

# 2007 Sample Exam

	STUDENT NUMBER								LETTER
Figures									
Words									

## HISTORY: Revolutions Written Examination

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours

### QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

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

#### Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 25 pages.
- A script book is available from the supervisor if required.

#### Instructions

- Write your student number in the space provided above on this page, and on the front cover of any script book used.
- All written responses must be in English.

#### At the end of the examination

- If a script book is used, place it inside the front cover of this question and answer book.

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



HISTORY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of VICTORIA

**Disclaimer notice:** The HTAV takes no responsibility should the examination paper students sit actually differ in layout or design to these sample papers. Nor does the HTAV claim, in any way, that the questions in these sample papers will be those the students actually answer. Please note the number of pages in the sample booklet may differ to the VCAA examination booklet.





## Part 2: Creating a New Society

### Question 3

Choose **one** of the following documents to analyse. Write on the same revolution you used to answer Questions 1 and 2.

#### America

From <http://157.182.176.39/glamb/152CyberPDFfiles/152NewNation.PDF>

G.J Lamb on the Articles of Confederation:

The war effort demanded a measure of central authority; the Second Continental Congress had organized a government under the Articles of Confederation for that purpose. Struggling to break free from a strong government, however, Americans were understandably reluctant to establish another strong government in its place. The notorious weakness of the Articles Government was probably intentional.

Once independence had been achieved, however, disturbing flaws began to appear. Shays' Rebellion in Massachusetts posed a threat to order; worthless paper money printed in Rhode Island clearly threatened property and the status of the wealthy. Threats like these could only be dealt with by a vigorous and competent central government. The Articles Government, moreover, had no authority to negotiate trade agreements; each of the new states was forced to negotiate on its own, with far less than satisfactory results. It was at a meeting in Annapolis called to deal with this latter problem that discussions soon focused on the need for a stronger central government.

a. Identify from the extract two 'flaws' or problems that emerged in the new society.

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

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

2 marks

b. Identify from the extract two reasons Lamb gives for the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

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

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

2 marks

c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, explain the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation that led to the need for a restructure of the new regime.

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## France

From *Réimpression de l'ancien Moniteur*, 32 vols. (Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1858D63), 17:580D83, 586, 591.

The Convention voted on 5 September 1793, to declare that ‘Terror is the Order of the Day,’

Danton: ... You have just proclaimed to all of France that it is still in a real and active state of revolution. Well, this revolution must be consummated. You must never fear movements that could tempt counterrevolutionaries in Paris, who would no doubt like to extinguish the flame of liberty where it burns the brightest. But the immense number of true patriots, of sans-culottes who have crushed their enemies a hundred times, still exists [and] is ready to take action. We only need to know how to lead them, and once again they will confound and foil all conspiracies. It is not enough to have a revolutionary army; you must be revolutionary yourselves. Remember that industrious men who live by the sweat of their brow cannot attend the sections and that it is only when the true patriots are absent that scheming can take over the section meetings. Therefore decree that two large section-meetings be held each week, and that the man of the People who attends these political assemblies will receive just remuneration for the time spent away from his work.

It is also good that you proclaim to all our enemies that we are determined to be continually and completely prepared for them ... Let it be the republic that puts a gun into the hands of the citizen, the true patriot, and let the republic say to him, ‘The country entrusts this weapon to you for its defense ...’ Let a gun be our most sacred object ... let each of us lose our life rather than our gun...

a. Identify from the extract two claims as to why the Sans Culottes remain a revolutionary force.

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

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

2 marks

b. Identify from the extract two problems that will be solved by paying people to attend section meetings.

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

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

2 marks

c. Using your knowledge and the extract, identify what groups most likely supported the Terror and the reasons why they believed terror was in France’s best interests.

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**Russia**

From *New York Times Current History*, vol xiv, 1921, pp. 521-23

Speech by Lenin to the Tenth Party Congress, April 16 1921:

Three and a half years of continuous and unprecedented fighting are now behind us. It is time to balance our accounts, to confess frankly and openly that the international proletariat has practically not supported us at all and now we are being accused of wishing to return to the old capitalist state of affairs. But our accusers forget one thing – the bourgeois class does not exist any more in Russia. We have completely destroyed the Russian bourgeoisie. Only peasantry is in a position today to conduct and continue the struggle against the victorious proletariat, and I ask you: Do you want to fight the peasantry, a new war to the bitter end, or would you prefer peace by mutual agreement.

As far as I personally am concerned, I know only too well how badly organised are the Russian peasants, how little class consciousness they have. In such circumstances they do not represent a serious threat to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore we must by all means strive to attain union with the peasants and meet them half way with their justifiable demands... We cannot go too far in our game with the bourgeoisie, which is impatiently awaiting our downfall, but the hopes of the world capitalists will not be realised. The Soviets today are powerful and strong enough both to admit their mistakes of the past and to overcome all new difficulties to save communism by paying the price of renunciation of certain theoretical precepts.

renunciation = abandonment

a. Identify from the extract what two 'frank and open' confessions the Party should make.

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

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

2 marks

b. Identify from the extract two actions that the Soviets are in a position to undertake.

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

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

2 marks

c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, explain why Lenin made this argument.

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**China**

From Wu Ningkun, *A Single Tear*, Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1993, pp. 51-52, 68.

A Chinese academic, Wu Ningkun, recalls the Hundred Flowers Campaign:

The Central committee enjoined party leaders at all levels to solicit criticism from people in every walk of life, especially from intellectuals and members of “democratic” parties. The critics were urged to “air their views without reserve” for the benefit of the party and its members... We all applauded the courageous decision taken by the party... The People’s Daily and other newspapers in Beijing carried numerous articles by well-known intellectuals criticizing party officials and even the guidelines of the party itself... At meetings at universities and government departments many people poured out their hearts in hopes of helping the party and its members mend their ways... Freedom of speech was having its day; that day was short... The sagacious “Great Leader” let it be known at a later date that all this had been a premeditated plot to “coax a snake out of its lair,” or to ensnare his critics into a trap... I fell into the trap... According to later government statistics, more than half a million people were labeled rightists. There were no figures for those who had been denounced but spared the label, nor of those who had been driven to insanity or suicide. The “hundred flowers” ended in a mass intellectual castration that was to plague the nation for decades to come, putting to shame the notorious emperor of the Han Dynasty who had unjustly punished only one dissident historian with physical castration. Meanwhile, activists who had performed meritorious service on the battlefield of class struggle against the rightists were rewarded with promotion and membership in the party. A generation of hypocrites and informers began to poison the moral life of the nation and paved the way for more political campaigns to come.

- a. Identify from the extract, (i) which group were the primary focus of the Hundred Flowers Campaign and (ii) what was expected of them.

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

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

2 marks

- b. According to the extract, what were two outcomes of the Hundred Flowers Campaign?

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

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

2 marks

- c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, explain Mao Zedong’s intentions in conducting the Hundred Flowers Campaign.

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## SECTION B - Revolution Two

## Instructions for Section B

Answer both questions. The revolution you choose for Section B must NOT be the same as the revolution you chose for Section A. Use this second revolution to answer both questions in this section.

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

## Question 4

Choose one of the following sources to analyse.

## America

*America in Flames*, engraver unknown, published in *Town and Country Magazine* in England, December 1774.



a. Identify two features in the representation that critique Britain’s political leadership in the colonies.

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

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

2 marks

b. Identify two features in the representation that represent the revolutionary actions of the colonists.

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

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

2 marks

c. Using your knowledge, explain why this image would have been produced in 1774.

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6 marks



France



*Cartoon of French People During Absolutism Period, 1789. © Bettmann/CORBIS*

a. Identify two features in the representation that suggest criticism of the treatment of the Third Estate.

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

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

2 marks

b. Identify two other features (not listed in response a above) in the representation that suggest revolutionary ideas.

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

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

2 marks

c. Using your knowledge, explain why this image would have been produced before the revolution in France.

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6 marks





Russia



*The Tsar, the Priest and the Rich Man on the Shoulders of the Labouring People, coloured lithograph by A. Apsit, 1918.*

a. Identify two figures in this representation that are oppressing the people.

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

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

2 marks

b. Identify two features from this representation that illustrate the suffering of the people.

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

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

2 marks

c. Using your knowledge, explain what the representation suggests led to the revolution of February 1917.

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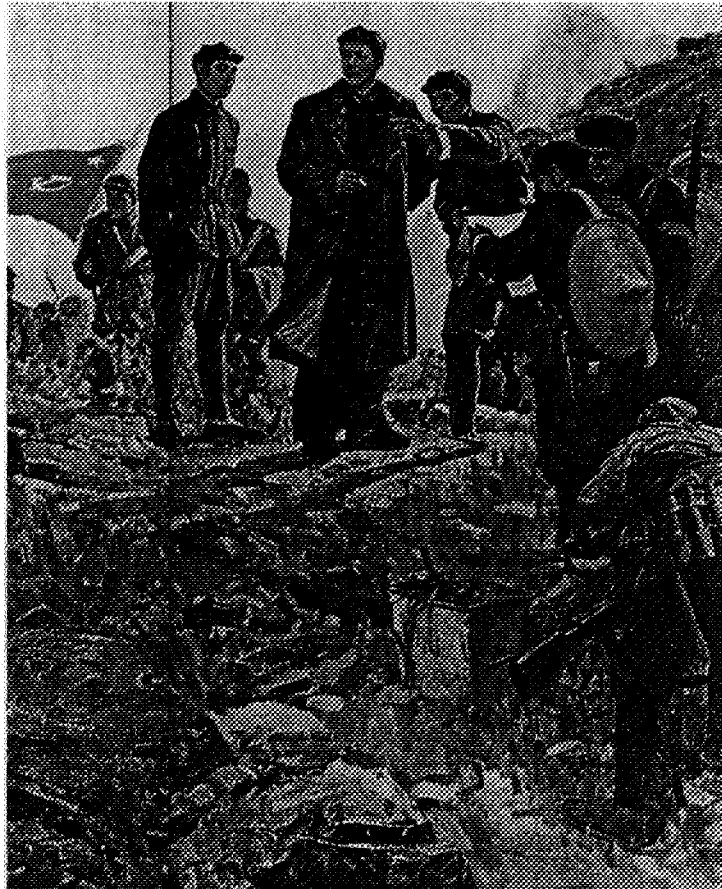
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6 marks



China



*Chairman Mao during the Long March.*









