

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# History

**Paper 3: Modern depth study**

**Option 30: Russia and the Soviet Union, 1917–41**

Sample assessment materials for first teaching  
September 2016

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

Paper Reference

**1HI0/30**

**You must have:**

Sources/Interpretations 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 B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

## Advice

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

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## SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

**Source A:** From a diary entry for March 1918 by Drozdovsky, a colonel in a White army. Here he describes the events in a village that had previously been under Bolshevik control.

Our White cavalry entered the village and put to death the Bolshevik leaders. The people of this village are so brutal - the Bolshevik leaders were not thinking of murdering them, but the peasants, their women and even children, insistently demanded their death. After the execution, we ordered the village population to deliver without pay the best cattle, pigs and bread for our detachment\*.

\*detachment – a group of White soldiers numbering over 2,000 men.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the White army in the Civil War.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

<p>(i) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>(ii) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

**(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)**













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### **Acknowledgements**

Source A: quoted in John Daborn, *Russia: Revolution and Counter Revolution, 1917–24*, Cambridge 1991.

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# Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

## History

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

*Turn over* ►

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

**Source B:** A government poster created in 1930 and distributed in the Soviet Union. The text says 'The Machine Tractor Station [MTS] is the key part of Collectivisation. Get a Tractor! Let's Double and Triple the Machine Tractor Stations.'



**Source C:** From an article in a British newspaper, published in 1933. It was based on the journalist's recent experiences of a walking tour in the Ukraine area of the Soviet Union.

'How are things with you?' I asked one old man. He looked around anxiously to see that no soldiers were about. 'We have nothing, absolutely nothing,' he said, 'The soldiers have taken everything away.' It was true. The famine is an organised one. Some of the food that has been taken away is being exported to foreign countries. It is also true that whole villages have been exiled. I saw a group of twenty peasants being marched off under escort. This is such a common sight that it no longer even causes curiosity.

**Interpretation 1:** From *The Soviet Achievement* by J P Nettl, published in 1967.

The overwhelming majority of the peasants opposed collectivisation. Villages were surrounded by soldiers with machine guns and forced to collectivise. Masses of peasants were transported to Siberia. Other peasants slaughtered cattle, smashed tools and burned crops rather than hand them over to the collective farms. There was a serious famine from 1932 to 1933 which caused the death of between six and ten million peasants.

**Interpretation 2:** From *Stalin: Man of Steel* by E Roberts, published in 1968.

The collective farms, despite all their inefficiencies, did grow more food than the tiny, privately-owned holdings had done. 30–40 million tons of grain was produced every year. Collectivisation also meant the introduction of mechanisation into the countryside where, previously, the peasants had never seen a tractor. Now, two million previously-backward peasants learned to drive a tractor. New methods of farming were taught by 110,000 engineering and agricultural experts. The countryside was indeed transformed.

### Acknowledgements

Source B © David King Collection; Source C © 2015, Guardian News and Media Limited; Interpretation 1 adapted from J P Nettl, *The Soviet Achievement* © J P Nettl, 1967. Reprinted by kind permission of Thames & Hudson Ltd, London; Interpretation 2 adapted from Elizabeth Roberts, *Stalin: Man of Steel*, 1972.

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