

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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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

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.

Turn over ►

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 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 accurate is it to say that, in the years 1917–53, the approach to the arts by Stalin's government was very similar to the approach to the arts by Lenin's government?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3. How successful was the reform of industry and agriculture in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4. How accurate is it to say that the nature of government under Gorbachev (1985–91) was very different from the nature of government under Brezhnev (1964–82)?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech made by Joseph Stalin to university professors and students, 28 May 1928. Here Stalin is commenting on the issues confronting Soviet agriculture in 1928. The collectivisation of Soviet agriculture began in November 1929.

At first sight, it may appear that our grain difficulties are the result of faulty planning. Actually, the causes of the difficulties lie much deeper.

The basis of our grain difficulties lies in the fact that the increase in the production of grain is not keeping pace with the increase in the demand for grain. Industry is growing. The number of workers is growing. All this leads to a rapid increase in the demand for grain. But the production of grain is increasing at a disastrously slow rate. 5

The reason for the slow increase is primarily the change in the structure of our agriculture brought about by the October Revolution. The structure of farming changed from large-scale farming to small-scale peasant farming. 10

The strength of large-scale farming lies in the fact that large farms are able to use machines, scientific methods and fertilisers to increase the productivity of labour. Thus, large-scale farming produces the maximum quantity of grain. On the other hand, the weakness of small-peasant farming lies in the fact that it lacks these opportunities. As a result, it is just farming for the survival of each peasant family and this yields little grain. 15

Source 2: From Maria Fedotovna Filipenko, *My Life. The Story of Maria Fedotovna Filipenko*, published 1924. Filipenko was a factory worker and mother when the Bolsheviks took power in 1917. Here she is commenting on the changes to her life after Lenin took power.

During the 1917 Revolution, I didn't understand anything. I was afraid of what would happen next, how the children would live. I wouldn't let my husband join the Party. I was that ignorant.

However, I started to learn the truth about the Soviet system. Gradually, I began to sympathise with Soviet power. I was invited to bring the children to the nursery. Before this, I left the children in a locked room while I was at work. In the nursery, they gained weight, became clean and healthy. And then I believed that the nursery solved our problems. I became conscious of the benefits of Soviet power. And then, because of that, the women workers chose me as a delegate to the local soviet. 20 25

So I began to work as a delegate. It's been two years and I've joined the Party. Then my husband was enrolled in the Party and we work together as comrades. Now as a delegate, I help in the *Zhenotdel**. I am also connected, through my work as a delegate, with various hospitals, maternity homes, children's homes. 30

My life is no longer without purpose and I call on all comrade female workers and peasants to join in public work.

* *Zhenotdel* – the women's department of the Communist Party



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