Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 17 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/1E**

History

Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1E: Russia, 1917–91: from Lenin to Yeltsin

You must have:
Extracts 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.
- 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 Were the actions of the secret police the main reason for the survival of the Soviet regime in the years 1917–28?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Was Stalin's cult of personality the main reason for his power in the USSR in the years 1928–53?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How accurate is it to say that Soviet leaders, in the years 1953–85, pursued similar policies on the arts and culture?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that government educational policy failed to improve the lives of the Soviet population in the years 1917–85?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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SECTION C

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

5 Historians have different views about the reasons for the fall of the Soviet Union. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the collapse of the Soviet Union came about because the economy of the USSR was in crisis?

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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History

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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 John Laver, *Triumph and Collapse: Russia and the USSR, 1941–1991*, published 2009.

Although the economy was already approaching crisis in 1985 when Gorbachev came to power, it was still working. It was *perestroika* which appeared to have made things worse, so that the economy was close to collapse by 1991. There were a number of reasons for this. The actual reforms were not carefully planned or thought through because the people who made the reforms, including Gorbachev, were not economists. Several administrative reorganisations created confusion and lack of coordination at several levels. This enabled managers to ignore demands they did not like.

The economy was harmed by inflation and the collapse of the rouble. Production was affected by increasing unrest in the workforce. The collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe deprived the USSR of secure trading partners. On top of all this, Gorbachev inherited costly projects, particularly the war in Afghanistan and a commitment to match US defence spending. These costs could not be eliminated overnight. The Soviet economy, in its final months, appeared to be heading into meltdown.

Extract 2: From Vladislav M. Zubok, *A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorbachev*, published 2007.

Gorbachev was the destroyer of Soviet power. After the Soviet 'empire' in central Europe collapsed, the Soviet Union itself became vulnerable. Several problems demanded government action: growing domestic chaos, deepening economic crisis, the rise of nationalist separatists and the weakening of the existing state structures.

Yet Gorbachev continued to believe he could create a new democratic Soviet Union. His overconfidence let him down. In 1987 he refused to get rid of Boris Yeltsin, who had already emerged as a major troublemaker. He also kept hardliners in charge of the army, the KGB and the military industrial complex.

Without Gorbachev, the rapid disintegration of the Soviet Union would not have occurred. At each stage Gorbachev made choices that destabilised and weakened the USSR. The unintentional destruction of the Soviet Union made him one of the most controversial figures in Russian history.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: Triumph and Collapse: Russia and the USSR, 1941-1991, John Laver, Nelson Thornes 2009

Extract 2 from: A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorbachev, Vladislav M. Zubok, University of North Carolina Press 2007

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