

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# History

**Paper 3: Modern depth study**

**Option 30: Russia and the Soviet Union, 1917–41**

Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

Paper Reference

**1HI0/30**

**You must have:**

Sources/Interpretations 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 Sections A and B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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P56275A

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## SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

**Source A:** From a letter written by an unnamed Russian peasant in 1929. The letter was printed in his local newspaper, *Our Village*. He was writing after the first collectivisation drive.

I have read in your newspaper that all the middle and poor peasants are choosing to join the collectives. This is not true. In our village we have not entered the collective willingly. Only 25% of peasants chose to join, 75% did not. If anyone spoke out against joining, he was threatened with arrest and forced labour.

Collectivisation could work if peasants joined the collectives voluntarily and were not made to join.

I beg you not to publish my name with this letter because the Party officials will be angry.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the process of collectivisation.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

<p>(i) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>(ii) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

**(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)**



2 Explain why Stalin introduced the purges in the Soviet Union in the 1930s.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- economic problems
- the assassination of Kirov

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

**For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.**

**3 (a) Study Sources B and C.**

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the problems faced by the Provisional Government?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the problems faced by the Provisional Government.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

(4)

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the problems faced by the Provisional Government.

You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

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**Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).**

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the problems faced by the Provisional Government?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)

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**(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)**  
**(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS**



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**Acknowledgements**

Source A taken from 'Communist Russia Under Lenin and Stalin', Chris Corin and Terry Fiehn, Hodder

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# **History**

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**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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## Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

**Source B:** From *Ten Days that Shook the World* by John Reed, published in America in 1919. Reed was a member of the American Communist Party and a journalist, who was living in Russia in 1917. Here he is writing about what he saw in Petrograd after the Provisional Government had been established.

A soldier speaking at a meeting cried 'The people at the top are always calling on us to sacrifice more, while they sacrifice nothing.'

In the barracks, the factories and on the street corners there were endless numbers of soldiers speaking. They were all demanding an end to the war. They declared that if the government did not try to end the war then the army would leave the trenches and go home.

**Source C:** From *Order Number 1* published by the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies on 1 March 1917. The Order was a list of instructions from the Soviet.

1. Committees should be chosen from the lower ranks of soldiers and sailors. This must apply to all companies, battalions, squadrons and separate branches of military service, and on warships.
2. The orders of the Provisional Government shall be carried out only when they do not contradict the orders and decisions of the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies.
3. All kinds of weapons, such as rifles and machine guns, must be under the control of the military committees. Weapons must, under no circumstances, be handed over to officers even if the officers demand them.

**Interpretation 1:** From *The Russian Revolution* by Anthony Wood, published 1979.

The Provisional Government could not take effective action without the agreement of the Petrograd Soviet, which controlled the railways and the postal and telegraph services. The Soviet's most devastating action was the issuing of Order Number 1, as it placed the Soviet in control of all military action and put the soldiers' councils in control of discipline. Soon after, local Soviets appeared all over the country. It would, therefore, seem surprising that the Provisional Government survived at all, especially as it had not even been elected to take over the running of the country.

**Interpretation 2:** From *Russia 1894–1941* by Michael Lynch, published 2008.

The most persistent problem was the war against Germany. The Provisional Government had to keep Russia fighting in the war so that it could get money and supplies from its allies. Russia would have collapsed without this money. However, continuing with the war stopped the Provisional Government from dealing with Russia's severe social and economic problems. So, the Provisional Government had to keep Russia in the war, but continuing to fight ruined the Provisional Government's chances of survival.

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**Acknowledgements**

Source B taken from 'Ten Days that Shook the World', John Reed, Penguin; Interpretation 1 taken from The Russian Revolution Pearson Anthony Wood; Interpretation 2 taken from 'Russia 1894-1941', Michael Lynch, Hodder Education;

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