Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 22 May 2024

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

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 ▶

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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 importance of Boris Yeltsin's election as President of the Russian Federation in June 1991?

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

(10)

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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 nature of education in Russia in the 1920s?

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, in the years 1928–53, the removal of opponents in government and party was the main reason why Stalin was able to maintain control over the Soviet Union?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3. How accurate is it to say that there were many positive results from Brezhnev's economic policy in the years 1964–82?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4. How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev and Gorbachev had similar approaches to the control of the arts?

(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

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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 a report in *The Guardian* newspaper, 14 June 1991. *The Guardian* was a left-leaning British newspaper. Here its reporter in Moscow comments on the outcome of the presidential election in the Russian Federation in June 1991.

Boris Yeltsin gained a landslide victory yesterday to become the first directly elected leader in Russian history. His dramatic triumph will be completed by a visit next week to meet the US President, George Bush.

Mr Yeltsin won at least 60 per cent of the votes in the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic. Mr Yeltsin's popularity was particularly strong in the big cities. Voters in these cities supported his policies of market reforms and the transfer of more power to the Russian republic.

President Bush was quick to congratulate Mr Yeltsin. While President Gorbachev remained silent on the result, a spokesman for Bush described the election as confirming the Soviet commitment to 'establishing a democratic system'.

Mr Yeltsin's trip to meet President Bush is bound to be uncomfortable for President Gorbachev, who is still waiting for the Moscow summit with President Bush to be confirmed. However, there will be some comfort for Gorbachev in that the United States is sure to advise Mr Yeltsin to collaborate and compromise with Gorbachev.

Source 2: From a story by Nikolai Ognev, published in the Soviet Union in 1928. Ognev was an educator before the Bolshevik Revolution and continued to work with children afterwards. He recorded his observations as children's stories. This story was written like a child's diary to describe experiences in early Soviet classrooms.

27 September

A new system is being introduced at our school under which the school-workers* do nothing and the pupils must find everything out for themselves. At least, that's what it looks like to me. There will be no more classes, and the pupils will merely be given 'tasks'. These will be handed out a month in advance and may be completed either at home or in school. There will be laboratories instead of classrooms.

5 October

Our whole school group was outraged today. This is what happened. A new school-worker came to teach natural science. We called her Elnikitka. She handed out our assignments and said to the group: 'Children.'

Then I got up and said: 'We are not children.'

To which she replied: 'Of course you are children, and I won't speak to you any other way.'

I replied: 'Please be more polite or we may send you to the devil.'

Elnikitka turned red and said: 'In that case, be so good as to leave the classroom.'

I replied: 'In the first place, this is not a classroom but a laboratory and we are not expelled from it. You are more like a teacher of the old school.'

That was all. The whole group supported me. Elnikitka ran off like she was scalded with boiling water.

*school-workers – teachers

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