Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information			
Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number Candidate No	umber		
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level			
Time 2 hours	Paper reference	WHI02/1	IC
History			•
International Advanced Su	ıhsidiarı	V	
I	-	•	
·	PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation		
Option 1C: Russia, 1917-9	1: From	Lenin to Yeltsin	J
(Vth			
You must have:		Tot	al Marks
Sources Booklet (enclosed)		J	

#### **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 ▶





### **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 establishment of government under Lenin in 1917?		
		Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.	
			(10)







(b)	How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into th impact of Gorbachev's policy to allow greater freedoms in the arts?	e
	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.	(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 accurate is it to say that, in the years 1918–41, the attempts to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union had only limited success?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

#### OR

**3.** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1928–53, Beria played the most significant role in suppressing opposition to Stalin?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

#### OR

**4.** To what extent did the priorities change for industry in the years 1964–85?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)





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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 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 the Decree forming a Soviet Government, 26 October 1917. This decree, announced by the Bolsheviks, was passed by the Second Congress of Soviets.

The All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Deputies has decided:

To establish a provisional workers' and peasants' government. This will be known as the Council of People's Commissars. Each Commissar will lead a Commission. The Council will govern the country until the Constituent Assembly is established.

5

The Commissions will manage the individual departments of the state. The members of the Commissions shall ensure that the programme announced by the Congress is fulfilled. The Commissions shall work in close contact with mass organisations of men and women workers, sailors, soldiers, peasants and office employees.

10

The All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Deputies and its Central Executive Committee will have control over the activities of the People's Commissars. It will have the right to replace the People's Commissars.

At the present time, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars is Vladimir Lenin.

15

**2** P69031A



**Source 2:** From Ilya Glazunov, 'Art and Tradition', published in *Pravda*, the official newspaper of the Communist Party, 27 September 1987. Glazunov taught at the Moscow University of Art from 1978 and founded the Russian Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture in Moscow in 1987. He was well known for his anti-democratic views.

For thirty years, I have tried to express truth in my work. My aim was to achieve a high level of realism. I do not like abstract forms of art or art that merely imitates photography.

I have been asked many times about *perestroika* in the fine arts. I do not think *perestroika* gives a permit to `rejoice in democracy'. It is not a freedom `from' the Soviet system but a support 'for' the Soviet system. Through art, we deepen our knowledge of our motherland Russia and its people.

Today we can see the long-term effects of the loss of fundamental principles in our art. Where is the art that reflects the momentous times in which we are living? Why is there a worrying trend to return to the 1920s? Why are we infatuated with avant-gardism that has little or nothing to do with reality? The revival of the avant-garde movement will lead to a dead-end.

At the present time, the key necessity is to preserve tradition. We must value and nurture the school of Soviet art which has given us wonderful artists. In my opinion, we can only produce works to match the spirit of modern times by following the path of tradition.



