This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 02

08DEC2023

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	History
Class :	10A
Teacher :	Dr. Mark Woolmer
Duration :	1 hour

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

Stalinist Russia

Instructions

You **must** answer: question (a)
question (b),
and **EITHER** question (c) (i) **OR** (c) (ii)

Question A

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From A European History, published in 1982.

The case against Stalin's agricultural measures is very substantial. Firstly, Stalin launched collective farming with inadequate information and statistics, then blamed local officials for the chaos which followed. Secondly, collectivisation policies inflicted appalling suffering on the peasants through the activities of the dekulakisation squads and the confiscation of grain supplies by the state. It is hardly surprising that, in the early 1930s, there was massive resistance from the peasants, who destroyed a huge amount of crops and livestock. Finally, Stalin's policies can be blamed for having set back agricultural production by twenty-five years.

(a) What impression does the author give about Stalin's agricultural policies? You must use Extract E to explain your answer.

You **must** use Extract A to explain your answer.

(marks = 6)

Question B

(b) Explain **TWO** effects of Stalin's purges on the Soviet Union.

(marks = 8)

*** QUESTIONS CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE ***

Question C

Answer <u>EITHER</u> question (c) (i) <u>OR</u> question (c) (ii).
<u>EITHER</u>

(c) (i) 'The main reason for the Great Famine (1932–33) was collectivisation.' How far do you agree?

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Collectivisation
- export of grain.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

<u>OR</u>

(c) (ii) 'The main reason for the programme of industrialisation under Stalin was the failings of the NEP.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the failings of the NEP
- communist ideas.

You must also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

(Total for paper = 30 marks)

END

Stalinist Russia

You **must** answer: question (a)
question (b),
and **EITHER** question (c) (i) **OR** (c) (ii)

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From A European History, published in 1982.

The case against Stalin's agricultural measures is very substantial. Firstly, Stalin launched collective farming with inadequate information and statistics, then blamed local officials for the chaos which followed. Secondly, collectivisation policies inflicted appalling suffering on the peasants through the activities of the dekulakisation squads and the confiscation of grain supplies by the state. It is hardly surprising that, in the early 1930s, there was massive resistance from the peasants, who destroyed a huge amount of crops and livestock. Finally, Stalin's policies can be blamed for having set back agricultural production by twenty-five years.

(a) What impression does the author give about Stalin's agricultural policies? You must use Extract A to explain your answer.

You **must** use Extract A to explain your answer.

(marks = 6)

The author gives the impression that Stalin's agricultural policies had a devastating impact. This is shown by the following:

- The extract says that the policies had a range of negative consequences, such as loss of crops and livestock
- The language used by the author, including 'chaos', 'appalling suffering' and 'massive resistance'
- The author has selected evidence to show that the damage done by agricultural policies and has not included evidence to show any of the achievements of the policies.
- The author suggests that the plans were bold and ambitious through their use of the term 'very substantial'.
- The author gives the impression that the plan was poorly thought through and disorganised when they stated that 'Stalin launched collective farming with inadequate information and statistics'.
- The author gives the impression that Stalin was personally to blame for the failures of collectivisation.
- The tone of the piece is very negative, the choice of words and phrase clearly conveys that collectivisation was a monumental failure and that it had no positives whatsoever.
- The author highlights that Stalin's policy led to massive resistance from the peasants and states that this was unsurprising, thus again shows the author's contempt for Collectivisation.

(b) Explain **TWO** effects of Stalin's purges on the Soviet Union.

(marks = 8)

Relevant points may include:

- The purges of the communist party gave Stalin complete control of the Soviet Union.
  - During the Moscow show trials, Stalin eliminated his rivals from the leadership contest Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev, and Bukharin.
  - He removed any party member who was not loyal to him personally. By 1934 70% of the Central Committee had been purged. Over 1 million party members would eventually be purged.
  - He replaced purged party members with men who were loyal to him (The so-called Stalin Enrolment).
  - His policies were now always accepted and so he could pursue rapid industrialisation and collectivisation unchallenged.
  - After the murder of Kirov, people became too afraid to challenge Stalin.
- The Purge of the army reduced the Soviet Union's military readiness to face any invasion.
  - Stalin purged the majority of the army's senior officers, half of the army's junior officers, all of the admirals of the soviet navy, and all but one commander of the air force.
  - In 1939-40, the Russian army lost what should have been an easy war against the much smaller country of Finland.
  - At the start of World War Two, Russia lost several battles due to the inexperience of its commanders.
- The purge of the people resulted in millions being sent to death or to the gulags.
  - The purge of the people targeted anyone who challenged Stalin, wreckers, and enemies of the state.
  - The purges targeted the Kulaks, and managers and overseers in large businesses, scientists, engineers, and architects.
  - The people sent to the gulags could be used as slave labour to help Stalin achieve the aims he laid out in the three Five Year Plans.
  - The loss of skills actually damaged the Third Five Year Plan and weakened the economy.
  - Production figures across the Soviet Union actually dropped.
  - The people were too afraid to rise up against Stalin's rule.

***** QUESTIONS CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE *****

Answer EITHER question (c) (i) OR question (c) (ii).
EITHER

(c) (i) 'The main reason for the Great Famine (1932–33) was collectivisation.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Collectivisation
- export of grain.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

Indicative content

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- Collectivisation contributed to the famine, as blunt attempts to impose modern
- agricultural methods and technology with the aim of resolving previous procurement
- problems, and socialising agriculture, created peasant resistance and shortages
- The increased pressure to collectivise from 1931, after the limited success of the first
- wave, contributed to the famine, with the authorities issuing unrealistic production
- targets, punishing peasants who did not fulfil quotas
- Demonstrations and riots against the collectivised farm system in 1932, in areas such
- as Ukraine and the North Caucasus, led to further disruption of the harvest campaign
- and grain procurement.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- Dekulakisation contributed to the famine, by removing a major element of the labour
- force, including many of the more productive elements of the peasantry, alongside
- grain traders and others who provided vital functions in organising agriculture
- Compulsory grain procurement, to feed cities and for export, contributed to the
- famine by removing the grain from hard-hit areas, and forced requisition of livestock
- contributed to famine amongst the one million Kazakhs, who starved
- The export of grain and dairy products to raise funds contributed significantly to food
- shortages, e.g. the amount exported in 1932-33 was estimated to have been
- sufficient to save in the region of four million lives
- An unwillingness to help the peasantry contributed to the scale of the famine, e.g.
- both Stalin and local party officials were dismissive of the suffering of Ukrainian
- peasants, and local officials were reluctant to ask for help
- Natural conditions contributed to the famine, with the drought of 1931, the cold
- spring and the hot summer devastating the harvest of that year, and reducing the seed available for 1932.

OR

(c) (ii) 'The main reason for the programme of industrialisation under Stalin was the failings of the NEP.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the failings of the NEP
- communist ideas.

You must also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

Indicative content

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- There were fundamental weaknesses in the Soviet economy, which NEP had not managed to solve, and industrialisation aimed to close the gap with western economies that had grown in the 1920s
- Even supporters of NEP had admitted it was failing as gains were only made at a 'snail's pace', and thus the move the industrialisation programme was intended to accelerate the pace of economic expansion
- One perceived failing of the NEP was the continued existence of bourgeois managers within industry; industrialisation was introduced as it would replace these with 'red specialists'.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- Industrialisation was motivated by the desire to progress towards a different kind of society, in the belief it would help lead to the abolition of the classes and the creation of the 'Socialist Man'
- The planned programme of industrialisation was popular amongst many party members, who welcomed the prospect of a new struggle, which would lead to socialism and complete the work of the revolution
- Stalin's 'Great Turn' from 1928 was politically convenient, adopting notions such as centralised planning and control to force industrial growth, previously put forward by Trotsky and Zinoviev, and breaking with 'rightists' such as Bukharin
- The change of policy towards rapid industrialisation was motivated by a desire to protect the Soviet Union, e.g. after the war scare of 1927, with Stalin warning the Soviet Union had to catch up to the West in ten years or be crushed
- The programme of industrialisation was motivated by Stalin's desire to step out of Lenin's shadow and surpass him with his own legacy, e.g. Stalin's 1929 speech highlighting Lenin's mistakes, and how industrialisation would improve on NEP.

(Total for paper = 30 marks)

END