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INSIGHT
YEAR 12 Trial Exam Paper

2011

HISTORY: Revolutions
Written examination

QUESTION BOOK

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	3	3	40
B	2	2	40
			Total 80

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- Calculators are not permitted in this examination.

Materials provided

- Question book of 23 pages.
- Answer book of 17 pages. Additional space is available at the end of each section in the answer book if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Write your **name** in the space provided on the front cover of the Answer book.
- Indicate in the Answer book the revolution that you have chosen for Section A and the revolution you have chosen for Section B. You must not choose the same revolution for both sections.
- All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones or any other electronic devices into the examination.

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SECTION A – Revolution one**Instructions for Section A**

Indicate in the Answer book the revolution you have chosen for Section A by shading the relevant box on page 3.

Answer all questions for this revolution in Section A of the Answer book.

You must **not** choose the same revolution for Section A and Section B.

Write using black or blue pen.

Revolution	Page
America	4
France	7
Russia	9
China	12

SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

America

Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events—American Revolution 1763 to 1776

Question 1

Using three or four points, explain how the actions and ideas of Patrick Henry contributed to a revolutionary situation in the American colonies between 1765 and 1776.

Provide evidence to support your answer.

10 marks

Question 2

Using three or four points, explain how the Continental Congresses contributed to a revolutionary situation in the American colonies between 1774 and 1776.

Provide evidence to support your answer.

10 marks

Creating a new society—American Revolution 1776 to 1789

Question 3

The following text is a transcription of the first ten amendments to the Constitution in their original form. These amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the ‘Bill of Rights.’

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SECTION A – continued

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

a. Examine Amendment 1. Identify **two** new rights of the people outlined in the document.

2 marks

b. Examine Amendment 10. Identify **two** groups who will hold power in the new nation.

2 marks

c. By quoting from the extract, and using your own knowledge, explain the reasons for the creation of the Bill of Rights in 1789.

6 marks

d. Evaluate to what extent this extract is useful in understanding the formal creation of government in the new society between 1776 and 1789.

In your response, quote parts of the extract and refer to different views of the new society.

10 marks

France**Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events—French Revolution 1781 to 4 August 1789****Question 1**

Using three or four points, explain how the ideas of Abbe Sieyes contributed to a revolutionary situation in France by August 1789.

Provide evidence to support your answer.

10 marks

Question 2

Using three or four points, explain how the actions of the emerging bourgeoisie contributed to a revolutionary situation in France by August 1789.

Provide evidence to support your answer.

10 marks

**Creating a new society—French Revolution 5 August 1789 to 1795
(Dissolution of the Convention)****Question 3**

... We must smother the internal and external enemies of the Republic or perish with it; now in this situation, the first maxim of your policy ought to be to lead the people by reason and the people's enemies by terror.

If the spring of popular government in time of peace is virtue, the springs of popular government in revolution are at once virtue and terror: virtue, without which terror is fatal; terror, without which virtue is powerless. Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible; it is therefore an emanation of virtue; it is not so much a special principle as it is a consequence of the general principle of democracy applied to our country's most urgent needs.

It has been said that terror is the principle of despotic government. Does your government therefore resemble despotism? Yes, as the sword that gleams in the hands of the heroes of liberty resembles that with which the henchmen of tyranny are armed. Let the despot govern by terror his brutalized subjects; he is right, as a despot. Subdue by terror the enemies of liberty, and you will be right, as founders of the Republic. The government of the revolution is

**SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER**

liberty's despotism against tyranny. Is force made only to protect crime? And is the thunderbolt not destined to strike the heads of the proud?

Source: Robespierre: On the Moral and Political Principles of Domestic Policy, February 5, 1794.

a. Identify **two** groups of ‘enemies’ that Robespierre suggests should be ‘smothered’.

2 marks

b. Identify **two** ‘springs of popular government’ as identified by Robespierre.

2 marks

c. By quoting from the extract, and using your own knowledge, explain Robespierre’s role in the implementation of the Terror.

6 Marks

d. Evaluate to what extent the document is useful in explaining the implementation of the Terror between 1793 and 1794. In your response, quote parts of the extract and refer to different views of the new society.

10 marks

Russia**Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events—Russian Revolution 1905 to October 1917****Question 1**

Using three or four points, explain how Tsar Nicholas II contributed to a revolutionary situation in Russia by February 1917.

Provide evidence to support your answer.

10 marks

Question 2

Using three or four points, explain how the period of Dual Authority contributed to a revolutionary situation in Russia between February and October 1917.

Provide evidence to support your answer.

10 marks

**Creating a new society—Russian Revolution November 1917 to 1924
(Death of Lenin)****Question 3**

11-8-18

Send to Penza
To Comrades Kuraev,
Bosh, Minkin and
other Penza
communists

Comrades! The revolt by the five kulak volost's must be suppressed without mercy. The interest of the entire revolution demands this, because we have now before us our final decisive battle 'with the kulaks.' We need to set an example.

**SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER**

- 1) You need to hang (hang without fail, so that the public sees) at least 100 notorious kulaks, the rich, and the bloodsuckers.
- 2) Publish their names.
- 3) Take away all of their grain.
- 4) Execute the hostages – in accordance with yesterday's telegram.

This needs to be accomplished in such a way, that people for hundreds of miles around will see, tremble, know and scream out: let's choke and strangle those blood-sucking kulaks.

Telegraph us acknowledging receipt and execution of this.

Yours, Lenin

P.S. Use your toughest people for this.

.....

TRANSLATOR'S COMMENTS: Lenin uses the derogative term kulach'e in reference to the class of prosperous peasants. A 'volost' was a territorial/administrative unit consisting of a few villages and surrounding land.

Hanging Order of the Kulaks, 1918

a. Identify **two** groups Lenin orders to be hanged.

2 marks

b. Identify **two** other punishments Lenin orders to be carried out.

2 marks

c. By quoting from the extract, and using your own knowledge, explain the circumstances leading to this order.

6 marks

d. Evaluate to what extent this extract is useful in explaining the implementation of the Red Terror in Russia during the Civil War. In your response quote parts of the extract and refer to different views of the Revolution.

10 marks

SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

China**Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events—Chinese Revolution 1898 to 1949**

Question 1 Using three or four points, explain how Chiang Kai-Shek contributed to a revolutionary situation in China during the time leading up to 1949.

Provide evidence to support your answer.

10 marks

Question 2

Using three or four points, explain how the warlords contributed to a revolutionary situation in China during the time leading up to 1949.

Provide evidence to support your answer.

10 marks

Creating a new society—Chinese Revolution 1949 to 1976**(Death of Mao)****Question 3**

Hundred Flowers Speech, February 27, 1957

VIII. ON ‘LET A HUNDRED FLOWERS BLOSSOM, LET A HUNDRED SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT CONTEND’ AND ‘LONG-TERM COEXISTENCE AND MUTUAL SUPERVISION’

‘Let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend’ and ‘long-term coexistence and mutual supervision’ – how did these slogans come to be put forward? They were put forward in the light of China's specific conditions, in recognition of the continued existence of various kinds of contradictions in socialist society and in response to the country's urgent need to speed up its economic and cultural development. Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the policy for promoting progress in the arts and sciences and a flourishing socialist culture in our land.

...A period of trial is often needed to determine whether something is right or wrong. Throughout history at the outset new and correct things often failed to win recognition from the majority of people and had to develop by twists and

turns through struggle. Often, correct and good things were first regarded not as fragrant flowers but as poisonous weeds.

a. Mao argues that two aspects of Chinese society need to be sped up. Identify these **two** aspects of Chinese society.

2 marks

b. Mao argues that the policy will promote progress in two features of Chinese society. Identify these **two** features of Chinese society.

2 marks

c. By quoting from the extract, and using your own knowledge, explain the circumstances leading to creation of the Hundred Flowers Movement in 1956 – 57.

6 marks

d. Evaluate to what extent this extract is useful in explaining the implementation of the Hundred Flowers Campaign (1956 – 57).

In your response, quote the extract and refer to different views of the new society.

10 marks

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

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SECTION B – Revolution two**Instructions for Section B**

Indicate in the Answer book the revolution you have chosen for Section B by shading the relevant box on page 10.

Answer all questions for this revolution in Section B of the Answer book.

You must **not** choose the same revolution for Section A and Section B.

Write using black or blue pen.

Revolution	Page
America	16
France	18
Russia	20
China	22

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

America

Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events—American Revolution 1763 to 1776

Question 1



a. Identify **two** groups which are represented in the drawing.

2 marks

SECTION B – continued

b. Identify **two** features of the drawing which are identified as ‘fuelling’ tension in the colonies.

2 marks

c. Using your knowledge, as well as with reference to the drawing, explain the circumstances that led to the creation of this document in December of 1774.

6 marks

d. Evaluate to what extent this drawing is useful in assessing the causes of anti-British sentiment in the colonies from 1763 – 1776. In your response refer to parts of the drawing and to different views of the period.

10 marks

Creating a new society--American Revolution 1776 – 1789

Question 2

The preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America outlines the aims of the document as being ‘to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.’

To what extent had life improved for the people of America by 1789?

Provide evidence to support your answer.

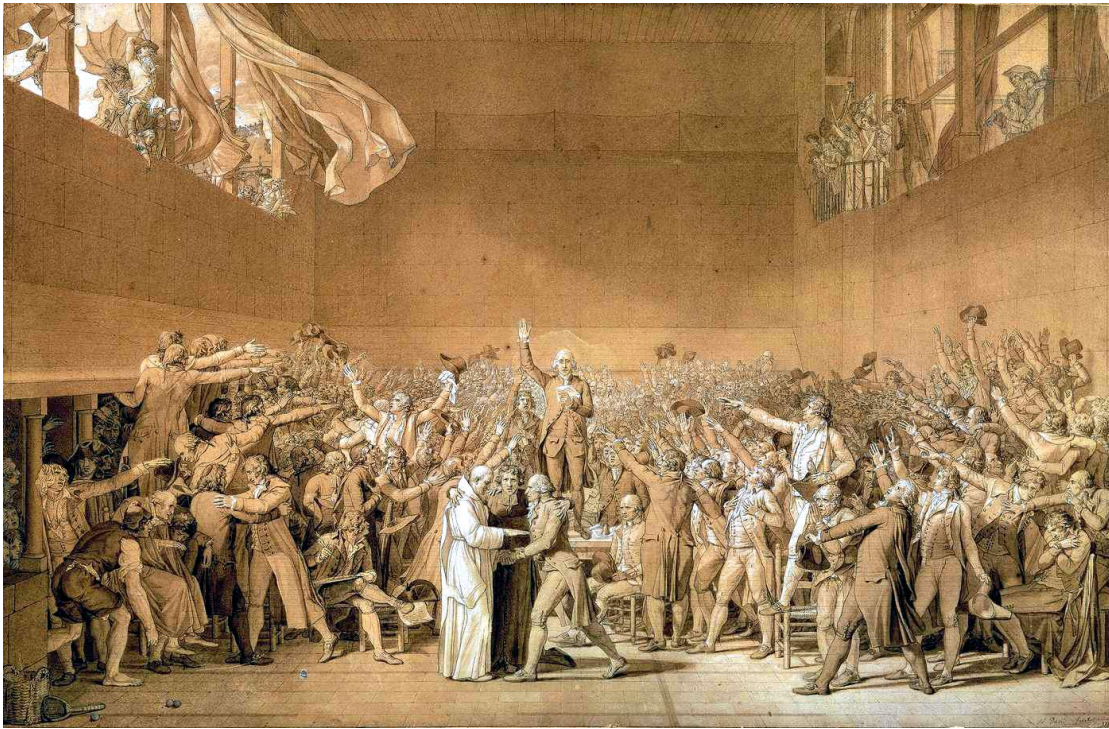
20 marks

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

France

Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events—French Revolution 1781 to 4 August 1789

Question 1



a. Identify **two** groups which are represented in the drawing.

2 marks

b. Identify **two** revolutionary ideas which are represented in the drawing.

2 marks

c. By referring to parts of the drawing, and using your own knowledge, explain the circumstances that led to the event depicted in this document in June, 1789.

6 marks

d. Evaluate to what extent this drawing is useful in understanding the role of the National Assembly in creating a revolutionary situation in France by August 1789.

In your response, refer to the drawing and to different views of the period.

10 marks

SECTION B – continued

Creating a new society—French Revolution 5 August 1789 to 1795**(Dissolution of the Convention)****Question 2**

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen states that ‘men are born, and remain, free and equal in rights’, and also claims to preserve ‘the natural and imprescriptible rights of man... liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.’

To what extent had life improved for the people of France by 1795?

Provide evidence to support your answer.

20 marks

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

Russia

Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events—Russian Revolution 1905 to October 1917

Question 1



a. Identify **two** figures in the cartoon.

2 marks

b. Identify **two** features in the cartoon that criticise the Tsarist regime.

2 marks

c. Using your knowledge, and making reference to the cartoon, explain the circumstances that led to the production of images such as this one in 1915.

6 marks

d. Evaluate to what extent this cartoon provides an accurate representation of the causes of revolution in Russia (February 1917).

In your response, refer to the cartoon and to different views of the period.

10 marks

**Creating a new society—Russian Revolution November 1917 to 1924
(Death of Lenin)**

Question 2

In 1918 Lenin argued ‘the dictatorship of the proletariat alone can emancipate humanity from the oppression of capital, from the lies, falsehood and hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy.’

To what extent had life improved for the people of Russia by 1924?

Provide evidence to support your answer.

20 marks

**SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER**

China

Revolutionary ideas, leaders, movements and events—Chinese Revolution 1898 to 1949

Question 1



a. Identify two symbols in the drawing which identify the group depicted.

2 marks

b. Identify two revolutionary ideas which are represented in the drawing.

2 marks

c. Using your knowledge and making reference to the drawing, explain the circumstances that led to the event depicted in this document in May 1935.

6 marks

d. Evaluate to what extent this drawing provides an accurate representation of the Long March (1934 – 1935).

In your response, refer to the drawing and to different views of the period.

10 marks

SECTION B – continued

**Creating a new society—Chinese Revolution 1949 to 1976
(Death of Mao)**

Question 2

In 1957 Mao argued ‘under this system [democratic centralism], the people enjoy extensive democracy and freedom, but at the same time they have to keep within the bounds of socialist discipline.’

To what extent had life improved for the people of China by 1976?

Provide evidence to support your answer.

20 marks

END OF SECTION B

END OF QUESTION BOOK