Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 15 June 2023

Morning (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.

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From a statement to the Russian people made by General Kornilov, August 1917. It was printed in a Russian newspaper.

> I declare that the Provisional Government is working closely with German army leaders. Together, the Germans and the Government are killing our country.
>
> I am the son of a peasant. I declare that I want nothing for myself other than to save Russia. I promise to introduce a Constituent Assembly that will allow Russian people to decide their future.
>
> I cannot stand by and let the Germans make slaves of the Russian people. I would rather die honourably on the battlefield than let this happen.
>
> I call upon all Russians to save our land from defeat.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the aims of the Kornilov Revolt.

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 the NEP was introduced in 1921.

(12)

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

- War Communism
- the Kronstadt Mutiny

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 main reason why Stalin's purges began?

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 main reason why Stalin's purges began.

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 main reason why Stalin's purges began.

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 main reason why Stalin's purges began?

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/general-kornilov-appeal-1917/

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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 an account written by Lydia Dan in 1949. Lydia Dan was a Russian living in exile. Her account is a recollection of comments made to her by Bukharin in a private conversation when he was visiting Paris on official Soviet business in 1935. Here Lydia Dan is recollecting Bukharin's comments about Stalin.

> Bukharin said: 'Anyone who speaks better than Stalin does, is doomed. Stalin will not permit them to live, for they will remind Stalin that Stalin is not the best speaker.
>
> Anyone who writes better than Stalin does, is in trouble. Stalin, and only Stalin, must be the greatest Russian writer.
>
> Yes, yes, Stalin is a small, evil man, more a devil than a man. The workers, the people, trust Stalin and so we all must be seen to trust him. But we in the Party know for sure that one day he will destroy us. Stalin knows it, too, and only waits for the right moment to do so.'

Source C: From *I Choose Freedom,* a memoir by Victor Kravchenko, published in 1947. Kravchenko was an official in the Communist Party. He fled to the USA during the Second World War, where he wrote this memoir. Here he is writing about the aftermath of the murder of Kirov.

> The first accounts of Kirov's death said that Nicolayev, the murderer, was working for foreign countries. Next came a series of official reports showing that followers of Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev and other old Bolsheviks were linked to Nicolayev.
>
> The number of people who were accused of being involved in Kirov's murder rose almost hourly. Anyone who had ever raised a doubt about Stalin's policies was accused. Hundreds of suspects were executed without a trial. These purges were acts of revenge against enemies of the Party.

Interpretation 1: From *Hitler and Stalin: Parallel Lives* by A Bullock, published in 1991.

> Stalin was totally self-obsessed. He believed he was a genius who would play a unique historical role. However, he was also paranoid, seeing himself as a great man experiencing opposition from jealous enemies.
>
> Stalin's self-obsession meant that he had, for a long time, wanted to outdo Lenin. By 1934, he felt ready to attack Lenin's original Bolshevik Party and establish his own version of the Party. This is what motivated him to begin the purges.

Interpretation 2: From *Revolution and Dictatorship, 1917–1953* by C Rowe and S Waller, published in 2016.

> Kirov was assassinated in December 1934. This was the start of Stalin tightening his control over the country and the beginning of widespread purges.
>
> The circumstances were suspicious, and Stalin quickly claimed that Kirov's assassination was part of a plot to overthrow the Party. As a consequence, Stalin ordered the arrest and execution of anyone found guilty of 'plotting against the state'.
>
> Stalin's determination to have total control over both Party and country can be dated from this time.

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Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: https://spartacus-educational.com/RUSbukharin.htm

Source C taken from: https://spartacus-educational.com/RUSkirov.htm

Interpretation 1 taken from: *Hitler and Stalin: Parallel Lives* By Alan Bullock © Harper Collins, July 1998

Interpretation 2 taken from: *Revolution and Dictatorship, 1917-1953* By Sally Waller and Chris Rowe © Oxford University Press, June 2016