



**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**

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**Part 2 – Creating a new society****America [1776–1789]****Question 3**

Gordon Wood writes of the prevailing pride in the achievements of the new society in *The Radicalism of the American Revolution* (1991), pp. 190, 191, 234

In many respects . . . all of American history.

**Due to copyright restrictions,  
the extract is not supplied.**

- a. Name two ways in which Wood believes the Americans saw their revolutionary generation as ‘modern’.
- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 marks
- b. Identify two ways that ‘America became the Enlightenment fulfilled’.
- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 marks











## Part 2 – Creating a new society

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

#### Question 3



The patriotic oath of the National Guard at the Fête de la Fédération July 1792, Richard Cobb, *Voices of the French Revolution*, pp. 146–147

a. Identify two groups of people represented in the drawing.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

b. Identify two ways the artist has suggested the groups support the Revolution.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks









## Part 2 – Creating a new society

### Russia [November 1917–1924 death of Lenin]

#### Question 3

Speech by Lenin on the Constituent Assembly, 1918

in Lenin's *Collected Works*, Progress Publishers, Moscow, Volume 26, 1972, pp. 437–441 accessed from [www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1918](http://www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1918)

To hand over power to the Constituent Assembly would again be compromising with the malignant<sup>1</sup> bourgeoisie. The Russian Soviets place the interests of the working people far above the interests of a treacherous policy of compromise disguised in a new garb<sup>2</sup>. The speeches of those outdated politicians, Chernov and Tsereteli, who continue whining tediously for the cessation of civil war, give off the stale and musty odour of antiquity. But as long as Kaledin exists, and as long as the slogan “All power to the Constituent Assembly” conceals the slogan “Down with Soviet power”, civil war is inevitable. For nothing in the world will make us give up Soviet power! (*Stormy applause.*) And when the Constituent Assembly again revealed its readiness to post-pont<sup>3</sup> all the painfully urgent problems and tasks that were placed before it by the Soviets, we told the Constituent Assembly that they must not be postponed for one single moment. And by the will of Soviet power the Constituent Assembly, which has refused to recognise the power of the people, is being dissolved . . .

The Soviet revolutionary republic will triumph, no matter what the cost. (*Stormy applause. Ovation.*)

<sup>1</sup> malignant – evil

<sup>2</sup> garb – form

<sup>3</sup> post-pont’ – postpone

a. Identify two of the groups engaged in class struggle.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

b. Identify two institutions whose conflict Lenin claims will lead to civil war.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks











## Part 2 – Creating a new society

### China [1949–1976 death of Mao]

#### Question 3

Meisner writing about the Agrarian Reform Laws and Campaigns, 1950–1951, in *Mao Zedong: A Political and Intellectual Portrait* (2007), pp. 120–122

Mao intended the land reform campaign to serve a variety of political and economic purposes, but its main aim was to destroy the landlord class . . . [which was] economically dispensable and socially undesirable . . . the Agrarian Law prohibited the confiscation of land and equipment used by landlords for the operation of private industrial and commercial enterprises. But . . . few Chinese landlords had turned to capitalist-type production, and even fewer escaped the fury of the land reform campaign . . . Once the agrarian movement was launched by local Communist cadres, angry peasants seeking both land and revenge made few distinctions . . . Many landlords . . . were executed in the violence [that] swept the countryside. Others were dispatched to labor camps . . . The Communists had won the overwhelming support of poor peasants (about 70 per cent of the rural population) by promising “land to the tiller.” That promise had to be honored if the Party was to retain the support of the peasants . . . Land reform brought a degree of social and economic equity to the villages and improved the life of the majority of peasants.

a. Identify two purposes of the land reform campaign.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

b. Identify two reasons (**not used in part a.**) why few landlords escaped the land reform campaign.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks





**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 all the 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.

**Part 1**

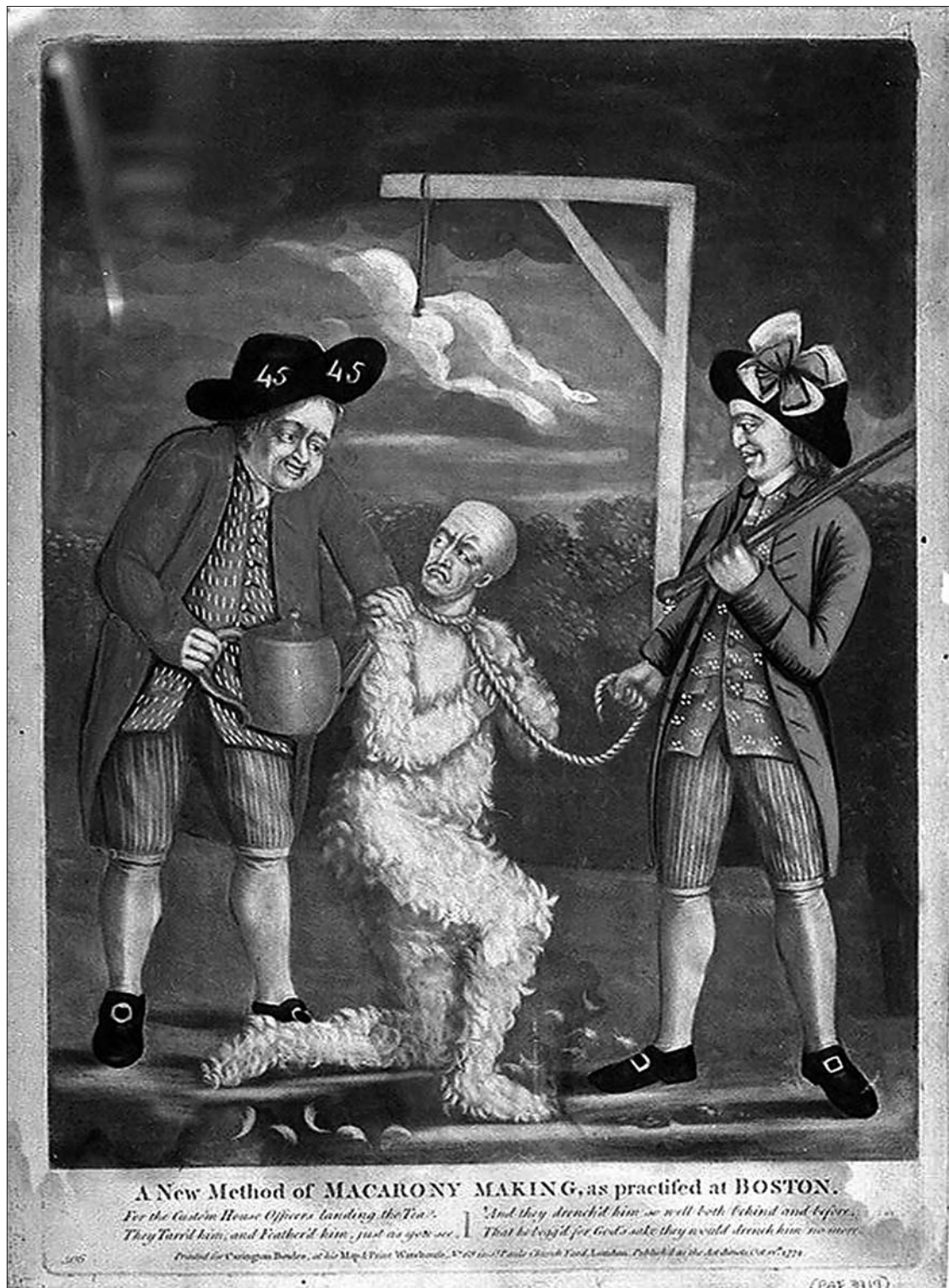
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## America

### Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

[America 1763–1776]

#### Question 1



Tarring and feathering a tax collector – it was called a new form of ‘macarony’, a slang term for fashionable dress at the time (1774)

Peter Thomas, *The American Revolution*, p. 93







## France

### Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

#### France [1781–4 August 1789]

##### Question 1

Report on the Réveillon riots in Paris 27–28 April 1789.

An extract from a letter from the noble deputy from the Poitiers region, the marquis de Ferrières to his wife in Richard Cobb, *Voices of the French Revolution* (1988), p. 44

Five or six thousand working men, stirred up by a hellish cabal<sup>1</sup> which aims to destroy the ministry and prevent the Estates from meeting, gathered at ten o'clock in the morning armed with cudgels<sup>2</sup> and launched themselves like furies on the house of a man called Réveillon . . .

[on that day] There was a meeting of three hundred and fifty nobles at the archbishop's palace in order to choose deputies for the nobility. The rabble set off in that direction; luckily most of them were drunk and they soon changed their minds and continued to infest the streets. The duc de Luynes was stopped, coming back from the racing, and compelled to shout, 'Long live the king and the Third Estate!' Gentlefolk and even the bourgeois are appalled . . .

All this makes one tremble for the unhappy kingdom. It is a tissue of horrors, of abominations. Everyone can guess who launched this blow. May Providence protect the king.

The pretext is the high price of bread, but this is less dear in Paris than in the provinces.

The Estates General will be stormy. There is great ill feeling between the orders. A great many people have been arrested. Yesterday the king issued an edict bringing guilty persons within the jurisdiction of police courts. The parlement has behaved as it always does, slackly. A few of these unfortunates were found dead in Réveillon's cellars; they had drunk varnish and raw alcohol, thinking it was eau-de-vie<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> cabal – faction/group

<sup>2</sup> cudgels – sticks

<sup>3</sup> eau-de-vie – brandy

a. Identify two aims of the cabal that the writer refers to in his letter.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

b. Identify two groups of people who were appalled by the action of the crowd.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks





## Russia

### Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

#### Russia [1905–October 1917]

##### Question 1



Contemporary cartoon showing the Russian Court in 1916. The card being held by the figure on the left depicts Wilhelm II.

[www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/RUSrasputin](http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/RUSrasputin) also in Harold Shukman, *Rasputin*

a. Identify two figures in the cartoon.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

b. Identify two features that suggest the Russian Court was not functioning as it should in 1916.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks







## China

### Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

#### China [1898–1949]

##### Question 1



The image commemorates the Long March in Yan'an (also Yen-an & Yanan) in 1936 (1972)  
 Steven Heller, *iron fists branding the 20th-century totalitarian state* (2008), p. 187

a. Identify two groups in the graphic.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

b. Identify two ways in which the artist shows support for Mao Zedong's leadership.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks





**Part 2 – Creating a new society****Question 2****America [1776–1789]**

Historians have argued that the American Revolution saw the birth of a nation dedicated to equal opportunity, the rights of the individual, and government by popular consent.

How true is this of the American Revolution?

Use evidence to support your answer.

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

The ideals of the French Revolution were liberty, equality and fraternity.

Discuss the extent to which these were fulfilled in the French Revolution.

Use evidence to support your answer.

**Russia [November 1917–1924 death of Lenin]**

Historian Richard Pipes has argued that, judged in terms of its own aspirations, the communist regime was a monumental failure: it succeeded in one thing only – staying in power.

To what extent were the aspirations of the Bolshevik party achieved by 1924?

Use evidence to support your answer.

**China [1949–1976 death of Mao]**

Historian Immanuel Hsu has argued that ‘Mao’s twenty-seven year rule brought little improvement in people’s living standards’.

To what extent did the new society bring an improvement in the conditions of everyday life for the Chinese people?

Use evidence to support your answer.

20 marks

Working space

















