

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# History

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation**

**Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin**

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon

**Time: 2 hours**

Paper Reference

**WHI02/1C**

**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.

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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 reasons why Khrushchev ended the terror system established by Stalin?

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

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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 changes in the status of women under Lenin?

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** How successful was Stalin's economic policy in the years 1928-53?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

**3** How accurate is it to say that Stalin and Khrushchev followed very similar policies in their treatment of religion?

**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

**4** How accurate is it to say that the impact of Gorbachev's reforms was the most significant factor in weakening Communist government in the USSR in the years 1982-91?

**(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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**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**

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon  
**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference  
**WHI02/1C**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From Nikita Khrushchev, *Khrushchev Remembers*, published 1971. Khrushchev's memoirs were recorded on tapes and smuggled out of the Soviet Union to the West where they were published. In this extract Khrushchev is reflecting on Stalin's terror system.

I knew that Stalin's power had been arbitrary in nature, but I still believed it had been used to reinforce Socialism. However, like others, I was beginning to wonder why, of all those arrested, no one had ever been acquitted and why, of all those imprisoned, no one had ever been released. I was beginning to doubt whether all the arrests and convictions had been legally justified. 5

Partly because of the revelations made during the investigation into Beria's case in 1953, I wanted to find out who exactly had been arrested, what methods had been used in their interrogation, and what evidence there had been for arresting them in the first place. I proposed that we conduct an investigation in order to get a clearer picture of what had happened under Stalin. I explained to those who were against the idea that, since the Twentieth Congress was to be the first Party Congress after Stalin's death, we would have to prove that we were able to assume full responsibility for governing. 10

**Source 2:** From a speech made by Alexandra Kollontai to the third all-Russian conference of heads of the Regional Women's Departments, 1921. Alexandra Kollontai was a member of the Bolshevik Party. She founded the Women's Department in 1919. Here she is discussing the role of women in the Bolshevik state.

The workers' revolution in Russia has shattered the basis of capitalism and has struck a blow at the former dependence of women upon men. All citizens are equal in the work collectives. A woman provides for herself, not by marriage, but by the part she plays in work production and the contribution she makes to the people's wealth. 15

Relations between the sexes are being transformed. But some people are still bound by the old ideas. In bourgeois capitalist society, the direct financial dependence of the majority of women on men was firmly established. In a workers' republic the situation has changed. Private property has been abolished and all citizens of the republic are obliged to work. Marriage is no longer a method by which a woman can find herself a 'breadwinner' and thus avoid the necessity of working or providing for herself by her own labour. 20

We must ensure that the revolution within the family is completed, and that relationships between the sexes are put on a fairer footing. Down with the unproductive labour of housework and child-minding! Make way for work that is organised and productive and serves the work collective! These are the slogans we must take up. 25 30

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