

SAMPLE EXAM 2010

STUDENT NUMBER

Figures									Letter
Words									

Section A America France Russia China

Section B America France Russia China

HISTORY: Revolutions

Written examination

Date: _____

Reading time: _____ to _____ (15 minutes)

Writing time: _____ to _____ (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A Part 1	2	2	20
Part 2	1	1	20
B Part 1	1	1	20
Part 2	1	1	20
			Total 80

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets or paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book.
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Indicate the revolution you have chosen for Section A and the revolution you have chosen for Section B in the spaces provided above on this page. You must **not** choose the same revolution for both sections.
- All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

SECTION A- Revolution One

Instructions for Section A

Indicate on the front cover of this book the revolution you have chosen for Section A.
Answer all questions (Part 1 and Part 2) for this revolution in this section.
You must **not** choose the same revolution for Section A and Section B.

Parts 1 and 2

Revolution	Page
America	3
France	8
Russia	13
China	18

SECTION A – continued

Part 2 – Creating a new society

America [1776–1789]

Question 3

Thomas Jefferson wrote the following to James Madison in 1787:

My last [letter] to you was of the 16th of December; since which, I have received yours ... which afforded me, as your letters always do, a treat on matters public, individual, and economical. I am impatient to learn your sentiments on the late troubles in the Eastern states. So far as I have yet seen, they do not appear to threaten serious consequences. Those states have suffered [due to] the stoppage of the channels of their commerce ... This must render money scarce and make the people uneasy. This uneasiness has produced acts absolutely unjustifiable; but I hope they will provoke no severities from their governments.

Societies exist under three forms, sufficiently distinguishable: (1) without government, as among our Indians; (2) under governments, wherein the will of everyone has a just influence, as is the case in England, in a slight degree, and in our states, in a great one; (3) under governments of force, as is the case in all other monarchies, and in most of the other republics.

I hold it that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. Unsuccessful rebellions, indeed, generally establish the encroachments on the rights of the people which have produced them. An observation of this truth should render honest republican governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions as not to discourage them too much. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government.

Thomas Jefferson, letter to James Madison, Paris, 30 January 1787

a. According to Jefferson, what made the people in the eastern states of America ‘uneasy’?

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. What evidence is there in the extract to suggest that Jefferson was less appalled by Shays’ Rebellion than other revolutionary leaders were at the time?

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

Part 2 – Creating a new society

France [5 August 1789–1795 Dissolution of the Convention]

Question 3



*The Storming of the Tuileries on August 10th 1792, Jacques Bertaux, 1793.
Musée national du Château de Versailles.*

a. Identify **two** social groups depicted in the representation.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify **two** features of this representation that suggest the artist's opinion of the nature of this attack.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION A – continued

c. Using your own knowledge, explain the immediate causes of this event.

6 marks

SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

Russia**Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events****Russia [1905–October 1917]****Question 1**

Explain how the issuing of the Fundamental Laws in 1906 and the closing of the first two Dumas undermined the gains made during the 1905 revolution.

10 marks

SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

Part 2 – Creating a new society

Russia [November 1917–1924 death of Lenin]

Question 3



The Dictatorship of the Proletariat, October 1917–October 1918, Anonymous, 1918.

a. Which groups are represented by the two figures in the foreground of the poster?

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify **two** features of the poster that illustrate the success of the new society.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION A – continued

TURN OVER

- c. This poster celebrates the first year of the Bolshevik government. Outline **three** changes to society introduced by the Bolsheviks in this period.

6 marks

China

Part 2 – Creating a new society

China [1949–1976 death of Mao]

Question 3



Women of the Shihchiching People's Commune harvest the corn crop, 1958. From *China from the Long March to Tiananmen Square* (New York: Associated Press, 1990), 85.

a. Identify **two** ways in which this photograph suggests that the Great Leap Forward was a success.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify **two** ways in which the photograph suggests that the Chinese people supported the Great Leap Forward.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION A – continued

SECTION B – Revolution Two**Instructions for Section B**

Indicate on the front cover of this book the revolution you have chosen for Section B.

Answer the questions (Part 1 and Part 2) for this section.

You must **not** choose the same revolution for Section A and Section B.

Part 1

Revolution	Page
America	24
France	27
Russia	30
China	33
Part 2	37

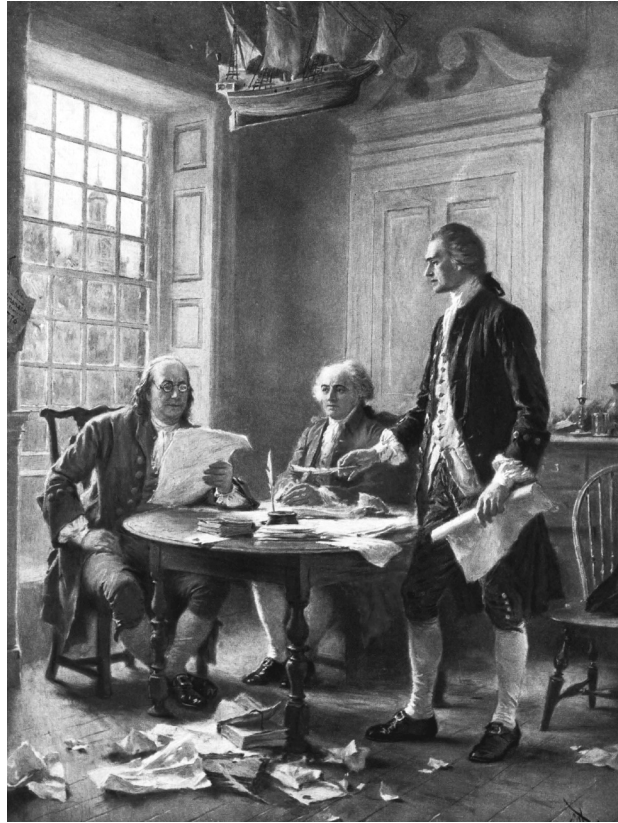
SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

America

Part 1–Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

Question 1

America [1763–1776]



Writing the Declaration of Independence, 1776, J.L.G. Ferris, c. 1932.
Published by The Foundation Press, Ohio.

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division LC-USZC4-9904

- a. Identify **two** people (seen in the representation) who were charged with drafting the Declaration of Independence.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- b. Identify **two** details of the representation that suggest the drafting was an important occasion.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION B – continued

- c. Using your own knowledge and the representation, describe the process whereby the Americans declared their independence.

6 marks

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

France

Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

Question 1

France [1781–4 August 1789]



Departure of the Three Orders for Versailles, 3rd May 1789.

a. Identify **two** social groups portrayed in the representation.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. What is the artist suggesting about the relationship between the three estates at this time?

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

Russia**Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events****Question 1****Russia [1905–October 1917]**

In 1930 Leon Trotsky wrote about the 1905 Revolution in Russia:

The events of 1905 were a prologue to the two revolutions of 1917, that of February and that of October. In the prologue all the elements of the drama were included, but not carried through. The Russo-Japanese war had made tsarism totter [become unsteady]. Against the background of a mass movement the liberal bourgeoisie had frightened the monarchy with its opposition. The workers had organised independently of the bourgeoisie, and in opposition to it, in soviets, a form of organisation then first called into being. Peasant uprisings to seize the land occurred throughout vast stretches of the country. Not only the peasants, but also the revolutionary parts of the army tended toward the soviets, which at the moment of highest tension openly disputed the power with the monarchy. However, all the revolutionary forces were then going into action for the first time, lacking experience and confidence. The liberals demonstratively backed away from the revolution exactly at the moment when it became clear that to shake tsarism would not be enough, it must be overthrown. This sharp break of the bourgeoisie with the people, in which the bourgeoisie carried with it considerable circles of the democratic intelligentsia, made it easier for the monarchy to differentiate within the army, separating out the loyal units, and to make a bloody settlement with the workers and peasants. Although with a few broken ribs, tsarism came out of the experience of 1905 alive and strong enough.

Leon Trotsky, *The History of the Russian Revolution*, Volume 1, 1930. Translated by Max Eastman, 1932.

a. Identify **two** things that Trotsky believed caused Tsarism to falter by 1905.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify **two** things that, according to Trotsky, caused the 1905 Revolution to fail.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION B – continued

China

Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

Question 1

China [1898–1949]

The 1901 Boxer Protocol stated the following:

[Articles 1–4 cover punishment of Chinese officials and the erection of statues of foreigners killed.]

Article 5: China has agreed to prohibit the importation into its territory of arms and ammunition, as well as of materials exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Article 6: By an Imperial Edict dated the 29th May, 1901, His Majesty the Emperor of China agreed to pay the Powers an indemnity of 450,000,000 of Haikwan taels. (These 450,000,000 constitute a gold debt calculated at the rate of the Haikwan tael to the gold currency of each country [335 million gold dollars].)

Article 7: The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the Legations shall be considered as one specially reserved for their use and placed under their exclusive control, in which Chinese shall not have the right to reside, and which may be made defensible.

[Also] recognized is the right of each Power to maintain a permanent guard in the said quarter for the defence of its Legation.

Article 8: The Chinese Government has consented to raze the forts of Taku [Dagu], and those which might impede free communication between Peking [Beijing] and the sea. Steps have been taken for carrying this out.

Article 9: The Chinese Government conceded the right to the Powers in the Protocol ... to occupy certain points, to be determined by an Agreement between them for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea.

Signed September 1901 by China, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands and Russia.

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

a. Identify **one** financial and **one** military requirement for China stated in the Boxer Protocol.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify **two** ways in which the Boxer Protocol humiliated China.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION B – continued

Part 2 – Creating a new society

Question 2

In the space provided, write a short essay on ONE of the essay topics below. You MUST write on the revolution you have chosen for Section B. In your essay provide evidence and discuss a range of views.

America [1776–1789]

‘Victory in the Revolutionary War did not automatically mean a victory for the American Revolution.’

Do you agree? What challenges did the Americans face in the Revolutionary War (1775–1783) and to what extent did their victory in this conflict achieve the aims of the American Revolution?

20 marks

France [5 August 1789–1795 Dissolution of the Convention]

‘The new regime dealt with crisis in the same manner it forged the revolution – violently.’

To what extent is this an accurate assessment of the new society created in France?

20 marks

Russia [November 1917–1924 Death of Lenin]

Richard Pipes: ‘[The Bolsheviks] would not admit they were wrong; whenever things did not turn out as they desired, they did not compromise but instead intensified the violence’.

Do you agree with Pipes?

20 marks

China [1949–1976 Death of Mao]

Mao Zedong: ‘To rebel is justified’.

To what extent was ‘rebellion’ a component of China’s revolution after 1949?

20 marks

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

