

INSIGHT

Trial Exam Paper

2008

HISTORY: Revolutions

Written examination

STUDENT NAME:

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
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 the following items into the examination: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring sheets of paper or white out liquid/tape into the examination.
- Calculators are not permitted in this examination.

Materials provided

- The question and answer book of 24 pages.
- Script books are available from the supervisor if required.

Instructions

- Write your **name** in the box provided.
- You must answer the questions in English.

At the end of the examination

- If you used any script books, place them inside the front cover of the question and answer book.

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

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SECTION A – Revolution One

Instructions for Section A

Answer all questions in Section A. You are required to use the **same revolution** for all questions in this section.

Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

For each question in Part 1, indicate the option (**a.**, **b.**, **c.** or **d.**) you have chosen in the box provided.

How to approach this part

- Choose **one** revolution to write on in your responses to Questions 1 and 2 in Section A.
- Avoid traditional introductions – make your first sentence your first main point.
- Try and make 3–4 main points and use 3–4 relevant pieces of evidence or detail.
- Try and keep to the space given – you should be able to answer each question satisfactorily in the lines given. If your answer ends up requiring more space you should avoid writing in the margin or cramming two lines into one. Instead you should use a script book and clearly label your responses.

Question 1

a. America (1763–1776)

Using three or four main points, explain how Benjamin Franklin contributed to the revolutionary situation by 1776. Give evidence to support your answer.

b. France (1781–1789)

Using three or four main points, explain how Lafayette contributed to a revolutionary situation in France before August 1789. Give evidence to support your answer.

c. Russia (1905–1917)

Using three or four main points, explain how Kerensky contributed to the revolutionary situation in Russia between February and October 1917. Give evidence to support your answer.

d. China (1898–1949)

Using three or four main points, explain how the Guomindang contributed to a revolutionary situation in China before 1949. Give evidence to support your answer.

[illegible]

SECTION A – PART 1 – continued
TURN OVER

Question 2

Choose **one** of the following questions. Write on the **same** revolution that you wrote on in Question 1.

a. America (1763–1776)

Using three or four main points, explain how failure to reform contributed to a revolutionary situation in America between 1763 and 1776. Give evidence to support your answer.

b. France (1781–1789)

Using three or four main points, explain how failure to reform contributed to the revolutionary situation in France between 1781 and July 1789. Give evidence to support your answer.

c. Russia (1905–1917)

Using three or four main points, explain how failure to reform contributed to a revolutionary situation in Russia between 1905 and 1914. Give evidence to support your answer.

d. China (1898–1949)

Using three or four main points, explain how failure to reform contributed to a revolutionary situation in China between 1898 and 1949. Give evidence to support your answer.

Either **a.**, **b.**, **c.** or **d.**

[illegible]

10 marks

Part 2 – Creating a new society

Question 3

Choose **one** of the following questions. Write on the **same** revolution that you wrote on in Questions 1 and 2.

America (1763–1776)

Reference: Wood, G.S. 2003, *The American Revolution: A History*, Weidenfeld & Nicholson, London, p.75.

‘British disadvantages were immense and perhaps overwhelming – even at the beginning when their opportunities to put down the rebellion were greatest. Great Britain had to carry on the war three thousand miles across the Atlantic, with consequent problems of communications and logistics; even supplying the army with food became a problem. At the same time, Britain had to wage a different kind of war from any the country had ever fought in the eighteenth century. A well trained army might have been able to conquer the American forces, but, as one French officer observed at the end, America itself was unconquerable. The great breadth of territory and the wild nature of the terrain made conventional manoeuvrings and operations difficult and cumbersome. The fragmented and local character of authority in America inhibited decisive action by the British. There was no nerve centre anywhere whose capture would destroy the rebellion. The British generals came to see that engaging Washington’s army in battle ought to be their main objective; but, said the British commander in chief, they did not know how to do it, “as the enemy moves with so much more celerity [speed] than we possibly can.”’

- a. Identify from the extract **two** circumstances Wood identifies as ‘British disadvantages’ in the War of Independence.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- b. Identify from the extract **two** American advantages in the War of Independence.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, explain the outcomes of the War of Independence.

6 marks

- d. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of this extract as evidence to explain the American victory in the War of Independence. In your response refer to different views of the War of Independence.

10 marks

OR

SECTION A – PART 2 – continued

- d.** Explain the strengths and weaknesses of this extract as evidence to explain the period of Terror in France. In your response refer to different views about the period of Terror.

[illegible]

OR

10 marks

Russia (1905–1917)

Reference: Pipes R 1997, *The Russian Revolution 1899–1919*, Harvill Press, London, p.672

‘The notion that War Communism was ‘dictated’ by circumstances, however, does violence to the historical record, as shown by the etymology of the term. The earliest official use of ‘War Communism’ dates to the spring of 1921 – that is, to the time when the policies so labelled were being abandoned in favour of the more liberal New Economic Policy. It was then that the Communist authorities, in order to justify their sudden turnabout, sought to blame the disasters of the immediate past on circumstances beyond their control. Thus, Lenin in April 1921 wrote: “‘War Communism’ was imposed by war and ruin. It was not and could not be a policy that corresponded to the economic tasks of the proletariat. It was a temporary measure.” But this was hindsight. While some of its measures were indeed taken to meet emergencies, War Communism as a whole was not a ‘temporary measure’ but an ambitious and, as it turned out, premature attempt to introduce full-blown communism.’

- a.** Identify from the extract **two** reasons Lenin gave in April 1921 for the introduction of War Communism.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- b.** Identify from the extract **two** reasons Pipes gives for Lenin’s introduction of War Communism.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c.** Using your own knowledge and the extract, explain the emergencies faced by the Bolsheviks between 1918 and 1921.

6 marks

SECTION A – PART 2 – continued
TURN OVER

China (1898–1949)

Reference: Lynch M 1998, *The People's Republic of China since 1949*, Hodder and Stoughton, London, p.39.

‘An obvious question arises. Why was Mao Zedong willing to plunge into renewed turmoil a nation which had only just emerged from decades of foreign occupation, civil war and famine? At its simplest, the answer is that the Cultural Revolution was to be the means by which Mao would reassert his authority over China and the CCP. He had two principal objectives: to preserve himself in power for the rest of his life and to ensure that his concept of revolution would continue after his death. Mao believed that the revolution was in danger of being betrayed from within; he was convinced that many in the upper echelons of the CCP were infected by ‘neo-capitalism’ and a desire for personal power that robbed them of their revolutionary purpose.’

- a.** Identify from the extract **two** principal objectives Lynch claims influenced Mao to reassert his authority over China.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- b.** Identify from the extract **two** reasons Lynch claims Mao considered the revolution to be in danger from within.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, explain what Lynch calls Mao's 'concept of revolution'.

6 marks

- d. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of this extract as evidence to explain the Cultural Revolution in China. In your response refer to different views about the Cultural Revolution.

10 marks

End of SECTION A – PART 2

SECTION B – Revolution Two

Instructions for Section B

Answer both questions. The revolution you choose for Section B **must be different from** the revolution you chose for Section A. Use this **second revolution** to answer both Questions 4 and 5 in this section.

Part 1 – Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events

Question 4

Choose **one** of the following.

America (1763–1776)



Engraving shows citizens in Boston in August 1764 burning proclamations from England pertaining to the Stamp Act which would be passed in 1765.
Created/ Published: 1784.

a. Identify two revolutionary actions depicted in this representation

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

SECTION B – PART 1 – continued
TURN OVER

- b.** Identify two features of the colonists which indicate their opposition to the British proclamations.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c.** Using your knowledge and the representation, explain the consequences of the Stamp Act.

6 marks

- d.** Explain to what extent this representation presents a reliable view of the Anglo-American relationship between 1763 and 1776. In your response, refer to different views of the revolution to 1776.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

OR

10 marks

France (1781–1789)



Louis XVI helping the poor, circa 1788

a. Identify two different groups symbolised by the figures in this representation.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify two aspects of this image that suggest difficult living conditions in the *ancien régime* in France.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your knowledge and the representation, explain the significance of the Third Estate in France before 1789.

6 marks

- d. Explain to what extent the representation presents a reliable view of King Louis XVI in France before 1789. In your response refer to different views of the revolution.

10 marks

OR

SECTION B – PART 1 – continued
TURN OVER

Russia (1905–1917)



Painting showing the first day of the Russian Revolution on January 9, 1905, by Vladimir Egorovic Makovskij (painted 1905–1907)

- a. Identify two features of this representation that suggest the demonstrators were under threat.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- b. Identify two ways that the artist suggests the demonstrators were heroic or strong.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your knowledge and the representation, explain the reason for the demonstration in January 1905.

6 marks

- d. Explain to what extent this representation presents a reliable view of the events of 1905 in Russia. In your response, refer to different views of 1905.

10 marks

OR

SECTION B – PART 1 – continued
TURN OVER

China (1898–1949)



Engraving, circa 1900

Note: 'obstreperous' means 'noisily resisting control'

a. Identify two different groups symbolised by the figures in this representation.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify two features of this representation that depict the boxers negatively.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your knowledge and the representation, explain why this cartoon appeared around 1900.

6 marks

- d. Explain to what extent this representation presents a reliable view of the Boxer Rebellion. In your response, refer to different views of the Boxer Rebellion.

10 marks

**End of SECTION B – PART 1
TURN OVER**

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A script book is available from the supervisor if you need extra paper to complete your answer. Please ensure you write your **name** in the space provided on the front cover of the script book. At the end of the examination, place the script book inside the front cover of this question and answer book.

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK