Surname	Other na	ames
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced Subsidia		
Paper 1: Breadth st Option 1E: Russia,	-	
	1917-91: from L - Afternoon	

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.

P 4 9 9 7 0 A 0 1 2 8

Turn over ▶



SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was the use of terror the main reason by which the Bolshevik regime was able to establish its control over the USSR in the years 1917-28?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Were the failures of collectivisation the main reason for the economic difficulties faced by the Soviet Union in the years 1929-41?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .				
Chosen question number:	Question 1	×	Question 2	



(Section A continued)	





(Section A continued)	



(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 was government control over Soviet culture maintained in the years 1953-85?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the most significant Soviet social development in the years 1924-85 was the provision of social security?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box 🗵. If you change your

mind, put a line through the box $oxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $oxtimes$.			
Chosen question number:	Question 3	Question 4 🗵	
•			





(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	





(Section B continued)	

(Section B continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

Historians have different views about the reasons for the fall of the Soviet Union.

Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question. How far do you agree with the view that the collapse of the Soviet Union came about because of the USSR's economic weaknesses?		



(Section C continued)	



(Section C continued)	



(Section C continued)	



tion C continued)	
	(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1E: Russia, 1917–91: from Lenin to Yeltsin

Wednesday 17 May 2017 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

Extracts Booklet

8HI0/1E

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From David Evans and Jane Jenkins, *Years of Russia, the USSR and the Collapse of Soviet Communism*, published 2008.

In the Soviet Union, the economic situation continued to decline and there were now strikes in various parts of the country. Gorbachev's failure to stimulate the country's sluggish economy and bring about an upturn led to a rapid decline in his popularity. After six years in office the radical reformers felt that his attempts at reform were too slow and the aims of glasnost 5 and perestroika were not being achieved. Because of Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, the Party had lost its control over the media and so was no longer able to cover up the country's economic and social problems. With production targets still not being met and projects left unfinished, Gorbachev's critics claimed his reforms were cosmetic. Rising inflation brought with it price 10 increases, shortages and long queues for basic necessities. This led to a rapid decline in the quality of life of the Russian people.

Extract 2: From John Darwin, *After Tamerlane: the Rise and Fall of Global Empires 1400–2000*, published 2008.

Gorbachev found that the transition from Soviet control to an 'informal empire' over Eastern Europe was not an easy option. To give up control and the threat of coercion was to take a big risk. Without other means to keep old client states loyal, it might even prove fatal. What Moscow could offer by way of economic rewards was poor indeed compared with the West. With dizzying speed East European reform turned into East European revolt. In November 1989 the Berlin Wall came down, pro-Soviet governments collapsed, the East European 'outer empire' vanished. This disaster devastated the authority and the legitimacy of the Soviet regime. The command economy broke down at home. In the following year (1990) the revolt spread quickly across the 'inner empire' of the Soviet Union. The Soviet republics – including Russia itself under Boris Yeltsin – now demanded their freedom.

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