Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

History

Paper 3: Modern depth study
Option 30: Russia and the Soviet Union, 1917–41

Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Afternoon
Sources/Interpretations Booklet

Paper Reference
1HI0/30

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From *Ten Days that Shook the World* by John Reed, published in America in 1919. Reed was a member of the American Communist Party and a journalist, who was living in Russia in 1917. Here he is writing about what he saw in Petrograd after the Provisional Government had been established.

> A soldier speaking at a meeting cried 'The people at the top are always calling on us to sacrifice more, while they sacrifice nothing.'
>
> In the barracks, the factories and on the street corners there were endless numbers of soldiers speaking. They were all demanding an end to the war. They declared that if the government did not try to end the war then the army would leave the trenches and go home.

Source C: From *Order Number 1* published by the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies on 1 March 1917. The Order was a list of instructions from the Soviet.

> 1. Committees should be chosen from the lower ranks of soldiers and sailors. This must apply to all companies, battalions, squadrons and separate branches of military service, and on warships.
> 2. The orders of the Provisional Government shall be carried out only when they do not contradict the orders and decisions of the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies.
> 3. All kinds of weapons, such as rifles and machine guns, must be under the control of the military committees. Weapons must, under no circumstances, be handed over to officers even if the officers demand them.

Interpretation 1: From *The Russian Revolution* by Anthony Wood, published 1979.

> The Provisional Government could not take effective action without the agreement of the Petrograd Soviet, which controlled the railways and the postal and telegraph services. The Soviet's most devastating action was the issuing of Order Number 1, as it placed the Soviet in control of all military action and put the soldiers' councils in control of discipline. Soon after, local Soviets appeared all over the country. It would, therefore, seem surprising that the Provisional Government survived at all, especially as it had not even been elected to take over the running of the country.

Interpretation 2: From *Russia 1894–1941* by Michael Lynch, published 2008.

> The most persistent problem was the war against Germany. The Provisional Government had to keep Russia fighting in the war so that it could get money and supplies from its allies. Russia would have collapsed without this money. However, continuing with the war stopped the Provisional Government from dealing with Russia's severe social and economic problems. So, the Provisional Government had to keep Russia in the war, but continuing to fight ruined the Provisional Government's chances of survival.

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Acknowledgements

Source B taken from 'Ten Days that Shook the World', John Reed, Penguin; Interpretation 1 taken from The Russian Revolution Pearson Anthony Wood; Interpretation 2 taken from 'Russia 1894-1941', Michael Lynch, Hodder Education;

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