



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

Exemplar for Internal Achievement Standard History Level 2

This exemplar supports assessment against:

Achievement Standard 91232

**Interpret different perspectives of people in an historical event that is of
significance to New Zealanders**

An annotated exemplar is an extract of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. It assists teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade boundaries.

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

To support internal assessment

	Grade Boundary: Low Excellence
1.	<p>For Excellence, the student needs to comprehensively interpret different perspectives of people in an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.</p> <p>This involves interpreting perspectives which show depth of understanding, and discernment, with significant relevant supporting evidence.</p> <p>In this student's evidence about the 1905 Russian Revolution the student has identified the writer's perspectives and demonstrated depth of understanding in places, with significant relevant supporting evidence, [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]. There are also some discerning comments [6] [7].</p> <p>For a more secure Excellence, the student could provide slightly greater depth of evidence explaining perspectives, for example, reference to Port Arthur [3] and the negotiations that were attempted with the Japanese, Japan's attempt to be allowed a free hand over Korea in return for Russia being given Port Arthur, and the overall descent into war.</p> <p>There could also be greater depth of discussion when demonstrating discernment. For example, mention of copying British political systems [6] could be more clearly related to the October Manifesto and the level of democracy that was suggested; and the creation of a bi-cameral Duma, mirroring somewhat the British parliament.</p>

Diary of Alexander Menlikov, Army officer

December 27th 1905

[1] Praise God! The revolution is finally over. Those treacherous revolutionaries and rebels are now crushed by our Tsar's mighty rule and by his supreme loyal army. How can they consider resisting our Little Father? He's not bad. He protects us, feed us and cares for us. His royal house, the Romanov dynasty, has ruled the Russian empire for centuries. They made our empire stronger and expanded our territory and lead Russia to glory! The Romanovs deserve gratitude, not rebellion from the lowly creatures! Don't they know opposing Tsar is like sinning against God? My noble father and ancestors served in the Romanov dynasty with all their life and heart and I, as officer of the Tsar's Imperial Guard, swear an oath to devote myself to our great Tsar, Nicholas II of the Romanov dynasty, ruler of Russia since 1894.

I'll serve him with all my heart, for that's what God's appointed representative deserves! All of us must serve and dedicate to him; for he is our powerful Little Father! Besides, only God and Nicholas II shall hold absolute authority over Russia, and any who oppose him, and even try to harm his throne, shall be obliterated by his loyal army! If the foolish rebels, workers, peasants, or the revolutionaries rise against him again, there will be no mercy to them. They can say their last prayers while they have time.

[2] The catastrophic revolution that enraged me and nearly harmed our Father began when some foolish workers in St. Petersburg marched to the Winter Palace, asking for 'change'. This happened on 9th January 1905, a day which most of the people now call the 'Bloody Sunday'. I myself was there, commanding my men to stop those rebellious protesters, so that they wouldn't disturb and harm our Father. I was certain, that they were attempting a mutiny against our Father. Such organized and vast numbers of marchers surely meant revolution! I had to do my job as the loyal officer of the Tsar's Imperial Guard. Our duty is to protect the nation, and most of all, protect our Father. I gave them a warning shot but they continued marching. So, I ordered my troops, to open fire.

[3] It was their fault for ignoring the warning. They claim they were just presenting a petition. Well, petition my foot! 200,000 people protesting, and marching to the Royal Palace only means revolution! They demanded political change! First attempt to challenge our Father! Also, asking for lesser working times, better working conditions, higher wages, and most of all, stop the war with the Japanese! Don't they know how much effort we have made to negotiate with Japan over Korea to get us an ice-free port for our navy at Port Arthur since 1904? I don't know how hard their lives are, but still that's not our Father's fault! It's their fault for not working hard enough! Additionally, protesting about high taxation? Our Little Father is using all that tax for his subjects, and to make our empire bigger and better! And that hypocritical secular priest Father Gapon, what is he doing? Has he gone out of his mind? As a religious man he's supposed to support our God's representative, not become a leader of the rebels! I fully believe God will punish Gapon for not doing His work properly and the revolutionaries who follow him will be brought to judgment!

[4] But this was just the start of our Little Father's problems. The news of this 'Bloody Sunday' incident spread quickly all over the empire like plague. Strikes and rebellions amongst the industrial workers grew and the lowly peasants caused riots all over the rural areas. Major opposition groups, like the Social Revolutionaries who are made up of human trash, started to take action. The murderous Social Revolutionary Party, the fools who call themselves the supporters of peasants, are shouting they can transform Russia into a better place - when Russia already is a great nation under our Tsar Nicholas II's ruling! Those barbaric terrorists murdered the Tsar's uncle, Grand Duke Sergei on 4th February. Is using homicide a way to change Russia into a 'better place'? That middle class, who call themselves 'Liberals' and demanding this political system called constitutional monarchy? Treachery. Forming a group

[6] called Union of Unions in April to oppose the Father! What a disgrace! Thinking they are so well educated and that they can teach our Father about governing and change his type ruling! Why do they think our country will be better if we copy British political systems? Autocracy, that's our way of governing. Only the Tsar can rule our country because God gave him the right to rule!

Even the fiendish Social Democrats, the Mensheviks, lead by that criminal Trotsky started to take action. Under their influence this random group known as the Soviets has formed to back up the strikes the workers are causing trouble all over the nation. How obnoxious! Don't they know the riots are ruining our country? Don't they know who our leader is? Our leader is the one and only God's appointed Representative, our Little Father Nicholas III!

Can anything get worse? It sure did in May when our superior fleet was sunk by those Japanese barbarians. Everyone was in despair. I couldn't believe my bold brothers were utterly crushed. People began to organise more strikes. The situation turned into a national emergency. More madness followed on June 14th, when the sailors in Potemkin mutinied, those traitors. Soldiers joined the mutiny. Other aristocrats who remained loyal to the Tsar also feared as our own military force was about to become our enemy.

[5] However there was a turning point for our aristocracy and for our Tsar's fate, and to stop all this chaos. The war was lost in the Far East forcing us to sign The Treaty of Portsmouth on August 23rd. It was shameful, humiliating and tragic as a whole nation, to lose to those yellow barbarians. But the end of that war meant that our Father's remaining loyal army will return, which can help us to suppress the riots. There was a great chance of turning the situation around.

But then in October, more massive strikes occurred, delaying the return of the army from the Far East. On October 6th, the railway workers went on strike, and then the telegraph workers on 9th October and then more and more workers joined in. I remember that day, no transport and no communication. The whole nation was paralyzed and this day came to be known as the 'Great October Strike' or the 'General strike'. The rebels set barricades in the streets of St Petersburg. I and the remaining loyal guards were deployed urgently to St. Petersburg to subdue any violent actions. Other areas like Ukraine and Finland were already full of disorder and violence. Tensions grew as if a civil war was about to break out.

[7] On 13th October, our Tsar was again struck hard when St. Petersburg Soviet of Workers Deputy was formed by those treacherous Mensheviks lead by Trotsky. They were brainwashing the Russian citizens, especially the workers, with an idea of this thing called Marxism, and were spreading the idea all over Russia like an epidemic. Right now, there was nothing the remaining loyal troops could do, as our Father's advisers were concerned that if he used military force to repress, the cost in human lives and loss of royal prestige would be lost so greatly that the political ground may not be recovered, and the soldiers might also disobey the order. So no military action was taken, and I couldn't do anything about it. We urgently needed our strong reinforcements in the Far East to return and turn the table around!

Sadly on 17th October, the Chief Minister, Sergei Witte, advised our Father to concede, to issue a document known as 'October Manifesto'. Many of the Tsar's advisers, even the Tsar's uncle, Grand Duke Nicholas, persuaded the Tsar to back down. This was a shame for the pride of our poor Father and the authority of the Romanov dynasty which had lasted for 300 years. The document was advantageous only to those unworthy Liberals and the working class. The document allowed the formation of a democratically elected Duma, civil rights and constitutions! Something Russia never had in history! Oh how I feel so sorry for our Father...

	Grade Boundary: High Merit
2.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to interpret in-depth different perspectives of people in an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.</p> <p>This involves interpreting perspectives which show depth of understanding, with relevant supporting evidence.</p> <p>In this student's evidence about the 1905 Russian Revolution the student has identified the writer's perspectives and shown depth of understanding with relevant supporting evidence throughout the diary [1] – [12].</p> <p>To reach Excellence, the student could use greater depth of evidence in order to demonstrate depth of understanding. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some specific details about poverty [1] • which people were victims [2] • some details about Grand Duke's Sergei's role in government and circumstances of his assassination [4] • some background about the 1894-95 war between Japan and China. [6]

28/10/1905
Chief Ministers Office

Your Majesty,

I am writing to you today not as a friend but as your Chief Minister, I would not be doing my duty if I did not inform and express the urgency of our current situation. I sent you a letter on the 22nd of October but that was much too brief and I have thought about the issues and have come up with a new and alternate plan which will stabilize our government but also divide the classes back to how it was. But first we must look back at the events that unfolded that got us to this Crossroad.

January 9th 1905,

- [1] Over 120,000 protestors marched towards your winter palace; reports say that they were demanding higher wages and shorter hours. Captain Alexander Udinov was in charge of seeing that order was kept. At the head of the march was Father Georgy Gapon, a priest that spent time illegally forming workers unions in the factories of St Petersburg. Their demands were unreasonable, they did not realise that our government cannot just start rising wages and start falling behind in production, and I was the previous Finance Minister I myself saw to the planning of the government's spending and that was not a priority. The mob began to get more aggressive, began to shout louder, 'we want the Tsar!' they were reported to be increasing their pace towards the palace. At approximately 11.00 before noon the Commander fired 2 warning shots, these were met by the mob starting to charge at the small unit.
- [2] Commander Udinov had to protect the Palace. There was no other choice but to fire into the crowd. The Commander ordered his troops to fire below their waists to reduce casualties. They just kept coming; the Cossacks were then ordered to subdue the crowd with necessary force. The official reports were 97 dead and just over 300 injured. But what was published in the papers were that over 4,000 were dead, what preposterous dishonesty!

After the crowd was dispersed Father Gapon was arrested and taken in for interrogation, I just received a report yesterday that Father Gapon is actually Nikolai Zykov provocateur for the Okhrana the investigation is still being carried out.

- [3] That Sunday lit the flames of the people, the outcome was national all over the Empire reports came in of Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers all disowning the proceedings of that day.
- [4] One of the worst backlashes was the assassination of your uncle Sergei on the 4th of February. The people took to striking in almost every major city.
- [5] If they wanted change in wages and working hours then why did they stop working? No work means no money, no money means no pay and this contributes to the economy declining. They simply do not know the consequences of their actions. The next event on the calendar was the Russo- Japanese war.

September 5th 1905,

- [6] I led a delegation of officials, to declare peace with the Japanese in the East. That war was one that cost us not only financially but also it hurt our government's popularity. Your intentions were good and they were to benefit the whole of Russia but the Japanese were too greedy, too power hungry. We were there just as peace makers for Japan and China, tensions reached a point where we had to intervene. This is what the papers don't tell the public, they twist and lie making us look like the evil doers! Our Navy was sent in to support the peace-making efforts and was met by bad weather causing them to run straight into Japanese defences causing many of our ships to sink. This was a grave day in our history. This was a major let down for our people, they turned to hating the government for this war, a war they fully supported to begin with.
- [7] To spare us anymore costs and troubles we had no choice but to let the two Eastern powers sort out their differences. Our forces are beginning to arrive home now.

[8] There was also trouble in our military even before the war in June, our new ship the Potemkin was out at sea and we had letters from the Commander that new crates of meat was needed to replace the worm infested ones. And they were being sent out but then we got reports that they had mutinied against the commander. How dare they disrespect their superiors like that? They were meant to keep order in the unrested city of Odessa, instead they fled to Romania! I hope they get hanged for cowardice!

September 23rd 1905,

[9] This was a day that our good God had made, but not a good day for us. On this day reports came flooding into my office of the printers in Moscow going on strike, this of course at the time wasn't a major deal to me or my ministers. But as the October Sun continued to shine on Russia things got worse and worse, those illiterate fools driving the trains went on strike! They crippled the entire railway network, again the populace don't see how doing this deducts income and growth from our economy. Their striking won't have any meaning if they have no money to work for. Only 2 days ago on the 26th the workers in St. Petersburg workers set up a soviet. They say that it is an alternate form of government; do they really think a bunch of dirty factory scrubbers can really run a country? Those Menshiviks are claiming that they control the soviet, therefore controlling the city but our infiltrators say that there is no real leadership within the soviet.

[11] My Dear Tsar in my previous letter I wrote of conforming to the tide of change allowing 'Freedom' to become the new face of our government. I must apologise, I showed weakness, after what they have cost us as a nation I have changed my views against them. I still require you to appease the wishes of the people, but only for a short period of time. We must give them something to hold on to while we wait, something to satisfy them while we wait. I have drawn up a Manifesto, this will please the middle class citizen but leave the working class and peasants out. The Manifesto includes:

- Having an elected Duma
- Un-banning political parties
- Civil Rights
- Law must pass through the Duma

[12] I believe this will be enough to keep them content you must issue this on the 30th of November. The people will think that we have reformed our government and have heard their voices. After the issuing of this then we watch as the two classes begin to separate, the middle class will return to work happy that a constitutional monarch has been set up, while the working class return to work empty handed. From here is where we need to be careful. The Bolsheviks a more upfront and in your face party will certainly threaten an armed uprising, but you see by this time the army will have returned, your battle hardened, and loyal troops. This is when you strike; crush all those who revolted against you, put down the St Petersburg soviet, arrest all its key members. Crush the peasant uprisings in the countryside, show no mercy my Tsar. They need to know where the authority lies. Who controls Russia. By the end of November this revolution will be nothing but a memory.

So you must quickly issue the Manifesto in order to keep your government intact. Reform now, repress later.

Sergei Witte

Chief Minister

	Grade Boundary: Low Merit
3.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to interpret in-depth different perspectives of people in an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.</p> <p>This involves interpreting perspectives which show depth of understanding, with relevant supporting evidence.</p> <p>In this student's evidence about the 1905 Russian Revolution the student has made mention of a wide range of relevant points, which show some depth of understanding with relevant supporting evidence [1] – [11].</p> <p>For a more secure Merit, the student could better demonstrate understanding by providing further explanation in many of the points raised in [1] – [11]. For example thee could be further explanation of what the war was about; how war might bring Russia "closer as a nation" [1]. There could be some details about leadership and issues.</p> <p>Details could also be provided about the tradition of firm autocracy and how the consequences "could be greater than first perceived" [3] as well as some details about the extent of unrest and also about the relationship between the Tsar and his chief adviser. [4]</p>

Diary of Tsarina Alexandra

February 8th, 1904

- [1] My husband and I have been shocked to hear news of the Japanese Imperial Navy attacking our Far East Fleet at Port Arthur. This was followed by their declaration of war. Nicky is baffled by their act of war without a formal declaration first. However, I understand that it must just be what to expect from them. Now a war will happen and we must use it to our advantage. A successful war will bring us closer as a nation. Of course, that is a given. There is no way we will be defeated by those Japs, not with our crushing numbers and superior nature.

January 22, 1905

- [2] Alexander Palace has always been our sanctuary our place to get away from public duties and spend time with our family. This evening our escape to the busy Winter Palace has been justified. My husband and I have just heard news of a furore happening in St Petersburg. Some 150,000 workers marched on the Winter Palace this afternoon, causing a huge ruckus with their singing and shouting. Apparently, they were demanding a reduction in working hours to eight, increased pay and better working conditions. They also wanted us to end the Russo-Japanese war! Despite the war being difficult, they are in no position to have any say in the matter. They wanted to appeal personally to my husband, little knowing he was here instead. It was only a good thing that we weren't there to personally witness the disruption. Our soldiers did what they needed to do to keep the order; but regrettably there were
- [3] casualties. It is only too much for me to hope that the scandal surrounding this dies down so we can continue in the tradition of firm autocracy without a hiccup. However I fear the consequences of this could be greater than first perceived.

September 25, 1905

- [4] Workers are striking all over the country but we are still fairly comfortable. Sergei Witte seems to think that pressuring my husband to make reforms will appease the revolutionaries. His father excelled for thirteen years without the need for to rebuke the traditional ways. I don't see why Nicky should be any different. Nicholas and Witte meet for the entire day to discuss matters, leaving no time for my children to play with their father. He
- [5] doesn't understand what's important. I fear than Witte will easily bend Nicky's will. I have spoken to my husband about the issue and know that his standing is with mine. However
- [6] Witte has proven to be a smooth talker in the past, especially recently with the Treaty of Portsmouth signed recently on the 5th September to end the Russo-Japanese war. His clever negotiation meant Russia lost very little. However I despise his modern ideas and how he seeks change. I worry that he will talk my husband into agreeing with his modern ideals. Witte wants Russia to become a constitutional democracy - he want us to relent our
- [7] autocratic power and become mere figureheads to a State Duma that would actually have the rights to make decisions! Of course, Nicky tells me all, when he has the time. Every time he tells me what Witte and him discuss I try my best to convince him that the mantel of
- [8] autocracy should be preserved for little Alexis. The people will soon grow tired of their little tantrums, there is no need to give them what they demand.

October 30, 1905

- [9] He has done exactly what I advised him against. Nicky has issued the October Manifesto, a document which Witte says should divide my husband's opposition and win some of them over. The introduction of the Duma should appease those middle-class Constitutional Democrats, so he says. No laws are to be introduced without the agreement of the Duma. Other reforms introduced include civil liberties, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. He has issued the Manifesto in response to the General Strike of this month, but I am sure there are other ways to go about it. The people shouldn't be given in to, there are other means. I think this is a grave mistake, Nicky has shown himself to be weak, giving in the cry of the rabble rather than firmly upholding tradition. Russia doesn't always know what's best

[10] for her; but I do. I also know my husband. I know that this is not Nicky's heart. I know that these changes may not be all that they seem.

January 1, 1906

[11] A new year begins, another year of Romanov rule, a year to recover from last year's little interruption. As I have predicted, the people have quite forgotten their little outburst, and peace has been restored once again. The St Petersburg soviets were crushed, the revolutionaries dispersed, the workers and peasants directionless. Witte's plan has worked, but I know my husband's true intentions. Even as soon as now, he is already limiting the Duma and its power. My husband and I can move Russia into a future age of autocracy, without relenting Russian Orthodoxy or the tradition we as a nation have lived by for many years.

	Grade Boundary: High Achieved
4.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to interpret different perspectives of people in an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.</p> <p>This involves investigating and explaining perspectives in an historically accurate manner either from the perspective of named people or people in an identified historical context, or from the point of view of historians, with supporting evidence.</p> <p>The range of ideas presented and explanation of strikes that led to the 1905 Revolution's October Manifesto [5] are sufficiently detailed to allow an holistic high Achieved judgement for this section of the evidence.</p> <p>To reach Merit, the student could support the good range of ideas raised by consistently providing in-depth supporting evidence. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further details on the type and extent of bad working conditions [1] • the contents of the petition, Father Gapon and the crowd that supported the petition [2] • the Russo-Japanese war [3]

Grigori Peshkova

7th January 1905

- [1] I cannot stay in this job for much longer, each day I feel like I am getting weaker and weaker. **The conditions of this factory make it even harder to work in.** Everyone in the iron factory I work in struggles. The 11 hour days are far too long, and the wages not enough. My daughter is sick but I do not have enough to pay to take her to a doctor, we can't live like this any longer. Father Gapon has been very helpful, and **Sunday we shall go to the Tsar's Winter Palace to present our appeal to our Mighty Tsar. 135,000 people have signed the petition Father Gapon says,** so our Little Father must listen to us for we know he cares for us. Once our mighty Tsar Nicholas sees how terrible the conditions we work in are and how the war with **Japan is just killing more and more people** he will surely change everything and we will all be equal! I am very thankful to our Little Father for my job, but if he grants us to work 8 hours a day instead of 11 hours I would no longer feel so weak, I will be able to take care of my daughter and my wife. It would be such a wonderful thing for His people.

9th January 1905

- [4] How could he?! The Tsar no longer has a heart for his people. My brother was so cruelly taken from me, all because of the Tsar. He no longer is worthy to be called Little Father, for he does not care for his people at all. **Our peaceful walk to the Winter Palace only to be ignored by the Tsar and then shot at by his soldiers.** We all dressed in our Sunday best and peacefully marched to the Winter Palace singing our hymns like "God Save The Tsar", thousands with all our families and friends alongside us. And what does Tsar Nicholas do? He orders his guards to shoot down the crowd! He does not even come out to read the petition! No longer shall he be allowed to rule, he does not care for his people. He has the blood of thousands on his hands that he will not be able to wash away. The blood of men, women and children all lying on the cold snow outside his palace. How could God have chosen this man to rule mighty Russia, God has forsaken us. We must remove the Tsar from the throne and make him pay for what he has done. He must pay for taking away my brother, he will pay. God save Russia!

3rd March 1905

Whispers of the revolution have been spreading throughout Russia. People from all over Russia even in Siberia are taking a stand against the Tsar and through growing unrest more and more strikes are happening throughout our country. In February Nicholas ordered a consultative assembly that would report on constitutional reform, but he does not realize that he is not fit to run our country. He has already has his chance, now we as Bolsheviks shall shape Russia into the Communist society we should already be. We shall never let the rule of a Tsar ever dictate our glorious country again. Equality for all!

30th May 1905

Does the life of his people mean anything to the Tsar? Yet again he has let his people be slaughtered. This man has to be stopped. Many of the sailors were Bolsheviks just as I am. When will Nicholas recognize the needs and wants of his people? He will not rule our Mother Russia for much longer. We have to put a stop to his autocracy now. He has no heart for his people, as Little Father he should care for us all as his own children. But he does not care for anybody except himself.

17th October 1905

[5]

The Tsar is so close to losing his power! Our revolution is causing chaos for the Tsar and his officials. No longer shall the Romanovs rule over Russia, but we, as the people shall rule it together. Strikes are happening all over Russia, my fellow workmates and I have been on strike for two weeks. Life has been made hard for the Tsar as countless rail workers and telegraph workers have also gone on strike. The railroader's strike has handed us control of Russia's communication, allowing us to spread the word of the strike throughout the empire and immobilizing the railway stopping many trades and industries. Our stand must be working; Nicholas must fear a future revolution coming as today he issued The Manifesto on the improvement of the State Order. In the manifesto the Tsar addresses the unrest felt throughout the Russian Empire, he also grants our basic civil liberties we have been fighting for including personal immunity. He also allows freedom of assembly, association, press, religion and speech and gives us the opportunity to participate in the Duma. But it is too late for him, he has finally granted us these things but much too late. With the freedom of speech he has given us, we will not let our voices left unheard! The Tsar has only done this for his sake, the people of Russia will not stop till the revolution is complete and the Tsar is off the throne.

11th December 1905

The manifesto meant nothing to the Tsar, he did it merely to obtain the support of the Octoberists. Neither the manifesto nor the Duma brought any reform to our empire as the egocentric Tsar over ruled all issues brought to the Duma to save himself from losing his reign. And sadly it worked. He still sits on his throne, transforming Russia from once a mighty empire to an impotent nation fighting for freedom. For the people have had a glimpse of freedom and we won't stop until we get it Whether it take days, months or years I will fight until Tsar Nicholas II is removed from the throne and Russia can take back her place as a Powerful empire through communism. Nicholas will be unable to wash the blood from his hands of all the innocent people that lost their lives under his reign. Nicholas was not a father to his people at all. God will avenge him for neglecting us. But here on earth, we shall avenge him first.

	Grade Boundary: Low Achieved
5.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to interpret different perspectives of people in an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.</p> <p>This involves investigating and explaining perspectives in an historically accurate manner either from the perspective of named people or people in an identified historical context, or from the point of view of historians, with supporting evidence.</p> <p>This student has made mention of a number of relevant issues concerning the 1905 Russian Revolution without always providing the depth of supporting evidence needed to explain perspectives at Achieved level: [1] [2] [4] [6] [7] [8] [9] [11].</p> <p>Explanations that are in a depth appropriate for Achieved are provided in [3] [5] [10].</p> <p>For a more secure Achieved, the student could provide further evidence to explain perspectives. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further explanation of divine right and its application by the Romanovs [1] • some specific details about incomes, work and housing conditions as reasons for the petition [2] • the identity of opposition groups, their policies and their leaders [4] • the war with Japan. [6]

The Tsar

[1] The charges brought before me are not true! I have done the work that God has chosen for me to do. It is you blasphemers that brought this chaos upon yourselves. I am the Tsar and my peoples **Little Father chosen to rule this Empire by God himself**, and it is my duty to uphold tradition of divine ruling throughout my ancestors. I pray that my children in Russia are able to see that I was acting out of good faith in previous events with the mind set of doing what is right for the Empire as a whole.

[2] Whilst I wasn't present in my Winter Palace, **workers decided to march onto MY land and scare MY troops demanding outrageous things such as increased pay and conditions**, expecting me to scheme some magical solution to their problems in a click of a finger!

[3] **Although I wasn't responsible for the way my troops dealt with the situation, my ministers reassured me that putting down less than 100 people during this event that conspired on the 22nd of January 1905 was a tragic yet necessary way of dealing with people that feel as though they had the right to challenge my authority**, how dare they! I had already been put under enough stress fighting a war against the Japanese that was soon coming to an end, I didn't need the added pressure especially during that time.

[4] These ungrateful workers couldn't learn from their previous mistake, trying to oppose me and cause disturbances on my land. **That they had to go and make opposition parties, and go on workers strike during the end of January**. However I became to realise that people weren't going to back down from their absurd ideas of new civil rights, spoiling with centuries of tradition of autocracy. **The people of Russia showed me this by going on strikes where by the end of January more than 400,000 workers were out on strike, spreading to other cities in February**. In March and May I was beginning to face shameful defeats against Japan leading to **sailors of the battleship Potemkin being mutinied**. I was starting to fear what might become of me as my armed forces were my most loyal sector. By May and June even the **middle class liberals were demanding for an elected parliament along with Nationalist groups, political parties, demanding independence**. They even wanted the Jews to have equal rights! I was trying to run an Empire while my own people were becoming too hungry with greed!

[9] During October after signing a peace treaty in September with the Japanese, I was encountered with even bigger problems! **A general strike began when revolutionaries united with many classes and jobs, furthermore plotting against me their Little Father and Divine ruler, demanding changes once more**. I was faced with threats from the **St Petersburg Soviet** of workers' planning further strike action, which could have seriously harmed Russia economically. Something had to be done, so being the compassionate man I am I decided to let my people live and I issued a Manifesto allowing;

[10] **-A parliament or Duma elected by people**
-Civil rights including freedom of speech and conscience
-Uncensored newspaper and the right to form political parties

I used the Manifesto to quiet down the back slidden revolutionist opposition for the good of the Empire to maintain sustainability while also giving people a taste of what they want before I would seize back full control like how it should of been since the beginning of time!

[11] **In December, all of my troops had come back into their homeland and I decided to seize opportunity and destroy all opposing parties including the St Petersburg Soviet and take revenge on peasants and workers who had rioted against me**, which I thought was rather fair considering it bought them back under control, which is best for them anyway as they had no clue on how to rule an Empire like I clearly do.

Everything I did throughout these events was purely to benefit the position of the Empire and controlling something so big as Russia, you often need to use force and control which is

exactly what I used. If the people of Russia just obeyed me from the start without opposing my God given authority, I would not have to be defending myself at all, because Russia would still be running just as good as it is now, and I hope one day blasphemers and lower class people will be able to share the same views that I am currently at peace with.

	Grade Boundary: High Not Achieved
6.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to interpret different perspectives of people in an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.</p> <p>This involves investigating and explaining perspectives in an historically accurate manner either from the perspective of named people or people in an identified historical context, or from the point of view of historians, with supporting evidence.</p> <p>This student has provided a long account of one important aspect of a worker's perspective in Russia around 1905 but without quite the depth of supporting evidence needed for Achieved. Mention is made of relevant aspects, especially working and living conditions [1] – [4] and brief mention is made of a second aspect, the 1905 war against Japan [5]. An imaginary marcher's feelings are conveyed [6].</p> <p>To reach Achieved, the student could interpret perspectives by providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussion of a wider range of workers' perspectives, for example, the growth of anti-tsarist organisation, the proliferation of strikes, the Tsar's responses such as the formation of a Duma and the October Manifesto • greater depth of explanation, for example, work and living conditions, the Russo-Japanese war and other relevant aspects of the context. • Details of what happened in the march on the Winter Palace (4). <p>Evidence that does not go too far in the direction of historical fiction [7] would also help to secure an Achieved judgement.</p>

Olga Petrov, peasant mother

January 22nd 1905

The real events of Bloody Sunday 1905

[1] January 22nd will hold a place in my memory for the rest of my days. The gunshots and screams still echo in my ear, the images of people I once knew falling to their death stains my memory just as their blood stains the snow; the tremble of fear still crawls down my spine. All we were asking for was a better quality of life, where the price of food and other goods were affordable and stable, and where we wouldn't have to worry about starvation or famine. We were only petitioning to guarantee that our future was secure and that our little Father still cared for us and this country! Instead we were given more death and violence! When will this stop? When will he listen to the pleas of his people instead of retaliating with more carnage? When will he stop acting a fool and take responsibility for his nation!

[2] I had first heard of the march through my son. He was 18 and was a mill worker in St Petersburg. He had been living and taking care of me since my husband died at the same mill. He came home a few days back, telling me of the talk he overheard at work; how some of the mill and other factory workers were organising a March lead by Father Georgi Gapon, to deliver a workers petition to the tsar! It was to ask for better working conditions; an increased wage and less hours as well as an end to Russo-Japan war. I was in full support of Father Gapon and his amendment; I believed too, my son and many other workers like him were being treated unfairly. I knew this needed to come to an end. My son proclaimed that it would be the end of our poverty that with our soldiers returned home the prices of food and resources would go down and the amount of poverty would lessen. It would assist the Tsar to take his mind off of warfare and help him resume nurturing his people and country.

[4] I awoke in the early hours of Sunday morning and I reached the newly formed crowd at dawn, there were only 400 gathered at that point and I was in clear view of Father Gapon. He spoke to us as we walked. He encouraged us to be brave but to be calm. He talked of the petition he wrote. How he was asking for shorter hours, larger pays, improvements in working conditions and an end to the Russo-Japan war. His confidence was radiating and I was sure our bill would pass. I was adamant that our tsar will show us mercy. He was a kind man despite his political incompetence. We walked for as long as I can remember, passing ramshackle houses, picking up more and more followers as we came closer to our destination. There had been no police interference and the crowd grew large like a snowball rolling down a hill, at the time I was unsure of the quantity of our march but from what I've heard there were as many as 200,000 people. 200,000 over worked and starved Russians walking peacefully towards the winter palace to beg our grace for mercy! What a sight.

[6] Once we neared the palace, I heard faint shouts and felt a decrease in pace. As we got closer the yelling became deep and strong; I assumed it was one of the soldiers guarding the palace, asking us of our business there. How wrong I was. The slight decline in pace that I felt before came to a complete halt, and I could hear the warnings more fluently now: "Move or we will shoot, move or we will shoot, move or we will shoot."

[7] I was still for only a moment when I was forced into the rear of the person in front of me. I tried to resist, tried to move out of the way, tried to warn them of the threats. But no one would listen. We kept progressing forward unwillingly. Until we heard the first shot. It was loud and sharp. It rang in my ear until the next one was fired, then the next and the next. The screams that followed were frightening; the cries were heart-breaking. I stood in fear as I saw the crowd in front of me fall to their deaths one at a time their bodies collapsing to the ground, and their blood staining the snow.

[6] Our peaceful partition had turned to a massacre! We came to propose a means of peace amongst ourselves, a settlement to the poverty we were facing. We came as gentle people with a proposition for our little father and in return we were wounded and killed. Women and children lying in pools of their own blood at the foot of our tsar's door, dead on his soldiers command!

What father does this to his children? Murdering them for requesting his mercy? He is no father of mine. I refuse to serve and love a merciless and hostile man! I was born a Russian, as was my mother and her mother before her. We have Russian blood coursing through our veins. This is our country! This is our home! I will not be a spectator as this fool tries to dictate this nation into destruction. It is time for our people to take back our country! January 22nd will not only be marked as a grim and awful day in our history but also as the beginning of its redemption lead by its people.