

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HISTORY**  
**UNIT 1**

**HS1E**

**Alternative E: Germany and Russia before the  
First World War, 1870–1914**

Monday 2 June 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1E.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** Witte was a firm believer in modernisation. He saw how increased wealth would ease social tensions in Russia and create a more harmonious society. There was a sustained attempt to industrialise during the 1890s, with very impressive results. Russia's late start meant the most modern methods and techniques could  
5 be used. Witte's policies began an irreversible process as Russia began to exploit its rich internal resources.

Adapted from J BROMLEY, *Russia 1848–1917*, 2002

**Source B** Witte was chiefly concerned with heavy industry and neglected smaller light industries. His reliance on foreign capital increased Russia's debts, and high taxes placed great burdens on the masses and harmed the domestic market. Agriculture remained backward and neglected as grain extracted from peasants  
5 paid for these economic changes. Witte intended his policies to strengthen tsarism, but perhaps his industrialisation programme undermined it.

Adapted from J HITE, *Tsarist Russia 1801–1917*, 1989

**Source C** Rapid industrialisation before 1900 had led to serious overcrowding in towns and cities. Workers in the factories accepted their grim conditions because of the higher wages they were receiving, but when boom turned to recession after  
5 1900, there was widespread unemployment. The regular presence on the streets of St Petersburg and Moscow of thousands of embittered workers played an important part in the growth of serious social unrest.

Adapted from M LYNCH, *Reaction and Revolutions: Russia 1881–1924*, 1992

(a) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the importance of 'foreign capital' (line 2) in the context of economic developments in Russia after 1881. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how **Source B** differs from the views put forward in **Source A** about the impact of Witte's economic policies. (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of economic problems, in relation to other factors, in explaining popular unrest in Russia by 1905. (15 marks)

**EITHER**

2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Despite the weakness of the socialists in the Reichstag, Bismarck saw the Social Democratic Party as an ‘enemy of the state’ (*Reichsfeind*).

Adapted from T MORRIS and D MURPHY, *Europe 1870–1991*, 2000

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by an ‘enemy of the state’ in the context of Bismarck’s domestic policy after 1870. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Bismarck introduced anti-socialist legislation in the late 1870s. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘In the years 1878 to 1914, German governments consistently failed to control the growth of the Social Democratic Party.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this opinion. (15 marks)

**OR**

3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

With Russia’s encouragement of Slav nationalism, a clash between Russia and Austria-Hungary seemed inevitable.

Adapted from J LOWE, *Rivalry and Accord: International Relations 1870–1914*, 1988

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Slav nationalism’ in the context of the Balkan Crisis of the 1870s. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Russia pursued a policy of Pan-Slavism in the Balkans after 1870. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Russia failed to achieve its aims in foreign policy in the years 1870 to 1894.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this opinion. (15 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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