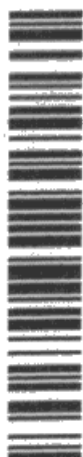


ND047515416



History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1E

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 ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** Was state propaganda the main reason for the Soviet regime's control over its people in the years 1917–53?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** Was Khrushchev's limited reform of the Soviet government the main reason for the regime's growing political stagnation in the years 1964–82?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Plan:

Yes it was	No it wasn't
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes The personality cult to make Stalin look like a god. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of cheka est. 1917. Terror/violence. • Red Red Terror (cheka was involved in this).

Between the years 1917-53 there was a lot of opposition that faced leaders of the USSR. ~~Firstly~~ Each leader would have took a ~~a~~ different approach to how they believed was the best way to control the Soviet union. Propaganda was definately a factor that would have contributed to additional control for the soviet government, but to state propaganda was "the main reason for the soviet governments control" could be debated. The two leaders in question in this time period given would be Lenin and Stalin.



(Section A continued) An argument for propaganda being the main factor of controlling the USSR would be the use of the personality cult used by Stalin right up until his death in 1953. The ~~so~~ personality cult was a form of controlling people ~~because~~ for 2 reasons. The first of these reasons would be that due to posters and news articles making out Stalin to be a godly figure people actually believed that he was the best man to bring Russia back to its former glory and ~~allow~~ allow them to gain on many advanced western countrys. Due to this more people would have done what ever Stalin asked for. However, this propaganda also made Stalin out to be ruthless and in away cruel. This meant that the propaganda used would have helped control the USSR because people would have become scared to step out of line. ~~and~~ Therefore, reducing opposition.

On the other hand, the use of the Cheka would show that propaganda is not the only form of control but the use of violence played a ^{vital} ~~considerable~~ role. The Cheka was established in 1917 under the rule of Lenin. However, even though its name has changed



(Section A continued) many times it has been used throughout the time period. This was a method of control for the Soviet government because the continuous use of violence made people keep to themselves out of sheer fear. Stories such as men being tortured, peeling back their nails one by one just because they had spoken out of turn about the state, would have contributed to this fear. Not only that but people did not know who was apart of the Cheka so this also made people keep to themselves because they couldn't talk to anyone about their opinions without the risk of ending up in a concentration camp the very next day.

~~Another~~ Another factor that would disagree with the statement that propaganda was the main reason for the Soviet government's control would be the use of the red terror. This is a similar form of control as the Cheka used, violence and fear. Infact the ~~ex~~ Cheka actually joined together with the red terror. The red terror was, in short, Stalins private army. They would go around and easily crush rallies and opposition. This would have allowed the Soviet government to have more control because it would have decrease the chance of



(Section A continued) big pockets of opposition forming. Small groups of opposition are much easier for the government to just "take out" than much larger ones.

Overall, it is clear that the use of propaganda does indeed play a role into the control over ~~the USSR~~ the government had over the USSR. However, in my opinion I believe that the statement is incorrect and the use of Violence had a much bigger role to play in controlling the USSR. However, this does depend on which leader you refer to e.g. under ~~Stalin~~ Stalin Violence was highly exercised and he had little problem with control. If you go ~~back~~ ^{back} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the time line to ~~the~~ Lenin he uses much more propaganda than Stalin.



(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** How far, in the years 1953–85, did the priorities for Soviet industry and agriculture change?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** How far do you agree that the most significant Soviet social development in the years 1917–85 was the improved status of women?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

yes women
They did change.

• ~~Move away from industry~~
~~to agriculture~~

• Women moved away from
traditional roles in the
house and took careers.

no other
They didn't change.

Education - ~~32%~~ ~~43%~~ ~~61%~~
increase in the amount of

people going to uni.

~~Women had children taken~~

~~off them~~ • Paid @ 55 for some
Jas (women)

There were many social changes that took place between
~~1917 and 85~~ 1917-85. The three main factors
that would have been developed were women's lives,
Education and basic living standards.

Under Lenin and Stalin women were mainly treated
in their traditional role. The home/family carer. It
was not until ~~Khrushchev~~ Khrushchev until I feel
there was ~~not~~ real reform into women's lives. An
example of this would be that under ~~then~~
Stalin there was around 21% of women working.
~~However~~ And under Khrushchev this number grew
~~exponent~~ exponentially to around 83% of women.



(Section B continued) The downside to this was that even though more women were being employed they were not getting paid the same as men were for the same work. In this sense women's lives would have improved but not by as much as people would have wanted.

Under Lenin and the start of Stalin's reign. There were very few people going on to further education, university, around 100,000 people per year would end up just going. However, under Stalin decided to turn many of these universities into Polytechnics. This is where more realistically helpful skills are taught that would benefit the economy. Stalin wanted to improve industry in order to keep up with arms race against Germany so by training more people they would become better at producing. Therefore, the amount of people going into further education dramatically rose to just over 1.2 million per year.

- Living standards improved under Khrushchev as he brought in policies to give more people a home. However, people who already had houses would have suffered because they would have to give up part of their house to others.



(Section B continued)

In conclusion, I would say that all three factors discussed were developed and each had their draw backs. However, the sheer fact that the way womens lives changed from the traditional home maker life to a women with a career is huge and in my opinion would show that the status of women were improved that much it is the overall biggest social development between 1917-85.

* Please don't be to harsh when marking ~~any~~



(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)



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(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 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 own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Soviet Union collapsed because of Gorbachev's failure to deal with the challenge of nationalism?

(20)

Both Extract 1 and Extract 2 agree that Gorbachev played a part in the collapse of the Soviet Union. However, Extract one agrees with ^{more with} the statement ~~that~~ that it was his failure to ~~to~~ ~~deal~~ deal with the challenge of nationalism. ~~It~~ It talks ~~as~~ about his "insistence of Glasnost" as an example of not dealing with the threat. ~~Since~~ Extract 2 blames the fall of the Soviet Union on ~~the~~ Gorbachev's weak attempt "attempts at economic reform" as to why the USSR collapsed.

Extract 1 ~~also~~ implies that a vital reason to why the collapse of the Soviet Union took place was Gorbachev's insistence on glasnost. Glasnost was ~~as~~ a political policy brought in by Gorbachev to give people the right to give their opinions on how the USSR was run. The theory was he could look at these opinions and try to improve Soviet rule. However, this leads to many nationalists who can now join together and become opposition.



(Section C continued) with rallies of their ~~own~~ own. Due to glasnost this was perfectly legal and allowed. This makes me believe that Gorbachev's failure to deal with the challenge of nationalism is a very realistic view. This incompleteness is ~~is~~ backed up when extract 2 states that unqualified Gorbachev was in the economic background so what is their to say he was not qualified to predict the outcome of glasnost.

However, Extract 1 also goes on to state the collapse was due to the fact that Gorbachev was very "reserved about the use of terror." This is true because Stalin was the last leader who really used violence in order to keep people ~~into~~ controlled. ~~While~~ While Stalin was in power the USSR never looked as if it was going to collapse ^{further more} therefore, this suggests that due to Gorbachev not wanting to use violence to control nationalist outbreaks he was never going to really be able to "deal with the challenge of ~~nationalism~~ nationalism. Under Stalin even with Glasnost in place people would have still been too scared to speak their mind in the fear that they would end up in a concentration camp the very next day.



(Section C continued) On the other hand, ~~you cannot see~~
Extract 2 tends to disagree with the statement
that the USSR ~~after~~ collapsed due to 'Gorbachev's
failure to deal with the challenge of nationalism'.
Extract 2 believes it was "Gorbachev's attempts
of economic reform that provoked a collapse. From
my own knowledge I know that in the time
of Gorbachev there was a lot of economic
stagnation. This was because he would bring in
reforms ^{then change them} ~~and~~ without giving them enough time to
take attraction and see benefits. In other words
he didn't really follow through his policies. This
is backed up by the fact that ~~Source 2~~
Extract 2 states "he had little understanding of
economics... so was influenced by other economists
who promised success." This shows he didn't under-
stand the time lag between putting an
economic policy in place until you reap its
outcome/rewards. This therefore shows another
factor that ~~gave~~ Gorbachev ~~had~~ going against
him other than the fact he couldn't deal
with the challenge of nationalism.

In conclusion, I do agree with the fact that
it was "Gorbachev's failure to deal with
nationalism" that ~~he~~ had a vital part to play



(Section C continued) In the collapse of the Soviet Union. This is down to the basic fact that if he did deal with the challenge of nationalism the USSR would have had less opposition and therefore a decreased chance in the likely hood of the Soviet Union falling. The only down side to these sources is that they mention absolutely nothing about the role Yeltsin played in the collapse of the USSR. In my opinion he is the main instigator of the downfall of the USSR. He brought all the opposition of the USSR together and out man maneuvered Gorbachev to get rid of most of the power he had and take this power for Yeltsin himself. Therefore, I do agree that "Gorbachev's failure to deal with the challenge of nationalism" lead to the collapse of the USSR to a certain extent but it was factors that such as Yeltsin and economic problems that ~~lead~~ ultimately all ~~the~~ join together to ~~a~~ cause ~~the~~ the fall of the USSR.



(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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