

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9H10/1E**

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1E: Russia, 1917-91: from Lenin to Yeltsin

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** How far do you agree that the failures of Soviet economic policy outweighed the successes in the years 1917-53?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev's approach to government was fundamentally similar to Brezhnev's approach to government?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How significant was state control of the mass media and propaganda in sustaining the Soviet regime in the years 1917-85?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** To what extent did government attitudes towards the family as a social unit change in the years 1917-85?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the USSR collapsed in 1991 because of a nationalist resurgence in the Soviet bloc?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **9HI0/1E**

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1E: Russia, 1917-91: from Lenin to Yeltsin

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Catherine Merridale, *Red Fortress: The Secret Heart of Russia's History*, published 2013.

Yeltsin was building an independent power-base by appealing to ethnic Russian patriotism. In 1989 and 1990, nationalist demonstrations dominated the news. These demonstrations culminated in unilateral declarations of independence in the Baltic and armed uprisings in the Caucasus. Gorbachev's creation of a new post, President of the USSR, was intended to strengthen the Soviet Union and hold the republics together by giving them a single figurehead. However, spurred by the success of their neighbours in Eastern Europe, Soviet citizens increased their demands. Lithuania's campaign for independence was particularly vocal. 5

Protesters in Moscow called on Gorbachev to 'Remember Romania!', linking him with the detested Ceauşescu*, who had been executed following a popular uprising in December 1989. This was unfair, for it was Gorbachev who had unleashed the popular tide in Europe in the first place. In January 1991, Soviet troops moved into the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius. The demonstrations there were suppressed at the cost of fourteen lives. Thanks to Gorbachev's earlier reforms, the violence was televised and images of Soviet tanks loomed once again across Europe. President Gorbachev – and the Soviet Union – had lost the moral argument forever. 15

*Ceauşescu - ruler of communist Romania

Extract 2: From Archie Brown, *The Myth of the Strong Leader: Political Leadership in the Modern Age*, published 2014.

Gorbachev has been regarded by some as a 'weak' leader, or even a failure, because the country over which he presided – the Soviet Union – ceased to exist at the end of 1991. The USSR could have been held together for many more years had he not embarked on the liberalisation of the Soviet economy, the democratisation of the Soviet political system, and the transformation of Soviet foreign policy. The most dissatisfied Soviet nationalities – the Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians – saw the peoples of Eastern Europe achieving independent statehood in 1989. This raised their aspirations from seeking greater freedom within a Soviet state to demanding full independence. 20 25

Gorbachev consciously sought to prevent the dissolution of the Soviet state but he was not prepared to resort to the kind of sustained use of force that would have been required to crush independence movements once expectations were aroused. The fact that the Soviet Union was dissolved largely peacefully was in some ways an achievement on Gorbachev's part, although it was very much an unintended consequence of changes to the system. Most fundamentally, it was Gorbachev's liberalisation and democratisation that made the pursuit of independence possible. His 'guilt' in relation to the break-up of the Soviet state lay in replacing fear by freedoms and in his strong dislike of bloodshed. 30 35

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