

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Sample assessment material for first teaching
September 2015
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

WHI02/1C

You must have:
Source booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION B**Answer ONE question in Section B.****You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.****EITHER**

- 2** How accurate is it to say that Stalin achieved absolute control over the Soviet Government in the years 1929–41?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**OR**

- 3** To what extent was dissidence a problem for the Soviet state in the years 1965–82?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**OR**

- 4** How far was resistance within the Communist Party responsible for the failure of economic reform in the years 1982–91?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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International Advanced Level

History

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Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

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Source Booklet

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Do not return this source booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech on agrarian policy by Joseph Stalin to a conference of Marxist students, 27 December 1929. Here is he commenting on the policy of collectivisation.

Until recently the Party adhered to the policy of only restricting the exploiting tendencies of the kulaks. This policy was absolutely correct at the time. We could not have undertaken such an offensive against the kulaks some five years or three years ago. We should certainly have failed. In 1927 the kulaks produced over 600 million poods* of grain, about 130 million poods of which they sold outside the rural districts. That was a serious power to be reckoned with. We did not yet have the state farms and collective farms which could be the basis for a determined offensive against the kulaks. 5

But today we have an adequate material base for us to strike at the kulaks, to break their resistance, to eliminate them as a class, and to replace their output by the output of the collective farms and state farms. You know that in 1930 the gross grain output of the collective farms and state farms will amount to incomparably more than the kulaks supplied in 1927. 10

*pood – a unit of measurement equal to approximately 16 kg

Source 2: From Leon Trotsky, *The Revolution Betrayed: What Is the Soviet Union and Where Is It Going?*, published in 1937. Leon Trotsky, a leading member of the Bolshevik government after the 1917 revolution, wrote this book in 1936 in Norway after he had been exiled by Stalin's government. Trotsky was the most prominent of Stalin's opponents. Here he is commenting on the policies towards women in the Soviet state.

The October revolution honestly fulfilled its obligations in relation to women. The young government not only gave them all political and legal rights in equality with men, but, more importantly, did all that it could to secure their access to all forms of economic and cultural work. The revolution made a heroic effort to destroy the so-called 'family hearth' – that outdated institution in which the women of the toiling classes perform slave labour from childhood to death. The family was to be replaced by a system of crèches, kindergartens, schools, social dining rooms and social laundries. This was to bring to women a real liberation from slavery. 5

The working women and the more advanced peasants appreciated the advantages of the collective care of children as well as the socialisation of the whole family economy. During the lean years of the 1920s, workers and families ate in social dining rooms. But from the moment of the abolition of the food-card system* in 1935, all the better-placed workers began to return to the home dining table. But home-cooking, which is now shamefacedly celebrated by journalists, means the return of the workers' wives to their pots and pans - that is a return to the old slavery. It is doubtful if the 1935 resolution of the Communist International on the 'complete triumph of socialism in the Soviet Union' sounds very convincing to the women of the factory districts. 10
15
20

*food-card system – this was a system for rationing food introduced by the Communist Party in 1931

Acknowledgements

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Source 2 is from *Works, Vol. 12, April 1929–June 1930*.

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