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Candidate surname					Other names				
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Level 3 GCE									
Wednesday 15 May 2019									
Afternoon (Time: 2 hour 15 minutes)					Paper Reference 8H10/1E				
History									
Advanced Subsidiary									
Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations									
Option 1E: Russia, 1917–91: from Lenin to Yeltsin									
You must have: Extracts Booklet (enclosed)								Total Marks	
								<input type="text"/>	

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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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.

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/1E**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1E: Russia, 1917–91: from Lenin to Yeltsin

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Peter Oxley, *Russia 1855-1991: From Tsars to Commissars*, published 2001.

Perestroika, glasnost and democratisation all implied more self-government for the nationalities. Gorbachev seems to have failed to understand the national feeling in many of the republics. The first major signs of national tension were seen in Kazakhstan in 1986 but the most serious threat to the integrity of the USSR came from the Baltic republics in the years 1988-91. National feeling also produced a crisis in Nagorno-Karabakh and there were similar problems in Georgia. 5

The USSR was breaking up, but the Russian Federation, the largest republic, administered the kiss of death. Elections in 1990 to the Russian Federation Congress of People's Deputies produced a large following for the new Democratic Russia Party. Yeltsin won the important election for Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet, making him head of the Russian Federation government. Like the other states, it declared itself sovereign, making its own ministers and laws superior to those of the USSR's government. 10

Extract 2: From P.M.H. Bell, *The World Since 1945: An International History*, published 2001.

Gorbachev staked everything on the reform of the Soviet system. He hoped that he could somehow introduce a socialist market economy without letting the market dominate, permit greater freedom to the nationalities without conceding independence, and delegate power in a centralised system without leading to disintegration. In 1990, it grew increasingly unlikely that he could succeed, as a threefold crisis developed within the Soviet Union – ideological, economic and nationalist. 15 20

The decision to repeal Article 6 of the constitution removed the directing role and political monopoly of the Soviet Communist Party. This change produced a profound ideological crisis regarding the purpose of communism but offered nothing to replace it. At the same time, the Soviet economy fell into actual decline, as gross national product fell significantly. Finally the movement of the nationalities towards independence or separation gathered pace in 1990. Gorbachev tried to hold the USSR together but in practice disintegration was setting in. 25

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