



Y13 History SIL Assignments

1) You need to write a draft of the first section (AO1) for your History coursework (NEA). Remember, your word count for this section should be **between 2,500 – 2,750 words. Do not go over this.** It will mean you will not have enough words left for the next 2 sections. Your draft should:

- Cover the full chronological range of the question
- Be written like an essay: Introduction, clear and focused paragraphs, conclusion - Be analytical and stay focused on the question
- Be balanced with a number of different areas of improvement assessed
- There should be no time gaps longer than 10 years anywhere in your answer

2) Plan out a detailed answer to the question below for **all three sources** on the next page. This is good re-cap for when we start Russia again and we will write up the answer in timed conditions for your **initial assessment when you return in September.** Remember to **consider the value and limitations of provenance, tone and the sources content.** Consider all aspects of the issue in the question (The Kronstadt Rising) – what would a historian want to know? What different aspects of the event does each source focus on? (**causes, events, consequences and aftermath, how the event was viewed by different people etc**) Consider all of these things when making your judgement on how valuable each source is.

3) **OPTIONAL:** The Mid-Tudor Years

Watch the documentary “Edward VI – The Boy King” by following the link. Answer the questions on the final page of this document.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tHyDHUkcN2o>

Source A

From 'What we are fighting for: news of the Kronstadt Revolutionary Committee', published in the Kronstadt newspaper, March 1921.

The Communists have instilled constant fear of the Cheka, whose horrors surpass even the tsarist regime. Russia is drenched with the blood of those martyred for the greater glory of Communist dominion. In that sea of blood the Communists are drowning all the bright promises of the workers' revolution. The Communist Party is not the defender of the labouring masses. Workers' strikes have multiplied, but the Bolshevik police regime has taken every precaution against the inevitable Third Revolution, terrorising the rebels with prison, shooting and other barbarities. There is no middle road. To conquer or to die! In Kronstadt is laid the new road to Socialist creativeness. Without shedding any blood, the workers and peasants march on, leaving behind both the bourgeois Constituent Assembly and the Communist dictatorship with its Cheka and state capitalism, which threatens to strangle the workers. Kronstadt has raised the banner of rebellion. It cannot be that the Kronstadt explosion should fail to arouse the whole of Russia and, first of all, Petrograd.

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Source B

From a letter written by Trotsky in exile in Mexico, to be read at the Moscow show trials of 1937. Trotsky had been the Red Army commander in 1921 during the Kronstadt uprising.

The best, most self-sacrificing sailors were completely withdrawn from Kronstadt and played an important role at the fronts and in the local soviets throughout the country. What remained was the grey mass, without political education and unprepared for revolutionary sacrifice. The country was starving. The Kronstaders demanded privileges. The uprising was dictated by a desire to get privileged food rations. All the reactionary elements, both in Russia and abroad, immediately seized upon this uprising. The White émigrés demanded aid for the insurrectionists. The victory of this uprising could bring nothing but the victory of the counter-revolution, entirely independent of the ideas the sailors had in their heads. But the ideas themselves were deeply reactionary. They reflected the hostility of the backward peasantry toward the worker, the self-importance of the soldier or sailor in relation to 'civilian' Petrograd, the hatred of the petty bourgeois for revolutionary discipline.

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Source C

From Alexander Berkman's personal memoir, 'The Russian Tragedy', published in 1922. Berkman was a leading Russian anarchist who petitioned the Communist Government to adopt a peaceful solution to the Kronstadt crisis.

The Kronstadt movement was spontaneous and peaceful. It ended in a bloody tragedy entirely due to Communist dictatorship. Kronstadt had faith in the possibility of a friendly solution, crediting the Communist Government with some sense of justice and liberty. Kronstadt proves once more that the State has no soul, no principles. It has one aim: to secure and hold power at any cost. Kronstadt demanded only free elections to the Soviets. Having arrested a few commissars, the sailors prepared themselves against attack. The Bolshevik 'triumph' over Kronstadt held within it the defeat of Bolshevism. It exposed the true character of the Bolshevik dictatorship. Bolshevik economic policy was changed as a result of Kronstadt, giving concessions to capitalists and giving up Communism itself. Kronstadt sounded the death knell of Bolshevik dictatorship, mad centralisation and Cheka terrorism. It proved the Communist dictatorship and the Russian Revolution are contradictory and the Communist State itself is dangerous and counter-revolutionary. Kronstadt was the first popular and independent attempt at liberation from the oppression of state socialism.

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Assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Kronstadt Rising of 1921.

Edward VI: The Boy King - David Starkey

1. How old was he when he inherited the throne?
2. How was Edward's birth received by the country and why?
3. What did the Act of Succession state in relation to Edward, Mary and Elizabeth?
4. Who was Richard Cox and why was this essential to Edward's upbringing?
5. What instructions had Henry left regarding his death and control of the kingdom?
6. What actually happened? Who emerged as successor?
7. How old was Edward when he became King and why was his coronation controversial?
8. What were Edward's intentions regarding religion?
9. In what ways did Catholicism remain in local parishes? Give examples.
10. What changes happened to religion initially? Give examples.
11. What was so controversial about the 1549 New Prayer Book?
12. What happened to Somerset?
13. How would you characterise the 14 year old Edward?
14. What divided Edward and Mary?
15. What religion was Mary?
16. Why did Edward oppose Mary practicing Catholicism?
17. What was the crux of the argument between Edward and Mary?
18. Despite Mary disobeying, why was she safe?
19. Why was the Second Prayer Book of 1552 so significant?
20. What position were royal finances in by the end of Edward's reign?
21. If Edward had lived, how would England have changed?
22. Why could Mary nor Elizabeth not succeed Edward according to the young King?
23. Who does the Devises name as successor?
24. Why does his scheme for the succession fail?