Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

# Tuesday 11 June 2019

Afternoon (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 *Reason in Revolt* by F Copeman, published in 1948. Fred Copeman was a member of the British Communist Party who travelled to the Soviet Union in November 1938. Here he is describing an organised visit to a car manufacturing plant.

> Our visit to the Stalin Auto Plant gave me a shock. We passed endless piles of scrap metal. The interpreter told us these cars had been dumped because they could not be started when they left the production line.
>
> When we entered the factory, we saw workers at their machines. Each machine had a small, red flag attached to it which would be raised when the worker had reached his target. Most flags, however, were not raised. Our group was taken to meet one of the Stakhanovites whose flag was raised. His fellow workers looked at him with resentment and distrust. The workers did not all share the enthusiasm for Stalin's plans that we thought they would.

**Source C:** An official Soviet government photograph of Magnitogorsk in the mid-1930s. The newly-built city of Magnitogorsk was a showpiece of Soviet industry.



**Interpretation 1:** From *Tsarist and Communist Russia 1855–1964* by C Corin and T Fiehn, published in 2015.

> The achievements of the Five-Year Plans came at the cost of great human suffering. Living and working conditions were often grim and dangerous. Achieving 'the Plan' was everything; quality was sacrificed to quantity. The workers, however, produced very little. The use of untrained workers was dangerous.
>
> The newly-built industrial city of Magnitogorsk was a major achievement, but it provided plenty of examples of inefficiency. Huge amounts of the pig-iron and steel that Magnitogorsk produced were found to be unusable. However, the metal was still sent to factories, where it had to be used.

**Interpretation 2:** From *Russia and the USSR 1905–1956* by N Kelly, published in 1996.

> The Five-Year Plans had a dramatic effect on the Soviet Union, making it the second largest industrial power in the world. Huge new steel plants, hydro-electric power stations, railways and canals were built. Vast numbers of factories in hundreds of new towns poured out manufactured goods.
>
> A major symbol of this growth was the new city of Magnitogorsk. Between 1928 and 1932 Magnitogorsk was transformed from a tiny, isolated village to a thriving industrial city, with more than a quarter of a million citizens.

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**Acknowledgements**

Source B from: https://spartacus-educational.com/RUSstahanovism.htm; Source C © Sovfoto / Contributor/ Getty Images; Interpretation 1 source from: Chris Corin & Terry Fiehn, 'Tsarist and Communist Russia 1855-1964', Hodder Education; UK ed. 2015; Interpretation 2 source from: Nigel Kelly, 'History Through Sources: Russia and the USSR 1905-1956', Heinemann Library (9 Dec. 1996)