

1. Using Source 1, identify three symbols of the Tsar's autocratic power in the representation. 3 Marks

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2. Using Source 2 explain the weaknesses of the Provisional Government. 4 Marks

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3. Using your knowledge, explain how involvement in World War I contributed to the development of the Revolution in Russia in February 1917. 5 Marks

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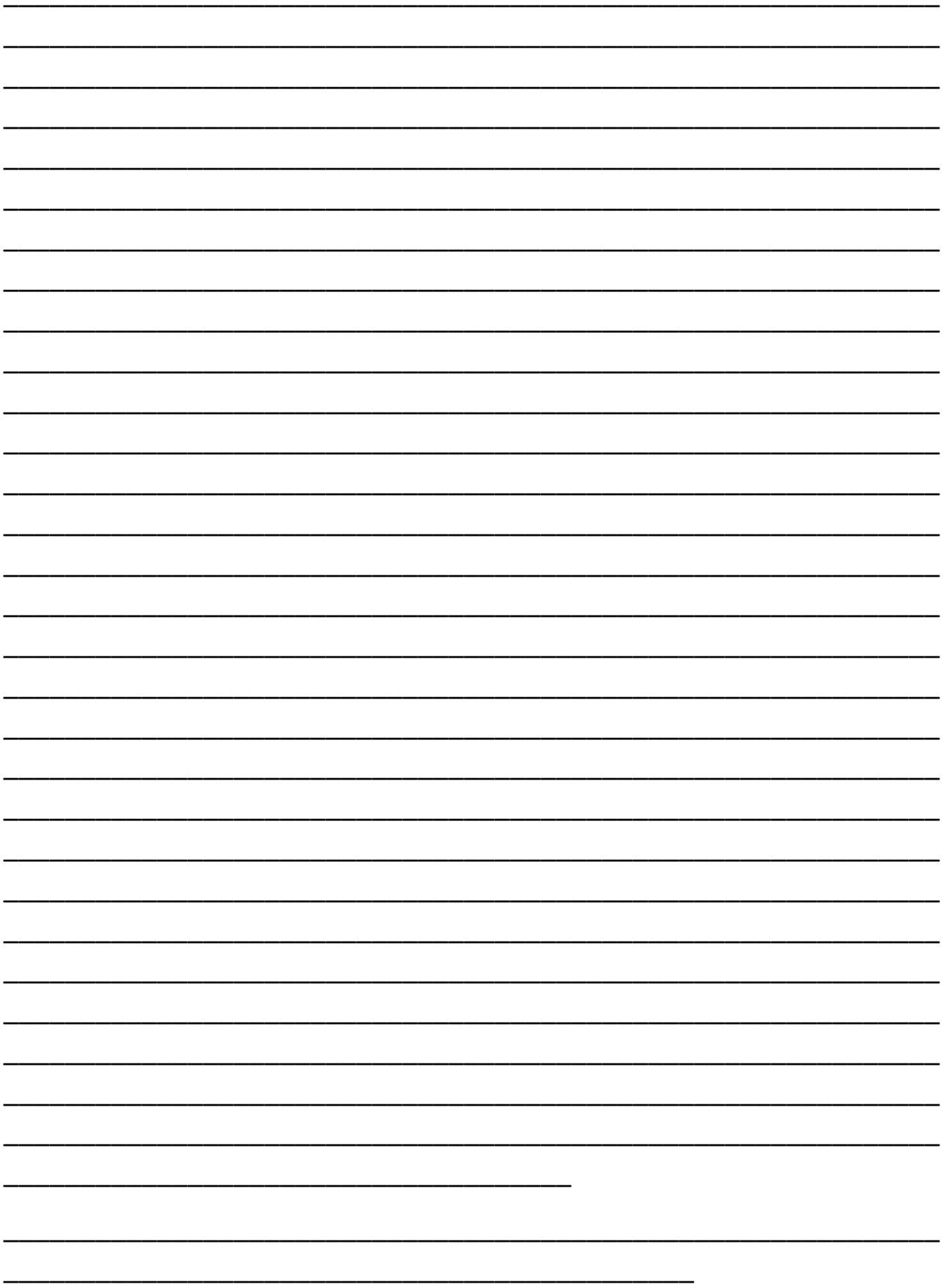
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**Source 1 Punch Magazine 'The Tsar of all the Russias' (1 Feb 1905)**

The man on the ground is holding a piece of paper titled 'petition'



**Source 2 – A historian's interpretation of the Provisional Government**

*The Provisional Government had a competitor: the February Revolution had produced not one but two self-constituted authorities aspiring to a national role. The second was the Petrograd Soviet, formed on the pattern of the 1905 Petersburg Soviet by workers, soldiers, and socialist politicians ... On 1 March, before the formal establishment of the Provisional Government or the emergence of 'responsible leadership' in the Soviet, the notorious Order No. 1 was issued in the name of the Petrograd Soviet ... it stated that no governmental order to the Army was to be considered valid without the counter-signature of the Soviet ... The relationship that developed between the Petrograd Soviet Executive Committee and the Provisional Government in the spring and summer of 1917 was intense, intimate, and quarrelsome ... Popular hostility to the 'bourgeois' Provisional Government mounted<sup>1</sup> in the late spring, as war weariness increased and the economic situation in the towns deteriorated ... demonstrators carried banners calling for 'All power to the soviets' ...*

**1 mounted – grew**

*Source: Sheila Fitzpatrick, The Russian Revolution, 3rd edn, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008, pp. 46–49*

**Source 3 – A historian's interpretation of Dual Power**

The power of the Petrograd Soviet, which grew steadily because of its support from the Petrograd workers and soldiers, was the greatest threat ... in a conflict with the Petrograd Soviet, the Provisional Government was helpless. The government had formal authority but limited power, while the Soviet had real power but no formal responsibility for government ... Moreover, thousands of other new organizations – political parties, trade unions and professional associations, nationality-based organizations, community associations, educational and cultural clubs, and others – came into existence after February and asserted their right to participate in public affairs ...

Source: Rex A Wade, *The Russian Revolution, 1917*, 2nd edn, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2005, pp. 56 and 57