



Units 3 and 4 History: Revolutions

Practice Exam Solutions

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Section A – Revolution One

America

Part 1

Question 1a

The British tax acts impeded on the Americans' Lockean rights (life, liberty and property) and their subscription to the belief in virtual representation. The Sugar Act (1764), introduced to raise £45,000 a year to alleviate Britain's £30 million war debt, granted writs of assistance which allowed British officials to raid the homes of suspected smugglers. This was seen as an infringement on colonials' "natural and constitutional rights" (Source 2); indeed, James Otis argued the writs were "against the fundamental principles of law" in a 4-hour speech to the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Moreover, the Stamp Act (1765), which taxed paper printed products, roused the colonists who believed they "[could not] be legally taxed but by their own representatives" (Source 1). Patrick Henry voiced this ideal of virtual representation in the *Virginia Resolves* (May 1765) in which he denied Parliament's authority to tax the colonies. These impositions were exacerbated by the Townshend Act (1767-1770) which introduced more writs of assistance and placed a duty on tea, paint and oil, prompting the publication of Adams' *Circular Letter* (Source 2) and Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer* (Source 1).

Question 1b

Propaganda which exposed Britain's encroachment on colonial rights roused the colonists to oppose the tax acts (1764-1770). The publication of Patrick Henry's *Virginia Resolves* in May 1765 (only 4 of the 7 were passed by the Burgesses, but all 7 were published) was a "signal for general outcry over the continent" (Thomas Gage) as it highlighted the injustice of Britain taxing a people who did not have actual representation in their parliament. Indeed, Henry's propaganda prompted the outbreak of mob violence in opposition to the Stamp Act: on 28 August 1765, a mob ransacked Thomas Hutchinson's large ornate home, emptied his cellar, stole £900 from his strongbox and scattered his manuscript of the *History of the Province of Massachusetts*. This revolutionary sentiment escalated in the wake of the publication of Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer* (Source 1) and Adams' *Circular Letter* (Source 2) written in response to the Townshend Act to call for a unified colonial response to return to the period of salutary neglect. Consequently, mobs frequently surrounded the homes of British commissioners and blew horns and whistles and made Indian war cries.

Question 1c

In compliance with Boorstin's emphasis on revolutionary ideals, and Bailyn's focus on the role of propaganda in disseminating these ideas, these sources indicate the importance of ideas in the development of the American Revolution. Boorstin correctly stresses that the revolutionaries who incited hostility towards the British (which would ultimately culminate in the desire for independence) were fueled by values of self-government and democracy. Indeed, the Stamp Act Congress that met in October 1765 in New York, attended by 28 delegates from 9 colonies, produced the *Declaration of Rights and Grievances* which contended that only the local assemblies held the authority to tax the colonists as the colonists could only vote for those bodies. These ideals of self-determination are also apparent in Source 1: "[The colonists] cannot be legally taxed but by their own representatives". Bailyn also rightly emphasises the importance of propaganda in communicating these ideas to the colonists and thus facilitating a "revolution in the minds of the people" (John Adams). Indeed, both sources are testament to this as they exposed the British Parliament's infringement on the colonists' natural rights and were contributing factors to the ensuing acts of violence against the British (13 merchants were tarred and feathered by 1770). Peter Oliver grossly underestimates the role of ideas in sowing revolutionary sentiment, as he erroneously argues that the revolutionaries were solely responsible for the revolution and that the colonials mindlessly followed them (which thereby suggests they were not concerned with revolutionary ideals): "[the mob] is like a machine that can be turned on and off by their leaders" (Oliver). Raphael effectively counters this, arguing that the lower classes were self-directed rebels who accepted the organization of Sam Adams when it suited them but also pursued their own agenda (such as when they ransacked Hutchinson's home); this would suggest they were genuinely motivated by revolutionary ideas. Thus, as argued by Boorstin and Bailyn respectively, the revolutionary ideas subscribed to by the colonists and the propaganda used to convey them were essential to the development of a revolutionary situation.

Part 2

Question 2

The deliberately weak Continental government established by the Articles of Confederation (March 1 1781 - June 21 1788) proved incapable of preventing economic and political crises and of protecting American sovereignty. Due to the fact that the Continental government did not have the power to levy taxes or regulate trade, they could only be financed by donations provided to them by the states. However, only 1/3 of loan requests were met. Consequently, the government was unable to pay off America's war debts. Indeed, the interest in 1787 on the national debt was \$14 million but congress only received \$400,000 income. Moreover, in the wake of these debts, the Continental government was pressured by the lower classes to issue paper money which soon became worthless (barbershops used it as wallpaper). These economic challenges which resulted from the deliberately weak Articles of Confederation were exacerbated by ensuing political crises. Due to the fact that the Continental money had become worthless, governors James Bowdoin and John Hancock ensured taxes could only be paid in specie in Massachusetts which saw many peasants lose their property. In 1786, rebels led by Captain Shay forcefully stopped the court proceedings against these peasants and the land confiscations. Due to the fact that the Articles did not permit the government to have a standing army, they were unable to resolve the crisis themselves. Indeed, when 1100 rebels attacked the Springfield armoury, they were only defeated by a loyal Massachusetts militia paid by James Bowdoin. The Articles also resulted in a breach to America's sovereignty. Because they had no standing army, the government was unable to enforce the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1783): Britain ignored the treaty by not vacating Canadian border forts between 1785-88 and in 1784 Spain closed the Mississippi River to trade. Thus, the Articles of Confederation resulted in economic, political and national defence problems for the new society.

Question 3

In creating the 1787 constitution, the new society employed a separation of powers to prevent a consolidation of power – tyranny – and implemented a number of compromises to protect smaller states from political subordination and enshrine individual rights. The 1787 Constitutional Convention attended by 55 state representatives decided to split government into 3 branches: executive, legislative and judicial. The executive branch (President) would enforce laws, act as commander-in-chief and be in charge of day-to-day running of the nation. The legislative branch (Congress) would pass laws and regulate economic matters. The judicial branch (Supreme Court) would interpret Constitution and decide whether laws are constitutionally valid. To ensure these branches remained in a state of perpetual balance and that none exceeded their power over the others in a tyrannical manner, a series of checks and balances was put in place. The President would be reliant on Congress for appropriation bills; the President would appoint members of the Supreme Court but Congress must sanction these appointments; the President would be able to veto acts of Congress but this could be overturned with a 2/3 majority. To prevent a tyrannical government encroaching on the rights of smaller states, the new state issued compromises in the constitution to prevent the domination of larger states. The “Great Compromise” created a bicameral Congress which consisted of a lower house (House of Representatives) which would be elected on the basis of population and an upper house (Senate) which would contain 2 representatives from each state, regardless of size. Finally, a Bill of Rights was added to the constitution in 1789 in the form of 12 amendments which would protect individual rights and ensure they were not encroached upon by government. Thus, the 1787 constitution was able to create an effective but non-tyrannical government through a separation of powers and a number of compromises to protect the rights of smaller states and individuals.

France

Part 1

Question 1a

As the convocation of the Estates General was announced (8th Aug 1788), the decision to create and distribute cahiers further developed the Revolution by allowing the populace to discuss the inadequacies of the regime in public. Firstly, the book of grievances allowed people to voice their demands and unhappiness to not only be written for the King, but also stimulated conversation. Discussion of problems in the ancien regime, such as the corruption in the “civil and criminal la[w]” systems undermined the King’s absolutist hold on his people and his ability to manage a liberal society. Furthermore, although some grievances were specific to their Estate, most cahiers expressed the need for social reform where “everyone contributes...”, and personal liberties, all stemming from the ideas of Enlightenment, uniting people across the Estates against the foundations of the old regime. Hence, the ideas and discussions provoked by the introduction of the letters fueled the air of expectation of change around the Estates General (5th May 1789).

Question 1b

The unequal society of France made day to day life difficult for the 99% of the population who belonged at the bottom of the social hierarchy. Firstly, France’s mismanagement of funds and its involvement in the American War of Independence (1775-83) led to a national debt of over a billion livres. However, the nobles and the clergy’s fiscal exemptions from paying taxes shifted the burden to the poorest portion of France: the Third Estate. With taxations such as the corvee, capitation and the gabelle already claiming 70% of the average peasant’s income, the already embittered population became desperate for change, asking for a “reduc[ti]on] in taxes [that are] crushing the countryside” and for the burden to be shared amongst the “three Orders”. Furthermore, the embezzlement of tax funds collected by the noble venal officers propagated the problems as the funds “lo[st their way]” to the royal treasury, and instead were pocketed by the noble venal officers. Hence, the Third Estate, frustrated with the corrupt system, became huge advocates for change and reform.

Question 1c

The ancien regime collapsed due to the fiscal and civil inequalities that plagued France. Firstly, as the cahiers in Source 1 accurately depict, the heavy taxation upon the Third Estate caused great grievance amongst the population. Mismanagement of funds, the unfair taxes as well as the debt from the American War of Independence led the country to bankruptcy (12th Aug 1788). Hence, it became obvious that to sustain the country, reform was necessary. Soboul concurs with this view, believing that the “economic crisis... provoked an escalating and unresolvable constitutional conflict...”. For “receipts [to] exceed expenditures” (Source 1), fiscal responsibility would need to be shared, moving away from the hierarchy of the ancien regime. A limitation to this source, however, is that it uses cahiers from rural places, unrepresentative of the thoughts of population. They have more practical concerns than the electorates close to Paris, being the revolutionary centre, who would have concentrated on more political demands such as personal liberties and equality. Furthermore, an issue omitted from Source 1 but mentioned in Source 2 was the lack of political representation and rights for the Third Order, as the King (as shown in Source 2) was primarily influenced by the clergy and nobles, whilst keeping 99% population ignorant (as shown by the blindfold). Hence, after the announcement of the convocation of the Estates General, the hopes of the commoners “were raised” (Doyle), as expectation of reform surrounded the event (5th May 1789). However, both the sources fail to mention the consequences of the Aristocratic Revolution in which the nobles questioned Louis XVI’s authority at the Assembly of Notables (22nd Feb 1788), hailed as the “first revolutionaries” by Schama, as well as the Parleментарies who refused the King’s ‘lit de justice’ demands.

Part 2

Question 2

The path of the French Revolution was greatly influenced by the use of violence, which was used as a weapon to cause fear, paranoia and to ultimately gain power. Firstly, the Women’s March to Versailles (Oct 1789) demonstrated the power imbalance between the monarch and the sans culottes women once they utilised force. To get the King to yield to their demands for bread, the ratification of the August Decrees (4th Aug 1789) as well as the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen (3rd Sept 1789), the 6,000 common women pursued their cause armed with pikes, knives and swords. However, the threat of violence used forced the royal family to comply with the demands of the crowd, ultimately moved to the Tuileries in Paris. Furthermore, the First Invasion of the Tuileries (20th June 1792) and the Deposition of the King (10th Aug 1792) were also marked by violence, with the menu peuple utilising threats for approval of their petition regarding the recall of the Girondin ministry, whilst asserting power over the helpless King. Hence, the sans culottes believed that violence was the way to demonstrate direct democracy, and the only way they were able to express their views. Moreover, the threat of an external enemy from the War against Austria (20th April 1792) drove the atmosphere of the population into a state of constant suspicion and fear of the counterrevolutionaries. The sans culottes once again saw themselves as the ‘saviours of the revolution’, and thus dangerously engaged in vigilante justice against the seemingly non revolutionaries, such as the non juring priests and prisoners in the September Massacres (2nd-4th Sept 1792). The powerful sans culottes were ultimately curbed with the Law of Frimaire (4th Dec 1792), once again employing violence to stop arbitrary violence, but intensifying the radicalisation of the Revolution.

Question 3

There were many events, instigated by either the Assembly or the King, that caused division amongst the population, ultimately leading towards violence and a radicalized France. The first major split in public opinion came after the introduction of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (12th July 1790), in which major reforms were made into restructuring of the Catholic Church. Some of the changes included state guaranteed salaries (relieving pressure on poor lower clergy), and removing the Pope as the head of the Church, opting for State control. The new revolutionary movement, thus, put the previously unified people at odds with their eight hundred old religion of Catholicism by creating a rift between the values of the juring and non juring priests that would last over three years. Secondly, the King's Flight to Varennes (20th June 1791) signified a shift from a constitutional monarchy to a spike in the support of a republican France. The remonstrance left behind by Louis XVI explained his unwillingness to support the Revolution, and made sure that the monarchy never had the same influence in public affairs. It also created uncertainty over the royals' future. Moreover, the Champs de Mars massacre (17th July 1791) although was intended to disperse the dangerous crowd, instead resulted in a stampede and fifty deaths. Champs de Mars signified the first time revolutionaries fired upon their own, rejecting the Feuillants, as well as their moderate ideals. Lastly, the trial of Louis XVI, added another faction in the population as the moderates favoured the King's exile, however the radicals preferred death. As the Jacobins won majority, and Louis XVI was guillotined (21st Jan 1793), the French society began a period of extreme terror and violence.

Russia

Part 1

Question 1a

The February Revolution was the result of frustrations from the public regarding the economic situation, inflation and the defeats from War, not from the involvement of the Bolshevik Party. The “First Revolution” (Source 1) was firstly caused by a low morale from the World War I (1914-18) that killed and wounded almost six million people. Although initially supported by most sections of society (Aug 1914), it should be noted that the Bolsheviks were strongly opposed to an international war. They believed that the focus should have been on achieving communism within Russia, instead of reviving patriotism that came with the declaration of War against Germany. However, the repercussions of having an underdeveloped transport system, and unprepared soldiers manifested a huge loss for Russia, dipping the economy into debt just after prosperity levels had reached an all-time high. The workers also protested about the famine that plagued the cities, as most of the food had been prioritized for the military, however the lack of efficient transport led the supplies to be wasted, feeding neither. Though disputed by Lenin and his party, as Source 1 suggests, the Bolsheviks were absent from the main cities, residing either abroad or in Siberia during the demonstrations and thus were not responsible for the February Revolution. It was the conditions of Russia that led to the abdication of the Tsar.

Question 1b

Tsar Nicholas II was a devoted family man who had admitted to his close family and friends that he wished he did not have the responsibility of Tsardom. The Tsar was a distant figure to most of the population, as he mostly kept to himself in his palaces, hardly venturing out into the country, and hence relied heavily on the secondary reports of his ministers. Furthermore, after his youngest child, the only male heir of Imperial Russia, was found to be a sickly haemophiliac, the royal family became even more secretive, trying to hide the feeble future leader from his subjects. Managing Tsarevich Alexei's condition took up a great deal of effort from both the Tsar and the Tsarina, contributing to the view expressed by the cartoonist in Source 2, in which Tsar Nicholas II is shown to be apathetic towards the state of affairs of the nation. It also marked the introduction of Rasputin, who contrasted heavily as an illiterate peasant in the royal household, but became the symbol of the downfall of the monarchy. It was due to Rasputin that rumours emerged of an alleged affair with the Tsarina, especially taking root when Tsarina Alexandra ruled the country with Rasputin as her companion in the absence of the Tsar at the battlefield. Thus, Tsarevich Alexei's sickly condition had grave impacts on the people's perception of the royals.

Question 1c

The February Revolution was the result of long term issues that had plagued Russia, as well as short term circumstances that wreaked havoc upon the population. Firstly, the Tsar's unwillingness to change his autocratic ways contributed to the demonstrations that brought upon his untimely downfall. As Hill argues, it "was the incompatibility of the Tsarist state with the demands of modern civilisation" that led to the Revolution. Indeed, the Tsar's stubbornness to maintain the Russia's autocracy under the Romanovs clashed with the rest of the Europe who had at least, like Great Britain, adopted a constitutional monarchy to allow for some popular representation. However, even after the October Manifesto (Oct 1905) in which the Tsar granted the people a Duma, his issuing of the Fundamental State of Laws (in which he asserted "supreme autocratic power belong[ed] to the Emperor") (23rd April 1906) right before the first meeting of the Duma (27th April 1906) contradicted the sharing of power in October Manifesto and dashed the people's rising expectation of change. His further unwillingness to seek advice, whether from the Duma deputies or his ministers, who informed Tsar Nicholas II of the unrest back home whilst he took control of the Russian army (23rd Aug 1915) was another of his mistakes that led to his abdication. This is further illustrated by Source 2, in which the Tsar is preoccupied, and does not pay heed to the messenger informing him of the state of Russia. Smith concurs, writing that the Revolution occurred because of the "collapse of public support in the government", as the number of people in each protest increased day by day, and as the trust between the Tsar and his people faded with the result of World War I (1914-18). It was not, however, due to Bolshevik agitation, because as Source 1 suggests, the Red leaders were nowhere near the major cities.

Part 2**Question 2**

Lenin's authoritative stance after the Bolshevik party ruled Russia was demonstrated on many occasions, and it paved the way for many disagreements within and outside the party. Firstly, although Lenin allowed the Constituent Assembly elections to proceed, the unfavourable results did not sit well with the Bolsheviks. Knowing they would not have a majority with a mere 24% and instead would be ruled by the Social Revolutionaries (SRs), the Bolsheviks disbanded its first meeting (18th Jan 1918) at gunpoint. Lenin's dissolution ensured that his opponents had no political power, further making the Bolshevik government a minority with many enemies. Furthermore, his concentration of power within the party and the 'Sovnarkom', the executive part of the Bolsheviks with Lenin as the chairman emphasizes his contrary promise of "All Power to Soviets" (April Theses, 4th April 1917), which instead became "All Power to the Bolsheviks". The establishment of the CHEKA (7th Dec 1917) mirrored the same secret police style of the Okhrana, who acted to similarly suppress any revolutionary thought against the government. The Cheka, however, were known to be much more horrific, and instead instituted arbitrary violence against the populace, regardless of their political opinion. By 1924, Lenin had alienated most of the Bolshevik support base; he had organized mass murders for the bourgeois, ordered requisitioning for the peasants, conscripted the proletariat and suppressed the Kronstadt Uprising against the sailors, known as the "Reddest of the Reds". By even disciplining Kollontai's 'Worker's Opposition' via On Party Unity (March 1921), Lenin demonstrated his concern for staying in power outweighed that for the proletariat.

Question 3

The Bolsheviks' original aim was to integrate communism into Russia, a leaderless state led by the proletariat. Their initial policies reflected this, as Lenin and his party introduced a number of social reforms such as full judicial equality for women (18th Dec 1917), nationalization of banks and transport (27th Dec 1917) as well as mandatory education, in which the literacy rates improved from 23% to 51% by 1924. However due to their status as the minority government, the Bolsheviks had to resort to violence to suppress their numerous opponents. They established the CHEKA (7th Dec 1917), mirroring the way in which the Tsarist secret police Okhrana suppressed revolutionary thought, something Lenin and other revolutionaries at the time resented. However, CHEKA's special powers allowed for great brutality, as Bolsheviks' CHEKA executed 150,000 people in six years, compared to the Okhrana's 14,000 in fifty years. Despite their aim for an egalitarian state, inequality seeped through. The Bolsheviks' strong stance favouring the proletariat and against the bourgeois was demonstrated through the food allocations, 4:3:2:1, with four portions reserved for the urban workers and one for the bourgeoisie. Due to great devastation of the economy and widespread starvation caused by Lenin's War Communism, his ultimate deviation to 'bridled capitalism' in the form of the New Economic Policy (NEP) (March 1921) signaled an end to idealism in favour of pragmatism instead. Based on the principle of equality, the grain from the farmers was aimed to be spread amongst the military as well as other parts of the nation. However, this forceful requisition was resented by the agriculturalists, who in some regions only cultivated 40% of their lands so as to not part with their products. This sudden storage caused an extensive famine, in which almost 10 million Russians starved to death. Hence, by introducing some elements of capitalism, the government although drifted from their foundation of communism, they did so for the prosperity of the nation.

China

Part 1

Question 1a

Students may have discussed the following points:

- **New Culture Movement (1910s)**
 - In 1918, Mao went to Beijing University where he met Li Dazhao and Chen Dixiu
 - He becomes a member of Dazhao's study group which explored Marxist theories
 - Mao contributed to a journal which urged its 5,000 readers to rethink aspects of the old order
 - May 1920 – Chen creates Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Mao is entrusted on spreading Marxist ideas back to his home province
- **Jiangxi Soviet (1928-34)**
 - 1927 Autumn Harvest Rising – Mao led the rising in Hunan to assert CCP independence from Moscow
 - 1928 – After many failed uprisings, Mao led his followers to Jiangxi mountains
 - Here, he denounced the First United Front (due to 1927 Shanghai Massacre) which boosted his credibility
 - Mao gathered 10,000 troops with Zhu De and it became a 'Red Army'
 - 1931 – First all-China Congress of Soviets where Mao debated against '28 Bolsheviks' who criticised his 'opportunistic pragmatism'; Mao, however, won the debate and became the Chairman of the Executive Committee
- **Mao's Red Army**
 - 8 Points for Attention – succinct and clear rules promoting unity and submission to his leadership
 - Social reforms – the Jiangxi Soviet became a society almost removed from the GMD government, it created its own regulations and became a Communist template for Mao to test his ideas
- **Long March & Zunyi Conference**
 - Mao able to consolidate his leadership. Arrival at Yanan offered another location for him to test and breed revolutionary ideas

Question 1b

Students may have discussed the following points:

- Red Army marched 12,000km; 368 days; 11 provinces; 24 rivers; 18 mountain ranges
- Upon their exit from the Jiangxi Soviet, they carried everything typically needed in a functioning society – printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, entire Ruijin library, boxes of government files, an x-ray machine
- 80,000 soldiers had left on October 1934; by December, 30,000 were left to continue the journey after the Battle at Xiang River
- **Crossing the snowy mountains and high grasslands**
 - Wore cotton clothes and straw sandals through snowy mountains
 - Red Army soldiers dragged themselves across, many who rested never woke up, many slipped and fell off cliffs
 - Arrival in Sichuan by 1935 – 10,000 soldiers left
 - High Grasslands – deadly swamps, dysentery & diarrhoea, people forced to drink from swamp, many people trampling on those stuck in the mud

Question 1c

Students may have discussed the following points:

- **Maoist perspective** – Mao's great leadership manifested in this one event where they were victorious, triumphant – Mao a major survivor of the Red Army
- **Liberal perspective** – Mao used this event as propaganda and this was why they were able to defeat Chiang Kai-shek eventually
- **Scar** – the fact that Mao used this event to mythologise his regime and reputation shows his disregard for real marchers who suffered
- Long March contained elements that would bring victory to the CCP – it helped the CCP win the 'propaganda war' and restored Mao's leadership, brought the CCP base to Yanan which would later demonstrate support and success of Maoist policies and the march was also somewhat of a propaganda tour across the country

Part 2

Question 2

Students may have discussed the following points:

- **Lin Bao played a major role in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**
- Lin Bao rose to position of Minister of Defence after the purge of Peng
- he compiled Mao's famous writings into a 'Little Red book' called *Quotations from Chairman Mao Zedong* in May 1964 – the Little Red Book was given to every soldier and was studied intensively
- Lin Bao had been sensationalising the significance of Mao Zedong Thought – contributed to the 'Cult of Mao' and fabricating stories such as that of Lei Feng
- Eleventh Plenum – appointed Lin Bao as the first Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, making him second in charge under Mao
- Lin Bao called for the destruction of the Four Olds: *ideas, culture, customs, habits*
- 1971 – Lin Bao wanted to strengthen his power, Mao disapproved – this represents and contributes to increasing fragmentation in the CCP

Question 3

Students may have discussed the following points:

- Priority was given to heavy industry in the First Five-Year Plan (1953) – it received 88.8% of government budget funding, consequently there were scarce contributions to agriculture
- **Staged collectivisations** – peasants encouraged to form Mutual Aid Teams – ten families shared animals and labour
 - lower agricultural cooperatives (20-40 households) were established
 - then higher agricultural cooperatives (100-300 families) were established – land ownership became collective
- **Agricultural stagnation** – peasants did not want to give up newly acquired land (Agrarian Reform Law 1950 had given them land) and consequently, production grew by only 2-3% annually, barely keeping pace with population growth

Section B – Revolution Two

America

Part 1

Question 1

Popular movements incited revolutionary sentiment amongst the colonials and provided a medium for them to express their hostility towards the British.

Revolutionary organisations sowed the seeds for revolution by expressing their blatant opposition to the tax acts and creating early anti-British sentiment. The Sons of Liberty were established from the Loyal Nine in July 1765 by Sam Adams and James Otis to organize protests against the Stamp Act which taxed paper printed products. The group encouraged acts of mob violence, such as on 14 August 1765, when a mob of 5000 citizens burnt stamp officer Andrew Oliver in effigy and destroyed his new building which was believed to be the new Stamp Office. Sam Adams called it “the happy day, on which Liberty arose from a long slumber”. Evidently, popular movements played a significant role in initiating the mobilization of anti-British sentiment. Moreover, the Daughters of Liberty were inaugurated in Providence when a group of women met to spin and weave cloth to replace the need for imported British cloth. This inspired a boycott of British goods throughout the colonies. Indeed, trade with England dropped off by £300,000 in 1765. Consequently, the British merchants, struggling now to make a profit because of the boycott, also pushed for a repeal of the Stamp Act which was finally granted in March 1766. These popular movements were similarly active in organizing opposition to the Townshend Act (1767-1770); Sons of Liberty chapters signed non-importation agreements (200 New York merchants signed it in October 1767) pledging not to buy British goods, and they tarred and feather those who didn't comply (13 uncooperative merchants tarred and feathered by 1770). Thus, popular movements played a significant role in galvanizing the colonials to oppose British injustice and thus laying the foundations for revolution.

These groups continued to create paranoia of British tyranny in the ensuing years and exploited this to escalate hostility towards the British. Zobel contends that when tensions began to ease following the repeal of the Townshend Acts in 1770, Sam Adams sought another event to reignite revolutionary sentiment. On 5 March 1770, the Loyal Nine put up false red coat posters that apparently announced their intention to attack Boston citizens. That night, when a mob of some 400 appeared outside the customs house in Kings Street brandishing clubs and cudgels, they were urged on by Sam Adams and William Molineux (according to Zobel) to provoke the soldiers until they fired into the crowd, killing 5. In the aftermath, leaders of these revolutionary organisations, such as Sam Adams in his *Short Narrative of a Horrid Massacre in Boston*, misled colonials to think that Britain had deliberately massacred innocent colonials. This indicates the significance of popular movements in provoking – and in fact orchestrating – acts of British tyranny to fuel desire for revolution. Moreover, the Sons of Liberty were critical in organizing the Boston Tea Party as an act of opposition to the Tea Act (May 1773). They convened several meetings instructing dock workers not to unload tea-carrying British ships and when on December 16, 3 tea-carrying ships in Boston had still not been unloaded after 20 days, 50 Sons of Liberty boarded the ships and dumped 342 chests of tea overboard. By encouraging acts of opposition to the British, these popular movements contributed to a revolutionary situation.

The Continental Congresses provided guidance to the colonials in their fight for independence. The Congress first met on September 5 1774 to express their opposition to the Coercive Acts (1774), endorsing Paul Revere's *Suffolk Resolves* which demanded trade boycotts and urged militia to train themselves. Evidently, the organisation facilitated early preparations for a revolutionary situation. Following the outbreak of war at the Battle of Lexington (19 April 1775), the revolutionary movement convened again in July 1775. They produced the *Declaration of the Causes and Necessities for Taking Up Arms* which justified Americans' reasons for bearing arms against the British. Most importantly, they

decided to coordinate the war effort. Local militias became the first regiment of the Continental Army with George Washington appointed as commander-in-chief. Their successes on the battlefield, namely at Bunker Hill (the British suffered 1184 casualties compared to 441 American casualties) and at Boston in March 1776 when the British were forced to evacuate the city, demonstrated that the Americans were equal in might to the British. This therefore galvanised the colonists to strive for independence, ultimately achieving it in the Declaration of Independence on July 4 1776.

Evidently, popular movements helped to facilitate the development of the revolution. It was these organisations which encouraged early opposition to the British and created paranoia of British tyranny. When this paranoia inevitably erupted into a revolutionary war, these organisations would also guide the Americans' war effort and enable them to achieve independence.

Part 2

Question 2a

It was George Washington's "daring and skill [which] saved the country" (Commager) in the War of Independence as he was not only a brilliant tactician but he also boosted the morale of his men. In December 1776, a series of defeats and retreats had reduced Washington's 18,000 army to 5,000. Moreover, morale was low and Howe's army of 20,000 was pursuing them. On Christmas day, however, Washington recrossed the Delaware in a surprise move (as depicted in Source 1) and captured Trenton and 900 Hessian mercenaries. Evidently, it was Washington's boldness and planning which had saved the army from certain defeat. The Continental army faced another crisis at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78. With no fighting during the winter, many soldiers lost interest and returned home. Those that remained experienced a shortage of supplies (1/3 had no shoes) and food (their "treat" on Thanksgiving Day was 4 ounces of rice and a tablespoon of vinegar). Washington was able to boost the morale of his soldiers, however, as he shared the same conditions. Moreover, he appointed Greene as quartermaster, in charge of gaining supplies and food, and by the spring of 1778, the army was well fed.

Question 2b

The Continental soldiers experienced great hardship during the war. In December 1776, the morale was alarmingly low. Indeed, the majority of the New Jersey militia failed to fight at all when confronted with superior British troops. Moreover, the first period of enlistment (which was only one year's service) was up and so many chose to return home rather than stay and fight in these conditions; Thomas Paine called these men the "sunshine patriots" (Source 2) who only fought when the Americans were winning. Though they experienced temporary relief when Washington recrossed the Delaware and recaptured Trenton and Princeton, their adversities were exacerbated once more in the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge. Some soldiers didn't have a single pair of pants and so went about in blankets (one Rhode Island Regiment was called "the Naked Regiment"). These tribulations culminated in May 1780; 2 Continental regiments conducted an armed march through Washington's winter camp in Morristown, demanding immediate payment (which was 5 months overdue) and full rations. Though they were suppressed with force by troops from Pennsylvania (2 leaders of the protest were hanged), the rebellion indicated the discontent faced by the soldiers during the war.

Question 2c

Not only were individuals highly significant to the Americans' victory in the war, as indicated by the sources, but the Americans also had an advantage because of geographical factors (Higginbotham) and economics (Schlesinger). Muir correctly emphasises the role of individuals in leading America to victory in the war: "To [Washington] alone victory was due" (Muir). Indeed, it was Washington's daring crossing of the Delaware (Source 1) which saved his army from defeat in December 1776 and it was his appointment of Von Steuben which helped to drill his army into a professional unit and improve camp hygiene, thereby boosting morale. However, the Americans' success cannot be wholly attributed to these individuals, as Higginbotham rightly stresses the significance of geographical factors to their victory. Because the British government was so distant from their soldiers, they were unable to provide clear, decisive instructions. Indeed, in the Battle of Long Island, Howe inflicted a crushing defeat on Washington's army, which was forced to evacuate New York and retreat across the Delaware River (Source 1). Due to a lack of strategy, the British failed to follow him into New Jersey, however, which historians agree would have been the turning point of the revolutionary war. Moreover, Schlesinger effectively demonstrates the role of economics in contributing to Britain's eventual defeat: the drain of a long war on profits and taxes saw the British lose the will to fight and the country became split according to economic interests – merchants feared a loss of fortune (so they sided with the rebels), whereas wealthy loyalist landowners feared the loss of property (so they opposed American democratic forces). Finally, Thomas Paine's *Crisis* (Source 2) is testament to the role of propaganda in boosting American spirits; Paine effectively admonished the "sunshine patriots" who fought only when the Americans were winning and praised those who fought at all times and deserved "the love and thanks of man and woman" (Source 2). Thus, whilst individuals were highly significant to the Americans' success in the war, economics and geographical factors also played a decisive role.

France

Part 1

Question 1

The period of January to August 1789 proved to be the most radical in France's history. After years of suppression, the Third Estate had found its voice in the lead up to the Estates General (5th May 1789), questioning the foundations of the ancien regime. Politically, the commoners were no longer able to accept a lack of representation, and paved the way to a constitutional monarchy. Economically, the lack of action during the Estates General for economic reform triggered the populace's frustration which further aggravated the problem. In social terms, the 1788 segregated France emerged as an equal society after the August Decrees of 1789.

The ancien regime was seriously damaged as the monarchist France transformed into an official constitutional monarchy. With the opening of the Estates General (5th May 1789), the mistreatment of the common deputies, as well as the King's disregard for their wishes to vote by head instead of by Order forced them to create a National Assembly (17th June 1789) in which the segregation of the ancien regime was dissolved. As the National Assembly gained support from the rest of the Estates, and became a representative body of the nation, detracting from Louis XVI's absolute power over his kingdom. Furthermore, the Tennis Court Oath (20th June 1789) demonstrated the powerless state of the monarch, as his orders to disband the National Assembly were abandoned, and instead an agreement to form a constitution diminishing his authority was arranged. The Royal Session further illustrated his lack of supremacy at Versailles (23rd July 1789) in which Louis XVI made some desperate reforms such as abolishing lettres de cachet in order to sustain his authority over the deputies, however this was not to be, and therefore yielded to the legitimacy of the Assembly's formation (27th June 1789). Furthermore, as the menu peuple of Paris gained control of the Bastille (14th July 1789) by overrunning a symbol of royal despotism, whilst killing agents of the monarch (Marquis De Launay), shifted the political standings away from the King and towards popular sovereignty. Hence, the monarch greatly lost his influence over his subjects, whilst the National Assembly became increasingly popular amongst the population.

The constant indecision over the economy of France ensured that the situation was still dire. The bad harvests that plagued France throughout the 1777-89 added to the grievances of the people, who only wanted relief from the harsh conditions of agriculture. The particular winter of 1789 had spiked the prices of bread in Paris, costing almost an urban worker's full day's salary. Heavy inflation resulted in great economic suffering, of which the workers were fully aware, after presenting their problems on the cahiers. However, with tensions rising between the Orders in the wake of the announcement of the convocation of the Estates General, the Revellon Riots (April 1789) demonstrated that the poor's frustration with the wealthy did not only stem from the upper class – but the bourgeois as well. Although the populace and the deputies of the Estates General focused on the political aspects of the country, the bankruptcy of France (12th Aug 1788) was yet to be addressed. Finally, pushed to the edge by inaction from the deputies at Versailles, the practical and conservative populations in rural France channelled their frustration by refusing to pay taxes. Not only this, but the peasants ran amok during the Rural Revolts and Municipal Revolutions (Late July 1789), burning any records of debts in seigneurial chateaux and overrunning the palaces. Declaring an emergency state for France, as the population that was supporting France's treasury now refused to do so, the nobles deputies abolished their privileges in order to pacify the rural mobs. Thus, the August Decrees (Aug 1789), initially a gesture towards the peasants of the countryside, symbolised the end of the ancien regime.

Socially, the development from the Estate system to personal liberties marked the transformation in society during 1789. Before 1789, France had a heavily segregated society, each with its own needs and desires. However, with the introduction of revolutionary thought, the ancien regime began to tumble as the Estates merged with similar ideals for reform. The first document that asserted the Third Estate's

rights was Sieyès' "What is the Third Estate?" (published Jan 1789) which circulated the radical notion of a nation existing of only the Third Order, making up 99% of the population, without the upper classes. By challenging the notion of privilege, Sieyès provided the commoners with a sense of importance, as well as legitimacy to the Third Estate deputies to pursue their cause of liberty and equality. To continue to uphold the segregation between the classes, Louis XVI attempted to emphasise the differences in stature, by letting the first two Estates be debriefed in the prestigious Hall of Mirrors, however only meeting the Third Estate deputies after waiting hours and in a smaller salon. This disrespect from the King earned him the wrath of the commoners, who banded together to form the National Assembly (17th June 1789), disobeying his orders of meeting separately. The three Orders although walked into the Estates General with different plans for the country, they left united against the monarchy, providing the people with equal representation, and eventually equality for all at the night of Patriotic Delirium (4th Aug 1789).

Overall, the period from January to August 1789 was greatly revolutionary for the French people. The old political system was abolished, in favour of popular sovereignty and democracy preached by the National Assembly. The lack of action to fix the economic situation of France eventually led the upper classes to abolish the heavy burdens of taxation and privileges, paving the way to an egalitarian society.

Part 2

Question 2a

Georges Danton, a leader of the Cordeliers, became widely admired by the sans culottes due to his club's favourable policies towards them. Danton's involvement in the Cordeliers Club, and later the Jacobins depicted him as a good hearted man, supporting the poor population of France by encouraging them to become more politically involved, lowering the membership fees to ensure greater participation as well as the inclusion of women. In Source 2, Danton refers to the sans culottes as the true patriots, portraying them positively as the soldiers of the Revolution who are "ready to take action" to protect the "flame of liberty". Danton's support for the 10th August Insurrection (1792), in which he supported the invasion of the Tuileries as the newly appointed Minister of Justice in the Insurrectionary Commune. However, Danton's political power still fell short of the influence that the sans culottes carried. During the September massacres (2nd-5th Sept 1792), his silence on the actions of the Parisian crowd signaled his quiet approval to the sans culottes, who believed he endorsed their actions, and hence, their support for the leader increased. Elsewhere, however, Danton was blamed for the murders at the prison and his influence in the provinces declined.

Question 2b

Although initially prominent in the National Convention and later the Committee of Public Safety (March 1793), Robespierre's obsession with virtue for the Revolution ultimately cost him his life. Firstly, the Revolutionary Government was created in order to eliminate any counterrevolutionary threats against the Revolution until "peace", meaning military wars. However, as Doyle's extract suggests in Source 2, despite the "ending the threat of the Austrian troops on French soil", the executions increased. It seemed as though people were being executed based on suspicion, not on specific crimes, spreading suspicion and paranoia, but mostly bitterness towards the harsh government laws, seemingly controlled by Robespierre. His further alienation of his proponents, such as the sans culottes, whose support had been "shattered" (Source 2) with the deaths of their leaders, Danton and Desmoulins (April 1794), also organised by Robespierre. Moreover, Robespierre's Dechristianisation Campaign (Nov 1793) distanced him from most of the population who still belonged to the Catholic faith, and his attempt of establishing a 'religion of reason' at the Cult of the Supreme Being (10th July 1794) swayed the anti-clericals away, who believed it began another era of religions – which could once again lead to Catholicism. Hence, with next to no supporters, Robespierre was executed for fear of more violence, on 27th July 1794.

Question 2c

The National Convention declared a Revolutionary Government to be able to centralise the source of violence and be the only body that was authorised to institute Terror. Source 2 details Danton's speech of making "Terror the order of the day", letting the '[Convention] be terrible, so that the people do not have to be [and use violence upon others]'. He although expressed his admiration for the Jacobin Constitution (1793), bringing his supporters, the sans culottes, the 'universal male suffrage' they desired, he believed that for a true and successful revolution, 'peace' must be achieved first. Peace, by Danton and the Convention's definition, is a halting of warfare, during International War against Austria and Prussia, the Vendee Rebellion (1791-93) regarding federalism, as well as the constant threat of counter-revolution. To do so, the 'saviours of the Revolution', the sans culottes were willing to fight so that the counter-revolutionaries could not hurt the progress of the Revolution. Although McPhee argues that this was a "necessary measure... in the time of a military crisis...", Aldock believes differently, saying the Reign of Terror had "destroyed many of the... liberties the revolution had created", referring to the moderate principles of 1789 through the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen (3rd Sept 1789). Source 2's limitation is that it does not acknowledge the executions that took place simply due to suspicion, without any specific connection to counter revolution. Source 1 mentions the "increased political oppression" despite success at the battlefield, and accurately describes how the guillotine and the Revolutionary Government delivered systematic and lethal repression to their perceived enemies.

Russia

Part 1

Question 1

The demise of Imperial Russia, under Tsar Nicholas II, could be contributed to various reasons. It was certainly the actions of the Tsar himself and his stubbornness to maintain the monarchical powers that led to his abdication. It could also be attributed to the weak economic status of Russia, in which there was little stability to support its expansive nation. Furthermore, the deeply fissured country remained largely ignorant of the stringent controls as they struggled to maintain their day to day lifestyles.

The Tsar extremely reactive stance on reforms made it difficult for Russia to adapt to the modern century, a difference that could prove to be destructive for the Romanovs. After inheriting the throne from his similarly reactive father, Tsar Nicholas I, Nicholas II swore to walk in his footsteps to maintain the autocracy established by his forefathers. However, this mindset was incompatible with the turn of the century, and as the other European powers had morphed into constitutional monarchies (Great Britain) whilst maintaining popular representation. The Tsar's extremely resistant stance is demonstrated during the Bloody Sunday massacre (5th Jan 1905) in which their peaceful demands for better living conditions and salaries was rejected by the Cossacks guarding the Winter Palace, even causing a stampede as demonstrators were shot upon, instead of being embraced by their ruler. Furthermore, after mounting pressure from the public, the released the October Manifesto (17th Oct 1905) in order to pacify the population, however he himself did not support the changes, as Nicholas II expressed in his letter "Dearest Mama". By asserting his supremacy through the Fundamental State of the Laws (23th April 1906), releasing it just before the First Duma was set to open (27th April 1906), the Tsar contradicted his previous promise of sharing power and disappointed many who wanted change. Moreover, by closing down four Dumas and changing the eligibility criteria served to portray the Tsar as a conservative man who was too concerned with his power than his people.

The backward economic state of the country further impacted upon the fall of the monarchy. Since Russia had been mostly an agricultural nation, there had been next to no development regarding industries or manufacturing, whilst the other European nations had experienced their industrial boom centuries ago. Hence, to speed up progress, Russia's Finance Minister Sergei Witte (1893-1903) attempted an economic boom by encouraging foreign investment, to the disdain of the reluctant Tsar, as well as beginning work on the Trans-Siberian Railway in an effort to make travel more convenient. Although not to the scale of other countries, Russia experienced an economic boom in industries, forming the urban workers of the nation as the state of manufacturing improved. The 'great spurt' although was not as big as the ones experienced by Great Britain or France, it allowed Russia to become the fourth-largest producer of steel and the second-largest source of petroleum at the turn of the twentieth century. The next Finance Minister, Pyotr Stolypin, also instigated reforms that healed the economic state of Russia, such as making the lands small enough to be purchasable readily by the peasants, and thus increasing the efficiency of the use of land. Due to this, prosperity levels were at an all-time high during 1913. However, Russia's good fortunes were reversed by its entry into financially ruinous World War I (1914-18), in which the country also lost over six million lives. The once again dismal state of Russia frustrated the nation, who wanted an end to the constant suffering.

Socially, Russia was plagued by the low morale and poor conditions that ultimately led to the demonstrations for the February Revolution. Although Witte had made great progress economically, he had not thought of the problems that usually accompany industrialisation. As the boom occurred in the major cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow, most opportunistic peasants migrated towards the apparent gold mine. However, over time, the cities experienced high unemployment which made for cheap labour with long hours for employers. The overcrowding caused a lack of sanitation, as on average, sixteen people shared one apartment, with four to a room. The populace also suffered from low morale, not only

from the military defeats of the Russo Japanese War (1905) and World War I (1914-18), but also the lack of reform promised by the Tsar. Their unmet expectations, despite promises from Nicholas II for popular representation in the October Manifesto (17th Oct 1905) fuelled their disappointment. Thus, the horrid conditions in the cities, and the workers' annoyances towards the Tsarist regime made the proletariat a perfect base to rally for support for the socialist revolutionaries.

Overall, there were many reasons that caused the monarchy to topple on the 1st March 1917. It was the unrelenting Tsar, who refused to make any political concessions in order to maintain his complete authority over his subjects. It was also the underdeveloped nature of the Russian economy, which although was assisted by Witte's reforms, the unwitting consequences of industrialisation brought the rise of the proletariat, who ultimately propelled the Revolution forward.

Part 2

Question 2a

As Source 1 suggests, it was "the innocent village people", as well as the urban workers to some extent, that "suffered the most". Firstly, there was heavy conscription in the countryside, and later from the cities for both the Red and White armies. With the fatalities of War steadfastly rising, over three million people killed over the duration of the War, the shortage of workforce both in the farms and in the factories was noticeable. In the rural areas, there were particularly low outputs of grain due to the introduction of War Communism (March 1918). As their grain was requisitioned for the rest of the country with no monetary return, following the principle of communism, the peasants began producing the bare minimums to as to not produce a surplus that could be forcefully taken. This scarcity of grain caused more starvation, as 1 in 5 starved during the famine, and foreign assistance of \$60 million saved ten million Russians. The lack of food caused the urban workers to leave the factories and either flee the country or go to the countryside to search for themselves, as approximately eight million people migrated from Moscow during the War. The deserted industries were thus left at a standstill, with no one producing machinery or weapons and the state of the economy deteriorated.

Question 2b

The strength of the Bolsheviks was the overwhelming support of the Soviets as well as the "Red Terror" (Source 2) that led them to power. The urban workers were a great asset for the government as their positions in the factories allowed the Bolsheviks to seize control of their manufacturing and instead use it to produce goods for the Red Army instead. The proletariat were also used to keep up numbers in the Red Army during the Civil War, conscripted to join as necessary, as by 1920, the Army comprised of over five million men. Although the urban workers endured a strict regime under Trotsky, in which they could be punished if targets were not met, or were prohibited from negotiating wages, the tight control of the Red Army allowed greater professionalism and more loyalty under the Commissar's watch. Furthermore, the Bolsheviks use of the secret police CHEKA, allowed them to enforce the will of the government via coercion upon the White armies, as well as dissident workers and peasants. Finally, the Bolsheviks' belief in themselves, with a constantly high morale, even though at one point only controlled one fifth of Russia, also contributed to their success. The ever present propaganda against the White armies as well as their tenacity to maintain power led them to emerge as victors from the Civil War.

Question 2c

As the Bolsheviks seized power forcefully and without the support of the whole nation, the government held a minority in the Constituent Assembly relative to the "large opposing faction" (Source 1). But the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly at gun point by the Reds (18th Jan 1918), as they had only gained 23% of the votes, had accumulated them a great many enemies in the first three months of being in power. To suppress their many opponents, terror became a principal strategy used by the Bolsheviks to consolidate power, as outlined by Source 2, that they "could not control the society by any other means". However, by doing so, and by establishing another secret police force CHEKA (7th Dec 1917), the Bolsheviks lost their public support for mirroring the way that the Tsarist regime was run. Figs is accurate in saying that the Terror was "implicit from the start", as the Bolsheviks time and time again demonstrated their ease to resort to violence, whether it be the October coup or the dissolution of the Assembly. The Reds further utilised violence during the grain requisitioning of War Communism, in which the grain produced by the farmers was forcefully taken to be distributed around the country without a remuneration for their service. Although some reasons for the violence can be justified, others cannot. Lenin's issuing of the Hanging Order (Aug 1918) for the execution of all Kulaks was unreasonable, and simply authorised to encourage people to view the wealthier peasant class as the perpetrators of economic hardship, instead of finding faults with the government. Furthermore, the war against the 'Reddest of the Red' supporters, the Kronstadt sailors can only be seen as an attempt from the Bolsheviks to maintain their supremacy as the Commissars of Russia. Other historians, such as Smith and Nettl disagree, arguing that the use of Terror was spontaneous and unplanned, "outcome of improvisation" (Smith) as the opposition to the Bolshevik regime grew. It must also be acknowledged that both sides of the Civil War, both the Reds and the Whites, committed "atrocities" (Source 1), not only the Bolsheviks.

China

Part 1

Question 1

Consult your teacher or tutor

Part 2

Question 2a

Students may have discussed the following points:

- **Marriage Law of May 1950**
 - Gave women same legal rights as men
 - Customs such as arranged marriages, foot binding, child marriages were banned
 - Women were free to choose partners and divorce husbands
 - Women's rights enshrined in Article 48 of the Constitution
- Women could join the workforce and participate in Party campaigns; however domestic chores were still considered the responsibility of wives - women were burdened with responsibility of cleanliness drives, where street committees collected rubbish, distributed welfare and cleaned the streets
- Women had 'risen' to the status of 'second class citizens'

Question 2b

Students may have discussed the following points:

- Occurred in the context of the Great Leap Forward (1958)
- Steel industry was struggling so a campaign to build 'backyard' steel furnaces was established
- Mao doubted the use of large, expensive equipment to produce steel – he was satisfied with the quality of backyard steel works, though he had an untrained eye for good steel
- This campaign promoted a sense of unity amongst peasants in the People's Communes – people became obsessed, they had competitions to 'launch a satellite' (make the most steel)
- Failure, however, challenged CCP authority and consolidation of power

Question 2c

Students may have discussed the following points:

- The aim of the Great Leap Forward (1958-66) was to rejuvenate a waning agricultural sector and decentralise planning
- **People's Communes**
 - Agricultural Cooperatives, such as in Henan Province, amalgamated into a single organisation to meet labour shortages
 - 740,000 Agricultural Cooperatives were reorganised into 26,000 People's Communes
 - They were bigger and more socialist
 - Private plots were replaced by collective ownership of farming land
 - Communes organised in military lines with units of ten to twenty brigades
 - People marched in military formation to work
- **Communal Kitchens**
 - Peasants encouraged to eat as much as they wanted at communal kitchens
 - This, however, led to a quantity-over-quality approach
- Three Years Famine (1959-61)
 - Great Leap Forward failed

- Starvation in the countryside – cannibalism became widespread, children were abandoned, government did not recognise famine, people forced to eat sawdust, grass, bark and soil