems of the Russian army during World War I.

5

*(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)*

**SOURCE B** describes the growing opposition to the Tsar during World War 1.

**SOURCE B**

In 1916 Nicholas II took personal command of the Army. He had no experience of war and was blamed for the defeats that the Russian army suffered. Many Russians suspected his German born wife, Alexandra, was a spy for the enemy.

**Q.3** Explain the reasons why opposition to the Tsar increased during World War 1. (Use **SOURCE B** and recall)

5

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1894–1921

### THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION & THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

5/6

Q.1	LO
1	1.1/2.1
2	1.3
3	2.3

**SOURCE A** is by the Minister for War in the Provisional Government in October 1917.

#### SOURCE A

We have no real power. The orders of the Provisional Government are obeyed only when the Petrograd Soviet agrees. The Soviet controls the important levers of power, such as the army, the railways and the postal and telegraphic services. The Provisional Government only exists because it is allowed to by the Soviet.

**Q.1** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence of the problems facing the Provisional Government.

5

*(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)*

**SOURCE B** is by a modern historian.

#### SOURCE B

Kerensky could not force people to obey the laws of the Provisional Government. The Petrograd Soviet became an alternative government. Soviet Order Number One told soldiers that they no longer needed to obey their officers and thousands deserted. Any Officer who tried to stop them was killed on the spot. Peasants seized estates for themselves and workers took over the factories.

**Q.2** Compare the opinions about why the Provisional Government failed in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B**  
*(Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)*

4

**Q.3** To what extent did the policies of the Provisional government lead to its downfall?

8

Q.1	LO
1	2.2
2	2.1
3	1.1/2.1

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

5/7

**SOURCE A.** is by the historian J Brooking.

**SOURCE A**

If Kerensky had the common sense to make a separate peace with the Germans the Provisional Government might have survived. He did not. Foolishly, he swore to fight on, making enemies of soldiers dying at the front, peasants hungry for land, and city dwellers desperate for food.

**Q.1** Explain the reasons why the Provisional government became increasingly unpopular in 1917?  
(Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

**Q.2** Describe the Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia in October 1917.

6

Isaac Steinberg, a Menshevik leader wrote **SOURCE B** in 1918.

**SOURCE B**

Lenin and the Bolsheviks did not make the Revolution. The Revolution succeeded not because of the actions of a single party or individual, but because of the chain of events leading to it. The army was exhausted and desperate for peace; they were horrified by another winter of war and were looking for a change in policy. The peasants longed for free land. The workers, having seen lockouts, unemployment and the collapse of industry, dreamed of a new social order, all were waiting for this change.

**Q.3** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE B** as evidence about the October Revolution.

5

*(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)*



# THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1894–1921

## THE BOLSHEVIK STATE

5/8

Q.1	LO
1	1.2
2	2.1
3	1.1/2.1

**SOURCE A** describes the Red Terror.

### SOURCE A

Former members of the Tsar's Secret Police and even criminals were recruited to carry out the work of finding and arresting the enemies of the State. All political parties except the Bolsheviks were banned and censorship was introduced. Everyone lived in fear of being arrested as a bourgeois sympathizer or an enemy of the people.

**Q.1** How fully does **SOURCE A** describe the treatment of those who opposed the Bolsheviks? (Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

**SOURCE B** is a summary of some of the new laws introduced by the Bolsheviks soon after they came to power in Russia.

### SOURCE B

The Land Decree

Privately owned land is now abolished. All land is declared to be the property of the working peasants.

The Peace Decree

The Soviet Government calls for immediate negotiations for peace. We appeal to the workers of England, France and Germany to support us.

Workers Control

All factories, workshops, mines and railways are now the property of the Workers and Peasants State and will be controlled by Workers Committees.

**Q.2** Describe how the Bolshevik government tried to increase its support after October 1917? (Use **SOURCE B** and your own knowledge)

5

**SOURCE C** is part of an article from June 1918 in Pravda, the official newspaper of the Bolshevik government.

### SOURCE C

The Cheka must cut off at the roots all counter-revolution and sabotage. We can achieve nothing unless we use terror. There is no way of fighting counter-revolutionaries, spies, speculators, looters, hooligans and saboteurs other than their merciless destruction on the spot.

**Q.3** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE C** as evidence of the Bolsheviks' treatment of their opponents.

5

*(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)*

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1894–1921

### THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

5/9

Q.1	LO
1	2.2
2	1.3
3	1.2

**Q.1** Explain the reasons why there was a civil war in Russia in 1918?

6

In **SOURCE A** the historian Michael Dawson writes about the Civil War. (The Russian Civil War, published 1980).

#### SOURCE A

From the winter of 1918-19 the White forces led by Denkin and Kolchak faced a difficult task against well-prepared forces. The Reds outnumbered the Whites by 10 to 1 and the Red Army had had almost a year to strengthen its positions. They had control over most of the military resources of the old Tsarist army, and a majority of the Russian people supported them.

**SOURCE B** is by the Soviet historian Y.Kukushkin (History of the USSR, published 1981).

#### SOURCE B

The most loyal and devoted members of the Communist party were sent to join the Red Army and by the end of 1918 it had over 1,700,000 soldiers. It was a powerful force. In spite of this the Red Army had to fight against White forces that were numerically superior, better equipped and better trained.

**Q.2** Compare the opinions in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B** about the two sides in the Russian Civil War.  
(*Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.*)

4

**SOURCE C** describes Russia after the Civil War.

#### SOURCE C

By 1921 there was famine. Factories and fields were deserted. Starving men and women roamed the countryside in search of food. In Petrograd shops were closed and the streets were empty. There were no old people to be seen. Only the young and healthy had survived.

**Q.3** How fully does **SOURCE C** describe the effects of the civil war in Russia?  
(Use **SOURCE C** and recall)

5

## THE RED FLAG- LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1894–1921

Q.1	LO
1	2.1
2	1.3
3	1.1/2.1

**LENIN**

**5/10**

**Q.1** Describe the part played by Lenin in the success of the Bolsheviks between 1917 and 1921.

6

In **SOURCE A** the Russian communist historian Y.Kukushkin writes about Lenin in 1981.

### **SOURCE A**

When the Bolshevik party was fighting to gain the support of the people it was Lenin, who guided the Party and edited the Party newspaper, Pravda. He often spoke to mass rallies and meetings. Lenin's appearance on the platform always triggered off the enthusiasm of the audience. His speeches inspired the workers and soldiers to a determined struggle. The Bolshevik Party's membership began to increase.

The Bolshevik leader Bukharin wrote **SOURCE B** soon after Lenin's death in 1924.

### **SOURCE B**

Lenin was the driving force of the party. Without him the Bolsheviks could not have won power. His ideas, his writings and his speeches changed the course of history and persuaded many people to join the party. The peasant has Lenin to thank for his land; the worker has Lenin to thank for ending low pay and long hours of work; the soldier has Lenin to thank for his life.

**Q.2** Compare the attitudes to Lenin in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B**.  
(*Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.*)

4

**SOURCE C** is from the 1953 memoirs of Alexander Kerensky, leader of the Provisional Government until October 1917.

### **SOURCE C**

Lenin simply replaced the rule of the Tsar with another equally undemocratic government. The ordinary Russian people had little, if any choice about how they would be governed. Like the Tsar, Lenin used secret police, terror and violence to deal with those who opposed him.

**Q.3** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE C** as evidence about Lenin's leadership.

5

(*You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.*)