



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
- **INCLUDE FOOTNOTES**

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) 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

Adapted from Lenin's 'Theses for Peace', published in the official Communist newspaper 'Pravda' in February 1918.

1. The condition of the Russian Revolution at the present moment is such that practically all the workers and a large majority of the peasants are on the side of the Soviet Government and the social revolution. In that respect the success of the Socialist Revolution in Russia seems assured.
2. At the same time the civil war which was caused by the furious resistance of the propertied classes has not reached its highest point. In the end the Soviet Government will win the fight, but it will take much time and a good deal of energy, and a certain period of disorganisation and chaos incidental to every war and especially civil war is inevitable before the bourgeoisie is finally crushed.
3. Furthermore, the resistance of the bourgeoisie in its less active and non-military forms such as sabotage, bribing tramps and other hirelings of the bourgeoisie to join the Socialist ranks with the purpose of undermining their cause, has proved to be so obstinate and capable of assuming such varying forms that it will take time, several months perhaps, to put it down.

Source B

Adapted from Bessie Beatty's book, *The Red Heart of Russia*, written in 1918. Beatty was an American journalist who lived in Russia at the time of the Bolshevik Revolution. She later defended the Bolsheviks in front of a US Senate Committee in 1921.

...Yakov Peters [One of the founders of the Cheka] told me that one day he was riding on a street car, when the man sitting beside him engaged him in conversation. He offered to sell him twelve hundred bags of flour at two hundred and fifty roubles each, six thousand pounds of sugar, and some butter. Peters got him to write down his name and address and within the hour, he had been arrested and his supplies had been seized. Despite all efforts to unearth the offenders, a few men waxed hideously rich upon the hunger of the many. All provocation notwithstanding, the guillotine remained simply a name. Wherever the death penalty was inflicted, it was done by mobs having no official sanction, by mobs aroused to an uncontrolled fury, and momentarily conscious of no other passion than that of reprisal. Considering the unsettled condition of government, such instances of violence were not so frequent as to change the character of the Revolution into that of a Reign of Terror.

Source C

Adapted from *Kronstadt Izvestia*, the main publication of the Kronstadt rebels, March 1921.

Our country is enduring a difficult moment. Hunger, cold and economic ruin have held us in an iron vice these three years already. The Communist Party, which rules the country, has become separated from the masses and shown itself unable to lead her from her state of general ruin. It has not faced the reality of the disturbances which in recent times have occurred in Petrograd and Moscow. This unrest shows clearly enough that the party has lost the faith of the working masses. Neither has it recognised the demands presented by the workers. It considers them plots of the counterrevolution. It is deeply mistaken.

This unrest, these demands, are the voice of the people in its entirety, of all labourers. All workers, sailors and soldiers see clearly at the present moment that only through common effort, by the common will of the labourers, is it possible to give the country bread, wood and coal, to dress the barefoot and naked, and to lead the Republic out of this dead end.

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Bolshevik Revolution between 1917 and 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?