

**Paper Reference(s) 9HI0/1E**  
**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**History**

**Advanced**

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

**Thursday 23 May 2024 – Morning**

**Time: 2 hours 15 minutes**

**Extracts Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET  
WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.**

## **Extracts for use with Section C.**

**EXTRACT 1: From J. N. Westwood, *Endurance and Endeavour: Russian History 1812–1992*, published 1993.**

**By summer 1990, Yeltsin, now openly opposed by Gorbachev, was elected president of the Russian Republic. Strengthened by his new status and Lithuania's recent declaration of independence from the USSR, Yeltsin got his parliament to declare Russia a self-governing republic. Other republics also made similar declarations of independence and it was clear that the central USSR government was losing authority. These republics had some success when insisting that their laws took precedence over Soviet laws.**

**Yeltsin also led the popular resistance to the August 1991 attempted hard-line communist coup and was rightly seen as the hero of the hour. Over the next few days, he took the opportunity to**

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**EXTRACT 1 continued.**

**crush the Communist Party, once and 20  
for all. He suspended the activities of  
the Communist Party in the Russian  
Republic. During the rest of 1991, the  
transfer of power from Gorbachev's USSR  
to the republics was unstoppable with 25  
Yeltsin setting the pace and Gorbachev  
fighting to preserve the union. At the end  
of 1991, with republics collecting and  
keeping taxes and the Ukraine voting for  
independence, it became clear that the 30  
USSR was about to collapse.**

**EXTRACT 2: From Robert Service,  
A History of Modern Russia:  
From Nicholas II to Putin, published 2003.**

The term ‘reform’ implies a series of modifications which leave the basic political, economic and social order intact. However, some of the principal features of communism in the USSR were being undermined by Gorbachev’s reforming activity: the one-party state, the ideological control, the centralised administration and the state economic monopoly. Perestroika had become a project for total transformation. It was hardly surprising that many senior Soviet figures, including several he had promoted, were shocked by what was happening. Gorbachev, by his actions, if not by his deliberate purpose, was encouraging the disintegration of the existing Soviet system.

Gorbachev’s communist background prevented him from seeing clearly where his path of transformation was leading the

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**EXTRACT 2 continued.**

**USSR. While wanting a market economy, he did not think this would involve much capitalism. While approving of national self-expression, he opposed the idea of any republic seceding from the USSR. While wishing to replace traditional communist officials with energetic newcomers, he often chose newcomers who had no serious commitment to reform. Although he did radicalise his proposals during these years, Gorbachev always lagged behind the deepening crisis affecting the economy, the republics and the personnel of the Soviet system.**

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

**EXTRACT 1 FROM: Endurance and  
Endeavour: Russian History 1812-1992,  
By J. N. Westwood, © Oxford University Press,  
April 1993**

**EXTRACT 2 FROM: A History of Modern  
Russia: From Nicholas II to Putin,  
By Robert Service, © Penguin, September 2003**