

A-level HISTORY

Component 1E Russia in the Age of Absolutism and Enlightenment,
1682–1796

Tuesday 19 May 2020 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/1E.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

In the decades after Peter I's death the Russian nobility continued to be a service elite. State service remained compulsory and promotion was achieved formally through the Table of Ranks. Nevertheless, the nobility started to become aware of its significance as a class. This was expressed, for example, in draft projects produced during the 'constitutional crisis' of 1730. Nobles engaged with the government on such issues as the period and terms of service, access to promotion and inheritance law. Peter's unpopular Law of Single Inheritance was repealed in 1731. In 1736 Anna reduced the service requirement to 25 years and allowed one son to stay at home to look after the estate. In 1762 the requirement was abolished altogether. Peter III's manifesto, releasing the Russian nobility from compulsory state service, has been attributed to pressure both from above – the state ridding itself of unnecessary staff – and from below – nobles demanding more rights. This was the culmination of trends, since Peter I's death, towards reducing the period of state service.

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Adapted from L Hughes, *The Romanovs*, 2008**Extract B**

This extract has been removed due to third-party copyright restrictions. The extract is adapted from M Raeff, *Origins of the Russian Intelligentsia*, 1966

Extract C

Peter the Great had seized upon the Muscovite tradition, by which the nobility were forced to serve the state, to carry out his modernisation schemes. In the following decades the Russian nobility obtained a number of concessions from the government concerning their service. This culminated in the famous manifesto of 1762 which liberated them entirely from any obligation to serve. Government publications clearly let it be known, however, that any nobleman who valued his reputation and social status would voluntarily seek to serve the state. Several factors combined to attract considerable numbers of noblemen. They felt morally obliged to serve the state; the tradition was a long and deeply ingrained one. Many noblemen came to depend heavily upon the income they derived from government service. Finally, the government's criticisms of refusing to serve were supported by the common personal conviction that service really was the key to a satisfying life.

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Adapted from J Hassell, *Implementation of the Russian Table of Ranks during the Eighteenth Century*, 1970

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to state service by the nobility in the years 1725 to 1762.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 How important was Church opposition in limiting Peter the Great's domestic reforms?
[25 marks]

0 3 'Peter the Great's foreign policy towards Turkey was a complete failure.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

0 4 To what extent were Catherine the Great's social and economic policies influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment in the years to 1789?
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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