Please check the examination details bel	ow before entering your candidate information		
Candidate surname	Other names		
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	tre Number Candidate Number		
Wednesday 13	May 2020		
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes) Paper Reference 8HIO/1E			
History			
Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1E: Russia, 1917–91: from Lenin to Yeltsin			
You must have: Extracts 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.
- 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.

Turn over ▶





SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was Stalin's industrialisation programme the main reason for the purges in the Soviet Union in the 1930s?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

Were the failures of the Five-Year Plans the main reason for the economic difficulties faced by the Soviet Union in the years 1928–53?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)











TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 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 personality cults of Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev were different?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Soviet government attitudes to the family did not change in the years 1917–85?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)









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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 failure to reform the political system?	t
		(20)













(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 13 May 2020

Afternoon

Paper Reference 8HIO/1E

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 Richard Sakwa, *Gorbachev's Political Reforms*, published 2015.

Why did the Soviet system collapse so quickly and suddenly? The fundamental reason is Gorbachev's botched attempt to reform the political system. The Soviet Union would have continued if Gorbachev had not removed the vital element of the system – the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its gigantic machinery of government.

Gorbachev came to power in 1985 to save, not destroy, the Soviet system of government. However as *perestroika* gathered pace his reforms became increasingly radical, and instead of simply reforming communism, Gorbachev attempted to create a new system which he defined as 'humane, democratic socialism'. This ended up provoking numerous contradictions. The overall aim was to create a socialist state with a proper legal system, decentralised powers and a genuine parliament. However, the system ended up trapped between a disrupted old Soviet system of government and a new system that could not be established. The steering mechanism of the state was destroyed but no effective alternative system was put in place, and by the end of 1991 the whole order collapsed.

Extract 2: From Ronald Grigor Suny, *The Revenge of the Past: Nationalism, Revolution, and the Collapse of the Soviet Union*, published 1993.

The death of the Soviet Union represented a failure of Gorbachev's triple revolution. The system fell because the leadership tried to dismantle the old practices of the command economy and Communist Party dominance and, at the same time, to construct a democratic multinational federation. Nations within the USSR, each with their competing interests and aspirations, tore that superpower into fragments. Gorbachev's programme fell victim to the economic collapse and the rise of powerful nationalisms. Once it became possible to break the imperial tie with Soviet Russia, nationalist leaders moved to take control of the destinies of their own peoples.

The forces of nationalism undermined the Soviet Union and Gorbachev's plans for gradual economic and political reform initiated from above. These forces were an understandable reaction to the excessive centralism and bureaucratisation of the old Soviet system.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Richard Sakwa, 'Gorbachev's Political Reforms' in Robin Bunce et. al., Communist States in the Twentieth Century (Hodder, 2015)

Extract 2 from: Ronald Grigor Suny, The Revenge of the Past: Nationalism, Revolution, and the Collapse of the Soviet Union (1993) quoted in Robin Bunce, Russia 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin (2017)

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