



	<p>The end of Romanov rule, 1906-17</p>	<p>Opposition to Tsarism: unrest among peasants and workers; middle-class opposition and the League of Liberation; the Socialist Revolutionaries and the Social Democrats; reasons for the lack of success of opposition groups.</p> <p>The 1905 Revolution: the impact of the Russo-Japanese war; Bloody Sunday; the spread of revolutionary activity among peasants, workers and national minorities; the St. Petersburg Soviet.</p> <p>Nicholas II's response: the failure of the August Manifesto; the October Manifesto and the response of opposition groups; the crushing of the Moscow Uprising; the extent of the recovery of Tsarist power.</p> <p>The Church of England: Laud's policies and religious uniformity; parliament's reordering of the church, 1640–60; the restoration of Anglicanism, 1660–62 and its dominant position in religious life.</p> <p>The growth of religious nonconformity: Puritanism under Charles I; Presbyterians and religious radicalism; the persecution of dissenters under Charles II and James II.</p> <p>The Catholic question: Catholic influence within Charles I's court; the exclusion of Catholics from religious toleration; anti-Catholic sentiment, 1660–88.</p> <p>Change and continuity in government: the Fundamental Law; the radicalism of the first two dumas; Nicholas II's relations with the dumas, 1906–14; the nature of Tsarist government and royal power in 1914.</p> <p>Repression and reform, 1906–14: Stolypin's repression and the restoration of stability; actions against revolutionary parties; reform of agricultural landholdings and emigration to Siberia; the Lena goldfields massacre 1912.</p> <p>The impact of the First World War: the state of the armed forces in 1914; economic problems including inflation and supplies for cities. The roles of Nicholas, Alexandra and Rasputin; the Progressive Bloc and Zemgor.</p>
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	<p>Changing patterns of women's lives within the family and the world of work</p> <p>Teacher 2:</p> <p>Defending the Bolshevik revolution, October 1917–24</p> <p>Begin historical enquiry skills</p>	<p>tax system' 1991, the first 'Take our Daughters to Work' day 1994); the reasons for, and impact of, government legislation and shifts in attitudes to women's roles.</p> <p>Reasons for changes in women's working lives, 1882–2004; the impact on women's roles of direct action, legislation and changing attitudes (key developments: the matchgirls' strike 1888, the National Service Act 1941, the women's strike at Dagenham Ford car factory 1968, the Equal Pay Act 1970).</p> <p>Consolidating Bolshevik power: the closing of the Constituent Assembly; making peace at Brest-Litovsk; the formation of the Cheka; attacks on Bolshevik opponents; the Red Terror.</p> <p>Bolshevik economic policies: state capitalism; War Communism; the Tambov rising and the Kronstadt mutiny; economic and political results of the New Economic Policy; the ban on factions 1921.</p> <p>Defeat of domestic enemies: the Social Revolutionaries, national minorities and the Whites; Trotsky and the Red Army; the geography of the civil war; the defeat of Kolchak, Denikin and Yudenich.</p> <p>Foreign intervention in Russia: reasons, nature and extent of intervention; the impact of war weariness and the lack of support in the west for intervention; the end of intervention</p>
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