

8.3 The Russian Revolution and Its Effects

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 11 marks**

KEY WORDS marxist-leninist theory 马克思列宁主义 • russian revolution 俄国革命
• fascism 法西斯主义 • protest and insurrection 抗议与起义

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **Russian Revolution** 俄国革命.

You must be able to:

- state what the revolution created
- assemble long-term and short-term causes from earlier subtopics
- state the international effect
- explain why a doctrinal state is a new kind of regime

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ **What it created**

A regime **based on** Marxist-Leninist theory — the first state built on the critique 6.7 described.

■ **Two lines of cause**

Long-term: autocratic reform including emancipation of the serfs gave rise to revolutionary movements and eventually 1905. **Short-term:** stalemate, national mobilisation and total war produced protest and insurrection.

■ **International effect**

The revolutions changed the international balance of power, and 8.6 names **the rise of communism** among the conditions in which fascism gained popularity.

■ **A doctrinal state**

Earlier states claimed divine sanction or consent; this one claims a theory of history. That places it inside the thread about conflicting conceptions of the individual and the state.

2 Practice

2.1 State what the revolution created. [2]

2.2 State one long-term and one short-term cause. [2]

2.3 A state grounds its authority in a theory of history.

(a) State how this differs from earlier claims. [1]

(b) State the consequence for dissent. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The regime the revolution created was based on [1]

- **A** divine right
- **B** Marxist-Leninist theory
- **C** consent of the governed
- **D** hereditary succession

3.2 8.6 names the rise of communism among the conditions for [1]

- **A** liberalism
- **B** fascism gaining popularity
- **C** the Congress of Vienna
- **D** the Concert of Europe

3.3 8.3 has only one Historical Development.

(a) State where the rest of the material comes from.

[1]

(b) Explain why a thin subtopic is not a small one.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 a regime based on Marxist-Leninist theory — the first state built on that critique.

2.2 long-term: reform including emancipation giving rise to revolutionary movements and 1905; short-term: stalemate, mobilisation and total war.

2.3 (a) earlier states claimed divine sanction or consent. (b) disagreement can be treated as error rather than as a political position.

3.1 B. the CED's own phrase.

3.2 B. it is listed among fascism's conditions.

3.3 (a) from 6.6, 8.2 and 8.6. (b) the CED's coverage is distributed across subtopics, so the material must be assembled rather than found in one place.