

UNIT Y318: RUSSIA AND ITS RULERS

NOTE: BASED ON 3X 50 MINUTE LESSONS PER WEEK

TERMS BASED ON 6 TERM YEAR.

This theme focuses on the nature of Russian government and its impact on the Russian people and society. Learners should understand the similarities and differences between the autocratic rule of the tsars to 1917 and the subsequent Communist dictatorship. The strands identified below are not to be studied in isolation to each other. Learners are not expected to demonstrate a detailed understanding of the specification content, except for the named in-depth studies, but are expected to know the main developments and turning points relevant to the theme.

Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
The nature of government	1	Autocracy, dictatorship and totalitarianism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of rule in Russia from 1855-1964 Tsarist and Communist aims, ambitions, fears and concerns. Similarities and differences in leadership between Tsars, Communists, individual The effectiveness of Tsarism, Communism and individual rulers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bromley, J. <i>Russia 1848-1917</i> (2002) Heinemann, Harlow Conquest, R. <i>Stalin: Breaker of Nations</i> (2003) Phoenix, London Corin C. & Fiehn, T. <i>Communist Russia under Lenin and Stalin</i> (2002) Schools History Project, John Murray, London Evans, D. & Jenkins, J. <i>Years of Russia and the USSR 1851-1991</i> (2001) Hodder and Stoughton, London
	1	Developments in central administration Changes in local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarities and differences in the features and functions of government institutions or ministerial positions. The extent of control of central government and its ruler. The development of central, regional and local government. Similarities and differences between Tsarist and Communist governments and methods. The role and impact of individuals on the nature or course of Russian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figes, O. <i>Revolutionary Russia, 1891-1991: a Pelican Introduction</i> (2014) Hite, J. <i>Tsarist Russia 1801-1917</i> (1989) Causeway Press, Ormskirk Holland, A. <i>Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964</i> (2010) OCR Historical Themes, Hodder Education, London Laver, J. <i>The Modernisation of Russia 1856-1985</i> (2002)

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<p>government (e.g. Milyutin, Witte, Pobedonostsev, Stolypin, Trotsky, Rasputin, Dzerzhinsky, Kirov, Zinoviev, Beria, Kaganovich, Molotov).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, aims and development of Communist institutions such as the CPSU, Central Committee, Politburo, Sovnarkom, Comintern, Cominform, Vesenkha, Gosplan. Reasons for and the nature of De-Stalinisation. Impact of war and revolution. 	<p>Heinemann, Oxford</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lee, S. <i>Russia and the USSR 1855-1991</i> (2006) Routledge, Oxford Lynch, M. <i>Reaction and Revolution: Russia 1894-1924</i> (3rd ed. 2005) Hodder Murray, London Lynch, M. <i>Bolshevik and Stalinist Russia</i> (5th ed.2015) Hodder, London Oxley, P. <i>Russia 1855-1991 From Tsars to Commissars</i> (2001) Oxford University Press, Oxford
	2	The extent and impact of reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for economic, political, military and social reform (e.g. need to catch up with the West, war, revolution, serfdom). Extent to which reform was imposed 'from above' or 'from below'. Strengths, limitations and impact of reforms affecting the government, army, economy and society (short- and long-term effects). The significance some key reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Emancipation of the Serfs. constitutional reforms and developments such as the October Manifesto, Fundamental Laws, Constituent Assembly, Stalin Constitution. Reasons for the limitations of reforms and extent of Russia's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sebag Montefiore, S. <i>Stalin: Court of the Red Tsar</i> (2004), Phoenix, London Service, R. <i>Lenin</i> (2000) Pan Macmillan, London Sherman, R. & Pearce, R. <i>Russia 1815-81</i> (2nd ed. 2002) Access to History, Hodder and Stoughton, London Wells, M. <i>Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964</i> (2008) OCR History, Heinemann, Harlow

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			<p>problems (e.g. geographic size, backwardness, large peasantry, corruption).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of reform and political development as a catalyst for revolution or opposition to government. 	
	3	Methods of repression and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarities and differences between Tsarist, Communist and individual rulers' methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> government policies (e.g. education, judiciary, emergency powers, food requisitioning) propaganda and censorship secret police (e.g. Third Section, Okhrana, Cheka, NKVD, MVD, KGB) 'guests of the Tsar', the Lyubianka, exile and gulags denunciations, fear, espionage, <i>chistka</i> and show trials anti-semitism and pogroms role of positions such as the Minister of the Interior importance of individuals such as Trepov, Plehve, Dzerzhinsky, Yezhov, Beria the Red Terror and <i>Ezhovschina</i> ideological tenets of the Cold War and mistrust of the 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			West.	
	3	The nature, extent and effectiveness of opposition both before and after 1917.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of opposition, including the 1905 revolution, the February and October Revolutions of 1917 and sides in the Civil War. • The nature of opposition or resistance to government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ideological, military, political, religious, social and personal ○ social composition and extent of membership ○ aims and methods of opposition groups, movements and individuals: passive, subversive or violent ○ government paranoia and fear of conspiracy. • The significance and effectiveness of opposition groups such as: Land and Liberty, People's Will, Narodnik, SRs, Populist, Menshevik, Bolshevik, Octobrist, Kadet, Progressive, Black Hundreds, exiles and dissidents. • The role of individuals such as Plekhanov, Zaslulich, Kaplan, Lenin, Trotsky. • The 'Polish syndrome', nationalities and extent of involvement of greater Russians or foreigners in opposition to Russian rulers (e.g. Czech legion, Cossacks, western forces). 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of events such as the assassination of Alexander II, 1905 Revolution, the 1917 Revolutions, Kornilov coup, Kronstadt Mutiny, the Leningrad affair, Doctor's Plot, Polish and Hungarian Uprisings. Reasons why opposition was weak or was more successful against Tsarism than Communism. Communist and Cold War mentality The impact of the development of 20th century media and the press on opposition and state control. Comparative success of Russian leaders in preventing or quashing opposition. 	
	4	<p>Attitude of the Tsars, Provisional Government and Communists to political change.</p> <p>The extent of political change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reactions to strikes, public demonstrations, dissent and political activism (e.g. Bloody Sunday, Lena goldfields). Attitude and reactions to change (e.g. adaptation or manipulation of priorities, personal involvement, repression, reform). Comparative contributions and extent to which individual rulers or regimes achieved success, caused development or modernised Russia (e.g. if Alexander II deserves the title 'Tsar Liberator'). Extent to which communism merely replaced one form of autocracy for 	

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			<p>another (Communists as 'Red Tsars').</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which Russian rulers preferred repression to reform. 	
The impact of dictatorial regimes on the economy and society of the Russian Empire and the USSR	5	Changes to living and working conditions of urban and rural people including the impact on the peasants of Emancipation, Land Banks, famines, NEP, collectivisation and the Virgin Lands scheme, the impact of industrial growth under the Tsars, War communism, NEP and the Five Year Plans on industrial workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The attitude of Russian rulers and government to the peasantry. The development of transport systems such as the railway. The development of education, public health, housing and living standards. The impact of economic reform on women and families. Key features of agricultural policies and their positive and negative effects on the peasantry /rural population. Key features of industrialisation and their positive and negative effects on the proletariat, skilled and unskilled workers, urban/rural populations. Similarities and differences in Tsarist and Communist aims, methods and economic theories. Comparative significance and success of economic and financial policies: Reutern, Bunge, Vyshnegradsky, Witte's 'Great Spurt', Stolypin, war communism, NEP, dekulakisation, collectivisation, the Five Year Plans, Virgin Lands scheme, Seven Year Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corin C. & Fiehn, T. <i>Communist Russia under Lenin and Stalin</i> (2002) Schools History Project, John Murray, London Bromley, J. <i>Russia 1848-1917</i> (2002) Heinemann, Harlow Evans, D. & Jenkins, J. <i>Years of Russia and the USSR 1851-1991</i> (2001) Hodder and Stoughton, London Hite, J. <i>Tsarist Russia 1801-1917</i> (1989) Causeway Press, Ormskirk Holland, A. <i>Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964</i> (2010) OCR Historical Themes, Hodder Education, London Laver, J. <i>The Modernisation of Russia 1856-1985</i> (2002) Heinemann, Oxford Lee, S. <i>Russia and the USSR 1855-1991</i> (2006) Routledge, Oxford Lynch, M. <i>Reaction and Revolution: Russia 1894-1924</i> (3rd ed. 2005) Hodder Murray, London Lynch, M. <i>Bolshevik and Stalinist Russia</i> (5th ed.2015) Hodder, London Oxley, P. <i>Russia 1855-1991 From Tsars to Commissars</i> (2001) Oxford

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communist incentives and propaganda such as the Stakhanovites. 	University Press, Oxford <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sherman, R. & Pearce, R. <i>Russia 1815-81</i> (2nd ed. 2002) Access to History, Hodder and Stoughton, London Wells, M. <i>Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964</i> (2008) OCR History, Heinemann, Harlow
	6	Limitations on personal, political and religious freedom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of movement: the <i>mir</i>, <i>kolkhozi</i>, <i>sovkhozi</i>, conscription, exile, passports, methods of permission, evacuation. Local authority, the elite and government change: JPs, Land Captains, kulaks, Nepmen, Party officials. Stalinist policy: coercion, force, social engineering and the human cost of economic development. Extent to which cultural policies were repressive or enabled greater personal advantage: music, art, architecture, theatre, education, religion. Impact of forced labour and the gulags. 	
	7	Reasons for and extent of economic and social changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons economic and social change. Comparative extent to which Russian rulers and governments transformed and modernised Russia. Extent to which everyday life for peasants, industrial workers, students, intelligentsia, religious clerics, middle-classes, ethnic minorities and nationalities was better or worse under the Tsars or 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			Communists.	
Impact of war and revolution on the development of the Russian Empire and the USSR	8-9	The effects of the following wars on government, society, nationalities and the economy: the Crimean War, the Russo-Japanese War, 1905 Revolution, 1917 Revolutions, First World War, Second World War, the Cold War.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of war and revolution as principal causes of political change, development and policy. Extent of responsibility of Russian government and individuals for instigating or permitting the negative effects of war and conflict on Russian economy and society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nicholas II and the Great War Lenin, Trotsky and the Civil War Stalin, the Great Patriotic War and early Cold War the Ukraine. Similarities and differences in wartime economies societies during each conflict and/or the immediate post-war period. Impact of war and revolution on Russia during the period on society, politics, nationalities and the economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bromley, J. <i>Russia 1848-1917</i> (2002) Heinemann, Harlow Corin C. & Fiehn, T. <i>Communist Russia under Lenin and Stalin</i> (2002) Schools History Project, John Murray, London Holland, A. <i>Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964</i> (2010) OCR Historical Themes, Hodder Education, London Lynch, M. <i>Reaction and Revolution: Russia 1894-1924</i> (3rd ed. 2005) Hodder Murray, London Lynch, M. <i>Bolshevik and Stalinist Russia</i> (5th ed.2015) Hodder, London Snyder, T. <i>Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin</i> (2011) Wells, M. <i>Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964</i> (2008) OCR History, Heinemann, Harlow
Russia: Empire, nationalities and satellite states	10	The Polish Revolt 1863; Finland; the Baltic provinces; impact of the First World War and the Treaty of Brest Litovsk; Russo-Polish War.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for 'national' opposition to Russian governments in European states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> national interests and needs desire for independence Russification repression, control, inequality impact of war and revolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applebaum, A. <i>Iron Curtain: The Crushing of Eastern Europe 1944-56</i> (2013) Bromley, J. <i>Russia 1848-1917</i> (2002) Heinemann, Harlow Conquest, R. <i>Stalin: Breaker of Nations</i> (2003) Phoenix, London

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Polish syndrome' and significance of the 1863 revolt to Russian policy. Significance of the 1905 revolution on protests and government repression (Riga, Lodz, Baku, Finland). The effect of the 1917 revolutions and Bolshevik policies on Russian government and national/local populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> role of Lenin (aims, actions) loss of Russian territory short-and long-term impact of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on Poland, Ukraine, Finland and the Baltic states Civil War and Russo-Polish war creation of the RSFSR and USSR attitudes and outcome of the Great Patriotic War. Comparative importance of wars on the treatment of European nationalities: WW1, Civil War, Great Patriotic War, Cold War. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corin C. & Fiehn, T. <i>Communist Russia under Lenin and Stalin</i> (2002) Schools History Project, John Murray, London Etkind, A. <i>Internal Colonisation: Russia's Imperial Experience</i> (2011), Polity Press Evans, D. & Jenkins, J. <i>Years of Russia and the USSR 1851-1991</i> (2001) Hodder and Stoughton, London Hite, J. <i>Tsarist Russia 1801-1917</i> (1989) Causeway Press, Ormskirk Holland, A. <i>Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964</i> (2010) OCR Historical Themes, Hodder Education, London Hopkirk, P. <i>The Great Game</i> (1990), Oxford University Press, Oxford Hopkirk, P. <i>Setting the East Ablaze: Lenin's Dream of an Empire in Asia</i> (2006) John Murray, London Hosking, G. <i>Russia: People and Empire 1552-1917</i> (1997), Cambridge, Massachusetts Laver, J. <i>The Modernisation of Russia 1856-1985</i> (2002) Heinemann, Oxford Lee, S. <i>Russia and the USSR 1855-1991</i> (2006) Routledge, Oxford McCauley, M. <i>The Origins of the Cold War 1941-1949</i> (3rd ed.2003) Pearson, London McKenzie, D. & Curran, M. (ed.) A
	11	Expansion in Asia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differing reasons for expansion across the period Differing impact of expansion across the period 	
	11	Russification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims, purpose and features of Tsarist Russification. 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
	12	Communist advance into Eastern and Central Europe after the Second World War.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for Soviet control of eastern Europe from 1944 • Reasons for and the effect of the actions and tactics of the Red Army in Poland and Germany during the Second World War (e.g. Katyn forest, Warsaw Uprising, occupation of Germany). • Impact of Soviet control of Eastern and Central Europe 	<p><i>History of Russia, the Soviet Union and Beyond</i> (2001), Wadsworth, Belmont</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherman, R. & Pearce, R. <i>Russia 1815-81</i> (2nd ed. 2002) Access to History, Hodder and Stoughton, London

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UNIT Y318: RUSSIA AND ITS RULERS – DEPTH STUDIES

NOTE: BASED ON 3X 50 MINUTE LESSONS PER WEEK

TERMS BASED ON 6 TERM YEAR.

YOU COULD CHOOSE TO INTEGRATE THIS WITHIN THE SECTION ABOVE, SHOULD YOU WISH TO TEACH THIS CHRONOLOGICALLY, HOWEVER PLEASE NOTE QUESTIONS ON THE THEMATIC ESSAY ARE THEMATIC IN NATURE, WHEREAS THE DEPTH STUDIES ARE ROOTED IN INTERPRETATIONS.

Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
Alexander II's domestic reforms	12	The effects of the Crimean War. The aims of Alexander II's domestic policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the Emancipation of the Serfs was motivated by the failure of the Crimean war or other factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the difference of Alexander II to his father (aims, priorities) ○ the role of Crimean war in highlighting Russia's weaknesses (military and economic) ○ condition of the peasantry: state peasants and serfs by 1855 ○ nature of the nobility ○ Western influence ○ moral reasons ○ economic inefficiency. • Reasons why Alexander was able to introduce Emancipation and methods in doing so: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ plans, discussions, advisors ○ terms of the Treaty ○ announcement to the peasants ○ extension to state serfs 1866. • The significance of Emancipation to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acton, E. <i>Russia</i> (2nd ed. 1995) Longman • Anderson, M.S. <i>The Ascendancy of Europe 1815-1914</i> (2nd ed. 1985) Longman • Emmons, T. <i>The Russian Landed Gentry and the Peasant Emancipation of 1861</i> (1968) Cambridge University Press • Falkus, M. <i>The Industrialisation of Russia</i> (1972) Macmillan • Gerschenkron, A. <i>The Beginnings of Russian Industrialisation</i> (1970) Soviet Studies • Hite, J. <i>Tsarist Russia 1801-1917</i> (1989) Causeway Press, Ormskirk • Hosking, G. <i>Russia, People and Empire 1552-1917</i>

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<p>wider economic, social and military aims and development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims of other domestic reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alexander's intentions and the risks behind local government reform ○ need for legal reforms and tackling corruption ○ problems with conscription, military service and discipline ○ management of the extension of education and retention of autocracy ○ purpose and methods of censorship ○ need for industrialisation and catching up with the West. • Extent to which domestic reforms were approached from a pragmatic or ideological basis. • Reasons for a change in aims and policy decisions during Alexander's reign (reform or reaction). 	<p>(1998) Fontana Press</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McCauley, M. & Waldron, P. <i>The Emergence of the Modern Russian State 1855-1881</i> (1986) Macmillan • Moss, W. <i>The Age of Alexander II</i> (2001) Anthem • Mosse, W. L. <i>Alexander II and the Modernisation of Russia</i> (2nd ed. 1992) IB Taurus • Neville, P. 'Tsar Alexander II Liberator or Traditionalist?' <i>Modern History Review</i>, vol.9, issue 1 (Sept.1997) • Perrie, M. <i>Alexander II: Emancipation and Reform in Russia</i> (1989) Historical Association • Pipes, R. <i>Russia under the Old Regime</i> (1974) Penguin
	13	<p>The nature of his government.</p> <p>Changes in central administration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure and function of central and local government institutions and bodies. • Role of the Church. • Nature and extent of legal reforms, censorship, the press, police and role of the Minister of the Interior. • Circumstances of the Loris-Melikov proposal. • Character and importance of advisors, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radzinsky, E. <i>Alexander II: The Last Great Tsar</i> (2005) Free Press, New York • Rieber, A. 'Alexander II: a revisionist view', (1970) <i>Journal of Modern History</i> • Seton-Watson, H. <i>The Russian Empire 1801-1917</i> (1988) Clarendon Press

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			ministers and imperial relations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Westernising, Liberal, Slavophile or reactionary tendencies ○ extent of individual influence or direct involvement in policy ○ role of Rostovtsev, Reutern, Golovnin, Grand Duke Constantine and the Milyutin brothers ○ influence of Count Tolstoy, Prince Kropotkin, Panin, Pobedonostsev and Catherine Dolgoruky. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sherman, R. & Pearce, R. <i>Russia 1815-81</i> (2nd ed. 2002) Access to History, Hodder and Stoughton, London ● Vernadsky, G. (ed.) <i>Source Book for Russian History</i> (1972) Yale University Press ● Waldron, P. <i>The End of Imperial Russia 1855-1917</i> (1997) St Martin's Press ● Watts, C.P. 'Alexander II's Reforms', <i>History Review</i>, No.32 (Dec. 1998) ● Westwood, J.N. <i>Endurance and Endeavour: Russian History 1812-1886</i> (5th ed. 2002) Oxford University Press ● Zakharova, L.G. 'Emperor Alexander II, 1855-1881', in Raleigh, D. & Sharpe, M. <i>Emperors and Empresses of Russia</i> (ed. 1996)
	14	Changes in urban and rural living and working conditions. Limitations on personal, political and religious freedom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Short- and long-term effects of Emancipation on state and privately owned serfs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ land redistribution, allotments and property ○ redemption taxes ○ population growth ○ the role of the <i>mir</i> ○ marriage ○ difference in experience between former state and private serfs or household serfs. ● Effect of Emancipation on the gentry and landowners. ● Impact of industrialisation and development of transport on urban and rural communities. ● Positive and negative effects of other 	

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			<p>domestic reforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ military service ○ legal representation ○ political representation and local elections ○ role of the zemstva ○ municipal reform and introduction of the дума ○ education (schools, university, literacy, Sunday schools) ○ religious and cultural freedom. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reasons for and the nature of the treatment of the nationalities and minorities, including the impact of foreign policy and expansion into Asia. 	
	15	The extent and effectiveness of opposition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature of the intelligentsia, reasons for their importance and the development of revolutionaries (Bakunin, Herzen, Chernyshesky, Chaikovsky circle). ● Methods and aims of political opponents and revolutionaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Krepostniki</i> and reactionaries ○ anarchism and socialism ○ Narodniks and 'Land and Liberty' ○ factions (Black Partition and People's Will) ○ role of Plekhanov, Mikhailov, Zheliabov, Vera Zasulich ○ assassinations, bombings, exile and publications. ● Reasons for greater government control and repression by the late 	

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			<p>1860s or 1878 (e.g. Polish revolt, attempted assassination, influence of reactionaries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government methods of control and the role of Trepov, Mezentsev, Shuvalov. • Events leading to Alexander's assassination and whether he did 'too little, too late'. 	
	16	<p>The extent and impact of domestic reform.</p> <p>Extent of economic and social change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of the Emancipation Decree: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ extent to which Alexander's intentions were achieved ○ positive and negative effects on the peasants, nobility and government ○ reactions of the peasants ○ impact on other domestic reforms. • Extent to which the limitations of the Decree should be condemned or the benefits should be praised. • Alexander as 'Tsar Liberator'. • The relative success of Alexander's domestic reforms in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ tackling Russia's problems ○ achieving his aims/intentions ○ different types of policies ○ acceptance by the population ○ improving the lives of the peasants and workers ○ support from the nobility ○ maintenance of 'autocracy, 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ orthodoxy and nationality' ○ modernising Russia. 	
The Provisional Government	17	The nature of the government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Circumstances, methods and stages in the formation of the Provisional Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ effect of strikes in Feb.1917 (Putilov factory, Vyborg) ○ abdication of Nicholas II ○ role of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet ○ role of the Provisional Committee of the Duma ○ Bolshevik propaganda (<i>Izvestia</i>) ○ roles of Guchkov, Milyukov, Kerensky, Grand Duke Mikhail and Prince Lvov in Feb. 1917 ○ Soviet control of the railways, post, telegraphs and army ○ resignations and replacement of ministers. ● Structure and organisation of the Provisional Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Cabinet ○ revolutionary parties ○ influence of the Petrograd Soviet and Dual Authority ○ previous experience and political alignment of ministers such as Milyukov, Guchkov, Prince Lvov, Konavolov and Tereschenko. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abraham, R. <i>Alexander Kerensky: First Love of the Revolution</i> (1987) ● Acton, E. <i>Rethinking the Russian Revolution</i> (1990) ● Darby, G. <i>The Russian Revolution: Tsarism to Bolshevism</i> (1998) Longman ● Figes, O. <i>A People's Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891-1924</i> (2014) ● Kowalski, R. <i>The Russian Revolution 1917-1921</i> (1997) Routledge, London ● Lieven, D. <i>Towards the Flame: Empire, War and the End of Tsarist Russia</i> (2015) Penguin ● Lowe, N. <i>Mastering Twentieth-Century Russian History</i> (2002) Palgrave Master Series ● Lynch, M. <i>Reaction and Revolution: Russia 1894-1924</i> (3rd ed. 2005) Hodder Murray, London ● Pipes, R. <i>Three Whys of the Russian Revolution</i> (1998)

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role and significance of Kerensky. • Extent of political representation and involvement of groups such as the Kadets, Octobrists and Progressive Bloc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipes, R. <i>The Russian revolution 1899-1919</i> (1990) • Read, C. <i>War and Revolution in Russia 1914-1922</i> (2013) Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke • Reed, J. <i>Ten Days that shook the World</i> (Penguin ed. 1977) • Rogger, H. <i>Russia in the Age of Modernisation and Revolution 1801-81</i> (1983) Longman • Service, R. <i>The Russian Revolution 1900-1927</i> (4th ed. 2009) Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke • Service, R. <i>Lenin</i> (2000) Pan Macmillan, London • Smith, S.A. <i>The Russian Revolution: A Very Short Introduction</i> (2002) Oxford University Press, Oxford • Wood, A. <i>The Russian Revolution</i> (2013) Routledge, Abingdon
	18	<p>Main domestic policies of the Provisional Government.</p> <p>The extent and impact of reform.</p> <p>Changes in urban and rural living and working conditions.</p> <p>Extent of economic and social changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of Russia's problems and ways in which government tried to address these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ abolition of police departments ○ removal of governors and deputies ○ release of political exiles ○ independent judges, trial by jury and abolition of capital punishment. • Reasons for inflation, its impact and government response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ wages and cost of living ○ issue of working hours ○ taxes and printing of money ○ creation of conciliation chambers and factory committees ○ state monopoly on grain and fixed prices. 	
	19	<p>Limitations on personal, political and religious freedom.</p> <p>Methods of repression and enforcement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and role of local militia and elected officers. • Extent to which wartime Russia under the Provisional Government was freer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ release of political prisoners ○ political meetings and pamphlets ○ travel and movement 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ right to free speech, press, union, assembly and strikes ○ local self-government. ● Government and ministerial reactions to opposition such as the July Days and Kornilov coup: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ arrest and imprisonment (e.g. Trotsky) ○ publications discrediting the Bolsheviks ○ use of loyal troops ○ use of the Petrograd Soviet and arming the workers ○ reintroduction of the death penalty and court martials ○ banning of Bolshevik propaganda ○ removal of the Romanovs away from Petrograd. ● Reactions to government repression and control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ going into hiding (e.g. Lenin in July 1917) ○ closure of political press ○ political incitement of workers and soldiers ○ mutiny and strikes (e.g. Kronstadt) ○ spread of Bolshevik slogans and propaganda. 	
	19	The impact of the continuing war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic and social impact: food shortages, lack of fuel, inflation, disillusionment, mistrust, strikes. 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division in government and differences in opinion regarding the war. • Nature of the Kerensky offensive, role of Brusilov and impact on events. • Circumstances and effect of the July Days. • Reasons for, the nature and significance of the Kornilov coup. • Decline of army discipline and desertion. 	
	20-21	<p>The extent and effectiveness of opposition.</p> <p>Reasons for the overthrow of the Provisional Government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons why the government lost support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ lack of authority and suspicion ○ land question ○ urban discontent ○ continuation of war ○ delays in the creation of a Constituent Assembly. • Impact of the varied political aims or style of political groups and tension within government (SRs, Kadets, Octobrists, Progressives and Mensheviks). • Nature and extent of the threat of the Petrograd Soviet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ meetings in the Tauride palace ○ Executive Committee (Chkheidze. Skobelev, Kerensky) ○ Soviet Order Number One ○ support from workers and soldiers ○ representation of other soviets 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ role in the coalition government of May 1917 and position of Tsereteli ○ demonstrations and the First All-Russian Congress of Soviets in June 1917. ● Extent of the demands of the nationalities for self-government. ● Reasons for and circumstances of the Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ failure of socialist parties to seize the initiative ○ role of Lenin, his return to Russia and the April Theses ○ relationship between Bolshevik, Menshevik and Left SRs ○ role of Trotsky and the Military Revolutionary Committee ○ Bolshevik appeals to the workers and peasants ○ elections to the Petrograd Duma ○ effect of the Kornilov coup ○ actions of the Petrograd garrison and Red Guards ○ ‘storming’ of the Winter Palace ○ nature of the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets (25th Oct) ○ role of Petrograd ○ the Kronstadt sailors. ● Extent to which the Bolsheviks 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<p>exploited the situation rather than playing a decisive role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of the Bolshevik Central Committee and significance of the contributions of Lenin, Trotsky, Bukharin, Zinoviev, Kamenev and Stalin to the events of October 1917. 	
Khrushchev in power 1956–1964	21-22	<p>The aims of Khrushchev.</p> <p>The nature of his government.</p> <p>The extent and impact of reform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect of Stalinism and the struggle for power (1953-56) on Khrushchev's government and leadership style: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ membership of the Praesidium ○ reactions to Malenkov, Beria and their henchmen ○ Khrushchev's role as Secretary of the Central Committee ○ role of Bulganin ○ the 20th Party Congress and 'Secret Speech' ○ appointments to Party positions ○ reasons for De-Stalinisation ○ development of bureaucracy. • Nature and extent of 'Reform Communism', De-Stalinisation and 'The Thaw' (politics, economy, society, culture): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ aims of De-Stalinisation and Russia's problems by 1956 ○ government restructure ○ agricultural reform (pricing, costs of equipment and transport, peasant taxation, modernisation, incentives such as the Virgin Lands) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filzer, D. <i>The Khrushchev Era: Destalinization and the Limits of Reform in the USSR 1954-1964</i> (1993) • Keep, J. <i>Last of the Empires</i> (1995) Oxford University Press • Kenez, P. <i>A History of the Soviet Union from the Beginning to the End</i> (1999) Cambridge University Press • Khrushchev, N. <i>Khrushchev Remembers</i> (1971) • Laver, J. <i>The Modernisation of Russia 1856-1985</i> (2002) Heinemann, Oxford • Lowe, N. <i>Mastering Twentieth-Century Russian History</i> (2002) Palgrave Master Series • Medvedev, M. & R. <i>Khrushchev: The Years in Power</i> (1978) Norton Library, Columbia University Press

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ aims and methods of economic reforms (Seven Year Plan, light and heavy industry, technology and the Space race) ○ bureaucratic changes and government institutions (e.g. Praesidium, committees, Supreme Economic Council, <i>sovnarkhozi</i>, KGB, local party administrators, <i>apparatchiks</i> and <i>nomenklatura</i>) ○ cultural initiatives (<i>Intourist</i>, sporting exchanges, theatre) ○ attaining 'socialism' and plans for 'transition to communism' (21st and 22nd Party Congresses). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● McCauley, M. <i>The Khrushchev Era 1953-1964</i> (2014) Routledge, Abingdon ● Taubman, W. <i>Khrushchev: The Man and his Era</i> (2005) Free Press, London ● Taubman, W & Khrushchev, S. <i>Nikita Khrushchev and the Creation of a Superpower</i> (2001) ● Volkogonov, D. <i>The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Empire</i> (2010)
	23	<p>Changes in urban and rural living and working conditions.</p> <p>Extent of economic and social changes including economic planning and the Virgin Lands Scheme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effect of government policies on urban and rural communities within the USSR and its satellites in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ extent of influence and control from Moscow ○ cost and standard of living ○ transport facilities ○ education and training ○ housing ○ opportunities (employment, travel, property, relocation) ○ women, family and children ○ religious belief and practice ○ public facilities, leisure and culture ○ communication 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ modernisation (agricultural methods, domestic facilities, industrialisation) ○ Party membership and government expectation. ● Extent to which economic and social reforms were successful: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ positive and negative effects of the Virgin Lands Scheme ○ effect of pricing ○ peasant incentive ○ closure of MTS ○ campaign for maize ○ positive and negative effects of the Seven Year Plan ○ impact of bureaucratic measures. 	
	23-4	<p>Opposition, methods and enforcement of repression in Russia and its satellites.</p> <p>The impact of the Cold War.</p> <p>Limitations on personal, political and religious freedom.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Types of opposition and the nature of the threat to Khrushchev personally or to the USSR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communist Party opposition (e.g. reactions to the Secret Speech, ideological stance, ambition, resignations) ○ national groups and desire for self-government ○ revolts, strikes and demonstrations ○ dissidents, spies and foreigners ○ the West and Cold War mentality (tension, MAD, issue of Germany and Cuba, quest for détente, SALT). 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and extent of opposition from within the Communist Party in the USSR and its satellites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reactions of individuals such as Malenkov, Molotov, Rakosi, Gomulka, Nagy, Bulganin, Kaganovitch, Voroshilov, Suslov and Brezhnev ○ ideological beliefs ○ personal ambition and nepotism. • Impact of the Cold War and foreign policy on domestic policies, Party disagreement, security and state control. • Methods of control, security, enforcement and repression: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ removal from influence within the Communist Party ○ police and secret services in Russia and its satellites (e.g. KGB, Stasi, spies) ○ executions and arrest ○ use of troops (e.g. Hungarian Rising 1956) ○ re-settlement of Russians ○ the arms race ○ U2 incident and the Berlin Wall. • Extent to which there was a relaxation of state control (Thaw) or continued repression in post-Stalinist Russia and its satellites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ release of prisoners from 	

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Key Topic	Week	Indicative Content	Extended Content	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> labour camps ○ writers, literature, art and films ○ religious freedom and practice ○ situations in Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany ○ situations in the Central and East Asian states ○ reactions to protests such as at Novcherkassk. 	
	25	Khrushchev's fall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reasons for and the circumstances surrounding Khrushchev's fall from power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ impact of Cold War events, diplomacy and foreign policy (e.g. Cuban Missile Crisis) ○ nature of communist opposition by the early 1960s ○ Khrushchev's personality and temperament ○ his attack on Stalinism ○ limitations of agricultural reforms ○ emphasis of economic policies ○ holiday on the Black Sea, the Central Committee and significance of Khrushchev's resignation. 	

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