GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Wednesday 17 October 2018

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours) | Paper Reference **WHI02/1C**

History

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

You must have:
Sources 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 A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the nature of government under Lenin in 1918?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

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Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into problems in the Soviet economy during the Brezhnev era?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

SECTION B

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

EITHER

2 To what extent did the Soviet people benefit from the employment policies introduced by Lenin and Stalin in the years 1917–53?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Stalin and Khrushchev used completely different methods of controlling the people in the years 1928–64?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Marxist ideology was the most significant factor in shaping educational policy in the Soviet Union in the years 1945–91?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the 1918 Constitution of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. This was the first constitution of the Soviet state and was adopted by the Fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, 10 July 1918.

Russia is declared to be a republic of the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies. All the central and local power belongs to these soviets.

The Russian Soviet Republic is organised on the basis of a free union of free nations, as a federation of soviet national republics.

In the present transition period, the constitution of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic involves the establishment of a dictatorship of the urban and rural proletariat and the poorest peasantry in the form of a powerful All-Russian Soviet authority. Its purpose is to abolish the exploitation of men by men and to introduce socialism, in which there will be neither a division into classes nor a state of autocracy*.

The Russian Republic is a free socialist society of all the working people of Russia. The entire power, within the boundaries of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, belongs to all the working people of Russia, united in urban and rural soviets.

*autocracy – a system of government by one person with absolute power

Source 2: From an article in the New York Times newspaper, published 14 November 1982. This article was written four days after the death of Brezhnev. Here the writer is commenting on the Soviet economy during the Brezhnev era.

There is trouble in the economy. A wide range of difficulties in the Soviet system has been growing worse in recent years. The result has been industrial slowdown and agricultural stagnation. The Brezhnev leadership kept talking about these difficulties but avoided tackling them. It feared that fundamental reform, the only real cure, would upset the bureaucratic stability it prized above all else.

Every year, Western diplomats and journalists sent to Moscow arrive fully prepared for the scarcity of consumer goods in the Soviet Union. What they see confirms what they were told. Their reports contribute to the Western view of an industrialised society with a limited consumer sector. Yet, when I arrived in Moscow in 1979, the first thing that struck me was the improvement in living standards in the 20 years since I had last been there. Granted, standards are still woefully low by Western standards, but the Russians had a sense of things moving forward.

However, the economic reverse that had already begun in 1976 put a stop to improvements in living standards. Investment alone has not produced sufficient growth. Other stimuli, such as higher technology and higher productivity, were needed. And performance in those fields fell badly behind. Experts saw this as a consequence of an inefficient, overcentralised planning and decision-making system, preventing individual motivation and incentive.

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Source 1: https://www.marxists.org/history/ussr/government/constitution/1918/index.htm
Source 2: http://www.nytimes.com/1982/11/14/weekinreview/brezhnev-era-and-beyond-the-limits-of-stability.html?pagewanted=all

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