Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1HI0/30**

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

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

You must have:
Sources/Interpretations 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.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: A Soviet propaganda poster created in 1938. The poster was published with the slogan, 'Glory to the Great Stalin!'

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about Stalin as a leader.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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.....

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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.....

.....

(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

2 Explain why ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union were persecuted in the years 1924–41.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Ukraine
- spies

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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SECTION B

For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.

3 (a) **Study Sources B and C.**

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the challenges facing the Bolsheviks in the years 1921–24?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the challenges facing the Bolsheviks in the years 1921–24.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

(4)

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the challenges facing the Bolsheviks in the years 1921–24.

You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

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Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the challenges facing the Bolsheviks in the years 1921–24?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)

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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS

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Acknowledgements

Source A from: © incamerastock / Alamy Stock Photo

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1HI0/30**

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

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

Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a statement made by the Kronstadt sailors in March 1921, during the Kronstadt Mutiny. The statement was called 'What Are We Fighting For?'.

> The working classes carried out the October Revolution, and afterwards hoped for freedom. The result, however, has been greater slavery.
>
> The Bolsheviks have crushed the peasant revolts and worker strikes with great violence and bloodshed. They have used force and have imprisoned people. The Bolsheviks no longer represent the workers. They have insulted the glorious symbols of the workers' state: the hammer and the sickle.
>
> Here in Kronstadt, we are making another revolution which will free the workers and the Soviets from the Bolsheviks.

Source C: From a pamphlet written by Lenin in 1921. Here he is explaining the New Economic Policy (NEP) to the Soviet people.

> The workers and peasants, who have made enormous sacrifices, are totally exhausted. After many years of war, they are unable to work.
>
> We were forced to bring in 'War Communism' to save us from ruin. It was a temporary measure. Introducing the NEP is now necessary. It will bring back small private industry. It will improve our economy. It will allow peasants to sell their surplus grain.
>
> However, our revolution is not threatened by these changes. We must not lose heart, for we shall win through in the end.

Interpretation 1: From *The Russian Revolution* by T Pimlott, published in 1985.

> In 1921, after three years of War Communism, Russia was in chaos. There was widespread disease and starvation. Industry was producing less than it had before the Revolution.
>
> In an effort to restore order, Lenin introduced his New Economic Policy (NEP). The NEP allowed peasants to keep their land and sell off any surplus food they grew. It also allowed some industries to return to private ownership. The NEP allowed the Bolsheviks some time to recover before a real Socialist state could be set up.

Interpretation 2: From *Russia* by M Sixsmith, published in 2012.

> The Kronstadt Mutiny was a warning that Lenin could not ignore. The Mutiny gave a focus to the anger of workers and peasants, who felt disappointed by the Bolsheviks.
>
> Lenin admitted the Bolsheviks were only just hanging on to power. He told the Tenth Party Congress meeting that the peasant revolts and the Kronstadt Mutiny were more dangerous to the Bolsheviks than the Whites were. The people were no longer willing to suffer in the hope of a better future. The Bolsheviks' use of terror and military force was no longer enough to keep control.

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Acknowledgements

Source B from: http://soviethistory.msu.edu/1921–2/kronstadt-uprising/kronstadt-uprising-texts/rebels-what-are-we-fighting-for/; Source C from: https://www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1921/10thcong/ch03.htm; Interpretation 1 source from: The Russian Revolution, Tamara Pimlott, Nelson Thornes Ltd; Interpretation 2 source from: 28-05-2020 Russia: A 1,000-year Chronicle of the Wild East, Martin Sixsmith, BBC BOOKS