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Surraine	Othern	dilles
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History International Advanced Paper 2: Breadth Study Option 1C: Russia, 1917	with Source Evalu	
Thursday 18 January 2018 - Time: 2 hours	– Afternoon	Paper Reference WHI02/1C

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.

•	education in the Soviet Union in the 1930s?
	Explain your answer using the source the information given about it and yo

own knowledge of the historical context.	(10)

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(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an end impact of Stalin's policy of collectivisation on peasant families?	quiry into the
Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it own knowledge of the historical context.	and your
	(15)



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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS
I OTAL FOR SECTION A = 23 MARKS



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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 far did the aims of Soviet economic policy change in the years 1917–28?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1953–64, Khrushchev reduced state control over the arts and artists in the Soviet Union?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1982–91, attempts to deal with the political stagnation in the Soviet Union were unsuccessful?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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osen question number:	Question 2	\boxtimes	Question 3	\boxtimes	Question 4	X



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Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

History

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

Thursday 18 January 2018 – Afternoon

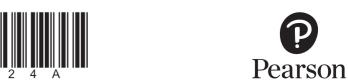
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI02/1C

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶



Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the *Programme of the Komsomol* announced at the Tenth *Komsomol* Congress, 21 April 1936. The *Komsomol* was the youth division of the Communist Party. It was established to educate young people about the Communist Party.

The Communist League of Youth [Komsomol] pursues the aim of assisting the Communist Party in the education of youth and children in the spirit of Communism.

Education of Young People

The League aims to:

5

- (a) assist the Government institutions in the strengthening and development of the Soviet schools and in the establishment of universal compulsory education, at first for seven years and then for ten years.
- (b) organise, together with the Government, training centres where young people may receive secondary education and technical training.

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- (c) give every kind of assistance to the development of university education in the USSR.
- (d) conduct an active struggle for the ending of illiteracy and insufficient literacy among young people.

Work in Schools and among Children

15

- (a) The Communist League of Youth assists the State institutions and teachers in strengthening the school discipline and in organisation of work in the schools.
- (b) It systematically informs school children about the most important daily events and organises various lectures and talks.

20

(c) It participates actively in the training of teachers and recruits its best teachers for academic work.

Source 2: From a letter written by Nina Vasilevna Shevtsova to Joseph Stalin, 13 January 1937. Nina was a 12-year-old girl from the village of Ivanovo, north-east of Moscow, where the village soviet played a role in the implementation of collectivisation. Here she is telling Stalin about her life.

Dear Comrade Stalin, our beloved leader, teacher and friend of the whole happy Soviet land. I want to tell you about my unhappy life.

Dear Comrade Stalin, me and my brother aren't able to go to school, because we haven't got anything to eat. The village soviet took away our horse and our cow back in 1935. Now we haven't got any livestock at all because the village soviet taxed us when they shouldn't have done. One tax was 900 roubles* and altogether we had to pay more than 2,000. We can't pay such big taxes. There are eight of us in our family.

30

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Dear Comrade Stalin, we didn't join the collective farm because my father is an invalid. He fought in two wars, his health is poor and so he just can't work on the collective farm. Things aren't going too well for us on our own. They're pretty bad really. We get along somehow. At present we don't have any land – that went to the collective farm in 1936.

35

So, our beloved leader Comrade Stalin, I've told you about my life. I hope that you, beloved leader of a happy land, won't ignore my plea. Please do answer. I'm waiting to hear from you.

Nina Vasilevna Shevtsova

*roubles – the currency of the Soviet Union

