

## AS HISTORY

Russia in the Age of Absolutism and Enlightenment, 1682–1796  
Component 1E Peter the Great and Russia, 1682–1725

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Wednesday 17 May 2017    Afternoon    Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/1E.
- Answer **two** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
  - 50 minutes on Section A
  - 40 minutes on Section B.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

By taking Azov, Peter had won only the Sea of Azov; entry into the Black Sea itself was still blocked by the powerful Turkish fortress at Kerch. To force Russian access to the Black Sea, Peter would need a fleet. This southern fleet was never used in battle but it was one of Peter's strongest cards in persuading the Turks not to intervene in the Great Northern War. Also, although the later Turkish campaign of 1711 failed, Peter's march to the Pruth heralded a new avenue in Russian history. A Russian Tsar had invaded the Balkans, and Peter's message to the Balkan Christians planted the idea that Russia would act as their champion.

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Adapted from Robert K Massie, *Peter the Great*, 1982**Extract B**

At Pruth, Peter suffered a serious and humiliating setback. On the military level, he had been defeated by overconfidence and supply problems. Politically, Moldavia and Wallachia proved unable or unwilling to give effective help. Peter consoled himself with the thought that he was free to concentrate his efforts against the Swedes. He also did his best to limit the blow dealt to Russian prestige by modifying the version of the peace terms circulated in Europe. But Peter never regained Azov. Nor was he able to rebuild the fleet lost in 1711. The effort at southwards expansion, in which so many resources and energies had been swallowed up, had been, in the final event, a failure.

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Adapted from MS Anderson, *Peter the Great*, 1995

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the importance of Peter's conflicts with Turkey in the years 1695 to 1711?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

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**Either**

**0 2**

'The main aim of Peter the Great's religious reforms was to extend the power of the Tsar.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3**

'There was very little change to Russian society during the reign of Peter the Great.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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