Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1HIA/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.

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From *Russian Bolshevism and the Working Women,* an essay written by Bukharin, published in 1920.

> What a transformation since the revolution! The talents and energy of women have grown like plants in the sunshine after it has rained.
>
> Before the revolution, these women lived and worked in their villages. They did not care what took place beyond their little world.
>
> Now they are able to take part in the discussions and decisions of their local Soviets. They do not hesitate to make a long journey to Moscow. They sit among strangers and they express their opinions about the important issues in Russia.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the impact of Bolshevik policies on women.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(ii) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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2 Explain why Stalin introduced changes to agriculture.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- kulaks
- Five-Year Plans

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 reasons why Stalin won the struggle for power against his rivals?

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 reasons why Stalin won the struggle for power against his rivals.

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 reasons why Stalin won the struggle for power against his rivals.

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 reasons why Stalin won the struggle for power against his rivals?

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 taken from https://alphahistory.com/russianrevolution/bukharin-development-soviet-women-1920/

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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 'On the Death of Lenin', a speech made by Stalin at the Congress of Soviets in January 1924. The Congress of Soviets was a meeting of local representatives that had an important role in government.

> Comrades, there is nothing greater than being a member of the Communist Party whose founder and leader was Comrade Lenin. Before he died, Lenin ordered us to keep the Party united. Comrade Lenin, we promise you that we shall do this!
>
> During the past few days, we have seen hundreds of thousands of working people coming to Moscow to show their respects to Comrade Lenin. You can be certain that hundreds of millions of workers from all parts of the earth will realise that Lenin was a leader for them all.
>
> We promise you, Comrade Lenin, that we shall risk our lives to strengthen the union of the working people of the world.

Source C: From *Memoirs of a Revolutionary* by Victor Serge, published in 1945. Serge was a Russian revolutionary who was a friend of Trotsky. Stalin banned Serge from the Communist Party in 1928. Here Serge is describing Trotsky in the 1920s.

> Trotsky had a lot of energy. He always wanted to tell people what they should think and do. He was strict and always insisted on punctuality from workers and soldiers.
>
> My friends and I greatly admired Trotsky, but we had no real love for him. Others were critical of him and his ways of behaving.
>
> Trotsky was a talented speaker, but he did not like listening to others. His ideas were not always the same as Lenin's. Trotsky's ideas about solving the problems of Russia made him seem like a dictator.

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

> There were important factors that worked against Trotsky in the struggle for power.
>
> Trotsky was arrogant and he treated his colleagues with a lack of respect. Many old Bolsheviks saw Trotsky as an outsider. They also doubted his loyalty as he had only joined the Party in 1917.
>
> Trotsky did not like making alliances to build up his power. He preferred to show his abilities in debates.
>
> Trotsky also suffered from ill health. This made it hard for him to deal with the political attacks on him by his enemies.

Interpretation 2: From *GCSE Modern World History* by B Walsh, published in 2001.

> Stalin was a clever politician who planned his attempt to gain power carefully. Whenever possible, he made great efforts to link himself with Lenin. He was also ruthless in picking off his rivals.
>
> Stalin was extremely clever in using his power within the Communist Party, taking on many boring but important jobs, such as General Secretary.
>
> Finally, Stalin appeared to be a straightforward 'man of the people'. He seemed to be the man who understood the feelings of people who were tired after years of war and revolution.

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Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: https://spartacus-educational.com/RUStrotsky.htm; Source C taken from: https://worldwar2database.com/gallery/wwii0226; Interpretation 1 taken from *Tsarist and Communist Russia*, 1855–1964 by Chris Corin and Terry Fiehn © Hodder Education, June 2015; Interpretation 2 taken from *GCSE Modern World History* by Ben Walsh © John Murray