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

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

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

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. 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]

<i>(b)</i>	b) Explain why there was an uprising at the Kronstadt naval base in March 1921 information in Source B and your own knowledge in your answer.				
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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]	g]
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Source D

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.

[From an obituary of Lenin which appeared in a British newspaper that was anti-Communist (January 1924)]

(d)	How useful is Source D to an historian studying Lenin's leadership? [Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.]	[6]	
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These sources have different views about the New Economic Policy (NEP).

Source E

It is true that the NEP restored some prosperity to Russia but to many of us this prosperity was distasteful. We felt that we were being corrupted by money, paralysed, sinking down into a capitalist bog. We saw moneygrabbing, gambling, drunkenness and all the filth of former times. The class system had started up again in front of our eyes.

[Victor Serge, a member of the Bolsheviks, who was expelled from Russia in 1928, writing in his book, *From Lenin to Stalin* (1937)]

Source F

The NEP proved to be an economic success. In Moscow by 1923 houses were being refurnished and restored and living conditions improved enormously. Shops, restaurants and cafés were opened all over the city. The city was full of peasants selling fruit, vegetables and other produce. Industrial workers were slightly better off and being paid regularly. Conditions seemed like paradise compared to the black years of 1920 and 1921. It was a return to capitalist ways.

[C. Corin and T. Fiehn, historians, writing in a school history textbook, Communist Russia under Lenin and Stalin (2002)]

<i>(e)</i>	Why do Sources E and F have different views about Lenin's New Economic Policy? [8]
	[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]
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	Examiner
	only
END OF QUESTION 1	25

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QUESTION 2

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

[15]

Study the picture below. 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 Octob Revolution in 1917.	ber [4]
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(b)	Explain why the Provisional Government was weak. [5]	Examiner only
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(c)	How important was the Russian royal family during the First World War?	[6] E	
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QUESTION 3

Russia endured a major civil war from 1918-1921.

Was the victory of the Reds in the Civil War 1918-1921 mainly due to their determination and leadership? [10]

In your answer you should:

- discuss the determination and leadership of the Reds during the Civil War;
- discuss other factors that contributed to the success of the Reds.

ks for spelling, pi	ınctuation and ac	curate use of grai	nmar are allocate	ed to this question.	[3
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	10
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END OF QUESTION 3	
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