

History 12  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### The Causes and Consequences of the March Revolution

#### Importance to History

The concepts of cause and consequence address *who* or *what* influenced history and what were the repercussions of these changes. By “who” we mean individuals, groups and social movements. The “what” refers to ideologies, institutions and other systemic factors.

Some events are caused by intentional acts carried out by an individual or groups to bring about change. Other causes are the result of accident, omission or broader social factors that are unintended.

Here are some key principles for understanding cause and consequence:

1. Events have a number of different and unappreciated consequences.
2. Prior events may not have a causal influence on events that follow.
3. Looking for broad underlying factors (**underlying causes**) is as or more important than identifying immediate factors because they may be at the root of the problem.
4. Actions have unintended consequences.<sup>1</sup>

#### Assignment #1: Cause or Preceding Event?

Define the following two terms in your own words:

Cause: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Preceding Event: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Quoted from “Teaching about Historical Thinking” written by Mike Denos and Roland Case, from the Tools for Historical Understanding Series edited by Peter Seixas and Penney Clark.

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Group the following events leading up to the March Revolution into two sections: preceding events, or causes. Use sound reasoning and explanations to **fully** support your answer.

<b>Preceding Event to the March Revolution</b>	<b>Cause of the March Revolution</b>

- The Rebellion of 1905
- The Tsar taking charge of the Russian Army at the Front
- Difficult Living Conditions in Petrograd and Moscow (starvation, hunger, inflation, unemployment, shortages of fuel and raw materials)
- Rasputin’s influence on the government
- Tsar’s refusal to allow to end autocracy and become more democratic (a constitutional monarchy)
- Strikes increasing in urban factories
- Peasants poor and hoping for more land from the nobles
- Increasing line-ups and fights for food after bread rationing announced
- International Women’s Day on March 9
- Tsar Nicholas ordering troops to put down the disorders in Petrograd
- The mutiny of the Petrograd soldiers to the side of the strikers.

**Marking Rubric Cause or Preceding Event**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Does not Meet Expectations 1</b>	<b>Approaching Expectations 2</b>	<b>Meets Expectations 3</b>	<b>Exceeds Expectations 4</b>
<b>Plausibility of conclusions</b>	Conclusions were not plausible	Several implausible conclusions were provided	The majority of the conclusions were plausible	All of the conclusions were plausible
<b>Quality explanation and reasoning used</b>	No explanation or reasoning is provided	Some quality explanation and reasoning is provided	Good quality explanation and reasoning provided	Excellent quality explanation and reasoning used

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_/8

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**Assignment #2: Subsequent Consequence of Unrelated Event?**

Define the following terms in your own words.

Subsequent Consequence: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Unrelated Incident: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Group the following events following the March Revolution into two sections: subsequent consequence or unrelated incident. Use sound reasoning and explanations to **fully** support your answer.

<b>Subsequent Consequence of the March Revolution</b>	<b>Unrelated Incident of the March Revolution</b>

- 1500 dead and thousands wounded in Petrograd in March Revolution
- Duma successfully orders the Russian Army High Command to halt marching troops on Petrograd
- Tsar and ill son abdicate the throne on March 15, 1917
- Petrograd Soviet formed on March 11, 1917 to represent working class
- Provisional government declared on March 15, 1917

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**Marking Rubric for Subsequent Consequence or Unrelated Incident**

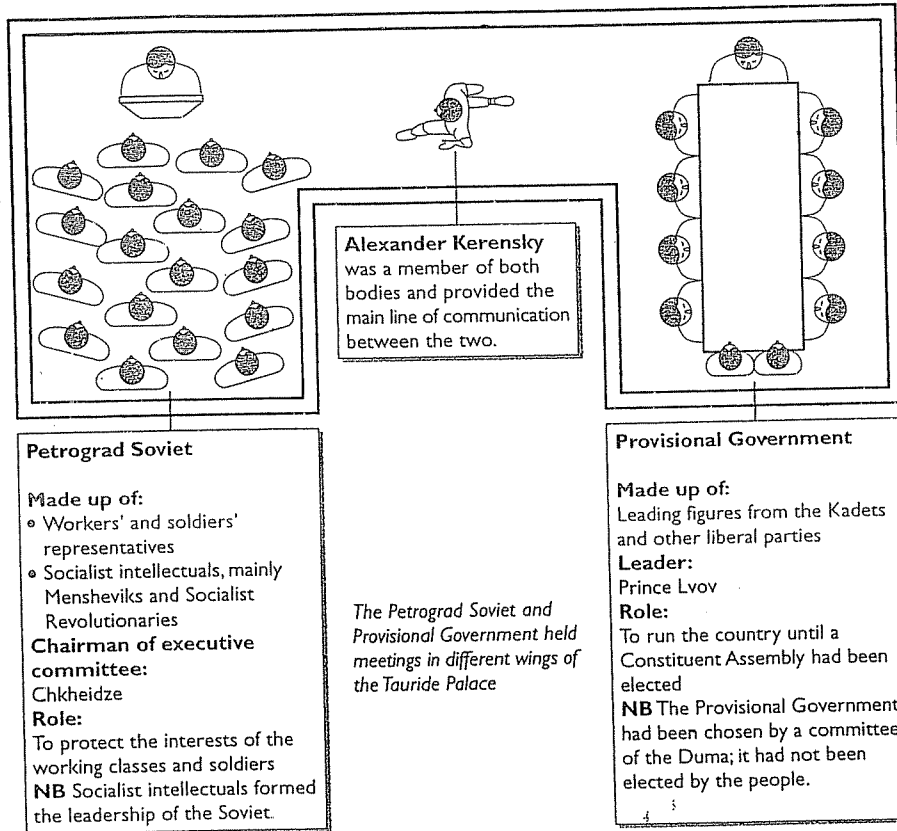
<b>Categories</b>	<b>Does not Meet Expectations 1</b>	<b>Approaching Expectations 2</b>	<b>Meets Expectations 3</b>	<b>Exceeds Expectations 4</b>
<b>Plausibility of conclusions</b>	Conclusions were not plausible	Several implausible conclusions were provided	The majority of the conclusions were plausible	All of the conclusions were plausible
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Total: \_\_\_\_\_/8

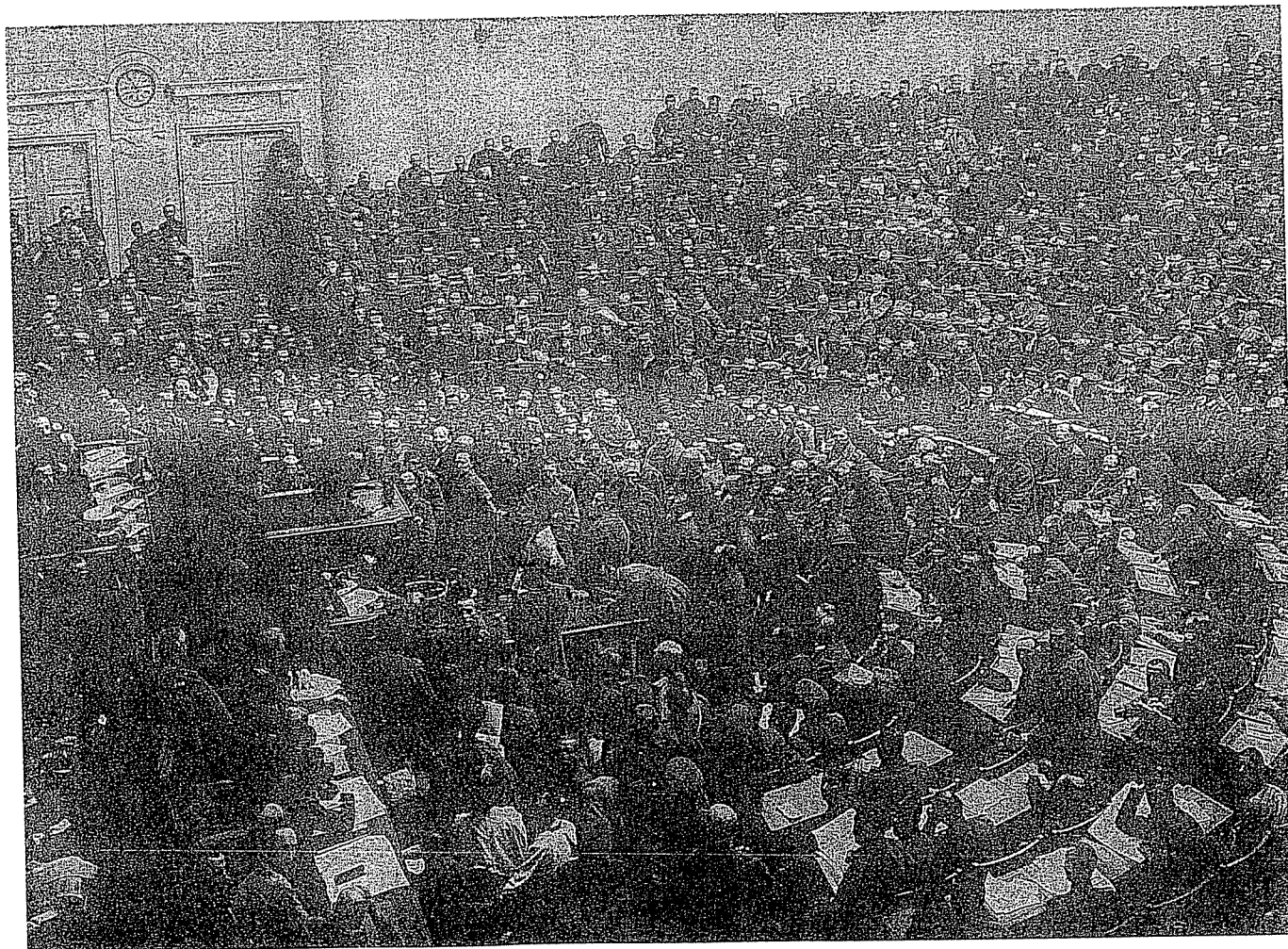
## 2B The membership and role of the Petrograd Soviet and the Provisional Government

### SOVIETS

Soviets were set up in different towns and cities all over Russia after February 1917. The Petrograd Soviet was the most important one and is referred to here as the Soviet. By 3 March it had 1500 members; a week later it had 3000, of whom only 800 were workers. The rest represented various army units. The huge numbers could not make decisions easily, so they chose an Executive Committee to do this. This committee was dominated by socialist intellectuals.



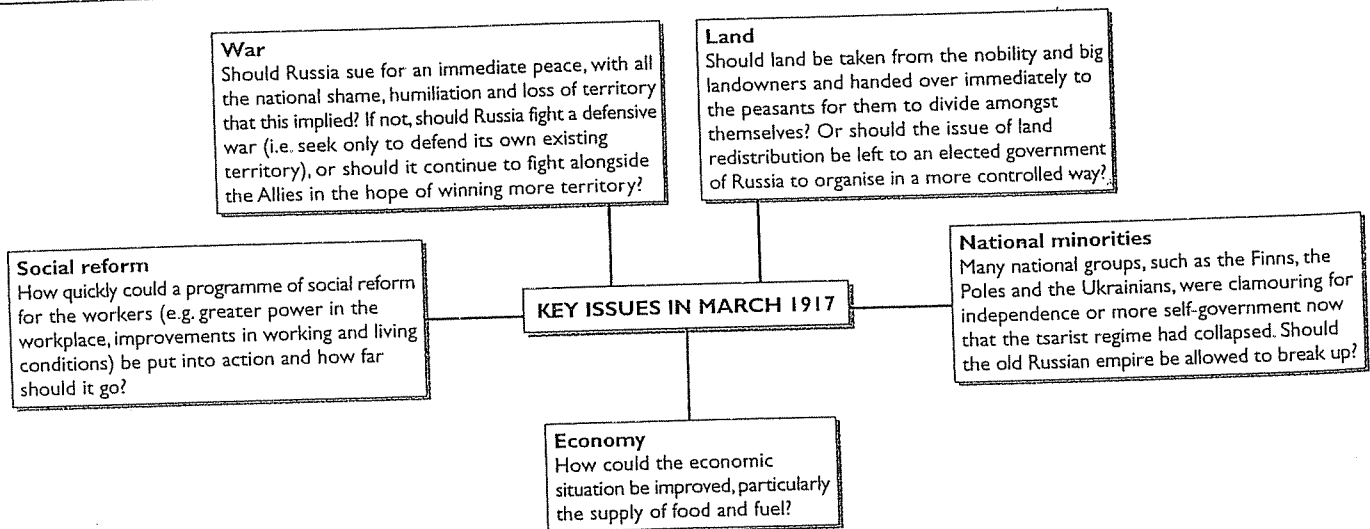
**SOURCE 2.9** A meeting of the Petrograd Soviet in the Tauride Palace





**SOURCE 2.8** Members of the first Provisional Government

### ■ 3A Key issues in March 1917



**CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**

When an old system of government collapses (in this case, the tsarist autocracy), a new system of government has to be set up. But somebody has to work out what the new system will consist of: will there be a president? will there be one house of representatives or two? how will these be elected? and so on. The constituent assembly, a parliament elected by everyone, would have the authority to do this. For instance, it writes the new constitution.

### ■ 2C The power of the Petrograd Soviet

