

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**Monday 20 May 2019**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **WHI02/1C**

**History**

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation**

**Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin**

**You must have:**

Sources 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.
- 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.

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**Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

- (b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the significance of Boris Yeltsin's election as President of Russia in June 1991?

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

(15)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS**



**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 the use of purges was the main reason why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

3. How successful were Khrushchev's policies in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64?

**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

4. To what extent did government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union change in the years 1953–82?

**(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)**

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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 2** ☒ **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**



Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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**History**

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation**

**Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin**

**Sources Booklet**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From an article in the *Los Angeles Times* newspaper, published 1 January 1988. The *Los Angeles Times* is a widely-read newspaper in the USA. Here the writer is commenting on exhibitions in the late 1980s in the Soviet Union of 1920s avant-garde art.

Russia's avant-garde art of the 1920s, prized in the West but officially ignored in the Soviet Union, is reappearing in state-run galleries. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's 'new thinking' has finally reached the nation's fine arts.

September's packed exhibit in Moscow of works by the artist Marc Chagall, who left the Soviet Union in 1922, attracted much attention at home and abroad. It displayed several paintings that had been hidden away for decades. A series of less high-profile exhibitions is bringing other unknown works back to the public. This comes almost 60 years after Socialist Realism when heroic factory workers and towering industrial triumphs were decreed the basis of Soviet fine arts.

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Many works have not been seen in public since the 1920s and were produced by artists so long ignored that their names are virtually unknown to young Soviet art experts today.

Experts on Russian Art of the 1920s, attribute the reappearance of the avant-garde to Gorbachev's perestroika, or reconstruction, finally impacting on the fine arts.

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**Source 2:** From an article in *The New York Times* newspaper, published 14 June 1991. *The New York Times* is an American newspaper which has worldwide readership. Here the article is commenting on Boris Yeltsin's election as President of Russia.

Boris Yeltsin, the Soviet Union's leading political and economic reformer, swept to victory today in a presidential election in the Russian republic, becoming the first popularly-elected leader in Russian history. Mr Yeltsin won about 60 per cent of the votes cast, easily achieving the simple majority needed to win the newly-created executive presidency of the Russian Federation outright. Like-minded reformers also easily won as mayors of Moscow and Leningrad. 20

All in all, the elections in the Russian republic were a major defeat for the Communist Party, which had waged a strong campaign to block Mr Yeltsin. The elections were indirectly a defeat for President Mikhail Gorbachev, whose leadership of the Soviet Union and whose policies are the major target of Mr Yeltsin's coalition. 25

The vote gave resounding support to Mr Yeltsin and the broad anti-Communist, pro-reform, democratic coalition of which he has emerged as the leader. The republic's presidency also gives Mr Yeltsin an advantage in his dealings with Mr Gorbachev. This should prove especially important as Russia moves toward a market economy and negotiates a new agreement binding Russia and the other 14 republics that make up the Soviet Union. 30



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