



Fundamentals –Year 13 History

Paper 1 Tsarist Russia 1855-1917

Knowledge	Skills
<p>THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY IN 1855</p> <p>The political context The economic and social context The impact of the Crimean War 1853-1856</p>	<p>To assess the extent of change and continuity across a minimum 25 year period.</p> <p>To analyse the impact of events or actions on Russia and the autocracy.</p> <p>To provide substantiated judgements in response to the assessment of a statement.</p> <p>To demonstrate an understanding of counter arguments in a 25 mark essay question to provide a balanced view.</p> <p>To analyse a range of source material, both primary and historical interpretations.</p> <p>To apply specific, accurate and relevant own knowledge to the two interpretations given in source material in order to explain whether the interpretation is convincing or not.</p> <p>To assess the short and long term causes of key events within Russia.</p>
<p>ALEXANDER II, 'THE TSAR REFORMER'</p> <p>The emancipation of the serfs Other domestic reforms</p>	
<p>THE AUTOCRACY OF ALEXANDER II AND ALEXANDER III</p> <p>Alexander II and reaction The Loris Melikov Constitution Alexander III as Tsar and his reforms</p>	
<p>POLITICAL AUTHORITY IN ACTION</p> <p>Alexander II and ethnic minorities Russification and its impact on the autocracy Anti-Semitism including Pogroms and the May Laws Impact of Anti-Semitism</p>	
<p>THE GROWTH OF OPPOSITION TO TSARIST RULE</p> <p>The emergence of new ideas and opposition Moderate liberal opposition: Slavophiles and Westerners Radical opposition: The Tchaikovsky Circle, The Populists, Land and Liberty Tsarist reaction and radical opposition after 1881</p>	
<p>ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS</p> <p>Economic change: Von Reutern, Vyshnegradksy and Witte Social divisions: nobles, landowners and the position of the peasantry The cultural influence of the Church</p>	
<p>NICHOLAS II AND THE CHALLENGE TO AUTOCRACY</p> <p>Political authority and government under Nicholas II, 1894-1904 Events and outcomes of the 1905 Revolution: Bloody Sunday, The mutiny on the Battleship Potemkin, October Manifesto and the Fundamental Laws. The era of the Dumas Political developments by 1914.</p>	

<p>THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA TO 1914</p> <p>Industrial transformation including the railways and heavy industry Developments in agriculture, the work of Stolypin and overall success</p>	<p>To be able debate a range of arguments and interpretations.</p>
<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS TO 1914</p> <p>Developments in working and living conditions in towns Developments in working and living conditions in countryside Social divisions: the nobility, the middle classes, the workers and peasantry. Cultural change</p>	
<p>OPPOSITION: IDEAS AND IDEOLOGY</p> <p>The growth of liberal opposition to 1905 The development of socialism and the emergence of the Social Revolutionary Party The influence of Marxism and the development of the Social Democratic Workers Party The extent of opposition between 1905 and 1914: trade unions and other opposition groups.</p>	
<p>POLITICAL AUTHORITY, OPPOSITION AND THE STATE OF RUSSIA IN WARTIME</p> <p>The political problems of Tsardom in wartime The economic and social problems created by war Level of leadership in the war, murder of Rasputin The opposition to the autocracy and the political collapse of February-March 1917 The development of Russia under the Dual Power of 1917</p>	
<p>THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT</p> <p>Lenin's return and the growth of Bolshevik support: April Theses, July Days The Bolshevik seizure of power October 1917 The consolidation of Bolshevik government October-December 1917 The suppression of opposition to the Bolshevik government October-December 1917.</p>	