# A-LEVEL HISTORY

AT NEWCASTLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

NEWCASTLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

# Retrieval Stretch

## Communists



# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 1. Lenin's Consolidation of Power

1. On what exact date did the Constituent Assembly meet for one day?

2. Who led the newly established Cheka?

3. Which political party was banned in December 1917?

4. What was the maximum legal working day set in November 1917?

5. What new title replaced all previous class distinctions?

6. Which institution's refusal to honor cash demands seriously threatened the Bolsheviks?

7. What decree legalized the peasant land seizures?

8. What was confiscated by the state in December 1917?

9. What was the estimated number of Bolshevik party members initially?

10. Which government body was established by Lenin after closing the Assembly?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 2: Russian Civil War

1. Who was the leader of the Red Army?

2. What color uniforms were worn by former Tsarist generals?

3. Which Ukrainian nationalist led a famous Green army?

4. What was the population of the Communist-dominated heartland?

5. Whose families were held hostage by Trotsky to ensure loyalty?

6. What penalty did Trotsky reinstate for desertion?

7. Which foreign power withdrew their support for the Whites by 1919?

8. Who was the dominant Polish statesman during the 1920s?

9. What role did Joseph Stalin hold during this period?

10. What year was an armistice signed between Russia and Poland?

## 3. War Communism

1. What 1918 decree made all large industries liable to state takeover?

2. How many businesses had been nationalized by 1920?

3. What group was formed to run the economy during the Civil War?

4. What happened to private trade under War Communism?

5. What was the value of the 1920 rouble compared to 1917?

6. Who did Lenin send to seize surplus food from the countryside?

7. What were often paid in food or goods by 1920?

8. What illegal system was the only alternative way to get food?

9. How low did the bread ration sometimes fall per day?

10. Which group had their control of factories removed by Lenin?

# 4: Impact of NEP

1. What system replaced grain requisitioning under the NEP?
2. What phrase did Trotsky use to describe falling agricultural and rising industrial prices?
3. What newly revived group handled three-quarters of the retail trade by 1923?
4. By what percentage did cereal production increase by 1923 compared to 1920?
5. By what percentage did factory output rise from 1920 to 1923?
6. What penalty was introduced at the Tenth Party Congress for factionalism?
7. Which wealthy peasants benefited by farming without state interference?
8. What was abolished, forcing people to buy goods from their own income?
9. Which two countries made trade agreements with Russia after seeing capitalist elements return?
10. What sector of industry did the state retain control over?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 5: Thematic Economy and Society

1. By 1859, what percentage of serfs had been mortgaged to secure nobles' loans?
2. What indirect tax percentage made up government revenue under Vyshnegradsky?
3. Under Witte, what percentage of foreign investment came from France?
4. How many factory workers were there in Russia by 1913?
5. During the Provisional Government, how many factories closed in Petrograd?
6. What percentage of 1912 production levels was achieved by 1921 under War Communism?
7. Who was the Russian Finance Minister during the devastating 1891-2 famine?
8. What economic system did Lenin reverse in 1921 to save the economy?
9. Which wealthy peasant class expanded under both Stolypin and the NEP?
10. How many kilometres of railway had Russia built by 1905?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 6: Lenin's Political control

1. How many Mensheviks were arrested by the regime in 1921?

2. Which Ukrainian SR shot and badly wounded Lenin in August 1918?

3. What campaign of terror was launched by the Cheka in the summer of 1918?

4. How many deaths are officially recorded by Cheka sources for 1918-1920?

5. Where were the Romanov family executed in July 1918?

6. What strict political rule was introduced at the Tenth Party Congress in 1921?

7. What did the Cheka help grain requisitioning squads collect from peasants?

8. How many former SRs were executed following show trials early in the NEP?

9. What liberal political party was officially banned and outlawed in December 1917?

10. What document warned the party about Stalin's growing power before Lenin died?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## Answers: 1-6

**1: Lenin's Consolidation of Power**

1. 5th January 1918.
2. Felix Dzerzhinski.
3. The Kadets.
4. Eight hours.
5. Comrade.
6. The State Bank.
7. Decree on Land.
8. Church land.
9. At most 200,000.
10. Sovnarkom.

**2: Russian Civil War**

1. Leon Trotsky.
2. White.
3. Nestor Makno.
4. 60 million.
5. Former tsarist officers.
6. The death penalty.
7. Britain.
8. Jozef Pilsudski.
9. Commissar for Nationalities.
10. 1920.

**3. War Communism**

1. Decree on Nationalisation.
2. Around 37,000.
3. Supreme Economic Council.
4. It was banned.
5. One per cent.
6. The Cheka.
7. Wages.
8. The black market.
9. 200 grams.
10. Workers' committees.

**4: Impact of NEP**

1. Tax in kind.
2. The scissors crisis.
3. Nepmen.
4. 23%.
5. Almost 200%.
6. Expulsion from party.
7. The kulaks.
8. Rationing.
9. Germany and Britain.
10. Large-scale heavy industry.

**5: Thematic Economy and Society**

1. 66%.
2. 66%.
3. A third (33%).
4. 6 million.
5. 568.
6. 16%.
7. Ivan Vyshnegradsky.
8. War Communism.
9. Kulaks.
10. 59,616 kilometres.

**6: Lenin's Political control**

1. 5000.
2. Fanya Kaplan.
3. Red Terror.
4. Nearly 13,000.
5. Ekaterinburg.
6. Ban on factions.
7. Surplus grain.
8. 11.
9. The Kadets.
10. Lenin's Political Testament.

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 7: Thematic Ideology and Structure of Government

1. What was the central principle of governance under the Romanov dynasty?

2. What advisory body consisting of 13 state departments advised the Tsar?

3. What document declared absolute political power resided in Alexander III?

4. What locally elected councils were created by Alexander II in 1864?

5. What newly elected national assembly did Nicholas II reluctantly create in 1905?

6. Who shared 'Dual Power' with the Provisional Government in 1917?

7. What socialist ideology predicted a struggle between the proletariat and bourgeoisie?

8. What executive council did Lenin establish to govern after closing the Constituent Assembly?

9. In the 1918 RSFSR constitution, the state was defined as a dictatorship of what?

10. What formally established union replaced the RSFSR federation in 1922?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 8: Stalin's Rise to Power

1. In what year did Stalin become General Secretary?

2. Who suppressed Lenin's critical testament in May 1924?

3. What idea did Stalin and Bukharin promote against Trotsky's "permanent revolution"?

4. Which French historical figure was Trotsky compared to, stoking fears of a military dictatorship?

5. Who formed the "triumvirate" with Stalin at the 13th Party Congress in 1924?

6. Who did Stalin ally with to defeat the left wing at the 14th Party Congress?

7. What group did Trotsky, Kamenev, and Zinoviev form in 1926?

8. Which right-wing leader defended the NEP in 1929 before being removed?

9. What event did Stalin use to create a false impression of friendship in 1924?

10. What birthday did Stalin celebrate in December 1929 as undisputed leader?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 9: Collectivisation

1. In what year was collectivization made compulsory, causing outrage?

2. What type of state-owned farm paid peasants a regular wage?

3. What type of farm was held in common and run by a committee?

4. How many people perished in Ukraine during the 1932-1933 famine?

5. Which wealthy peasant group did Stalin order to be "liquidated as a class"?

6. By 1939, what percentage of agricultural land was collectivized?

7. How many kolkhozes existed by 1939?

8. How many people left the countryside to work in towns and cities?

9. What was grain production close to in tonnes by 1937?

10. Roughly how many Kulaks were killed as a result of Stalin's policies?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 10: Five Year Plans

1. What planning body set targets for individual industries?
2. What specific type of industry did the First Five-Year Plan prioritise?
3. Descriptive term Alec Nove argues is better suited to Stalin's "planned" system?
4. What 1928 show trial accused managers and technicians of counter-revolutionary sabotage?
5. New steel city built in the Urals by a quarter of a million workers?
6. What movement was sparked by a coal miner moving 102 tonnes in one shift?
7. What punishment was given for absenteeism by 1940?
8. What did all workers have to carry detailing their jobs and conduct?
9. What industry remained dominant in 1910 despite heavy industry pushes, accounting for 40% of output?
10. What 1930 show trial was fabricated by Stalin against non-existent professional saboteurs?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 11: Stalin's Terror and Religious Repression

1. Who was the chief prosecutor at the Moscow Show Trials?

2. Who was assassinated, triggering the 1936 Trial of the Sixteen?

3. Which two leaders were executed after the Trial of the Sixteen?

4. Which leader was executed after the Trial of the Twenty-One in 1938?

5. Which Civil War hero general was executed after forced confessions in 1937?

6. What percentage of Russia's generals were estimated to be purged?

7. Who headed the NKVD during the peak of the Great Purges before being replaced by Beria?

8. What campaign aimed to eliminate religion, starting in 1928?

9. What were derelict churches and mosques converted into?

10. How many working Orthodox churches remained by 1938?

# 12: Thematic Repression

1. What was the outcome of the 1878 Trial of Vera Zasulich?

2. What nickname was given to the noose used during Stolypin's repression?

3. How many people were killed during Bloody Sunday in 1905, according to government sources?

4. How many Mensheviks did Lenin's Cheka arrest in 1921 alone?

5. Which Tsar introduced the repressive Statute of State Security in 1881?

6. Who led the NKVD's brutal "conveyor belt" interrogation system under Stalin?

7. What internal exile destination was heavily utilized by Alexander III and Stalin?

8. What percentage of the Red Army's generals were purged by Stalin?

9. What brutal tactic did the Cheka use against the Romanovs in 1918?

10. What anti-Semitic attacks were supported by Alexander III's government?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## Answers: 7-12

**7: Thematic Ideology and Structure of Government**

1. Autocracy.
2. Imperial Council of State.
3. Alexander III's Manifesto.
4. Zemstva.
5. State Duma.
6. Petrograd Soviet.
7. Marxism.
8. Sovnarkom.
9. The proletariat.
10. USSR.

**8: Stalin's Rise to Power**

1. 1922.
2. Central Committee.
3. Socialism in one country.
4. Napoleon Bonaparte.
5. Kamenev and Zinoviev.
6. Bukharin.
7. United Opposition.
8. Bukharin.
9. Lenin's funeral.
10. 50th birthday.

**9: Collectivisation**

1. 1929.
2. Sovkhoz.
3. Kolkhoz.
4. Estimated 5 million.
5. Kulaks.
6. 99%.
7. 250,000.
8. 17 million.
9. 100 million tonnes.
10. Approximately 3 million.

**10: Five Year Plans**

1. Gosplan.
2. Heavy industry.
3. Command economy.
4. Shakhty coal mine trial.
5. Magnitogorsk.
6. Stakhanovite movement.
7. Prison sentence.
8. Labour books.
9. Textiles.
10. Industrial Party trial.

**11: Stalin's Terror and Religious Repression**

1. Andrei Vyshinsky.
2. Kirov.
3. Zinoviev and Kamenev.
4. Bukharin.
5. Marshall Tukhachevsky.
6. Up to 90%.
7. Yezhov.
8. Godless Five Year Plan.
9. Museums of Atheism.
10. 16.

**12: Thematic Repression**

1. Found not guilty.
2. Stolypin's neckties.
3. 96 killed.
4. 5000.
5. Alexander III.
6. Nicolai Yezhov.
7. Siberia (or the Gulag).
8. Up to 90%.
9. Execution in Ekaterinburg.
10. Pogroms.

# 13: Churchill's relations with Stalin

1. What 1939 pact allowed Stalin to safely invade Eastern Poland?
2. What phrase did Churchill use in 1946 to describe Soviet influence in Europe?
3. What 1944 agreement did Churchill and Stalin make regarding spheres of influence?
4. At which 1943 conference did Roosevelt deliberately sideline Churchill in favor of Stalin?
5. Which 1945 conference saw the allies agree to divide Germany into zones?
6. What event in 1940 involving Polish officers was suppressed to appease Stalin?
7. What did Stalin demand of Britain immediately after Hitler's 1941 invasion?
8. 1945 conference shifted Poland’s western border into ethnic Germany?
9. Post-war economic aid program that Stalin forbid his satellites from accepting?
10. What organization did Stalin create to control communist parties internationally?

# 14: Impact of World War 2

1. How many Russians were killed during the Second World War?

2. What percentage of the Russian population was killed in the war?

3. Who became chairman of the State Defence Committee during the war?

4. How many Russians died in the siege of Leningrad alone?

5. What was the name of the bread made from sawdust eaten in Leningrad?

6. How many villages were destroyed by German attacks and scorched earth policies?

7. What was the primary focus of Stalin's Fourth Five-Year Plan?

8. What purge occurred in 1948 following the death of Andrei Zhdanov?

9. What happened to Communist Party membership numbers during the war?

10. Where were industrial enterprises relocated to protect them from the German advance?

# 15: Impact of World War 2 on Satellite States

1. Who became the communist leader of Yugoslavia after 1945 elections?

2. From which organization was Yugoslavia expelled in 1948 for defying Stalin?

3. Which communist leader seized total control of Czechoslovakia in a 1948 coup?

4. What defensive alliance did Western powers sign in 1948 after the Czechoslovak coup?

5. Who was the repressive Stalinist leader installed in post-war Hungary?

6. What was the name of the West German state created by the allies in 1949?

7. What name was given to the East German state created in response by Stalin?

8. Which Polish government-in-exile was abandoned by the allies at Yalta?

9. What new currency did the Western allies introduce to their German zones in 1948?

10. How did Stalin attempt to force the West out of Berlin in 1948?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 16: Thematic Impact of War and Revolution

1. Which 1850s war highlighted Russia's military and industrial backwardness?

2. What 1904-1905 war resulted in Russia losing the Liaodong Peninsula?

3. Which 1905 event saw soldiers fire on unarmed civilians at the Winter Palace?

4. What spontaneous 1917 revolution forced Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate?

5. Which 1918 treaty cost Russia one-third of its agricultural land?

6. What event formally allowed the Bolsheviks to seize the Winter Palace in October 1917?

7. What conflict (1918-1921) solidified Bolshevik power despite foreign intervention?

8. What domestic term did the USSR use for its participation in World War II?

9. Who led the mutinous 1921 uprising against Bolshevik rule at a naval base?

10. What tactic did Stalin use during WWII to destroy resources before the Germans advanced?

# 17: Post Stalin Leadership Struggles

1. Who was initially viewed as Stalin's natural successor and Head of Soviet Government?

2. Who was the feared head of the MVD arrested and shot in June 1953?

3. What powerful position did Nikita Khrushchev hold in the Communist Party?

4. Which Red Army general did Khrushchev initially use, then force to retire?

5. What faction attempted to remove Khrushchev from power in 1957?

6. Name one of the three main protagonists of the Anti-Party Group.

7. Who did Khrushchev demote in 1958 to take the office of Prime Minister himself?

8. In what year did Georgi Malenkov resign due to poor harvests?

9. Whose body did Khrushchev remove from the Lenin mausoleum?

10. What title did Bulganin hold before his forced resignation?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 18: Destalinization

1. At which event did Khrushchev deliver his "Secret Speech"?

2. What specific Stalinist phenomenon did the Secret Speech attack?

3. In what year was the Secret Speech delivered?

4. What Russian city was renamed Volgograd as part of destalinization?

5. Where was Stalin's body reburied after removal from the mausoleum?

6. What did destalinization do regarding political prisoners in labor camps?

7. What group attempted to oust Khrushchev in 1957 because of destalinization?

8. How did Khrushchev handle the unrest that followed destalinization domestically?

9. What was the primary motivation for destalinization regarding foreign policy?

10. What organization did Khrushchev rely on to maintain domestic order instead of mass terror?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## Answers: 13-18

**13: Churchill's relations with Stalin**

1. Nazi-Soviet Pact.
2. Iron Curtain.
3. Percentages Agreement.
4. Tehran Conference.
5. Yalta Conference.
6. Katyn Forest massacre.
7. A second front.
8. Potsdam Conference.
9. Marshall Aid.
10. Cominform.

**14: Impact of World War 2**

1. Over 27 million.
2. Around 10%.
3. Joseph Stalin.
4. 1 million.
5. Blockade bread.
6. 70,000.
7. Economic reconstruction.
8. Leningrad affair.
9. Increased (3.76m to 5.8m).
10. Urals, Volga basin, Central Asia.

**15: Impact of World War 2 on Satellite States**

1. Marshall Tito.
2. Cominform.
3. Klement Gottwald.
4. Brussels Pact.
5. Matyas Rakosi.
6. Federal Republic of Germany.
7. German Democratic Republic.
8. London Poles.
9. Deutschmark.
10. Berlin Blockade.

**16: Thematic Impact of War and Revolution**

1. Crimean War.
2. Russo-Japanese War.
3. Bloody Sunday.
4. February Revolution.
5. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
6. Bolshevik Revolution.
7. Civil War.
8. Great Patriotic War.
9. Kronstadt sailors.
10. Scorched earth policy.

**17: Post Stalin Leadership struggles**

1. Malenkov.
2. Beria.
3. Communist Party Secretary.
4. General Zhukov.
5. Anti-Party Group.
6. Molotov (or Kagonovich/Malenkov).
7. Bulganin.
8. 1955.
9. Stalin's body.
10. Deputy Head of government.

**18: Destalinization**

1. Twentieth Party Congress.
2. Cult of the Individual.
3. 1956.
4. Stalingrad.
5. Concrete hole beneath Kremlin.
6. Released them.
7. Anti-Party Group.
8. Resisted using violence.
9. Peaceful co-operation (with West).
10. MVD (regular police).

# 19: Destalinization of the Satellite States

1. Which independent communist state did Khrushchev seek to repair relations with in 1955?
2. Which Polish reform communist was released from prison to lead in 1956?
3. What organization did Khrushchev dissolve to appease Tito?
4. In which country did a major revolt break out in October 1956?
5. Which Hungarian leader did Khrushchev overthrow with 30,000 Soviet troops?
6. Which pro-Soviet leader replaced Imre Nagy in Hungary?
7. What military alliance did Nagy threaten to withdraw Hungary from?
8. Which Asian communist leader approved of Khrushchev's violent suppression of Hungary?
9. 1955 military alliance that formed in response to West Germany joining NATO?
10. What fate did Imre Nagy suffer in 1958 after his arrest?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 20: Thematic Poland

1. Which 1864 plan exiled Polish nobility and transferred their estates to Russians?
2. What treaty briefly granted Poland independence in 1918 before German occupation?
3. Which Polish leader secured an armistice confirming independence from Soviet Russia in 1920?
4. What 1939 pact between Stalin and Hitler led to the division of Poland?
5. Which massacre saw 5,000 Polish officers executed by the Soviet NKVD in 1940?
6. 1945 conference that the Allies abandoned the London Poles to Soviet control?
7. What official name was given to Soviet-controlled Poland in 1952?
8. Polish reformist leader released from prison in 1956 during destalinization?
9. Religious institution allowed to teach in schools under Gomulka's reforms?
10. What concentration camps were striking Polish workers sent to in 1950?

# 21: Virgin Land Campaign

1. In what year did the Virgin Land Campaign begin?

2. Which youth organisation provided over 250,000 volunteers for the VLC?

3. What crop did Khrushchev aggressively push, earning him the name "Mr. Corn"?

4. In which region did "maize mania" lead to the disastrous replacement of traditional crops like cotton?

5. How many motorised tractors were provided for the scheme initially?

6. By 1959, only one tractor for how many hectares of land?

7. What did grain production drop to in 1963 due to a bad harvest?

8. In which town did the KGB kill 23 protesters rioting over food shortages in 1963?

9. Who did towns and villages often send to the Virgin Lands instead of skilled farmers?

10. By 1964, how many acres were devoted to wheat production?

# 22: Thematic Agricultural Economy

1. Which peasant institution controlled farming and taxes after emancipation?
2. 1906 reformer who allowed peasants to leave the commune and consolidate their land?
3. Punitive measure to seize surplus grain during War Communism?
4. The rich peasant class, strong during the NEP but liquidated under Stalin?
5. Brutal Stalinist policy that forced peasants into state-run Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz?
6. How many people died in the Holodomor in Ukraine caused by collectivisation?
7. What 1950s campaign sought to cultivate previously unused land in Kazakhstan?
8. What state-owned stations did Khrushchev sell off to the peasants?
9. What crop did Khrushchev mandate planting, causing disastrous failures in unsuitable soil?
10. By what percentage did grain exports increase under Vyshnegradsky between 1881 and 1891?

# 23: Khrushchev's Five-Year Plans

1. Industry Khrushchev wanted to lessen the Soviet economy's dependence on?
2. What type of engineering was given greater prominence under the 5Y plans?
3. Item of clothing Khrushchev promised Soviet women as a material reward?
4. What specific modern industry did the 5th plan shift resources towards?
5. Five-Year Plan that was abandoned after two years due to over-optimistic targets?
6. Whose economic growth rates was Russia's compared to during the 7th plan?
7. Major technological competition which received large investment in the 6th and 7th plans?
8. What was the name of the first satellite launched in October 1957?
9. Who became the first man in space in 1961?
10. What did Khrushchev offer workers to encourage sustained effort, replacing Stalin's coercion?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 24: Stalin and Khrushchev's Five-Year Plans

1. What was the central focus of Stalin's First Five Year Plan?

2. Term that defines Stalin's top-down targets rather than true "planning"?

3. What massive steel city was built in the Urals by prison and volunteer labour?

4. Worker movement that encouraged exceeding targets for rewards?

5. What new focus did Khrushchev introduce in the 6th and 7th plans regarding the USA?

6. 1957 launch which demonstrated the technological success of Soviet planning?

7. What did Khrushchev promise women if they worked hard, marking a shift toward consumer goods?

8. Working day extended to what in 1932 to meet the 1st 5Y Plan's demands?

9. In what year did Stalin announce his "Great Turn" ending the NEP?

10. What state planning committee oversaw industrial growth targets?

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## Answers: 19-24

**19: Destalinisation of the Satellite States**

1. Yugoslavia.
2. Wladyslaw Gomulka.
3. Cominform.
4. Hungary.
5. Imre Nagy.
6. Janos Kadar.
7. Warsaw Pact.
8. Mao Zedong.
9. Warsaw Pact.
10. Executed.

**20: Thematic Poland**

1. Milyutin Plan.
2. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
3. Jozef Pilsudski.
4. Nazi-Soviet Pact.
5. Katyn Forest massacre.
6. Yalta Conference.
7. People's Republic of Poland.
8. Wladyslaw Gomulka.
9. Catholic Church.
10. Mielcin and Jaworzno.

**21: Virgin Land Campaign**

1. 1954.
2. Komsomol.
3. Corn.
4. Kazakhstan.
5. 120,000.
6. 200 hectares.
7. 107 million tonnes.
8. Novocherkassk.
9. Orphans and criminals.
10. 165 million acres.

**22: Thematic Agricultural Economy**

1. The mir.
2. Pyotr Stolypin.
3. Grain requisitioning.
4. Kulaks.
5. Collectivisation.
6. Estimated 5 million.
7. Virgin Land Campaign.
8. Machine Tractor Stations.
9. Corn (or Maize).
10. 18%.

**23: Khrushchev's Five-Year Plans**

1. Heavy industry.
2. Light engineering.
3. Nylon underwear.
4. Plastics.
5. The 6th Plan.
6. The USA's.
7. The Space Race.
8. Sputnik.
9. Yuri Gagarin.
10. Incentives.

**24: Stalin and Khrushchev's Five-Year Plans**

1. Heavy industry.
2. Command economy.
3. Magnitogorsk.
4. Stakhanovite movement.
5. Space projects (Space Race).
6. Sputnik.
7. Nylon underwear.
8. 10-12 hours.
9. 1927.
10. Gosplan.

# 25: Thematic Industrial Economy

1. Which Finance Minister placed Russia on the Gold Standard in 1897?

2. What major railway project began in 1891, opening up the Russian interior?

3. What percentage of Russia's industrial output was textiles in 1910?

4. What policy in 1918 led to the state takeover of 37,000 businesses?

5. Under War Communism, what collapsed to about 20% of its pre-war level by 1921?

6. Under the NEP, what retained state control alongside transport and banking?

7. What primary materials were the focus of Stalin's First Five Year Plan?

8. What type of economy defines Stalin's system of centralized orders?

9. Under Khrushchev, what type of goods were given more prominence than under Stalin?

10. What specific modern industries did Khrushchev shift resources toward?

# 26: The Cold War

1. What military alliance did the Soviet Union and its satellites form in 1955?

2. Overarching foreign policy Khrushchev pursued to avoid nuclear war?

3. 1955 summit that was the first meeting of the "big four" leaders since Potsdam?

4. What successful Soviet satellite launch in 1957 shocked the West?

5. What US agency was established in 1958 in response to Soviet space successes?

6. Which US vice-president engaged in the "Kitchen Debate" with Khrushchev in 1959?

7. What 1960 incident ruined the Paris Summit when a US plane was shot down?

8. What physical barrier was erected in August 1961 to halt East German emigration?

9. Which Cuban leader allied with Khrushchev, leading to the 1962 missile crisis?

10. What US action did Kennedy order to force the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## 27: Thematic Impact of War on the Economy

1. How did the Crimean War (1853-56) expose Russian economic backwardness?

2. Rail line that failed to supply troops during the Russo-Japanese War?

3. By 1918, what did the direct cost of WWI rise to in millions of roubles?

4. Percentage of pre-war production levels reached for finished products in 1921?

5. 1920 rouble value compared to its 1917 value due to Civil War inflation?

6. During WW2, what percentage of Soviet industrial and agricultural capacity was controlled by Germany by 1942?

7. How many kilometres of railway were destroyed during WW2?

8. Where were industrial enterprises relocated during WW2 to protect them?

9. Which post-war US economic aid package did Stalin forbid his satellites from accepting?

10. What Cold War technological competition drained Khrushchev's economic resources in the 1950s and 60s?

# 28: Khrushchev Decline

1. In what month and year was Khrushchev ousted by the Politburo?

2. Where was Khrushchev when the decision to remove him was made?

3. Who replaced Khrushchev as the chief party leader?

4. Who replaced Khrushchev as the new Premier?

5. What specific 1956 policy created the precedent for removing a leader with too much personal authority?

6. What proposal did Khrushchev make in 1960 that alienated the Red Army?

7. Foreign policy disaster in 1962 that humiliated Khrushchev?

8. Major agricultural failure that brought Khrushchev the greatest criticism?

9. International power that Khrushchev enter a long ideological conflict with?

10. What newspaper published a lengthy editorial detailing Khrushchev's weaknesses after his fall?

# 29: Relations with China

1. Who became the leader of the Chinese Communist Party in 1949?

2. What treaty did Mao and Stalin sign in 1949?

3. Which 1956 speech was interpreted by China as an attack on Mao's leadership?

4. In 1957, what technology did the USSR refuse to help China develop without maintaining control?

5. In 1958, Russia refused to support Mao's invasion of which island?

6. In which 1962 border war did Russia stay neutral, angering China?

7. What 1963 treaty did China refuse to sign, viewing Khrushchev as irresponsible?

8. What derogatory term did Khrushchev use to describe Mao?

9. What derogatory term did Mao use to describe Khrushchev?

10. What major weapon did China successfully test in October 1964, the same month Khrushchev fell?

# 30: Thematic Political structure

1. What advisory council did the Tsars historically ignore in favor of autocratic rule?

2. What elected local councils were established in 1864 under Alexander II?

3. What emergency law mechanism did Stolypin use to bypass the Duma?

4. What was the name of the un-elected temporary government established after the Tsar's abdication?

5. Which two bodies shared "Dual Power" in 1917?

6. After closing the Constituent Assembly, what government did Lenin establish?

7. What party formally dominated the USSR, enforcing a one-party state?

8. What committee held absolute control over citizens' lives during WW2?

9. What supreme decision-making body of the Communist Party did Stalin and Khrushchev both dominate?

10. What body formally summoned Khrushchev and retired him in October 1964?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## Answers: 25-30

**25: Thematic Industrial Economy**

1. Sergei Witte.
2. Trans-Siberian railway.
3. 40%.
4. Nationalisation.
5. Total industrial output.
6. Large-scale heavy industry.
7. Coal, steel, oil, iron.
8. Command economy.
9. Consumer goods.
10. Plastics (light engineering/chemicals).

**26: The Cold War**

1. Warsaw Pact.
2. Peaceful Coexistence.
3. Geneva Summit.
4. Sputnik.
5. NASA.
6. Richard Nixon.
7. U-2 spy plane.
8. The Berlin Wall.
9. Fidel Castro.
10. A naval blockade.

**27: Thematic Impact of War on the Economy**

1. Obsolete weapons and transport.
2. Trans-Siberian railway.
3. 14,500 million.
4. 16%.
5. One per cent.
6. One third.
7. 65,000km.
8. Urals, Volga, Central Asia.
9. Marshall Aid.
10. The Space Race.

**28: Khrushchev Decline**

1. October 1964.
2. A Black Sea resort.
3. Leonid Brezhnev.
4. Alexei Kosygin.
5. De-Stalinisation.
6. Cut conventional forces (by 1m).
7. Cuban Missile Crisis.
8. Virgin Lands Campaign.
9. China.
10. Pravda.

**29: Relations with China**

1. Mao Zedong.
2. Treaty of Friendship.
3. Secret Speech (de-Stalinisation).
4. Nuclear weapons.
5. Taiwan.
6. China-India border war.
7. Test-Ban Treaty.
8. "A living corpse."
9. "An old boot."
10. First atomic bomb.

**30: Thematic Political structure**

1. Imperial Council of State.
2. Zemstva.
3. Article 87.
4. Provisional Government.
5. Provisional Government, Petrograd Soviet.
6. Sovnarkom.
7. The Communist Party.
8. State Defence Committee.
9. The Politburo.
10. Central Committee.

# 31: Thematic Empire and Satellite States

1. Which nationality staged a massive armed revolt against Russian rule in 1863?

2. What policy did Alexander III heavily enforce to unify the multi-ethnic empire?

3. Which Asian port was lost to Japan in the 1904-1905 war?

4. What 1918 treaty briefly stripped Russia of its western empire?

5. Which nation successfully maintained communist independence from Stalin after 1948?

6. What political body did Stalin use to control Eastern European satellite states from 1947?

7. Which Eastern European nation fell to a communist coup in 1948?

8. Which nation was physically divided by a wall built in August 1961?

9. Which satellite state's uprising was brutally crushed by Khrushchev in 1956?

10. What Caribbean nation became a Soviet ally, prompting the 1962 missile crisis?

# 32: Thematic Living Conditions

1. By 1904, how many people lived in an average St Petersburg apartment?
2. What disease killed 30,000 inhabitants of St Petersburg in 1908-09 due to poor sanitation?
3. During WW1, what did the cost of living rise by in urban centers?
4. Cause of the pop. of Petrograd to fall from 2.5 mil in 1917 to 0.6 mil in 1920?
5. 1921 famine - what extreme survival practice was reported in some areas?
6. What foodstuff were citizens of Leningrad forced to eat during the WW2 siege?
7. What basic utility was turned off for the general population in late 1941?
8. Under the 1st 5-Year Plan, where did workers building Magnitogorsk live?
9. What happened to the housing stock between 1955 and 1964?
10. What specific consumer good did Nixon use in 1959 to claim American superiority in living standards?

# 33: Thematic Working Conditions

1. What was the average working day for a Russian industrial worker c.1900?

2. What did the 1897 law reduce maximum working hours to per day?

3. What protective benefit was introduced for workers in 1912?

4. In November 1917, what maximum working day was decreed by Sovnarkom?

5. During War Communism, what happened to trade unions?

6. In 1932, what did working hours increase to during the First Five-Year Plan?

7. What workplace event became a criminal offence punishable by prison in 1940?

8. What mandatory document recorded a worker's jobs and unfavourable comments under Stalin?

9. What system allowed high-performing workers to earn better housing and cash prizes under Stalin?

10. Under Khrushchev, what did the average working day fall to?

# 34: Thematic Ukraine

1. What policy did Alexander II implement forbidding Ukrainian book publication?

2. What was the population of Ukrainians in the 1850s?

3. What coalfield was linked by rail to Ukrainian iron ore deposits?

4. Which country turned Ukraine into a virtual puppet state in 1918?

5. What 1920s cultural policy promoted the Ukrainian language?

6. In what year did Ukraine formally become a Socialist Soviet Republic?

7. How many perished in Ukraine during the 1932-1933 famine?

8. Which Soviet leader served as First Party Secretary for Ukraine in 1938?

9. What agricultural institute did Khrushchev establish in Ukraine during the 1950s?

10. Which Ukrainian city did Khrushchev help liberate during the Second World War?

# 35: Thematic Repression

1. Which secret police force did Alexander II abolish and replace with the Okhrana?
2. What 1881 repressive statute was introduced, allowing courts without juries?
3. What violent, government-approved mob attacks targeted Jews under AIII?
4. What nickname was given to the execution nooses used under Pyotr Stolypin?
5. What January 1905 massacre of unarmed civilians triggered a revolution?
6. What brutal campaign did the Cheka launch following the 1918 assassination attempt on Lenin?
7. Which Stalinist secret police force used a ruthless "conveyor belt" interrogation system?
8. What percentage of Russia's generals were purged by Stalin prior to WWII?
9. Eastern European nation that Khrushchev suppressed in 1956?
10. Which security agency killed 23 protesters during the Novocherkassk riots in 1963?

# 36: Thematic Reforms

1. Which 1861 decree legally freed Russian serfs under Alexander II?

2. What elected local rural councils were established in 1864?

3. Agricultural bank created to help peasants fund their own land ownership?

4. What 1905 document promised civil rights and an elected parliament?

5. What severe punishment did the Provisional Government abolish in 1917?

6. What November 1917 decree legally allowed peasants to take over noble land?

7. What economic policy did Lenin introduce in 1921 to replace War Communism?

8. What Stalinist policy forcibly united small farms into massive, state-run agricultural units?

9. What post-1953 process relaxed censorship and released political prisoners from the gulags?

10. What campaign did Khrushchev launch in 1954 to cultivate previously unused territory?

# A-LEVEL HISTORY: Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964

## Answers: 31-36

**31: Thematic Empire and Satellite States**

1. The Polish.
2. Russification.
3. Port Arthur.
4. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
5. Yugoslavia.
6. Cominform.
7. Czechoslovakia.
8. Germany (or East Germany).
9. Hungary.
10. Cuba.

**32: Thematic Living Conditions**

1. 16.
2. Cholera.
3. 300%.
4. Famine and civil war.
5. Cannibalism.
6. Blockade bread (or sawdust).
7. Electricity supplies.
8. Mud huts and tents.
9. It doubled.
10. Built-in dishwasher.

**33: Thematic Working Conditions**

1. 10.5 hours.
2. 11 and a half.
3. Health insurance.
4. 8 hours.
5. They were banned.
6. 10-12 hours.
7. Absenteeism.
8. Labour books.
9. Stakhanovite movement.
10. 7 hours.

**34: Thematic Ukraine**

1. Russification.
2. 22,400,000.
3. Donbas coalfields.
4. Germany.
5. Ukrainization.
6. 1922.
7. Estimated 5 million.
8. Nikita Khrushchev.
9. Corn research institute.
10. Kiev.

**35: Thematic Repression**

1. The Third Section.
2. Statute of State Security.
3. Pogroms.
4. Stolypin's neckties.
5. Bloody Sunday.
6. Red Terror.
7. NKVD.
8. Up to 90%.
9. Hungary.
10. The KGB.

**36: Thematic Reforms**

1. Emancipation Ukase.
2. Zemstva.
3. Peasant Land Bank.
4. October Manifesto.
5. The death penalty.
6. Decree on Land.
7. New Economic Policy.
8. Collectivisation.
9. De-Stalinisation.
10. Virgin Land Campaign.

## Notes