Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

| Candidate surname | Other names |
|---|---|
| | |

Centre Number | Candidate Number

# Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

## Tuesday 11 June 2024

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

**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.

*Turn over* ▶

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## SECTION A

**Answer both questions.**

**Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.**

**Source A**: A painting by a Russian artist, 1922. The painting shows Red Army soldiers requisitioning grain from peasants.



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**1** Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about War Communism.

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 Provisional Government was unsuccessful.

**(12)**

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

- the First World War
- the Kornilov Revolt

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 experience of women in the Soviet Union under Stalin's rule?

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 experience of women in the Soviet Union under Stalin's rule.

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 experience of women in the Soviet Union under Stalin's rule.

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 experience of women in the Soviet Union under Stalin's rule?

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: © ARTGEN/Alamy Stock Photo

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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.**

*Turn over* ▶

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**Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.**

**Source B:** From an article in *Pravda Severa*, published in 1932. *Pravda Severa* was a Soviet newspaper. The article is about the life of a Russian woman, Mariia Semenovna Abramova.

> Mariia Semenovna Abramova spends her days standing in line queuing to buy bread, fish and milk. At home, she rushes around the kitchen preparing a meal for her children.
>
> Mariia tried to work at the factory, but had to quit her job after ten days, because the childcare centre did not feed or look after her children. As a result of that neglect, her youngest son became sick.
>
> Party officials have not tried to improve this awful situation. They have also made no effort to keep Mariia Semenovna Abramova at work in the factory. At the present time, the local Party does not even have a women's organiser, who could have brought housewives like Mariia into the political life of the factory.

**Source C:** From the new Constitution of the USSR, declared in 1936.

> Women in the USSR are given equal economic, political and social rights with men. Women are given the same rights to work, to get paid for their work, and to have rest, education and maternity pay.
>
> The State will protect the interests of mothers and children. The State will provide aid to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers. The State will provide a wide network of children's nurseries.

**Interpretation 1:** From *The Impact of Stalin's Leadership in the USSR, 1924–41* by J Laver, published in 2008.

> Women in the Soviet Union in the 1930s were expected to look after their children and homes as well as going to work. This was a struggle for many women, as there was not enough child care. Women were only valued for their role as workers. The numbers of women in important positions in the Communist Party and the government dropped in the 1930s.

**Interpretation 2:** From *Tsarist and Communist Russia 1855–1964* by S Waller, published in 2015.

> In the 1930s, many married women continued to work. The number of female industrial workers grew enormously, with women making up 43 per cent of the industrial workforce by 1940. Large numbers of women worked on the collective farms. The number of women in education also doubled in the 1930s. A growth in the numbers of State nurseries and canteens, as well as more child clinics, all helped women to cope with work and family.

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**Acknowledgements**

Source B taken from: https://worldhistorycommons.org/women-and-stalinism-newspaper-daily-life; Source C taken from: '*The role and status of women in the Soviet Union*', D R Brown © Teachers College Press; Interpretation 1 taken from: *The Impact of Stalin's leadership in the USSR, 1924-41* by John Laver © Nelson Thornes, June 2008; Interpretation 2 taken from: *Tsarist and Communist Russia* 1855-1964 by Sally Waller © Oxford University Press, April 2015.