

GLOBAL STUDIES

Mr. Alstock all classes

PART A:

Please answer all questions after each document.

Your answers should be written on the answer sheet.

PART B:

Write a well-organized essay as outlined in part B (page21)

You may return your answer sheet and essay to:

Historya.mirrer@gmail.com

Or

FAX to 718 375 6342

Or

Mail to MIRRER HIGH SCHOOL

1791-5 Ocean Parkway

Brooklyn NY 11223

YOU MUST INDICATE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET YOUR INFORMATION AS TO HOW
YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR WORK TO BE RETURNED.

NAME:

Return information:

ANSWER SHEET

4.

5a.

5b.

6.

7.

8.

9a.

9b.

Document 4

On March 15, 1917 the czar abdicated and the Provisional Government under Prince Lvov took power.

. . . The new Provisional Government was dominated by the Constitutional Democrats or Cadets, a party that wished to establish a democratic government in Russia similar to Great Britain's. The head of the Provisional Government was Prince Lvov, an aristocrat of mediocre ability. The Cadet regime, regarding itself as a caretaker government serving until national elections could be held, pursued a do-nothing policy. For eight months this government did little to restore law and order or to halt the rapid disintegration of the nation's economy. Needing strong leadership at this time of crisis, Russia found itself with a weaker government than that of the czar. . . .

Under the best conditions, the Lvov government could not have quickly solved the economic problems that had plagued Russia for centuries. Among peasants the chief demand was for land reform. For centuries they had dreamed of owning their own land, and the revolution had given them hope that this dream would come true. But the best the Provisional Government could do was to refer the problem to the proposed constitutional convention. By deciding to keep Russia in the war, the new government lost the confidence of war-weary soldiers and civilians. The Russian people had never lived well, and now they were suffering more than ever. . . .

Source: Michael Kublin, et al., *Russia*, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1990

- 4 According to Michael Kublin et al., what was **one** reason the Russian people would consider the Provisional Government under Prince Lvov ineffective? [1]

Score

Document 5

In July 1917 Alexander Kerensky became the leader of the Provisional Government. Some key events on October* 25 and 26, 1917 led to the downfall of the Provisional Government that was led by Kerensky and the Mensheviks.

- **Midnight to 2:00 AM:** All around Petrograd, troops and workers who supported the Bolsheviks began to seize the bridges, railroad stations, telephone exchanges, power plants, banks, and post offices of the city. . . .
- **Midday:** Bolshevik troops seized the Marinsky Palace, headquarters of the Preparliament, a government body set up after the February Revolution until a legitimate parliament could be elected in its place. Inside the Winter Palace, news of Kerensky's departure caused widespread panic. Remaining ministers of the Provisional Government met in the Malachite Hall to discuss a last-ditch defense. . . .
- **6:50 PM:** The Bolsheviks issued an ultimatum to the Winter Palace, calling on the Provisional Government to surrender. It was presented to ministers who had just sat down to dine on borscht (a type of beet soup), steamed fish, and artichokes. Still unsure of when Kerensky would be returning with help, and unaware of their own laughable weakness, they decided to try to hold out. . . .
- **Midnight:** As guns thundered outside the Soviet Congress, the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries demanded that fighting stop at once. Such action, they rightly predicted, would topple Russia into civil war. The Bolsheviks refused to listen to them. Their opponents [Mensheviks and others] walked out, as Trotsky delivered one of the most famous dismissals in history. Lenin had cleverly undermined his opponents, leaving the Bolsheviks in complete control of the Soviet. . . .

Source: Paul Dowswell, *The Russian Revolution, October 25, 1917*, Raintree, 2004 (adapted)

*October in this document represents the use of the Julian calendar. On the Gregorian calendar this event would occur in November as seen in documents 6 and 7a.

5a According to Paul Dowswell, what was *one* action taken by the Bolsheviks or their supporters in 1917 to remove their opponents from power? [1]

Score

b According to Paul Dowswell, what was *one* concern raised by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries about the fighting? [1]

Score

Document 6

After the November 1917 Revolution, the Sovnarkom was established as the lawmaking body by the Bolsheviks.

. . . Promises . . .

During its first winter in power Sovnarkom [the Council of People's Commissars] introduced a series of astonishingly far-reaching decrees, or laws. First, as promised, Lenin announced that Russia was withdrawing from World War I. Second, the Decree on Land took away all land owned by the nobility and the Russian Orthodox Church, and handed it over to the peasants.

Free schooling was promised for all children, and women were now to be considered the equals of men. All titles except "citizen" and "comrade" were abolished; there would be no more princes or dukes. The maximum length of the working day was reduced to eight hours. The minority nations of the Russian Empire, like the Ukraine and Georgia, were to be given more control over their own affairs. These measures, and not the seizure of power, made up the real revolution. . . .

Source: David Downing, *Vladimir Ilyich Lenin*, Heinemann Library, 2002

6 According to David Downing, what was *one* way the laws or measures decreed by Sovnarkom tried to address inequalities in Russia? [1]

Score

Document 7a

Lenin seized power in November 1917. The Bolsheviks faced an enormous task in trying to restore production levels to those achieved in 1913 during Czar Nicholas II's rule. World War I, the revolutions of March 1917 and November 1917, and the civil war from 1918 to 1921 had an impact on production.

In 1921, Lenin abandoned War Communism [1918–1921] and introduced his New Economic Policy (NEP) [1921–1924]. This reduced the government's control over the economy. Some people were allowed to work for themselves and make a profit, instead of working directly for the state. The new policy aimed to boost the economy and remove the opposition of the workers and peasants to communist rule by easing their problems.

Source: Philip Ingram, *Russia and the USSR 1905–1991*, Cambridge University Press, 1997

Document 7b

Russia/USSR Production Levels

Commodity	Czar	War Communism				New Economic Policy		
	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Wheat (Million metric tons)	28	---	---	8.7	5.6	10.6	12.3	13.1
Potatoes (Million metric tons)	35.9	---	---	20.9	20.6	22.2	34.7	36.2
Hard Coal (Million metric tons)	28.0	11.5	7.7	6.7	7.5	9.3	10.5	14.6
Crude Steel (Thousand metric tons)	4,918	402	199	194	220	318	615	993
Electrical Energy (Gigawatt hours)	2.04	---	---	0.50	0.52	0.78	1.15	1.56

Source: B.R. Mitchell, *International Historical Statistics: Europe 1750–1988, Third Edition*, Stockton Press, 1992 (adapted)

7 Based on the excerpt by Philip Ingram and the data in the chart, state *one* difference between the impact of Lenin's NEP and the impact of his War Communism Policy on the Russian/USSR economy. [1]

Score

Document 8

. . . From the Communist standpoint NEP was a retreat, and a partial admission of failure. Many Communists felt deeply disillusioned: it seemed that the revolution had changed so little. Moscow, the Soviet capital since 1918 and headquarters of the Comintern, became a bustling city again in the early years of NEP, although to all outward appearances it was still the Moscow of 1913, with peasant women selling potatoes in the markets, churchbells and bearded priests summoning the faithful, prostitutes, beggars and pickpockets working the streets and railway stations, gypsy songs in the nightclubs, uniformed doormen doffing [tipping] their caps to the gentry, theatre-goers in furs and silk stockings. In this Moscow, the leather-jacketed Communist seemed a sombre outsider, and the Red Army veteran was likely to be standing in line at the Labour Exchange [unemployment office]. The revolutionary leaders, quartered incongruously [ironically] in the Kremlin or the Hotel Luxe, looked to the future with foreboding. . . .

Source: Sheila Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution, Second Edition*, Oxford University Press, 1994

- 8 According to Sheila Fitzpatrick, what was *one* reason some communists believed the NEP failed to change Russia under Soviet communism? [1]

Score

Document 9

... By 1921, Lenin and the Soviet leaders stood successful against their domestic and foreign foes, although peasant revolts were still going on. However, they ruled over a country with a shattered economy, seething with discontent, and traumatized by years of war and civil war. Altogether, perhaps 25–30 million people died from war and war-related disease between 1914 and 1923. An even larger number were left permanently impaired from wounds, disease, and hunger. The expected international revolution had not happened. Moreover, many of the hopes for social and cultural transformation lay shattered as well. The world that so many had hoped for seemed far away. The leadership faced a wide range of questions about what to do now, about what kinds of policies were needed to deal with the many problems facing the country. They generally agreed that the New Economic Policy was a temporary measure, and that the ultimate goal was a socialist society, but concurred [agreed] on little else, including how long NEP would last or how to go about building that society. The political leaders of the Soviet Union, soon without Lenin's leadership (he fell ill in 1922 and died in January 1924), fought out the answers to those questions through the power struggles of the 1920s that led to Stalin's rise to supreme power.

Source: Rex A. Wade, *The Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War*, Greenwood Press, 2001

9a Based on this excerpt by Rex A. Wade, state **one** way Lenin and the Soviet leadership were successful in their revolution. [1]

Score

b Based on this excerpt by Rex A. Wade, state **one** problem the Soviet leadership faced after the revolution waged by Lenin and the Soviets failed to meet the needs of the people. [1]

Score

Part B

Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from *at least five* documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

The Russian Revolutions of 1917 occurred because the government failed to meet the needs of its people. As a result, individuals and groups took action in response to governmental failures. Some of these actions brought desired changes and others did not.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history and geography, write an essay in which you

- Discuss how the Russian government failed to meet the needs of its people
- Describe actions taken by individuals *and/or* groups to address governmental failures in Russia
- Discuss the extent to which Russia changed as a result of the Russian Revolutions

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least five* documents
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme