



**AS**

**HISTORY**

**Tsarist and Communist Russia,  
1855–1964**

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

**7041/1H**

**Wednesday 16 May 2018          Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

**[Turn over]**

## **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**

**This item has been removed because of third-party copyright restrictions. It is from Russia by Martin Sixsmith, BBC Books 2001, and is a paragraph about the dissatisfaction with Alexander II's reforms.**

**BLANK PAGE**

**[Turn over]**

**EXTRACT B**

**Evidence of mass dissatisfaction with the policies of the 1860s and 1870s seems not to have been as great as it ought to have been. The Empire was certainly experiencing change, but although there was a sense of grievance, peasants and workers rarely shared, or even understood, the objectives of propagandists. Most tended to adhere to monarchist ideals and their major concerns were economic, not political. The Populists found little support among the peasants. The most interesting thing about disquiet in the countryside in the 1870s, was not its widespread presence, but the fact that peasants looked to the Tsar for relief. They were no more interested in revolutionary answers to their problems than those in the towns.**

**Adapted from David Saunders,  
Russia in the Age of Reaction and  
Reform, 1801–1881, 1992**

**0 1** **With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of support for opposition in Russia in the 1870s? [25 marks]**

**[Turn over]**

## SECTION B

**Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.**

**EITHER**

**0 2** 'In the years 1894 to 1914, the Russian economy became strong and well-developed.'

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

**OR**

**0 3**

**‘The effect of the First World War on Russia was the key factor in the Bolsheviks’ path to power in the years 1903 to 1917.’**

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

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

## **Copyright information**

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third party copyright material will be published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk) after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2018 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

**IB/M/Jun18/JW/7041/1H/E2**

