

WORKBOOK



UPDATED EDITION



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IGCSE™ and O Level

History

Depth Study:
Russia, 1905–41
Second edition

Benjamin Harrison

2A



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EDUCATION

Contents

DEPTH STUDY: RUSSIA, 1905–41

- 1 Key terms
- 2 Key Question 1: Why did the Tsarist regime collapse in 1917?
- 19 Key Question 2: How did the Bolsheviks gain power, and how did they consolidate their rule?
- 35 Key Questions 3 and 4: How did Stalin gain and hold on to power? What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?

How to use this workbook

This workbook is part of a suite of resources for IGCSE History. The textbook covers the content that you need to know and includes Focus Tasks that develop the analytical thinking about the issues embedded in the Key Questions and Focus Points.

This workbook has more modest aims – it is a course companion that you use alongside your textbook.

- It will help you check your knowledge of the content.
- It should help build your writing confidence as you use your knowledge to write short explanations or arguments using structured writing frames we have provided.
- It will be useful for revision because you will create tables and charts to show, for example, the features or causes of events.

However, it does **not** offer exam practice and does not require that you write extended answers. That is achieved through the Exam Focus sections of the textbook and the Focus Tasks throughout the textbook.

Other workbooks available are:

Workbook 1 – Core Content Option B: The 20th Century: International Relations since 1919, ISBN: 9781398375116

Workbook 2B – Depth Study: Germany, 1918–45, ISBN 9781398375130

Workbook 2C – Depth Study: The USA, 1919–41, ISBN 9781398375147

Sample answers to the questions in the workbooks can be found at www.hoddereducation.co.uk/cambridgeextras

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Key Question 1: Why did the Tsarist regime collapse in 1917?

• Russia in 1900 (pages 172–177)

1 Study Figure 1. Answer the following questions.

a Which part of Russia was the most industrialised by 1900?

.....

b List the countries that border the Russian Empire.

.....

.....

c Using an atlas to help you, which continents was the Russian Empire part of in 1900?

.....

d Which parts of the Russian Empire do you think would have had the highest and lowest populations?

.....

.....

e What problems do you think the Tsar, an autocrat, would have ruling the Russian Empire?

.....

.....

.....

2 Read pages 172–173 of your textbook. Answer the questions below.

a What year did Nicholas II become Tsar of the Russian Empire?

.....

b What nickname was given to the new tsar when he was crowned? What does the name suggest about the people's relationship with their ruler?

.....

.....

- c** How long did Nicholas II's rule last?

.....

- 3** Read all of the information and study all of the sources on pages 173–175 of your textbook.

- a** Read the profile of Tsar Nicholas II. What characteristics did the Tsar have that might make him an ineffective ruler of the Russian Empire?

.....

.....

- b** What problems did the Tsar face trying to rule the Russian Empire? Use the key provided to colour code the different factors in the text boxes below.

Socio-economic

☐

Personal

☐

Geographical

☐

Farming was backwards and primitive for a rapidly growing population.

Russia was a huge empire of 8.8 million square miles.

Trade unions were illegal so workers could not protest.

Pay and conditions were poor for most workers and peasants.

Industrial growth had led to a new aspirational middle class.

The Tsar was not interested in day-to-day government.

The Russian Empire suppressed ethnic minorities.

Some parts of Russia were poorly linked by transport routes.

Sixty per cent of the Russian Empire's population were not Russian.

Workers in the cities lived in terrible, cramped conditions.

Nicholas II was not a reformer and believed in autocracy.

The Tsar ruled by fear, using the secret police to suppress opponents.

- c** Study Figure 3 and Source 4 on page 175. How could the information in Figure 3 explain the photograph in Source 4? Explain your answer using details from both sources.

.....

.....

.....

.....

1 KEY QUESTION 1: WHY DID THE TSARIST REGIME COLLAPSE IN 1917?

d What percentage of the population was peasants?

.....

e What name was given to the richer class of peasants?

.....

f How important was the Church in maintaining tsarist rule in Russia?

.....

.....

g Why did some peasants support radical political parties?

.....

.....

h Briefly describe the peasant land issue and its impact.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

i Which two Russian cities saw the most industrialisation by 1900?

.....

j Give two examples of industrial growth experienced in Russia by 1900.

.....

k What type of jobs did the capitalist middle classes have in Russia?

.....

.....

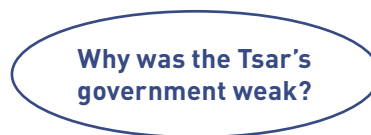
4 Continue using pages 173–175 to complete the following tasks.

- a The tsarist autocracy was a ‘top-down’ hierarchy. Re-arrange the text boxes on the left to place them in hierarchical order on the right.

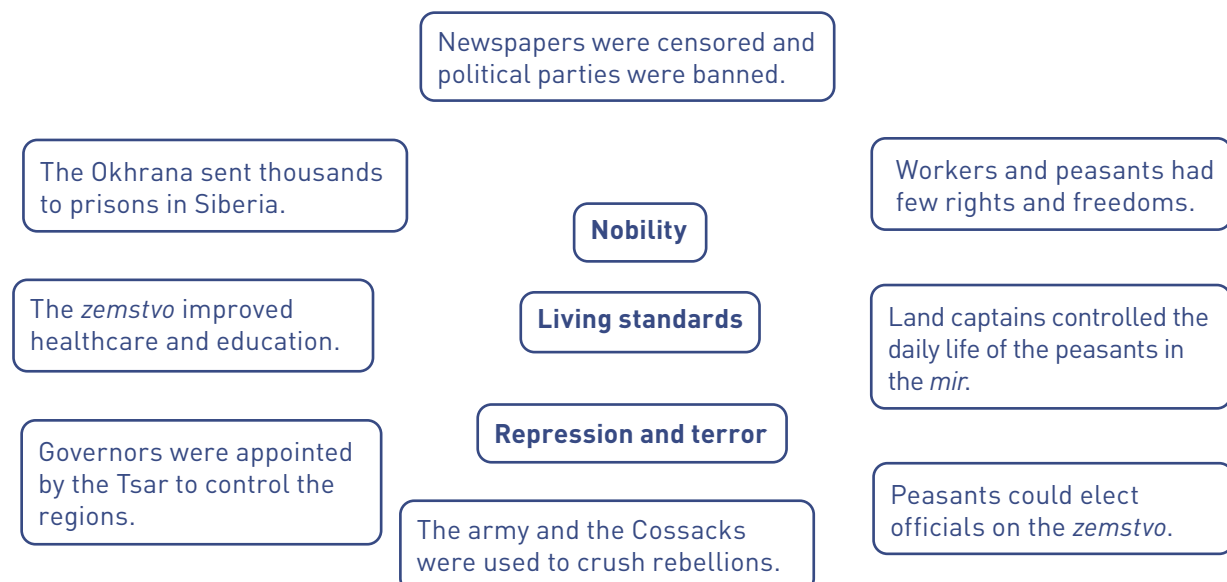
Nobility	1.
The Tsar	2.
Peasants and workers	3.
Middle class	4.

- b Which group do you think formed most of the government (Council of Ministers) in Russia?

- c Use pages 173–175 to complete the spider diagram below to summarise the different ways in which the Tsar made his government weak.



- d What methods did the Tsar use to keep control in Russia? Link the methods in the centre with the details by drawing lines.



1 KEY QUESTION 1: WHY DID THE TSARIST REGIME COLLAPSE IN 1917?

- e 'Terror was the main reason Tsar Nicholas II maintained control of the Russian Empire.' How far do you agree with this statement? Use your own knowledge to explain your answer.

Terror did allow the Tsar to maintain control in the Russian Empire because

.....

This can be seen by the fact that

.....

Another example of terror was

.....

This would help the Tsar keep control because

.....

.....

However, another factor that helped the Tsar maintain control was

For example,

.....

This meant that

.....

Overall, the most important method used by the Tsar to maintain control in the Russian

Empire was

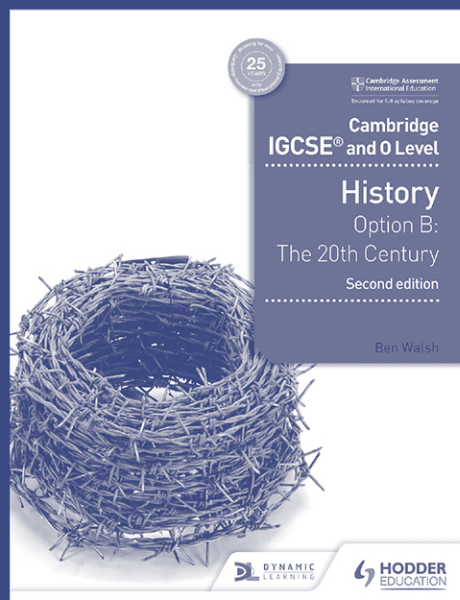
.....

because

.....

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