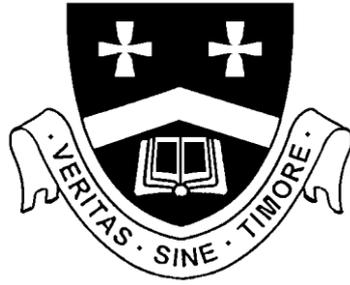


A Level Induction Booklet

Caterham School History Department



Welcome to A level History! You have made a great decision choosing History. We look forward to welcoming you in September. In the meantime, read through this booklet carefully before you begin the course and complete the tasks, and enjoy your summer!

What you will study:

Paper	Content	How it is assessed
Paper 1	Britain, 1625-1701: conflict, revolution and settlement	Breadth Study & Interpretations: - 30% of A level - 2 hours 15 minutes exam
Paper 2	Russia in Revolution 1894-1924	Depth Study: - 20% A level - 1 hour 30 minutes exam
Coursework option*	TBD	Historical enquiry : - 20% A level - 3000-4000 word essay
Paper 3*	Civil Rights and race relations in the USA 1850- 2009	Themes in breadth with aspects in depth - 30% A level - 2 hours 15 minutes exam

* - To be studied in the second year of the course.

About the course:

The course pursues different types of historical enquiry and studying the past through key concepts such as interpretations, causation and significance. The papers look at common themes and questions – notably the nature and extent of change, concepts of and challenges to power and authority, and the causes and significance of revolutions across chronological time periods and geographic location – thus enabling students to draw parallels, connections and contrasts between across the entire A-level.

What you need to do:

Between now and the start of the course, you need to read through the materials below and complete the tasks set. This will be taken in by your teacher during the first lessons in September. YOU SHOULD COMPLETE THE WORK ON ENGLAND IN THIS BOOKLET, AND YOUR WORK ON RUSSIA ON SEPARATE PIECES OF PAPER.

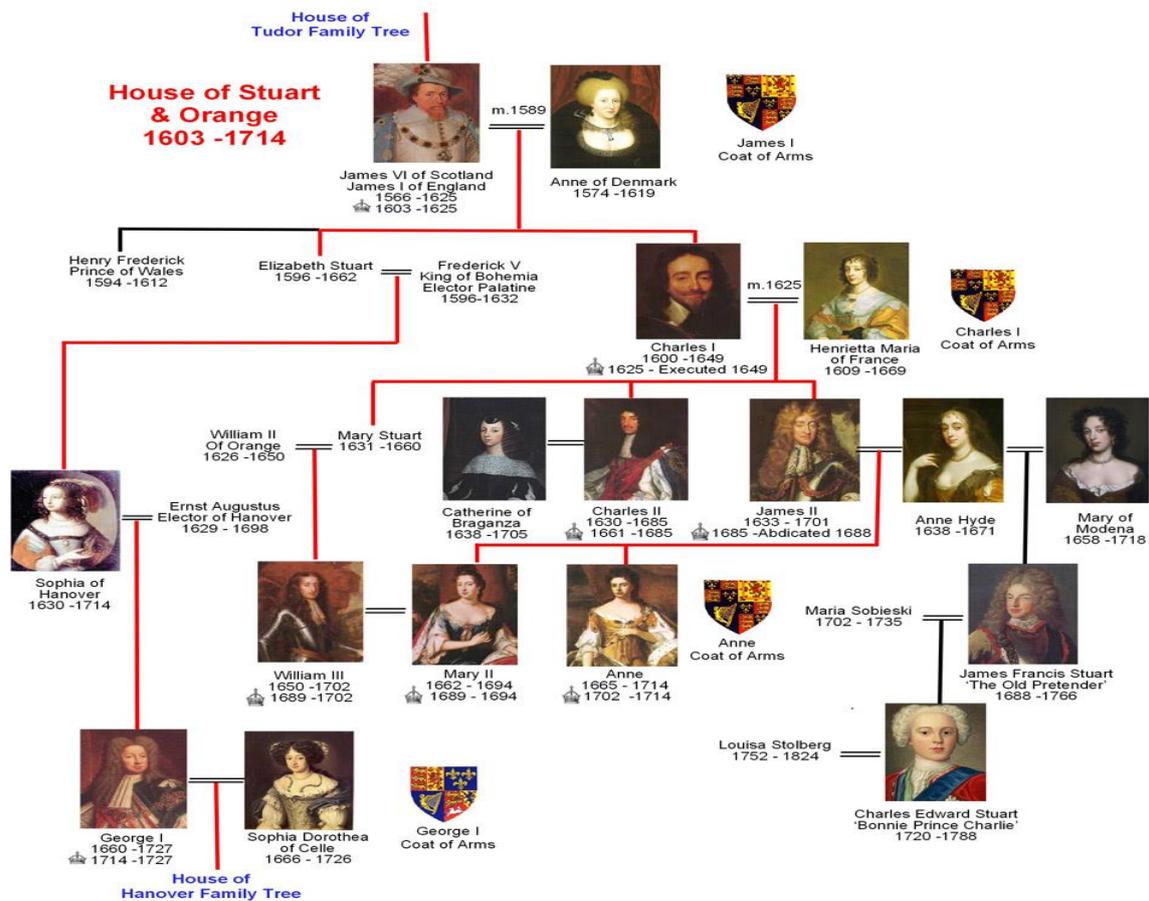
PAPER ONE: ENGLAND 1625-1701

What the course is about:

The first part of the course looks at the period 1625-1688. You will study this period through four separate, but linked, themes:

- The quest for political stability
- Religion: conflict and dissent
- Social and intellectual challenge
- Economy, trade and empire

The second part of the course focusses on 1688-1701 and asks the fundamental question: How revolutionary was the Glorious Revolution?



Overview:

The Tudor dynasty ended with the death of the childless Elizabeth I in 1603. She was succeeded by another of Henry VII's descendants, James VI of Scotland. James had reigned in Scotland for 36 years, and would rule both kingdoms for a further 22 years until his death in 1625. James firmly believed in the religious dimension of monarchy, though he had to temper his divine right views by ruling through parliament. His successors were less skilful. On his death in 1625, his son Charles I came to the throne, utterly self-assured and confident of his divine right to rule. His people and his parliament were, he believed, second to him in every way and it was he who had the only right to govern. Only 70 years later, by 1701, the Stuart dynasty had ended after William of Orange took the throne, having been invited to do so by parliament. The king, it was clear, now had his power limited by a parliament who had become integral to the ruling of Britain. In between these dates there had been a bloody Civil War, culminating in the execution of Charles I, the Commonwealth, the restoration of the monarchy under Charles II, the accession of James II and the break down of the Stuart royal family. Matching this political upheaval was religious confusion. The Stuarts had taken over a protestant church left by Elizabeth. Charles I, however, had Catholic-leaning tendencies which alarmed the Puritan members of parliament and further fuelled the fire of discord between them. Puritan rule under Cromwell then gave way to strict Anglicanism under Charles II. Only by 1689 would religious tensions be calmed.

Whilst this turbulence was going on, British society was changing, aided by the writings of Hobbes and Locke, and quasi-Communist groups appeared, far ahead of their time. Meanwhile, British trade was booming, aided by slavery, banking and an agricultural revolution.

By 1688, the Stuart monarchy had been restored and James II was king. His own conversion to Catholicism was deeply concerning for parliament, and the birth of a son was the final straw for them. In desperation, they wrote to William of Orange, the husband of the king's sister, Anne. They invited him to take the throne of England. After a 'bloodless Revolution', the power of the king was severely limited by a parliament determined to not let history repeat itself. The religious question was finally settled, and the financial workings of the country were clarified. Historians for many years have argued about how revolutionary this period was. It will be your job to weigh up the evidence

Induction activities

Read the following four sections to gain some background information to inform your verdict about the position of Britain by 1625. Remember that this is background information: Your course begins at 1625, but it is important for you to understand the context of it. Then complete the table (A)

THEME 1: THE QUEST FOR POLITICAL STABILITY BY 1625

A successful government relied on a positive partnership between the monarch and parliament. Angela Anderson believes that when King James I came to the throne in 1603, he inherited a strong monarchy, a stable society, political and religious loyalty. However, James also inherited an expensive war, financial problems and political and religious tensions.

D. Smith judged, "James's sound judgement and political skill proved well suited to preserve the delicate balance in Church and State that he inherited from Elizabeth..."

James faced four main problems 1603 – 1625:

- A. The conflict of where power should lie
- B. The relationship of the 3 separate kingdoms, with one King.
- C. The monarch's need for money and taxation
- D. Religion (dealt with largely in Theme 2)

A. The conflict of where power should lie.

The King – Had a strong belief in the Divine Right of Kings. This had been developed by his father and was based around the idea that the king could answer to no one. Specifically he had personal power, (called prerogative power), and could take decisions without calling a Parliament or with reference to law.

The Parliament - Were steadily becoming more assertive, and believed they should have more influence, particularly following the precedent during the Reformation when they were given a role in passing laws for change. They were not a permanent or necessary part of government, and were only called when the King chose. They existed in part to represent the communities who elected them, but also to serve the King – to enhance and support Royal power: They were called to advise the King, to grant taxation and to make the King's decisions into law. By the 1600s there was a significant contradiction in this role.

The Church (Protestant / Anglican Church) - Underpinned the system of hierarchy, and were important in spreading the King's word to the people. The King was the Head of the Church, and he appointed the Bishops.

James's rule, certainly until 1621, has been viewed fairly positively, with stability from Elizabethan times. Generally, there was a positive relationship between the King and parliament, with a degree of religious toleration and cooperation. However, between 1621 and 1625 a rift was developing. The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) saw England and France (amongst others) fight against the Holy Roman Empire and her allies including Spain. This was a religious-based war. The need for money increased tensions. There was increasing trouble over the King's relationships with advisors – for example, the Duke of Buckingham, who was a favourite of the King, and the increasing role of Charles. This was demonstrated by various impeachments of the King's advisors by

Parliament – e.g. Bacon and Cranfield, and the row in 1621 concerning the foreign policy debate.

Relations also deteriorated as James's health began to fail, and power gradually passed to Charles. Charles had a very different character – more on this later - but trouble and tension soon escalated after ambitious marriage plans. Charles and Buckingham travelled secretly to Spain to secure marriage for Charles. The plan was to marry Charles to the Spanish infanta. This would have been beneficial for James but parliament did not approve. Spanish were Catholic and fighting against England in the war and parliament were very anti-Spanish. The attempt was a disaster and Charles did not secure the marriage. James' attempts at diplomacy were ruined and Charles was embarrassed.

Intent on revenge against Spain, James, Buckingham and Parliament united and financed a naval mission. Unknown to Parliament, Charles and Buckingham also sent a land army to Europe!

Charles' rule - In March 1625 James died, and Parliament refused to grant Charles the usual Tonnage and Poundage Act for the rest of his life. They demanded that it be renewed annually. This meant that if he wanted money, he would have to ask parliament for it. Parliament was further infuriated by Buckingham's foreign policy campaigns, particularly unsuccessful in Cadiz.

Charles then made a very unpopular marriage with Henrietta Maria, a French Catholic princess. As part of the deal, she would be allowed to practice her religion in England (she brought many religious advisors and priests with her), and English ships would be sent to La Rochelle to suppress a Protestant uprising in Catholic France. Again there was Parliamentary outrage at this new rather rash development and Charles's adventure into the realms of Foreign Policy.



The frontispiece to the Eikon Basilike, a bestselling book of Charles I's religious meditations, published after his execution in 1649. The image shows Charles as a divine, Christ-like figure and highlights fundamental divisions over religion and the power and authority of the monarch, questions which dominate this course.

B. The relationship of the 3 separate kingdoms, with one King.

James was the first king of both Scotland and England. He wanted a closer unity between England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales (but less so Wales!) There were significant differences between them: Language, governing structures, and religion. (England was largely Anglican, Scotland Presbyterian, and Ireland Catholic.)

James wanted to create unity between Scotland and England by taking the best bits in terms of legal systems and governance from each nation. This was VERY unpopular in parliament, with some members refusing to accept that there were any positives north of the border! To many English peers and they believed that James tended to favour the Scots with money, titles and patronage – This again was very unpopular, and increased tensions between parliament and the King.

C. The monarch's need for money and taxation

The King's need for money stemmed from the Elizabethan legacy – he lacked resources and also the means to manage them. The royal finances, or lack of them, were and crucial reason for rising tensions contributing to a lack of stability by 1625.

Why was the financial situation so difficult?

- There was high inflation, and rents from crown lands (lands that the crown owned) did not keep pace with inflation.
- Many of the crown lands had been sold by Henry VIII and Elizabeth, so there was less revenue to the crown.
- The tax collection system and records were out of date and inefficient, again reducing revenue.
- James inherited a war against Spain (he made peace in 1604) and significant debts.
- James was fundamentally poor with handling money, he had huge outgoings and a large family in several households to support.
- Many in Parliament perceived that James's court lived to excess. These expensive parties were also linked to corruption, drunkenness, murder, and sexual impropriety. All this contributed to tension.

Despite the regular duties which Parliament granted James, there was a massive shortfall. How did James attempt to address the financial issues and his shortfall?

Cranfield was appointed to look into the situation, and had considerable success by 1620 in reducing the cost of the court and the King's expenditure by more than 50%. Cranfield increased:

- Impositions – new or higher taxes on some goods
- The sale of monopolies – both of these measures were very unpopular, increasing prices and reducing competition.

Due to James's fragile financial position he had to call parliament to request more money be granted. Usually Parliament would be found compliant, however, in the context of the waste of court and the difficult economic times, Parliament was reluctant. The King was also still pursuing his own avenues (outside the remit of Parliament) to get funds through impositions and monopolies. This was particularly resented as parliament felt their right to control taxation was being eroded.

In short, the period to 1625 demonstrated three main issues.

- a) There were issues with the structure of government and its ability to face the challenges it faced. There was no formal system by which the King could pay advisers. They were rewarded through gifts, titles and patronage. Families were promoted at the expense of others, and rival scores needed to be settled in what appears to be a life size game of chess. In this context, corruption, bribery and impeachment were common – the eventual fate of Cranfield, despite his success with the King's finances.
- b) There was a deterioration in relations between the King and the Political nation, and a lack of cooperation by 1625.
- c) Significant constitutional issues were raised concerning the rights and prerogatives of the King and Parliament. By 1625 there was significant tension and potential rising political instability.

THEME 2 RELIGION: CONFLICT AND DISSENT BY 1625

Up until the sixteenth century, all of Europe was Catholic. Catholics are Christians. In the sixteenth century people began to protest against the Catholic Church as they believed it was corrupt. These people were broadly known as 'Protestants' (i.e. from the word 'to protest'). They were still Christian, and believed in the same basic beliefs as Catholics do. Soon there were clear differences between Protestants themselves and therefore more groups appeared, for example Calvinists. Some of them were more like Catholics than others, although none of them believe in the Pope as Catholics do. All these different types of Christians are called 'denominations'. They are not different religions.

England was a Catholic country (like most of Europe) until Henry VIII created a protestant Church of England in 1534 to allow him to get a divorce. During the Tudor reign, Britain went from extreme Protestantism under Edward, back to Catholicism under Mary. Elizabeth tried to settle the church, and allow all but extreme beliefs to be covered in the Church. By 1603, The Church was 'broad' – this means that most people were included in it, apart from Catholic and Puritans (Puritans were extreme protestants). England was an Anglican church – this means that it was not Catholic, but neither was it Puritan. Churches in England could vary in appearance and what their services were like. Recusancy fines were charged if you did not attend church services. James largely seems to have followed a sensible approach over religion, successfully negotiating a middle course between the demands on those on the 'extremes' of Christian religion – Catholics and the Puritans (see the diagram below, highlighting key differences within the church). Initially, in part due to the failed

Catholic Gunpowder Plot he was forced to increase punishments against Catholics, however by 1611 he was showing a far friendlier approach. The moderate George Abbot was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, and policies allowed Puritans to co-exist with the Anglican Church as a faction within it – they had to participate in some ceremonies, but rather just for appearances sake. On the other hand, fines were occasionally imposed on Catholics for not attending Anglican Services, but these were only gently imposed. It was fairly easy to continue to operate as a Catholic and to satisfy the Anglican rules. James, despite his Presbyterian background viewed the church as an instrument of his own authority, and therefore imposed the rules to assert his own authority, rather than to push his own beliefs.

The basic differences between Catholics and Protestants:

	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>
<u>Bible</u>	Latin	English
<u>Church design</u>	Decorated, rich	Plain, bare
<u>Priests</u>	Could forgive sins. Could not marry	Could not forgive sins. Could marry
<u>Mass</u>	In Latin	In English
<u>Belief</u>	Faith & good works save Transubstantiation	Faith alone saves. Bread and wine was the spirit of Christ

However, by the 1620s the Church was being pulled by the influences in it:

ARMINIANS believed that:

- Bishops were essential to support the monarchy and control the church
- The medieval Church had lots of good points. Some aspects of Catholicism were wrong but most of it should be kept and the Reformation went too far. Churches should still be beautiful as that echoes the beauty of faith.
- Ritual and ceremony in churches are important.
- There is too much disorder and differences between parish churches. Everyone should be doing the same thing
- To get to heaven you need to believe in God and do good deeds – anyone can get into heaven if they do this.

PURITANS believed that:

- Catholics were not punished enough
- The Church is still full of corruption, like clergymen (vicars, priests etc.) having two positions at once
- Bishops are not special people, they should not have any authority.

- The Reformation is not yet complete – England still looks too much like a Catholic country, even if we have got rid of the Pope
- Decorated churches distract you from what you should be doing in Church – praying
- The Bible is the most important thing and everyone should be able to read it so it should be in English
- God has already decided if you are going to get into heaven or not. If you are the elect you will naturally behave well.

Scotland – Scotland worked under a Presbyterian system. This meant that they did not have Bishops (the ‘episcopacy’) but instead were led by Elders. They were very anti-Catholic. James hoped to bring the Anglicans in line with the Presbyterians. A Prayer Book was sent north of the border, then hastily withdrawn due to opposition. Again, this shows tact and understanding of the situation.

Thirty Years’ War - Until 1618 there was relative calm in religious matters, and this was reflected in parliament, as few complaints recorded. From 1618 the complex European Thirty Years War led to greater religious divisions, with impacted significantly on the relations between the King and parliament in England, triggering a constitutional crisis by 1621.

James’s son in law (a Protestant German Prince) was involved in a conflict with Bohemian Emperor Ferdinand Hapsburg. The Hapsburgs were a very powerful Catholic family across Spain, Belgium and Austria. The conflict quickly escalated across Europe. James was unwilling to become involved, and generally avoided expensive foreign exploits. However, he felt compelled to support his son in law, and also to be seen to act against Catholic aggression. He called Parliament who granted 2 subsidies. However, many in Parliament were struggling due to the fall in trade as a result of the war and were unwilling to grant more financial resources. James thus had to redouble his attempts to find a diplomatic solution.

In the following Parliament there was more discussion of war, and the members considered the possibilities of a land war involving troops or a naval war. This discussion provoked a huge row!

Once this rift occurred it was clear no further money would be granted, so James dissolved Parliament and continued diplomacy.

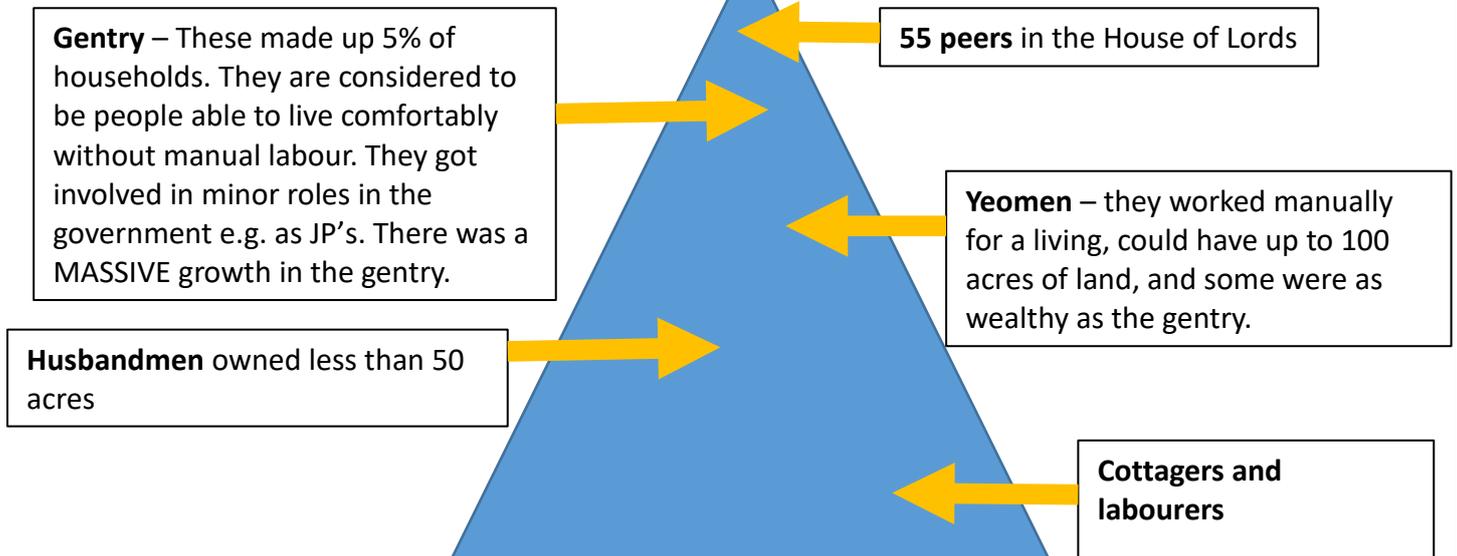
Parliament was worried that this long term situation would force the King into a closer relationship with Catholic Spain, and perhaps even religious concessions be made. They did NOT want to see England becoming more Catholic.

Remember, James was now seeking a Catholic Spanish princess as a bride for his son!

THEME 3 SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL CHANGE BY 1625

There are some interesting factors here which help to set the scene for 1625, but do not necessary add to instability in Britain.

The hierarchy of Stuart society



A growing gulf between the rich and poor was developing further. New wealth developed often from success in farming, trade or law and enabled social mobility.

Population changes had big social effects in this period. The long term trend was that population was rising from 1500 to the mid 1600s.

The following are estimates:

1520 – 2.5 million

1600 – 4.1 million

1650 – 5.2 million

There were also regional variations; the increase was not uniform across the country. London became the biggest city in Europe.

ILLNESS - There was high child mortality up to and beyond 1625. There were virulent strains of common childhood diseases such as typhus and measles, and frequent bouts of plague until 1665, which reduced average life expectancy. There was a young population, with 40% below the age of 21, and in England a life expectancy of 35, in Scotland, 30. Note that this appears unduly low due child mortality. Some did live into their 50s / 60s, and 40 + was not unusual for a cottager / labourer, if they survived to 30.

There is traditionally seen to be a male dominance and subservience of women in society in the period. However, there were significant examples of women becoming

very influential, and also of many marriages which were not simply for status and advancement.

There was an increase in literacy, in part due to the reformation, which made many in the enlarged gentry more articulate, politically aware and more confident about asserting what they perceived as their rights.

There were significant economic difficulties – see also Theme 4, and those that did not grow their own food found subsistence increasingly difficult. Between 1520- 1625 food had increased seven-fold, but wages only increased three-fold. In many cases there was hunger, starvation and for some a significant drop in living standards. Scotland was particularly badly hit in 1623 due to poor harvest and dependency on cereal crops.

Vagrancy continued to be a problem due to the poverty, but some problems had been addressed by the poor laws.

THEME 4 ECONOMY, TRADE AND EMPIRE BY 1625

A rise in population on this scale (see Theme 3) leads to an inflation in prices, as this produces more demand for goods, and often lower wages, as there is more labour available.

Those on a fixed income were also hit, causing hardship and poverty. Those higher up the social structure were also affected by this. Many rents were fixed, so their rent income did not rise with inflation. In this way, wage labourers, cottagers, great landlords and aristocrats all suffered.

However, the picture of the economy was mixed: For some who already owned and worked their own land (freeholders) it was an opportunity to purchase more land (capitalising on the misfortunes of others). There was potential to become a larger land owner, and enter the minor gentry. These freeholders were able to increase their wealth and status within the governing class.

Agriculture was still the key industry across the 3 kingdoms, with other industries developing largely on a domestic basis. Locally people aimed to subsist and produce everything they needed themselves. The emphasis on substance is clear in that Hull and Bristol (2nd and 3rd largest towns) they had significant space allocated for allotments, with craftsmen also aiming to grow their own! Trade was also limited by poor transport and infrastructure.

Remember, the economy, income, social mobility had huge regional variations.

England, Wales and Scotland were, by 1625, considered to be small and relatively poor European neighbours. England had few overseas colonies, and Italy, Netherlands and Belgium dominated overseas trade. However, certainly by 1625 London was emerging as a trading centre, with massive expansion, helping the regional economy as the demand for fuel, food and consumer goods rose.

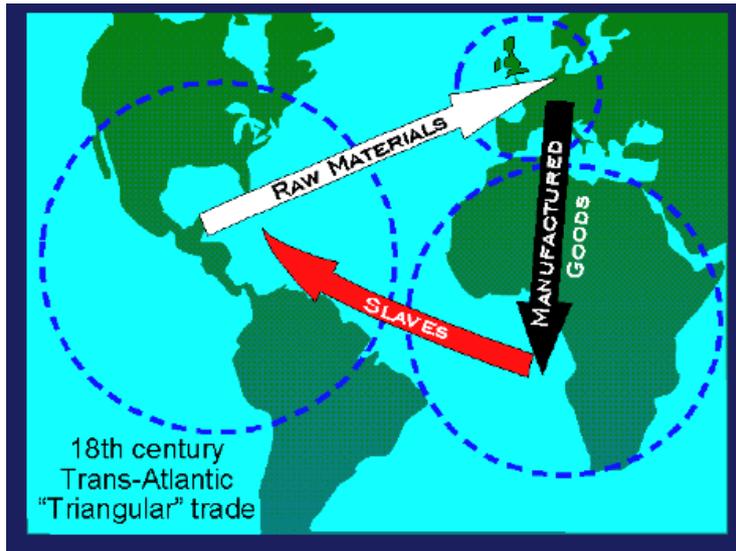


Table (A) How stable was Britain by 1625?

Evidence that Britain was stable by 1625	Evidence that Britain lacked stability by 1625

Dates and names

Below, write a list of key dates and events from the information you have read. Try to include specific names where you can.

Historical interpretations exercise

In this paper, you will be expected to engage with historical interpretations of the events covered. Study the two extracts below and answer the questions which follow.

Extract 1 – From John Morrill, *Stuart Britain: A Very Short Introduction*, published in 2000
Throughout Elizabeth I's reign [1558-1603], there was a triple threat of civil war: over the wholly uncertain succession; over the passions of rival religious groups; and over threats from other European powers. All these extreme hazards had disappeared or receded by the 1620s and 1630s. The Stuarts were securely on the throne with undisputed heirs; the English Catholic community had settled for a deprived status but minimal persecution, while the Puritan attempt to take over the Church by developing their own organizations and structures within it had been defeated...Finally, the decline of internal tensions and the scale of conflicts in Europe removed the incentive for other kings to interfere in England's domestic affairs. In all these ways, England was moving away from civil war in the early seventeenth century.

Extract 2 – From David L Smith, 'Politics in early Stuart Britain' in Barry Coward ed. *A Companion to Stuart Britain*, published in 2003. Because the middle of the seventeenth century saw the complete collapse of a monarchical system...historians have naturally asked whether the British polity was at all stable during the decades that preceded this crisis. For centuries...the answer seemed clear enough: that the English Civil War was a struggle between royal tyranny and parliamentary liberties, the origins of which could be traced back at least to 1603, and probably earlier. The first two Stuart kings of Great Britain, James I, and especially Charles I, harboured aggressively authoritarian ideas of kingship which they were determined to impose on their three kingdoms. These ambitions generated political and religious instability and brought them into conflict with...parliaments. Tensions mounted which culminated in civil wars in all three kingdoms. It was the story, in Geoffrey Elton's famous phrase, of a 'high road to civil war'.

Historians disagree about how stable Britain was in 1625. Summarise in no more than 3 lines the views expressed in:

a) Extract 1

b) Extract 2

2. What are the key differences between extracts 1 and 2?

3. Are there any similarities between the two views?

4. Can you suggest any reasons why the extracts might differ?

5. Use your existing knowledge of Britain in 1625. With which interpretation do you most agree? Explain your answer by using your own knowledge to agree and/or disagree with the key points made in each extract.

PAPER 2: RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION 1894-1924

What the course is about:

The course is divided into the following four topics, though students need to appreciate the linkages between topics, as questions may target the content of more than one topic:

- 1) The rule of Nicholas II, 1894–1905
- 2) The end of Romanov rule, 1906–17
- 3) The Provisional government and its opponents, February–October 1917
- 4) Defending the Bolshevik revolution, October 1917–24

Overview:

This option comprises a study in depth of the causes, course and consolidation of the Russian Revolution of 1917, which had a momentous effect on twentieth-century Russia and throughout the modern world.

19th century Russia stood outside the mainstream of European nations. Already immense in size, its borders were extended by Alexander II (1855–81) deep into central Asia and to the Pacific in the Far East. Before the railways were extended in the 1890s, it could take months to travel from Petersburg to Vladivostok. The country was as much Asiatic in character as it was European, and this was reflected in its society and government. Russia was an overwhelmingly agricultural economy: 80% of the population worked the land, and there were only a few pockets of industrial development. This meant that there was only a tiny middle class: the population was essentially divided between a large and multi-national peasantry and a smaller, but very powerful, nobility. The Enlightenment and modern political ideas had all passed Russia by: it remained an absolute monarchy with the Orthodox Church playing a central role in national life.

The Romanov dynasty, which had ruled since 1613, were unwavering in their belief that they had a divine right to rule the country. The autocratic system worked with determined and powerful Tsars, but began to break down under Nicholas II (1894–1917). Scorned by his own father as a ‘girlie’, Nicholas was a weak-willed man who confused obstinacy with firmness. As Russia industrialised through the reforms of his finance ministers, notably Witte and Stolypin, Nicholas did not try to understand the reasons for growing social unrest, especially in the towns: his simple answer was to repress it.

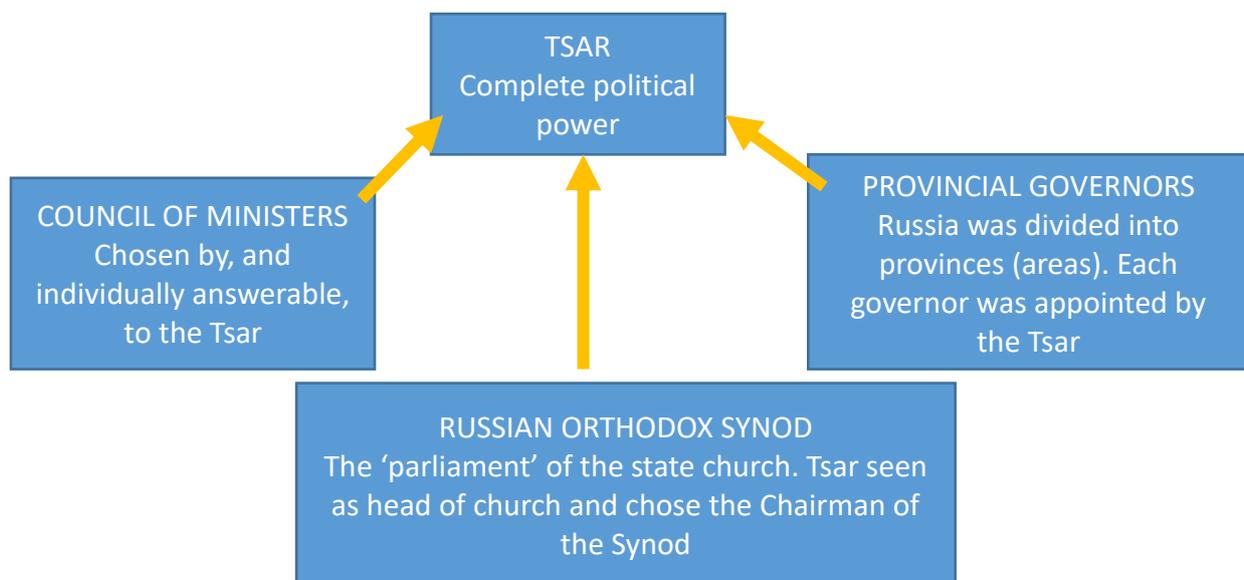
Revolution in 1905 forced Nicholas to compromise with opposition by introducing a very limited form of constitutional government through the dumas. This concession appeased some opposition groups for a time, though the Socialist Revolutionaries and the Bolsheviks continued to work for the overthrow of Tsarism. But it was the disasters of the First World War rather than revolutionary activity that brought about the collapse of Tsarism in February 1917 and the creation of a republic. This Provisional

Government lasted for just eight months before it, too, was swept away by the Bolsheviks with their seizure of power in October.

Many were convinced that, like its predecessors, the Bolshevik government would be temporary, but the firm leadership of Lenin and Trotsky helped ensure its survival. Lenin was a brilliant politician. He ended Russia's involvement in the war, outlawed all other parties, and imposed Bolshevik rule by using Cheka violence. Trotsky organised and carried out the October seizure of power, and went on to create the large Red Army which defeated the Bolsheviks' enemies in the civil war.

When Lenin died in 1924 Bolshevik rule was firmly established and, after a struggle for power, Stalin became the leader of the country. Historians are divided over Stalin's rule: some feel that the creation of a totalitarian state was Stalin's own doing, but others believe that Stalinism was a natural development of Leninism. Whatever the answer might be, communist power dominated Russian life until it came to an end in 1991.

The political structure of Russia in the 19th Century:



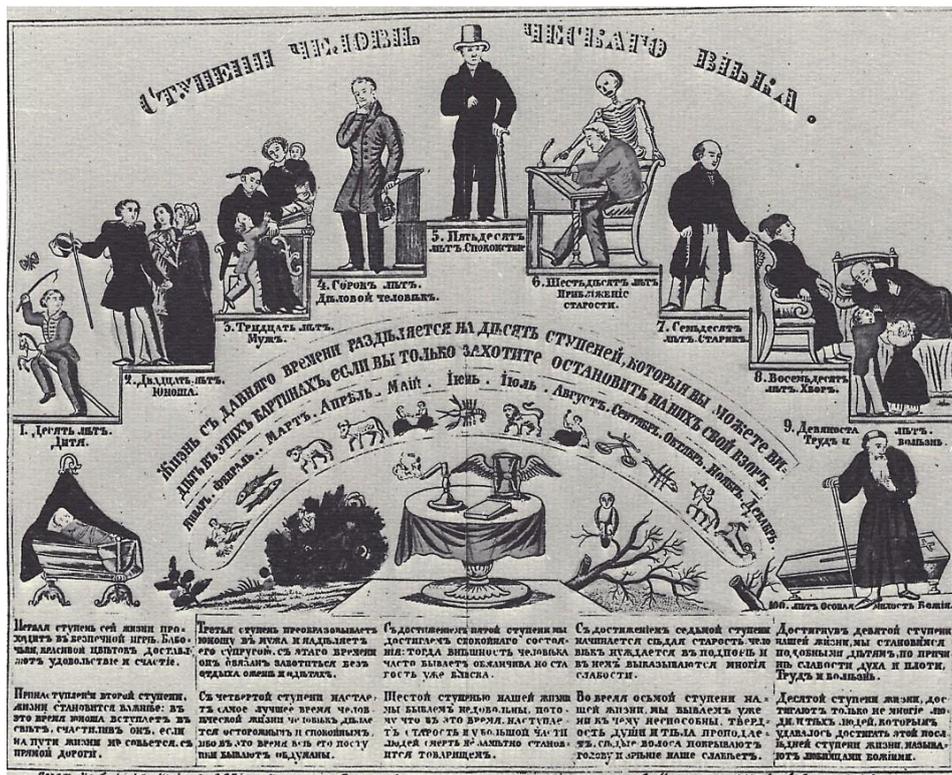
Russian society had not changed much during the previous hundred years. The Tsar was at the top and had absolute power. Beneath the Tsar was the Court, which contained leading landowner and members of the government. This was a privileged group, and was supported by the leading members of the Russian Orthodox Church which was made up of the ruling elite and had considerable power. Below the Court was a small group of businessmen and traders, who were supported by a small class of industrial workers.

Before 1861, the vast majority of the Russian population were state peasants and serfs. Serfdom had developed in Russia in the fifteenth century, as an essential part of what was regarded as the 'service state'. Nobles owed allegiance to the Tsar and, in return for their support, the serfs were tied to the land by the nobles. Serfs owed a variety of

obligations to their openers. Some (baraschina serfs) worked a number of days a week for their master, while others (obrok serfs) paid rent.

Landowners had considerable power over serfs, including the power to administer justice, with only capital punishment (the death penalty) being forbidden. Serfs could not leave the land without permissions from the landowners. Although they controlled the serfs' lives, they did not own them.

Serfs were legally tied to the land and the landowners owned the land. It is important to understand this connection, as it is the reason that freed serfs were required to pay redemption payments for the land after emancipation (becoming free). This was a source of deep resentment for the serfs. Although nobles were freed from state service in 1762, it took until 1861 for the serfs to be freed from service.



Timeline of key events:

1861	Emancipation of the Serfs
1881	Alexander II assassinated Alexander III succeeds as Tsar
1894	Nicholas II succeeded Alexander III as Tsar
1897	Lenin exiled to Siberia
1898	Formation of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP)
1900	Formation of Socialist Revolutionaries (SRs) Lenin joined RSDLP
1903	RSDLP split between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks Communes no longer responsible for land tenure Trans-Siberian Railway completed
1904	Assassination of Interior Minister Plehve Liberal 'Banquet Campaign'
1904-05	Russo-Japanese War
1905	'Bloody Sunday' Revolution: strikes, mutinies 'Union of Unions' formed End of redemption payments; peasants seize land October Manifesto St. Petersburg Soviet formed Troops returning from the war with Japan suppressed soviets
1906	Fundamental Laws Parties legalised
1906-07	First and Second Dumas dissolved after a few months
1906-11	Stolypin's agricultural reforms
1906-17	Lenin in exile abroad
1906-07	Repression of Tsarism's opponents
1907	Stolypin's 'coup': Electoral Law restricting the franchise
1907-12	Third Duma
1910	New wave of strikes
1911	Assassination of Stolypin

1912	National insurance scheme Lena goldfields massacre
1912-13	Wars in the Balkans
1912-14	Fourth Duma
1914-18	Russia went to war against Germany and Austria
1914	Suspension of Fourth Duma
1915	Fourth Duma recalled June: Kadets and Octobrists formed the Progressive Bloc August: Tsar appointed himself Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces Control of the government in the hands of Alexandra and Rasputin
1916	Murder of Rasputin
1917	February: Strike began at Putilov factories in Petrograd February Revolution March: Abdication of Tsar Provisional government set up March: Petrograd Soviet issues 'Order No.1' April: Return of Lenin: April Theses July Days July: Failure of the Kerensky Offensive August: Kornilov Revolt Trotsky joined Bolsheviks Bolshevik majorities in Petrograd and Moscow soviets Military Revolutionary Committee established October: Bolshevik seizure of power Sovnarkom established Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic set up November: Constituent Assembly Elections November: Decrees on Land and Workers' Control December: Cheka founded
1918	January: Bolsheviks disbanded Constituent Assembly March: Treaty of Brest-Litovsk Assassination attempt on Lenin July: Tsar and imperial family murdered Bolsheviks renamed (All-)Russian Communist Party (until 1925)
1918-21	War Communism
1919	Communist International Founded
1920	Russo-Polish War: Loss of western Ukraine
1921	Kronstadt Rebellion Tenth Party Congress – ban on factions Introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP)

1921–22	Famine
1922	Cheka renamed as GPU Stalin became General Secretary of the Central Committee USSR established
1922–23	Lenin suffered series of strokes
1923	'Scissors Crisis'
1924	Lenin's death USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) constitution agreed GPU expanded into OGPU

Induction activities:

The focus of this unit is on key developments in Russia from the accession of Nicholas II in 1894, through years of growing unrest including the revolutions of 1905 and February 1917, to the October revolution and the consolidation of Bolshevik power under Lenin.

Students will be required to place documentary extracts in their historical context, but the knowledge they will need to have will be central to that specified in the topics.

In order to get an appreciation of the nature of the Russian Empire in the 1890s, consider the following information about the 1897 Census of Russia:

1897 Russian Empire Census

The 1897 census was the only universal census in tsarist Russia. It was conducted on January 28, in the middle of the winter because this was the time when the populace was least mobile. On the appointed day, 150,000 census takers spread out into the environs of the nation and completed over thirty million sheets of returns by direct questioning of the population. Some census workers travelled as much as forty miles to gather the required data.

The questionnaire contained the following questions:

- Family name, given name, patronymic or nickname
- Sex
- Relation with respect to the head of the family or household
- Age
- Marital status
- Social status: *sosloviye* (estate of the realm), rank or title
- Place of birth
- Place of registration
- Usual place of residence
- Notice of absence
- Faith
- Mother language
- Literacy
- Occupation (profession, trade, position of office or service), both primary and secondary

In the census summary tables, nationality was based on the declared mother language of respondents

Results of the Census

A general census of the population of the Russian empire was conducted as of 28 January 1897 under the leadership of P.P. Semenov.

Census registered 125.6 million inhabitants in Russian Empire, of whom 13.4% lived in cities. So Russia was mainly an agrarian country with 86% of population living in small villages.

Literacy rate was 21.1%. Among men the rate was significantly higher than among women (29.3% and 13.1% respectively).

By religion: Orthodox – 69.3% , Muslims – 11.1% , Roman Catholic 9.1% – and Jews – 4.2%.

By native language – the largest language group was Russians – 44.3%, then Ukrainians – 17.8%, Poles – 6.3%, Belarusians – 4.3%, Jews – 4.0 %.

By class – the peasantry – 77.5% , meschanins – 10.7% , foreigners – 6.6% , the Cossacks – 2.3%, noblemen (hereditary and personal) – 1.5% , clergy – 0 , 5%, honorary citizens (hereditary and personal) – 0.3% , merchants – 0.2% other – 0.4%.

Largest cities of the Empire according to the census: Saint-Petersburg – 1,264,900 people, Moscow – 1,038,600, Warsaw – 626,000, Odessa – 403,800, Łódź – 314,000, Riga – 282,200, Kiev – 247,700.

These volumes are now on the internet. They contain only statistical information about provinces and its people but nevertheless are very important in understanding of how people lived in Imperial Russia. A short summary for Tambov province looks like this:

Farmers were the predominant class in the Tambov gubernia (province) totalling 97% of whom 95% were Russian. 92% of the population engaged in agriculture in all its forms. From various types of agriculture in the province, cattle and horse breeding were the most important. In pre-revolutionary Russia, Tambov Province belonged to the "impoverished" agrarian area with underdeveloped industry, focusing mainly on the processing of agricultural and economic resources. 32% of women married at the age of 17-19 years and remaining in the 20-29 years age brackets. Men were not in a hurry. Only 17% were married at 17-19 years of age and majority 77% at the age 20-29 years. Literacy among the population of Tambov Province was not developed. Three quarters of the male population and 13/14 of the female population were illiterate.

In practice, because of the low literacy, most census forms were filled by 'counters'. About 150 thousand counters participated in census, completing about 30 million forms.

Apparently a man (more likely a peasant) was asked to fill out the questionnaire. The question about his wife's name was answered as follows: "Shall I call her 'Baba' (i.e. woman) and there is no more to her name". The field 'date you were born' most people answered: "Sometime in January 1897". 'Birthdays' were yet to come and birth certificate were never required and collected. A person could live all his life without a 'paper' birth certificate.

A second census in Imperial Russia was supposed to happen in 1912. At first it was postponed and then cancelled due to World War I. The next census to take place in Russia only occurred at the end of 1926, almost three decades later.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire_Census

TASKS:

1. Using the information above and internet links, find out as much as you can about the state of the Russian empire in the 1890s. You can organise your information how you wish but should consider the following aspects:
 - Geography of Russia
 - Economy of Russia
 - Population
 - Cities
 - Administration
 - Government
2. Using the information you have just read as a starting point, create a glossary of words, terms and names for the Russia paper. You should have at least 10.
3. Using the information above, provide reasons why Russia was regarded as a 'backward' state in the nineteenth century.
4. Research and present your findings on Alexander II's reforms. Divide your findings into two sections: ways in which Russia did change, and changes which were limited or things that stayed the same.
5. Read/watch 1 item from the following lists. Fill in the table on the next page. Be ready to discuss it!

ACADEMIC BOOKS:

- * Daborn J — Russia: Revolution and Counter Revolution, 1917–1924
- * Fitzpatrick S – The Russian Revolution
- * Service R — Lenin: A Biography
- * Hite J — Tsarist Russia, 1810–1917
- * Figes, O, The Russian Revolution

NOVELS:

- * Tolstoy - Anna Karenina
- * Pasternak - Doctor Zhivago
- * Furnivall - The Jewel of St Petersburg
- * Orwell - Animal Farm
- * Rimland - The Wanderers

(AUTO)BIOGRAPHY

- * Fraser, Eugenie - The House by the Dvina (2010)
- * Williams, Stephanie - Olga's Story (2006)

FILMS:

- * Nicholas and Alexandra (1971)
- * Doctor Zhivago (1965)
- * Admiral (2008)

DOCUMENTARIES:

- * Russian Revolution in Colour (2007 – youtube)
- * Russian Civil War (1998 – in 5 parts uploaded by AlphaHistory on Youtube)

Copy this table out and complete it

What you read/watched/listened to	
How has it added to my understanding of Russia?	
Questions that you now have	

