

Exercise walk-through

6.6

Reactions and Revolutions

AP European History

Reactions and Revolutions

In the first half of the nineteenth century, revolutionaries attempted to **destroy the status quo**. The **revolutions of 1848** 1848, triggered by **economic hardship and discontent with the political order**, challenged conservative power across Europe – and largely failed, which is itself examinable.

In **Russia**, autocratic leaders pushed through **reform and modernisation** from above, including the **emancipation of the serfs** – reform used as an alternative to revolution rather than a concession to it.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the two triggers of the 1848 revolutions.

[2]

2.2 State the CED's causal chain in Russia.

[3]

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2.1 State the two triggers of the 1848 revolutions.

[2]

2.1

- economic hardship; discontent with the political status quo
-

2.2 State the CED's causal chain in Russia.

[3]

2.2

- reform and modernisation including emancipation of the serfs gave rise to revolutionary movements and eventually the Russian Revolution of 1905

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Reform from above precedes revolutionary movements.

(a) State how a reform can produce further demands.

[1]

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(a) State how a reform can produce further demands.

[1]

(a)

- granting concedes that the existing arrangement was wrong, licensing further demands

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Reform from above precedes revolutionary movements.

(b) State what this shows about reform as a strategy.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Reform from above precedes revolutionary movements.

(b) State what this shows about reform as a strategy.

[1]

(b)

- reform can produce the pressure it was meant to relieve

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 1848 led to the breakdown of

[1]

☐

A the Congress of Vienna

B the Concert of Europe

C the balance of power principle

D conservatism as an idea

3.2 The CED presents Russian reform as

[1]

☐

A an alternative to revolution

B a cause of revolutionary movements

C unrelated to 1905

D a failure of nerve

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 1848 led to the breakdown of

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- A the Congress of Vienna
- B the Concert of Europe
- C the balance of power principle
- D conservatism as an idea

3.1 B

- the CED names the Concert

3.2 The CED presents Russian reform as

[1]

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- A an alternative to revolution
- B a cause of revolutionary movements
- C unrelated to 1905
- D a failure of nerve

3.2 B

- the causal chain runs reform to revolution

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A government grants one demand and faces three more.

(a) State the mechanism.

[1]

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(a)

- the first grant establishes that granting is possible

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A government grants one demand and faces three more.

(b) Explain why the second demand is easier to make.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A government grants one demand and faces three more.

(b) Explain why the second demand is easier to make. [2]

(b)

- the principle has already been conceded, so the second demand argues from the government's own precedent