

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4273/01

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

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

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 Question 1 (Section A) and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 (Section B).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside 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 either 2(*d*) or 3(*d*).

SECTION A
COMPULSORY

1. This question is an enquiry into the causes and impact of the Civil War, 1918-1921. [25]

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

Source A



[A photograph of a group of starving Russian children towards the end of the Civil War in 1921]

- (a) What does Source A show you about conditions in Russia by 1921? [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Source B

In 1918 the Whites controlled the edges of the Russian Empire. This was populated by many different nationalities. The White forces had little unity. They never came together as one fighting force. As the war went on the Bolsheviks were able to pick off each White group one by one. By the end of 1919 only isolated groups of Whites were fighting.

[From a school textbook]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why the White forces were weak during the Civil War. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

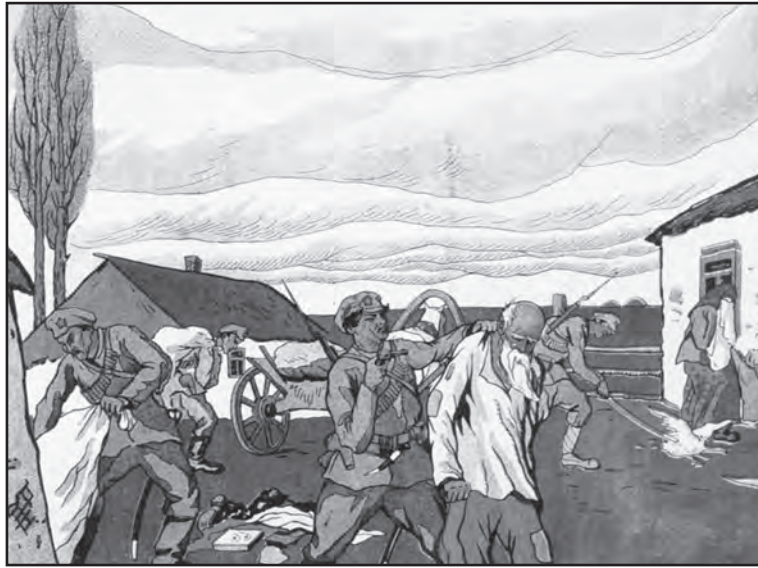
.....

.....

.....

4273
010003

Source C



[A White propaganda poster of 1919 showing Red soldiers seizing food from Russian peasants as part of the Bolshevik policy of War Communism.]

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that the Bolshevik policy of War Communism was unpopular with the peasants? [5]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Source D

Trotsky used a special train to keep in constant contact with the Red Army at the front. It took him to where the fighting was fiercest. The arrival of the train was a great morale booster. It was his general headquarters and was fitted out as a weapons and uniform supply centre, a troop transporter and a radio-communications centre.

[Terry Fiehn and Chris Corin, historians, writing in their school history textbook, *Communist Russia under Lenin and Stalin* (2002)]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the contribution of Trotsky to the success of the Red Army in the Civil War? [6]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

These two sources say different things about the reasons for the execution of Tsar Nicholas and his family in July 1918.

Source E

Ekaterinburg was seriously threatened by the danger of an attack by White soldiers. They wanted to snatch out of our hands the murdering Tsar. Because of this, we, the leaders of the local Soviet, decided to execute, by shooting, Nicholas Romanov, which was done on 16 July. The wife and son of Nicholas Romanov have been sent off to a secure place.

[An official announcement made by the Bolsheviks (Reds) in Moscow on 18 July 1918]

Source F

The Tsar was a continual problem for the Reds. They could have kept him a prisoner. However, if he escaped then he might unite the White forces and become their leader. They also feared he might receive help from foreign powers who were against the Red Army. To avoid this from happening, the decision was taken by Lenin in July 1918 to shoot the Tsar and his family.

[T. Fiehn, an historian, writing in a GCSE history textbook, *Russia and the USSR 1905-41* (1996)]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the reasons for the execution of Tsar Nicholas and his family in July 1918? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4273
010007

SECTION B

Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about the causes and impact of the Revolutions of 1917.

[25]

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



[A Russian cartoon of 1916 showing Rasputin with the Tsar and Tsarina]

(a) What does this picture show you about the influence of Rasputin?

[2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe the Kornilov Plot of 1917.

[5]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4273
010009

(c) (i) Explain why there was a revolution in Russia in February 1917.

[4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Explain why many Russians disliked the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

[4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (d) Was the weakness of the Provisional Government the main reason for the Bolshevik victory in the revolution of October 1917? [10]
Explain your answer fully.

In your answer you should:

- *discuss the weakness of the Provisional Government*
- *discuss other factors which contributed to the Bolshevik victory in October 1917*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

25

3. This question is about the development of the Communist State, 1921-1924.

[25]

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



[A photograph of Red Army soldiers crossing the ice to attack the sailors on Kronstadt island on 17 March 1921]

(a) What does this photograph show you about events at Kronstadt?

[2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe the main features of the New Economic Policy.

[5]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Examiner
only

(c) (i) Explain why the Cheka were important in the new Communist state. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Explain why Stalin won the power struggle to succeed Lenin. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

25