

8HI0 2C

Section B

## SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

### Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99

#### EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the measures introduced by the National Assembly, in the years 1789–91, reformed France?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

#### OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Robespierre's unpopularity was the main reason for the end of the Terror?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

#### OR

- 5 To what extent was the downfall of the Directory in 1799 due to economic problems?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

### Option 2C.2: Russia in revolution, 1894–1924

#### EITHER

- 6 To what extent was the 1905 Revolution due to the impact of the Russo-Japanese war?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

#### OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that Kerensky's leadership was the main reason for the fall of the Provisional Government in 1917?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

#### OR

- 8 How far was the Russian economy strengthened by the New Economic Policy in the years 1921–24?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☒  
Question 6 ☒ Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒

- Kerensky's leadership

\* failure to spot Kornilov & K crisis ✓  
↳ comes B's

↳ June Offensive - glory seeking - damaged PG ✓

↳ divisions within PG over rev. def. & war  
↳ Milyukov Crisis ✓

- didn't make decision - left  
↳ CA - disillusionment - existing siten.

- Bolsheviks + Lenin - seized day  
↳ Trotsky - MRC & Soviet

Cauc. B's capitalized on PG mistakes

↳ external factors like economy/war didn't help  
↳ Lenin ultimately made it fall but not only temp  
↳ fairly acc. ✓

In October 1917 the Provisional Government fell as the Bolsheviks, disguised as the Soviet, swept through St Petersburg and arrested the PG ministers at the Winter Palace - though it is the actions of Lenin and his party that initiated the PG's fall, the takeover was welcomed because of a number of events that were arguably caused by the PG's own members and later Prime Minister, Kerensky, indicating it is to at



least some extent accurate to say his leadership was the main reason for the organisation's fall in 1917.

Kerensky, whilst a Duma member in 1912, ~~at~~ was also a member of the Petrograd Soviet, and gained influence in the PG following the Milyukov crisis when Prince Lvov invited him to take the position of war minister - this influence was severely damaged, ~~as~~ along with the reputation of the PG, with Kerensky's 'June Offensive'. The attack on Austro-Hungarian troops led to the German forces advancing a further 200 miles into Russian territory, portraying the PG as inept and even further stimulating the anti-war feeling growing in Russia. As War minister, Kerensky had wanted to 'cover himself in glory', and ~~so~~ proceeded with the Offensive under misguided motivations, suggesting his leadership was P.b significant in the failure of the PG. In August 1917, Kerensky's poor decisions as leader, now PM, had a detrimental impact on the perception of the PG again. Kerensky <sup>was to</sup> appoint General Kornilov as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, but the General's orders, capital punishment for all deserters, and his responsibility to ~~himself~~ himself alone for example, were too extreme. Instead of dismissing Kornilov immediately, Kerensky's decision to prolong ~~not~~ negotiations and later dismissed



of the General after his call for martial law led to the Kornilov affair. The Kornilov affair was significant in that it divided the PGs, as some of the right wing members saw Kornilov's actions as justified, and armed the Bolsheviks' Red Guard - weapons they would use in the October Revolution. If not for Kerensky's bad judgement when dealing with Kornilov and requirement for help as the General marched his troops ~~off~~ on Petrograd, the PGs opposition may not have had the ~~extra~~ resources to seize power as they did in October 1917, causing the PG to fall.

However, divisions within the PG as a whole, and not at the fault of Kerensky were instrumental in the popular feeling against. Indecisive, the body chose to leave lynching issues like land redistribution and the war to the planned ~~as~~ Constituent Assembly, ignoring the public's ~~own~~ protests against the war and the extent of peasant land seizures. When the Petrograd Soviet forced the PG's hand in March 1917 into the 'Declaration of War Aims' that committed the PG to a new strategy of 'revolutionary defensism', Milyukov, feeling differently to the rest of the compromising party, sent a separate telegram to the Allies disregarding the policy - ~~a~~ a telegram ~~to~~ that was leaked to the press. The significance of the divisions within the PG and his crisis were felt in the uproar of



protests demanding Milyukov's resignation and the ~~country's~~ country's leaving of the war. Milyukov became an example to the people of the position of the PCr, acting against their interest, despite the member being isolated in his views, and encouraged support for the Bolsheviks who would go on to ~~see~~ see to the fall of the PCr in October. In this sense, the PCr's flaws in general were more accurately the main reason for its fall.

Moreover, without the intervention and actions of the Bolsheviks in October to actively arrest the PCr members at the Winter Palace and establish a Sovnarkom with the support of the All-Russian Soviets, the PCr's fall may arguably have never occurred and it would have survived until the Constituent Assembly takeover. Trotsky's tactical skills in utilizing the Military Revolutionary Committee and Petrograd Soviet with his 'camouflaging' strategy facilitated a bloodless coup d'état on the ~~24th~~ 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of October. Similarly, without Lenin's place as figurehead of the revolution, public speaking skills, ~~and~~ and ability to grasp an opportunity, the Bolsheviks may have never attempted to seize power in 1917 at all; on October 10<sup>th</sup> Lenin secretly returned to the capital to persuade the extremely reluctant Bolshevik Central Committee that he himself to ~~the~~ strike was now. The organisation and focus of the Bolsheviks was what set them apart from other factions of the



Soviet like the Mensheviks and SRs, and allowed the party to actually overthrow the PG in October, indicating the Bolsheviks were accurately also ~~sign~~ a significant reason for the PG's fall in 1917.

~~The PG~~ In conclusion, whilst the Bolsheviks caused the October Revolution that saw the PG's downfall, they were able to capitalise on the ~~most~~ political atmosphere of the time that was decidedly anti-PG, which was ~~was~~ in part due to Kerensky's mistakes. However it is also worth acknowledging the scope of discontent that the PG inherited from the regime in the February Revolution, that even the most united, competent government may have struggled to manage. For these reasons, ~~that~~ it is only somewhat accurate to say Kerensky's leadership was the main reason for the fall of the Provisional Government in 1917.









**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS**

