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Advanced Subsidiary PAPER 1: Breadth stu Option 1E: Russia, 191			•	

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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶





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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was Bolshevik propaganda the main reason for the establishment of Communist Party control over the Soviet Union in the years 1917–28?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

Were Stalin's policies of economic modernisation the main reason for his power in the USSR in the years 1928–53?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)







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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How accurate is it to say that the status of Soviet women changed little in the years 1917–85?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How significant was the role of the secret police in sustaining the Soviet regime in the years 1953–85?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)





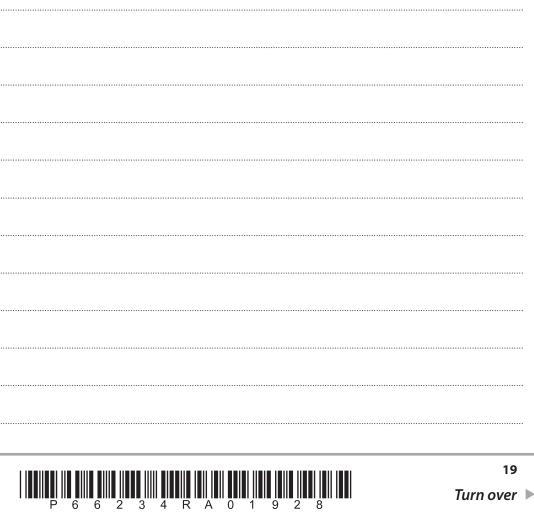




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TOTAL FOR SECTION $B = 20$ MARKS

	SECTION C		
Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.			
5	Historians have different views about the reasons for the fall of the Soviet Union. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.		
	How far do you agree with the view that the collapse of the Soviet Union came abou because of Gorbachev's mistakes?	t	
	because of consumers inistances.	(20)	















TOTAL FOR PAPER – 60 MARKS
(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference

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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.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Robin Bunce et al., *Communist States in the Twentieth Century*, published 2015.

Gorbachev's responsibility for the fall of the Soviet Union lay in his mistakes and miscalculations. His fundamental miscalculation was to believe that reform could save the Soviet Union. *Perestroika* aimed to revive the Soviet system and enable it to fulfil its potential but these reforms ultimately created a crisis from which the Soviet Union could not recover. Gorbachev also failed to anticipate the effects of *glasnost*, which undermined the Communist Party's claim to rule. Furthermore, Gorbachev failed to see the population's limited commitment to the Soviet Union. Instead, he believed the party's own propaganda that communism had created a new Soviet people who no longer felt the appeal of nationalism.

In addition, Gorbachev's plans to restructure industry and increase production were confusing. He shifted from one economic plan to the next without allowing any of them to develop fully. Gorbachev also failed to win over the Communist Party, the only institution strong enough to introduce reform. The failure of his political and economic policies undermined his authority so he no longer had the power to hold the Soviet Union together.

Extract 2: From Mark R. Beissinger, *Nationalism and the Collapse of Soviet Communism*, published 2009.

Various accounts of the end of communism in the Soviet Union have argued that nationalism only played a minor role, or that nationalism was a marginal influence on the key decision-makers. Instead these accounts focus on failed politics and ideologies, an economy in decline, the burden of military competition with the United States, and the corrupt Soviet ruling elite. Nationalism is often portrayed as merely a consequence of communism's fall, not as a cause of the collapse itself.

However, the issues that mobilised populations within the Soviet Union during these years revolved precisely around nationalism. Certainly, issues of democratisation, labour unrest and consumer shortages played a role in ending communism, at times reinforcing the impact of nationalism.

Nevertheless, the thousands of protest demonstrations throughout the Soviet Union during the *glasnost* period demonstrated that nationalism gained a powerful force and appeal. It had more force and appeal than other movements and grievances. Nationalist forces moved into the space created by *glasnost* and used it to overthrow the Soviet state.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Communist States in the Twentieth Century Robin Bunce, Peter Clements & Andrew Flint © Hodder and Stoughton Educational Limited, 2015

Extract 2 from: Nationalism and the Collapse of the Soviet Communism By Mark R. Beissinger © Journal of Contemporary European History, 2009

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