



**A-level
HISTORY**

**Component 1E Russia in the Age of Absolutism and
Enlightenment, 1682–1796**

7042/1E

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7042/1E.**
- **Answer THREE questions.**
In SECTION A answer Question 01.
In SECTION B answer TWO questions.

INFORMATION

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**
- **The maximum mark for this paper is 80.**
- **You will be marked on your ability to:**
 - **use good English**
 - **organise information clearly**
 - **use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.**

ADVICE

- **You are advised to spend about:**
 - **1 hour on Question 01 from SECTION A**
 - **45 minutes on each of the TWO questions answered from SECTION B.**

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SECTION A**Answer Question 01.****EXTRACT A**

Peter the Great was concerned with the structure and role of the Church as an institution and the relation of that institution to the state. The Patriarchy had wielded considerable power when Peter came to the throne. It possessed its own administrative, judicial and fiscal offices. The Patriarch Adrian constantly interfered in Peter's personal life, protesting about the time spent with foreigners and demanding that Peter change his western clothes. The young Tsar wished that he might be rid of the independence of the Church and the attitudes which the Patriarch represented. As it happened, Adrian died suddenly in October 1700 while Peter was with the army besieging Narva. The Tsar knew that he wanted a man who could not challenge his own supreme power and who would support the changes he might wish to make in the structure and authority of the Church. Therefore, Peter appointed a temporary guardian, Stephen Yavorsky, whose status did not permit him to be an independent focus of power.

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Adapted from RK Massie, Peter the Great, 1980

EXTRACT B

Tsar Peter, the great reformer of Russian society, economy and government, certainly reformed the Russian Church as well, by a series of related laws and orders issued over a period of 20 years. Peter utilised the example of Protestant Churches in the Western Reformation where the head of the state was also the head of the state-dominant Church. Since Tsar Peter was inclined toward implementing other European reforms in Russia, there was no rational basis for not doing the same for religion. He viewed the ultimate goal of authority as the welfare and prosperity of society. In Peter's view, the true Church was not the one that offered the correct path to gaining eternal salvation but the one that added value to the nation. The national religion had to be organised in a certain manner to be useful to society, and it was this that made it valid. From that standpoint, the clergy become servants of the state working for the benefit and prosperity of the society.

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Adapted from D Shubin, History of Russian Christianity, 2004

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to Peter the Great's reforms of the Russian Church. [30 marks]

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SECTION B

Answer TWO questions.

0 2

To what extent did the conservatism of Russian society hinder the development of the Russian economy in the reign of Peter the Great? [25 marks]

0 3

To what extent did the foreign policies of Russian rulers strengthen their country in the years 1725 to 1762? [25 marks]

0 4

‘The most important impact on Catherine the Great’s reforms to government and society after 1773, was the Pugachev Revolt.’

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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