Please check the examination de	tails below befor	e entering your	candidate information	
Candidate surname		Other n	ames	
	Cantus Nivo	a la a ii	Can didata Numbar	
Pearson Edexcel	Centre Nun	nber	Candidate Number	
Level 3 GCE				
T do 10 N	A 20	220		
Tuesday 19 N	viay 20	U2U		
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 mi	nutes) Pap	er Referenc	e 9HIO/1E	
History				
Advanced				
Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations				
Option 1E: Russia, 19	•	•		
You must have:			Total Marks	
Extracts Booklet (enclosed)			II '	
			l I I	

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 How accurate is it to say that the main reason for the survival of the Soviet regime, in the years 1917–28, was the introduction of the New Economic Policy?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How accurate is it to say that government policy failed to modernise Soviet agriculture in the years 1928–64?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)







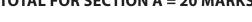








TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



BLANK PAGE



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How accurate is it to say that the Soviet leadership's hostility to religion remained remarkably consistent in the years 1917–85?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the status of women in Stalinist society was essentially similar to that of women in the Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)







	Я				
	И	ь			
	Ŋ		ù		p.
		S			
	a		7	₹	к
	q	D			
	7				,
		_		_	∠
	3	₹	7		,
	/	d		2	
	Α	۰	۳	۰	۲
	D	á		н	۵
	d	r		2	
	э	٥.	2	S	
		2	7	7	S
	Ζ,	≥	4	_	
	3	e	=	e	
					e
					ä
	ď	d		۰	4
	1	3	,	١,	ú
	'n	ø		۳	-
	C	7	٠		б
	à	۷	-	۷	_
	S	7		7	
	À	и		ь	
			2		
	Ø	7	۰	7	٠
	q	,	۰	,	
		3			я
	٦				
	d	в	а		
	3	٣	2		5
	À				
	7	4	_	4	_
	C	2			P
	à			S	2
	d	7	7	7	7
			۵		
	Q	7	٠	7	
					я
	И	×		P	
	э				
	Š	ú	s	ú	s
	2	7	7	7	7
	Ή	r	'n	в	
	a				
		₹	7		
	١,				
	Δ	9	ы	è	Z
		₫	Ŀ		
	g	9	₹	7	
	À	ь	i	ú	i
	4	ø	۳	۹	۲
	3	ŕ	à	4	à
	4	۲	۹	۲	
	Л	ĸ,	J		я
	V	ĸ	à	2	
		3	Ľ		
			ø	۲	7
	C				
ζ	S				
>	8				
>	5				







SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.		
5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the USSR collapsed in 1991 because of the challenge posed by Boris Yeltsin?		
To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using you own knowledge of the issues.	r	
own knowledge of the issues.	(20)	













TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference 9HIO/1E

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1E: Russia, 1917-91: from Lenin to Yeltsin

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Extracts booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From George W. Breslauer, *Gorbachev and Yeltsin as Leaders*, published 2002.

No matter what Gorbachev proposed in domestic policy during his last years as leader, Yeltsin criticised him for his conservatism and half-measures. Yeltsin supported decentralising forces in the union republics when Gorbachev was trying to contain those forces through a combination of threats and rewards. Yeltsin argued that the Soviet authorities were the main obstacle to Russia achieving a decisive transition to a new political order. He initiated a 'war of laws', opposing or blocking the enforcement of Soviet laws on the territory of the Russian republic. He sponsored a declaration of Russian 'sovereignty' and supported other republics that were doing the same. He dictated terms for a proposed Union Treaty, which was being negotiated throughout 1990–91, that would have turned the USSR into a confederation of largely independent states.

Yeltsin, over time, became increasingly determined to destroy both Gorbachev's authority and the Kremlin's powers. Yeltsin may not have decided until November-December 1991 to work behind the scenes to dissolve the Soviet Union. But it was increasingly clear, by the autumn of 1991, that Gorbachev was finished as a serious political force and that the future of Russia would be shaped by the decisions of President Yeltsin.

Extract 2: From Christopher Marsh, *Unparalleled Reforms: China's Rise, Russia's Fall and the Interdependence of Transition*, published 2005.

The collapse of the Soviet Union, although not inevitable prior to the launching of *perestroika*, became increasingly likely as events unfolded and decisions were made about how to proceed. The first phase of collapse began between March and December 1989, from the initial elections to the Congress of People's Deputies to the collapse of Communist rule in Eastern Europe. By this time *perestroika* had run into trouble. Gorbachev attempted to reinvigorate his reform agenda by pushing ahead with democratisation. But, in so doing, Gorbachev gave the vote to a population largely in need of food.

During the second phase, from January 1990 to August 1991, Soviet collapse became an increasingly possible outcome of reform. Yeltsin's meteoric rise to power in Russia, and his call to the republics to grab as much sovereignty as they could was a lethal blow to the Soviet Union. The failure of the August 1991 coup attempt led the country into the final phase of collapse, which saw the Soviet Union crumble throughout the autumn of 1991.

While long term conditions contributed to the failure of Communism, the Soviet collapse was also due to the policy choices made by Gorbachev, particularly in regard to the pace and scope of reform.

Extract 1 from: George W Breslauer, 'Gorbachev and Yeltsin as Leaders', Cambridge University Press 2002 Extract 2 from: Christopher Marsh, 'Unparalleled Reforms – China's Rise, Russia's Fall, and the Interdependence of Transition', Lexington Books 2005

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35