

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 24 May 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/1E**

History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

You must have:
Extracts 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.
- 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.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.****EITHER**

- 1** How accurate is it to say that Stalin's industrial and agricultural policies were the primary reason for his power in the USSR in the years 1928–53?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 2** How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev's attempts to reform Soviet government were largely successful?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☐



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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that Soviet policy on religion under Lenin and Stalin was markedly different from Soviet policy on religion under Khrushchev and Brezhnev?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** How successful were the attempts of the Soviet regime to promote a stable society in the years 1953–85?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From David R Marples, *The Collapse of the Soviet Union, 1985–1991*, published 2004.

Gorbachev's most important failure was not to reconcile the results of *glasnost* with the rise of the national question in the Soviet Union. Problems in the republics emerged almost immediately upon his taking office and were only increased by the more tolerant atmosphere within the media. In the Baltic states, there were widespread protests. Arguably Gorbachev could have negotiated the departure of the three Baltic states from the USSR and still maintained the union. His hesitation ensured that the initiatives of the Baltic leaders, and particularly the popular fronts, spread to the other republics. 5

The rise in national sentiment in the republics received a significant boost from the downfall of communist regimes in Eastern Europe. In the first instance, Gorbachev's abandonment of the Brezhnev Doctrine led to the overthrow of the obsolete communist governments in Poland and East Germany, which had almost no popular support. When the Soviet Union did not respond to stop the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, the Soviet republics could act with more confidence. 10 15

Extract 2: From John Keep, *A History of the Soviet Union 1945–1991*, published 1995.

Gorbachev's miscalculations were so enormous that some contemporary observers thought they might be 'deliberate mistakes'. In other words, that he was following a secret agenda and was working to bring down the Soviet regime. First, he authorised the spending spree of 1985–86, which undermined the country's financial stability. The financial stability of the Soviet Union was already more seriously threatened than he realised since his predecessors had treated financial matters as top-secret. 20

Second, he underestimated the seriousness of nationalist tensions within the Soviet Union which could not be easily resolved by the rational, common sense methods he applied. Third, although he believed that the socialist option was irreversible, he weakened the party machinery that embodied it. 25

Finally, in 1990, he refused to endorse the programme of his adviser Shatalin for transition to a free market. All of these miscalculations were rooted in a failure to appreciate the true nature of the Soviet political system, which, being totalitarian, was held together ultimately by coercion and deceitful propaganda. 30

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Acknowledgments

Extract 1 from: Russia 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin By Robin Bunce & David R Marples © Hodder Education, 2017

Extract 2 from: A History of the Soviet Union 1945 – 1991 By John L. H. Keep © Oxford University Press, September 2002

