Surname	Other n	ames			
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number			
History International Advanced Subsidiary Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin					
	917-91: From I				

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 Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- 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 ▶



(10)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1	(a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for
	Lenin's dismissal of the Constituent Assembly in January 1918?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and you
own knowledge of the historical context.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

,



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an elimpact of Gorbachev's reduction of traditional controls in the late 1	
Explain your answer using the source, the information given about own knowledge of the historical context.	
	(15)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1928–53, the use of terror was the most significant factor in the control of the population of the Soviet Union?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 To what extent did Khrushchev's economic policies succeed in improving agriculture in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that there were significant changes to Soviet higher education in the years 1945–91?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Indicate which question you mind, put a line through t	are answering k the box 🔀 and t	oy marking a cr hen indicate yo	oss in the our new o	e box⊠. If you juestion with	change your a cross⊠.
Chosen question number: Que	estion 2	Question 3	\boxtimes	Question 4	\boxtimes



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

J

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI02/1C

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the *Draft Decree on the Dissolution of the Constituent Assembly* written by Lenin, 6 January 1918. Here Lenin is commenting on his dismissal of the Constituent Assembly the day after its first meeting.

The October Revolution gave power to the Soviets and through the Soviets to the working and exploited classes. The working classes learned by experience that the old bourgeois parliamentary system was absolutely incompatible with the aim of achieving socialism. Only class institutions (such as the Soviets) were capable of overcoming the resistance of the propertied classes and of laying the foundations of socialist society. It would now be a step backwards to surrender the supreme authority of the Soviets to the Constituent Assembly. It would cause the collapse of the October workers' and peasants' revolution.

The Party of Right Socialist-Revolutionaries* obtained the majority in the Constituent Assembly. Naturally, this party refused to recognise the October Revolution and the reality of Soviet power, the Soviet programme and the Declaration of Rights of the Working and Exploited People. It was inevitable that the Bolshevik group and the Left Socialist-Revolutionary group**, who together have the confidence of the workers and the majority of the peasants, should withdraw from such a Constituent Assembly.

*Right Socialist-Revolutionaries = a political party that believed in democratic socialism, opposed the Bolsheviks and appealed to the peasants

**Left Socialist-Revolutionary group = a political party that was prepared to work with the Bolsheviks 5

10

15

Source 2: From an article by Michael Parks published in the *Los Angeles Times*, an American newspaper, 31 October 1989. Here Parks is reporting on the impact of President Gorbachev's policy of glasnost.

The Soviet press is now one of the major battlefronts in the developing struggle over the Soviet Union's future. Vladislav Starkov is the editor of the newspaper Arguments and Facts, which fully supports perestroika. He has made it the country's best-selling newspaper, with a weekly circulation of 29 million. He has shamed such traditional state-controlled newspapers as Pravda, but his approach could cost him his job. Starkov was criticised by Gorbachev for the tone of his newspaper at a mid-October meeting of the country's leading editors and media officials. Since then Starkov has been under strong pressure from party leaders to resign.

The success of *Arguments and Facts* rests largely on a formula of answering readers' queries on a wide range of subjects in a series of short articles, which hide nothing. 'People want to know what's going on in this country, and we try to tell them,' Starkov said. 'We are not called a people's newspaper for nothing. Our newspaper publishes only concrete facts and material. Perestroika has created an insatiable appetite for this, and I think our circulation will undoubtedly be more than 30 million next year.'

Starkov's future at *Arguments and Facts* will be decided formally by the board of the Knowledge Society, a Soviet organisation that sponsors lectures and adult education programmes and that publishes the paper.

