

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 Level 3 GCE**

**Time** 2 hours 15 minutes

**Paper reference** **9HI0/1E**

**History**

**Advanced**

**PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

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

**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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Q:1/1/

## SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

### EITHER

- 1 How accurate is it to say that the nature of Soviet government under Lenin and Stalin was fundamentally similar?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

### OR

- 2 How far do you agree that the successes of Soviet economic policy outweighed the failures in the years 1921–41?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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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** ☒

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS**

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## SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

### EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the Soviet leadership's policy on the arts and culture remained remarkably consistent in the years 1953–85?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

### OR

- 4 How significant were the Soviet regime's attempts to improve the status of women in the years 1917–85?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☒

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS**

**Extracts for use with Section C.**

**Extract 1:** From Archie Brown, *The Rise and Fall of Communism*, published 2010.

In the Soviet Union, reform produced crisis more than crisis forced reform. In 1985 neither the Soviet system nor the Soviet state were under threat. By 1989 both of them were. Gorbachev and his advisers wanted to dismantle the communist system but were strongly opposed to the breakup of the Soviet state. However, they were not prepared to sacrifice the liberalised and democratising political system in favour of the violent suppression of national separatism. 5

Perestroika achieved a great deal. Fear of the state authorities was removed, liberty was introduced, competitive elections took place, and democratic accountability emerged in the USSR. It was no coincidence that these things happened shortly before the Soviet state itself ceased to exist. The task of holding together a democratised multinational state, in which each nation could point to a long list of grievances, was far harder than preserving the Soviet Union as a highly authoritarian state. Until the mid-1980s, it had been taken for granted that every demonstration of nationalism would be stamped out ruthlessly. It was when that ceased to be the case that expectations were raised and the Soviet state was called into question. 10 15

**Extract 2:** From Lee Edwards, *The Collapse of Communism*, published 2013.

Resolving Soviet economic stagnation could only have been accomplished by tampering with the system, which carried obvious risks. It was common knowledge in the 1980s that the Soviet economy was in deep trouble. The US Central Intelligence Agency forecast virtually zero growth for the USSR. Even within the Soviet Union voices were heard calling for major changes in the way the economy was run. A heavy and unanticipated blow was the sudden drop in the price of oil, the country's leading export and main currency earner. The decline in earnings from oil forced Moscow to resort to heavy borrowing from abroad. 20 25

In addition, the Soviet government preferred to ignore the nationalist tensions within the USSR. Consequently, the Soviet leadership did nothing and things soon got out of hand. The moment the politicians of the non-Russian republics sensed that Soviet authority was wobbling, they began to clamour for national rights and independence. Gorbachev made a desperate attempt to preserve the Soviet Union by drafting a new constitutional charter granting concessions to the republics, but he was overtaken by events. 30

## SECTION C

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

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the USSR collapsed in 1991 because 'reform produced crisis' [Extract 1, line 1]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

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**(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)**

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



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### **Acknowledgements**

Extract 1 from: The Rise and Fall of Communism by Archie Brown © Vintage Books, 2010

Extract 2 from: The Collapse of Communism by Lee Edwards © Hoover Institution Press, 1999

