

INSIGHT
Trial Exam Paper

2007

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 30 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.

Question 1

Choose **one** of the following questions.

a. America (1763–1776)

Using three or four key points, explain how economic factors contributed to the revolutionary situation by 1776. Give evidence to support your answer.

b. France (1781–1789)

Using three or four key points, explain how economic factors contributed to the revolutionary situation in France by 1789. Give evidence to support your answer.

c. Russia (1905–1917)

Using three or four key points, explain how economic factors contributed to the revolutionary climate in Russia by 1917. Give evidence to support your answer.

d. China (1898–1949)

Using three or four key points, explain how economic factors contributed to the revolutionary situation in China by October 1911. Give evidence to support your answer.

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

10 marks

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 key points, explain how Thomas Jefferson contributed to the American Revolution by 1776. Give evidence to support your answer.

b. France (1781–1789)

Using three or four key points, explain how Louis XVI contributed to the revolutionary situation in France by 1789. Give evidence to support your answer.

c. Russia (1905–1917)

Using three or four key points, explain how Lenin contributed to the Russian Revolution by 1917. Give evidence to support your answer.

d. China (1898–1949)

Using three or four key points, explain how Mao Zedong contributed to the Chinese Communist Party's victory by October 1949. Give evidence to support your answer.

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

10 marks

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

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)

Jensen on the American Constitution

Reference: Merrill Jensen, *The Making of the American Constitution*, Anvil, New York, 1964, p8–9.

The delegates recognized that the United States in 1787 did not suffer from the maldistribution of property which had characterized ancient states and which was true of contemporary Europe. But they believed it inevitable that in the future the United States would become like every other state in history, and that the majority of the American people would, in time, be without property. Experience since 1776 demonstrated, so more than one delegate said, that the American state governments were too democratic. The task before the delegates was, therefore, a double one: to check the ‘leveling spirit’ which, they believed, had arisen since 1776, and to provide protection for property in that future time when property owners would be a minority in the United States. It was in such specific terms that James Madison explained what the Convention should do, and no delegate disagreed with him.

a. Identify from the extract **two** aims of the constitutional delegates.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify **two** ideas that the constitutional delegates believed were inevitable about the future of the United States, according to Jensen.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, examine how effectively the new Constitution unified the American people.

6 marks

- d. Explain the strengths and limitations of this extract as evidence to explain the direction taken by the new political order between 1776 and 1789. In your response refer to different views of the Revolution.

10 marks

OR

SECTION A – PART 2 – continued
TURN OVER

France (1781–1789)

Reference: DMG Sutherland, *France 1789–1815: Revolution and Counterrevolution*, Fontana Press, London, 1990, p97.

The oath to the Civil Constitution is rightly considered one of the great crises of the Revolution because it gave the counterrevolution a popular base. In order to understand why this was so, it is necessary to make a distinction between the reasons some clerics rejected it and why certain regions of the country supported that decision. There were many elements in the Civil Constitution which made the decision to take or reject the oath very difficult. The residence requirements for bishops, the reduction of scandalous incomes to respectable salaries, the prerequisite of pastoral experience which opened the episcopate to the lower clergy, and the assurance of a decent income for themselves, not to mention the welcome secular reforms, were close to many of the demands expressed in the clerical cahiers of 1789. Yet the clergy had dreamed that the national regeneration inaugurated by the calling of the Estates-General would have a religious gloss, which in some cases came close to advocating theocracy. Could this be done without the security of an established, self-governing order, the sacrifice of which was far greater than that asked of the nobility? Many of the cures who took the oath, soon to be called constitutionals, were convinced not only that it could, but that the Civil Constitution was the voice of God. Those who refused, the refractories, were not so sure and could point to the Declaration of Rights, the dissolution of religious vows, the defeat of a motion by the reformer Dom Gerle in April declaring Catholicism the state religion, and the talk of permitting divorce as indications that the laity had no intention of being led by the clergy.

- a. Identify from the extract **two** aspects of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy that were close to the demands of the clerical cahiers in 1789, according to Sutherland.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- b. Identify **two** reasons why the refractory priests believed that the clergy was losing influence in France, according to Sutherland.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, explain why the Civil Constitution of the Clergy was introduced.

6 marks

- d. Explain the strengths and limitations of this extract as evidence to explain the direction taken by the new political order between 1789 and 1791. In your response refer to different views of the Revolution.

10 marks

OR

SECTION A – PART 2 – continued
TURN OVER

Russia (1905–1917)

Reference: Richard Pipes, *The Russian Revolution 1899–1919*, Harvill Press, 1997, p816

The Bolsheviks had practiced Terror from the day they seized power, intensifying it as their power grew and their popularity declined. The arrest of the Kadets in November 1917, followed by the unpunished murder of the Kadet leaders Kokoshkin and Shingarev had been acts of terror, as was the closing of the Constituent Assembly and the shooting of the demonstrators marching in its support. The Red Army troops and Red Guards who in the spring of 1918 dispersed and manhandled, in one city after another, the soviets that had voted the Bolsheviks out of power, perpetrated acts of terror. The executions, mainly carried out by provincial and district Chekas under the mandate given them by Lenin's decree of February 22, 1918, pushed terror to a still higher level of intensity: the historian S. Melgunov, then residing in Moscow, compiled from the press evidence of 882 executions in the first six months of 1918.

- a. Identify from the extract **two** events that Pipes cites as evidence that the Bolsheviks intensified their use of Terror after November 1917.

i. _____
 ii. _____

2 marks

- b. Identify **two** reasons for the Bolshevik intensification of Terror, according to Pipes.

i. _____
 ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, explain the effect that the Terror had on the peasant population between 1918 and 1921.

Horizontal lines for writing answer to question c.

- d. Explain the strengths and limitations of this extract as evidence to explain the direction taken by the new political order between 1918 and 1920. In your response refer to different views of the Revolution. 6 marks

Horizontal lines for writing answer to question d.

10 marks

OR

SECTION A – PART 2 – continued
TURN OVER

China (1898–1949)

Reference: Jung Chang, *Wild Swans – Three Daughters of China*, Harper Collins, London, 1991, p292–3.

A huge furnace was erected in the parking lot where the chauffeurs used to wait. At night the sky was lit up, and the noise of the crowds around the furnace could be heard 300 yards away in my room. My family's woks went into this furnace, together with all our cast-iron cooking utensils. We did not suffer from their loss, as we did not need them anymore. No private cooking was allowed now, and everybody had to eat in the canteen. The furnaces were insatiable. Gone was my parents' bed, a soft, comfortable one with iron springs. Gone also were the iron railings from the city pavements, and anything else that was iron. I hardly saw my parents for months. They often did not come home at all, as they had to make sure the temperature in their office furnaces never dropped.

It was at this time that Mao gave full vent to his half-baked dream of turning China into a first-class modern power. He called steel the 'Marshal' of industry, and ordered steel output to be doubled in one year – from 5.35 million tons in 1957 to 10.7 million in 1958. But instead of trying to expand the proper steel industry with skilled workers, he decided to get the whole population to take part. There was a steel quota for every unit, and for months people stopped their normal work in order to meet it. The country's economic development was reduced to the simplistic question of how many tons of steel could be produced, and the entire nation was thrown into this single act. It was officially estimated that nearly 100 million peasants were pulled out of agricultural work and into steel production. They had been the labour force producing much of the country's food. Mountains were stripped bare of trees for fuel. But the output of this mass production amounted only to what people called 'cattle droppings', meaning useless turds.

a. Identify from the extract two items that were thrown into the furnace.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Explain what effect Mao's steel quotas had on the people of China, according to Chang.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your own knowledge and the extract, examine what effect Mao's Great Leap Forward had on the peasants.

6 marks

- d. Explain the strengths and limitations of this extract as evidence to explain of the direction taken by the new political order during the Second Five Year Plan. In your response refer to different views of the Revolution.

10 marks

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

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 questions.

America (1763–1776)**The Stamp Act of 1765**

An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned...

And for and upon every pack of playing cards, and all dice, which shall be sold or used within the said colonies and plantations, the several stamp duties following (that is to say)

For every pack of such cards, the sum of one shilling.

And for every pair of such dice, the sum of ten shillings.

And for and upon every paper, commonly called a pamphlet, and upon every news paper, containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrences, which shall be printed, dispersed, and made publick, within any of the said colonies and plantations, and for and upon such advertisements as are herein after mentioned, the respective duties following (that is to say)

For every such pamphlet and paper contained in half a sheet, or and lesser piece of paper, which shall be so printed, a stamp duty of one halfpenny, for every printed copy thereof.

For every such pamphlet and paper (being larger than half a sheet, and not exceeding one whole sheet) which shall be so printed, a stamp duty of one penny, for every printed copy thereof...

a. Identify from the extract **two** reasons why the Stamp Act was applied.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify from the extract what stamp duty was placed on playing cards and on dice.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your knowledge, explain how the colonies reacted to the implementation of the Stamp Act.

6 marks

- d. Explain the extent to which this extract presents an adequate explanation of the development of revolutionary sentiment in America. In your response refer to different views of the Revolution.

10 marks

OR

SECTION B – PART 1 – continued
TURN OVER

France (1781–1789)

Account to the King from *Compte rendu au Roi* (Jacques Necker, Geneva, Duvillard, 1781, p1–3).

Having devoted all my time and my strength in the service of YOUR MAJESTY since you appointed me to this position, it is important for me to give you some public explanations concerning the success of my works and the actual state of the Finances.

I would have renounced to the satisfaction of ... explaining my behavior, if I had not thought that by doing so, all this [information] could have been very useful to YOUR MAJESTY's affairs. Such an institution, if it became permanent, would be the source of the most important advantages because the obligation to publicly show his administration would influence a Finance Minister from the first steps in his career. Darkness and obscurity favor nonchalance. ... This report would also allow each of the people—who are part of YOUR MAJESTY's Councils—to study and follow the situation of the Finances. ... Such an institution could have the greatest influence on public confidence.

In fact, if one fixes his attention on the huge credit England enjoys, and which constitutes their main strength in war, it would be impossible to attribute it entirely to the nature of its Government. Because whatever the authority of the French Monarch is, his interests will always depend on fidelity and justice...

Another reason for the great credit of England is the public notoriety to which the state of Finances is submitted. Each year this state is presented to the Parliament, then it is printed. And all the lenders who regularly know the proportion that is maintained between incomes and expenses are not troubled by suspicions and fanciful fears, which are always part of darkness.

In France, the state of Finances has always been a mystery. If sometimes somebody talked about it, it was only in the preambles of Edicts, and always when money had to be borrowed. But these words, too often the same to be true, have necessarily lost their authority, and men of experience only believe in it because of the moral nature of the Finance Minister. It is important to found confidence on more solid bases. . . .

- a. Identify from the extract **two** reasons for a public report on the state of the French finances.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- b. Identify from the extract **two** ways in which the state of the English finances differ from the state of the French finances.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your knowledge, explain the effect of the *Compte rendu au Roi*.

6 marks

- d. Explain the extent to which this extract provides an adequate explanation of the development of revolutionary sentiment 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)

The Manifesto on the Improvement of the State Order (October Manifesto), issued by Emperor Nicholas II, 17th October 1905.

We, Nicholas II, By the Grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all Russia, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., proclaim to all Our loyal subjects:

Rioting and disturbances in the capitals and in many localities of Our Empire fill Our heart with great and heavy grief. The well-being of the Russian Sovereign is inseparable from the well-being of the nation, and the nation's sorrow is his sorrow. The disturbances that have taken place may cause grave tension in the nation and may threaten the integrity and unity of Our state.

By the great vow of service as tsar We are obliged to use every resource of wisdom and of Our authority to bring a speedy end to unrest that is dangerous to Our state. We have ordered the responsible authorities to take measures to terminate direct manifestations of disorder, lawlessness, and violence and to protect peaceful people who quietly seek to fulfill their duties. To carry out successfully the general measures that we have conceived to restore peace to the life of the state, We believe that it is essential to coordinate activities at the highest level of government.

We require the government dutifully to execute our unshakeable will:

- (1) To grant to the population the essential foundations of civil freedom, based on the principles of genuine inviolability of the person, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and association.
- (2) Without postponing the scheduled elections to the State Duma, to admit to participation in the duma (insofar as possible in the short time that remains before it is scheduled to convene) of all those classes of the population that now are completely deprived of voting rights; and to leave the further development of a general statute on elections to the future legislative order.
- (3) To establish as an unbreakable rule that no law shall take effect without confirmation by the State Duma and that the elected representatives of the people shall be guaranteed the opportunity to participate in the supervision of the legality of the actions of Our appointed officials...

a. Identify from the extract **two** essential foundations of civil freedom.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify from the extract **two** proposed features of the State Duma.

i. _____

ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your knowledge, explain what was meant by the phrase ‘unrest that is dangerous to Our state’.

6 marks

- d. Explain the extent to which the October Manifesto suppressed the growth of revolutionary sentiment in Russia prior to 1917. In your response, refer to different views of the causes of revolutionary sentiment in Russia.

10 marks

OR

**SECTION B – PART 1 – continued
TURN OVER**

China (1898–1949)**Boxer Protocol (Peking, 7 September 1901)**

ARTICLE VI.

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...

ARTICLE VII.

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... In the Protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th January, 1901, China recognized the right of each Power to maintain a permanent guard in the said quarter for the defence of its Legation...

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

The Chinese Government conceded the right to the Powers in the Protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th January, 1901, to occupy certain points, to be determined by an Agreement between them for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea. The points occupied by the Powers are:- Huang-tsun, Lang-fang, Yang-tsun, Tien-tsin, Chun-liang-Cheng, Tong-ku, Lu-tai, Tong-shan, Lan-chou, Chang-li, Chin-wang Tao, Shan-hai Kuan.

a. Identify from the extract **two** conditions imposed on China by the foreign powers.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

2 marks

b. Identify from the extract **two** points to be occupied by the Powers.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

2 marks

- c. Using your knowledge, explain the effect of the Boxer Protocol on the Qing government.

6 marks

- d. Explain the extent to which this extract presents an adequate explanation of the development of revolutionary sentiment in China. In your response refer to different views of the period between 1898 and 1911.

10 marks

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

Part 2 – Creating a new society**Question 5**

Choose **one** of the following questions and write an extended response, using the space provided. Write on the **same revolution** that you wrote about in Question 4.

- a. Discuss the extent to which war influenced the Revolution.
Provide evidence to support your response.

- b. Discuss the extent to which the new regime compromised their ideals to maintain power in the new society.
Provide evidence to support your response.

- c. Discuss the extent to which the social order was improved by the Revolution.
Provide evidence to support your answer.

20 marks
