



**AS
HISTORY**

Tsarist and Communist Russia, 1855–1964

**Component 1H Autocracy, Reform and Revolution:
Russia, 1855–1917**

7041/1H

Wednesday 17 May 2023 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

MATERIALS

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 7041/1H.**
- **Answer TWO questions.**
In SECTION A answer Question 01.
In SECTION B answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

INFORMATION

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**
- **The maximum mark for this paper is 50.**
- **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:**
 - **50 minutes on Section A**
 - **40 minutes on Section B.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

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

In the chaos of October 1905, Nicholas promised Russia a government that was constitutional in character. Although the right to vote was still restricted, there was an elected Duma and individuals could meet and organise themselves openly, as well as take an active role in political life. The first Duma held fairly moderate views and the second even more so. By 1907 order had been restored and between 1907 and 1914 Russia enjoyed a period of political calm during which wounds began to heal. The process of modernisation and industrialisation resumed its course and the government took steps to change the country's agrarian structure. Intellectual and cultural life revived. The period was one of dazzling creativity in many areas.

Adapted from M Raeff, Understanding Imperial Russia, 1984

EXTRACT B

After the high hopes of 1905, the following years of Duma government proved a disappointment to the reformers. Confusion reigned at the centre of government. Muddled thinking and backward-looking influences overshadowed any positive developments, bringing much dissatisfaction. The projects prepared for the second Duma by Stolypin never became law in their original form, or failed altogether because there was no commitment to reform on the part of the Tsar, his ministers or the members of the State Council. Anti-liberal forces and the right wing of the Duma held out against change. The Lena massacre, the Rasputin scandal and the dismissals and suspensions of university professors and students deepened the impression of a regime which lacked wisdom and firm control.

Adapted from H Rogger, *Russia in the Age of Modernisation and Revolution 1881–1917*, 1983

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of Russia in the years 1905 to 1914? [25 marks]

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

EITHER

0 2

‘Tsar Alexander II’s reforms failed to change Russia significantly in the years 1861 to 1894.’

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.
[25 marks]**

OR

0 3

‘Russian industry and agriculture were transformed in the years 1881 to c1900.’

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.
[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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