Please check the examination deta	ils bel	ow before enteri	ing your candidate information
Candidate surname			Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Cen	tre Number	Candidate Number
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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶





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 Lenin demanded Party unity in Soviet Russia in the early 1920s?		
		Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.	
		own knowledge of the historical context.	(10)
•••••			
•••••			





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(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of	
methods used to collectivise agriculture under S	talin?
Explain your answer using the source, the inform	ation given about it and your
own knowledge of the historical context.	(15)









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 treatment of religion in the Soviet Union change in the years 1928–82?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev and Brezhnev failed to achieve a stable society in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–82?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1982–91, the attempt to reform the economy was a complete failure?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)





















TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Vladimir Lenin, *On Party Unity*, published 16 March 1921. This was a resolution passed by the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party after the rebellion against Lenin's government by sailors at Kronstadt had been crushed by the Red Army. Here Lenin is commenting on difficulties facing the government.

The Congress reminds all Party members that the unity of their ranks and the achievement of full trust among Party members are particularly necessary at the present moment. Current events are encouraging the small property owners in the country to turn against the revolution.

It is essential that all class-conscious workers clearly realise that any form of factionalism is harmful and prohibited. Factionalism leads to repeated and intensified attempts by enemies of the ruling Party to deepen the divisions and use them for purposes of counter-revolution.

The recent Kronstadt uprising is clear evidence that the enemies of the proletariat will take advantage of any move away from a strict communist line.

The bourgeois counter-revolutionaries and the White Guards claimed they were ready to accept a Soviet system if the dictatorship of the proletariat could be overthrown in Russia. Such evidence fully proves that the White Guards are pretending to be communists in order to weaken and overthrow the proletarian revolution in Russia.

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Source 2: From a speech made by a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1929. Here the speaker is giving instructions to the 'twenty-five-thousanders', enthusiastic socialist workers who were sent into the countryside to implement collectivisation.

Comrades, you are going into the country for a month or six weeks. Comrade Stalin ordered us to complete collectivisation by spring, and here we are at the end of summer with the task unfinished. The local village authorities need the assistance of Bolshevik determination. That's why we are sending you.

Throw your bourgeois soft-heartedness out of the window and act like Bolsheviks worthy of Comrade Stalin. Beat down the kulak enemy wherever he raises his head. It's war – it's them or us! The last decayed remains of capitalist farming must be wiped out at any cost!

The kulaks are not giving up their grain. They are sabotaging the Party policy. You must force the grain out of them, wherever it's hidden, in ovens, under beds, in cellars or buried away in back yards. Don't be afraid of taking extreme measures. Comrade Stalin expects it of you. It's a life-and-death struggle; better to do too much than not enough.

This is no time for squeamishness or being soft. The kulak enemies are disguising themselves and getting into the collective farms where they sabotage the work and kill the livestock. What is required from you is Bolshevik alertness and courage. I am sure you will carry out the instructions of the Party and the directives of our beloved Leader.

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