

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4273/01

HISTORY**UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Russia in Transition, 1914-1924**

P.M. MONDAY, 3 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

Question	Mark Awarded
1	25
2	15
3	10
SPaG	3
Total	53

4273
010001**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1(e) and 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is an enquiry into aspects of the development of the Communist state, 1921-1924 [25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[A photograph of Communist soldiers removing precious items from a church in 1921]

(a) What does Source A show you about religion in Communist Russia in 1921? [2]

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Source B

In March 1921 sailors at the Kronstadt naval base organised an uprising because they said that life under the Communist dictatorship had become more terrible than death. These men had been strong supporters of the Bolsheviks during the 1917 Revolution but they now felt betrayed. The uprising was put down with extreme force.

[From a school textbook]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why there was an uprising at the Kronstadt naval base in March 1921. [4]

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Source C



[A photograph of an Agitprop (agitation and propaganda) train taken in 1923 with the carriages decorated with Red propaganda images. These trains were designed to help spread Communist ideas amongst the peasantry]

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that propaganda was important in developing the Communist State? [5]

Lenin was one of the most sinister men who ever lived. This evil man was the founder and driving force of Bolshevism and he created a one party state. He was a revolutionary whose thirst for blood could never be quenched. He has now left his party with the problem of who is to follow him as leader.

[6]

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END OF QUESTION 1

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QUESTION 2

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The Revolution of 1917 had many causes and made a great impact on Russia.

[15]

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A Russian painting of September 1914 showing soldiers kneeling in prayer as Tsar Nicholas blesses them.]

- (a) Describe how Lenin established a new Communist state immediately after the October Revolution in 1917. [4]

(b) Explain why the Provisional Government was weak.

[5]

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SPaG 3

END OF QUESTION 3

END OF PAPER