

Paper Reference(s) 1HI0/30
Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

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

Tuesday 11 June 2024 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

**Sources / Interpretations Booklet for
use within Section A and Section B.**

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

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Source for use with Section A, Question 1.
Source A



**Sources / interpretations for use with
Section B.**

**SOURCE B: From an article in PRAVDA
SEVERA, published in 1932. PRAVDA
SEVERA was a Soviet newspaper. The
article is about the life of a Russian woman,
Mariia Semenovna Abramova.**

**Mariia Semenovna Abramova spends
her days standing in line queuing to buy
bread, fish and milk. At home, she rushes
around the kitchen preparing a meal for
her children.**

**Mariia tried to work at the factory, but had
to quit her job after ten days, because the
childcare centre did not feed or look after
her children. As a result of that neglect, her
youngest son became sick.**

(continued on the next page)

Source B continued.

Party officials have not tried to improve this awful situation. They have also made no effort to keep Mariia Semenovna Abramova at work in the factory. At the present time, the local Party does not even have a women's organiser, who could have brought housewives like Mariia into the political life of the factory.

SOURCE C: From the new Constitution of the USSR, declared in 1936.

Women in the USSR are given equal economic, political and social rights with men. Women are given the same rights to work, to get paid for their work, and to have rest, education and maternity pay.

The State will protect the interests of mothers and children. The State will provide aid to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers. The State will provide a wide network of children's nurseries.

INTERPRETATION 1: From The Impact of Stalin's Leadership in the USSR, 1924–41 by J Laver, published in 2008.

Women in the Soviet Union in the 1930s were expected to look after their children and homes as well as going to work. This was a struggle for many women, as there was not enough child care. Women were only valued for their role as workers. The numbers of women in important positions in the Communist Party and the government dropped in the 1930s.

INTERPRETATION 2: From Tsarist and Communist Russia 1855–1964 by S Waller, published in 2015.

In the 1930s, many married women continued to work. The number of female industrial workers grew enormously, with women making up 43 per cent of the industrial workforce by 1940. Large numbers of women worked on the collective farms. The number of women in education also doubled in the 1930s. A growth in the numbers of State nurseries and canteens, as well as more child clinics, all helped women to cope with work and family.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**Source A taken from: © ARTGEN/Alamy
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Source B taken from: <https://worldhistorycommons.org/women-and-stalinism-newspaper-daily-life>; Source C taken from: 'The role and status of women in the Soviet Union', D R Brown © Teachers College Press; Interpretation 1 taken from: The Impact of Stalin's leadership in the USSR, 1924-41 by John Laver © Nelson Thornes, June 2008; Interpretation 2 taken from: Tsarist and Communist Russia 1855-1964 by Sally Waller © Oxford University Press, April 2015.