

# IGCSE HISTORY

## Syllabus 0416

### APPROVED COURSEWORK TASKS

#### for 2000 and thereafter

#### Depth Study B: Russia, 1905-41

PLEASE NOTE: in order to achieve the prescribed mark weightings for each piece of coursework, the procedures below must be followed.

- i) Marks for Assignment A are given out of a total of 30. These must be reduced after marking to a total out of 20, i.e. multiplied by two and divided by three;
- ii) Marks for Assignment B are given out of a total of 60. These must be reduced after marking to a total out of 20, i.e. divided by three.

Either one or both of these assignments may be used in a centre's coursework scheme. If both assignments are used, then the syllabus coursework requirements have been satisfied in full.

## **DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905 -1941**

### **ASSIGNMENT A: OBJECTIVES 1 and 2**

1. Compare the characters and beliefs of Lenin and Stalin. (6)
2. Assess the impact that Lenin had on Russia and the Russian people. (8)
3. Assess the impact that Stalin had on Russia and the Russian people. (8)
4. Who do you think was the more important figure in Russian history, Lenin or Stalin? Explain your answer. (8)

### **ASSIGNMENT B: OBJECTIVE 3**

#### **STALIN: MAN OR MONSTER?**

##### **INTRODUCTION**

By 1928 Stalin had emerged as Lenin's successor. Under his rule Russia saw tremendous economic expansion but at the same time many Russians suffered greatly because of his policy of Collectivisation and his purges. Stalin took great trouble to control what people knew and thought about him. This makes it difficult for historians today to be sure what kind of man he really was. Some see him as an evil monster, some see him as a troubled and insecure human being, others see greatness in him.

The sources which follow provide you with evidence from accounts from the time and from interpretations written later. Towards the end of this coursework assignment you will be asked to make up your mind about Stalin.

##### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer all the questions. You must base your answers on the evidence in the sources. Where they are helpful you can use sources other than those mentioned in the question. It is important that you also use, where relevant, your knowledge and understanding of this period of Russian history in your answers.

**SOURCE A**



*A cartoon published in Paris in the 1930s. It shows Stalin and the results of his policies.*

**SOURCE B**



*An official Soviet painting of Stalin with the workers at a newly opened hydroelectric power station in the 1930's.*

## SOURCE C



*A photograph of Stalin congratulating wives of army officers.*

## SOURCE D

I recall an incident in Siberia, where I lived at one time in exile. It was in the spring, at the time of the spring floods. About thirty men went to the river to pull out timber which had been carried away by the vast, swollen river. Towards evening they returned to the village, but with one comrade missing. When asked where he was, they replied with no interest that he remained at the river. To my question, 'How do you mean, remained there?', they replied, again with no interest, 'He drowned, of course.' They then hurried away saying they had to water the mare. When I told them off for having more concern for animals than for men, one of them said, 'Why should we be concerned about men? We can always make another man.' It seems to me that the lack of concern our leaders show towards the people is the same as the attitude I met in far-off Siberia.

*Written by Stalin in 1945.*

## **SOURCE E**

Thank you Stalin. Thank you because I am so well and joyful. No matter how old I become, I shall never forget how we met Stalin two days ago. Generations to come will regard us as the happiest of people because we lived in the same century as Stalin, because we were privileged to see Stalin, our inspired leader.

The men of all ages will call thy name, which is strong, beautiful, wise and marvellous. Thy name is engraved on every factory, every machine, every place on earth, and in the hearts of all men.

Every time I have found myself in his presence I have been overcome by his strength, his charm, his greatness. I have experienced a great desire to sing out, to shout with joy and happiness. And when the woman I love presents me with a child the first word it shall utter will be: Stalin.

*From a speech by a writer to the Congress of Soviets in 1935. The speech was published in Pravda, the paper of the Communist Party.*

## **SOURCE F**

Stalin is unhappy at not being able to convince everyone, himself included, that he is greater than everyone else. If someone speaks better than he does, that man is for it! Stalin will not let him live, because that man is a constant reminder that he, Stalin, is not the first and best. He is a narrow-minded, malicious man - no, not a man, but a devil.

*Bukharin, speaking in Paris in 1936. Bukharin supported Stalin against Trotsky as Lenin's successor but fell into disgrace in 1929 and was a victim of Stalin's purges in 1938.*

## **SOURCE G**

Stalin was convinced that the use of terror and executions was necessary for the defence of Socialism and Communism. We cannot say that these were the deeds of a mad despot. He considered this should be done in the interests of the Party and of the working masses.

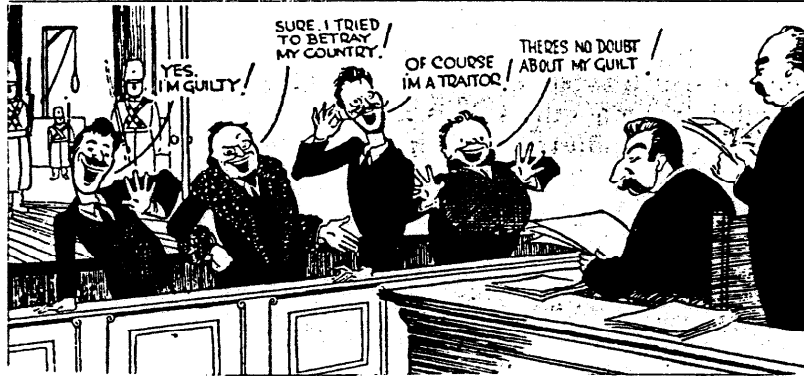
*From a speech to the Soviet Communist Party in 1956 by Khrushchev who became leader of Russia after Stalin.*

## **SOURCE H**

Stalin was a very distrustful man, very suspicious. He would look at a man and say, 'Why are your eyes so shifty today'. This suspicion created in him a general distrust towards Party workers he had known for years. Everywhere he saw 'enemies', 'double dealers' and spies.

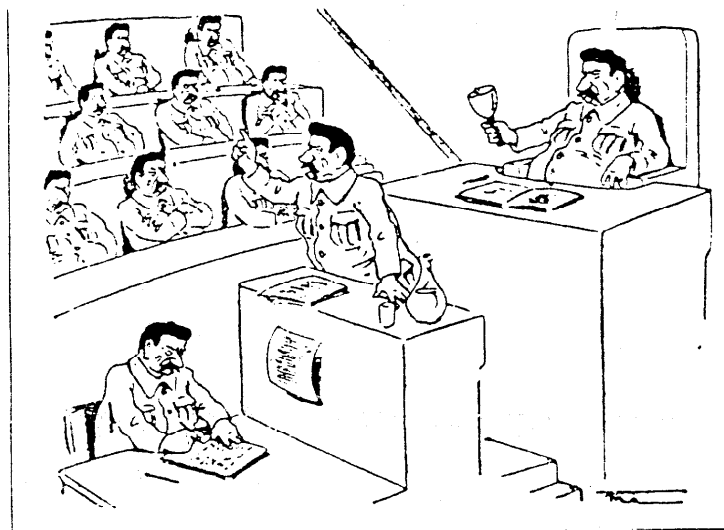
*From Khrushchev's speech in 1956.*

**SOURCE I**



*An American cartoon about Stalin's 'show trials'.*

**SOURCE J**



*A cartoon published in France in the late 1930s about Stalin's Constitution. It claims to show new seating arrangements in the Supreme Soviet.*

## **SOURCE K**

Stalin is the brilliant leader and teacher of the Party, military commander, and guide of the Soviet state. Everybody is familiar with the clarity of mind, his iron will, his devotion to the party, his ardent faith in the people, and love for the people.

*From a biography of Stalin published in 1947 in Russia.*

## **SOURCE L**

It is my belief that Stalin was a very skilled, indeed gifted politician, and one of the greatest political figures of the twentieth century. This does not mean that he was a good man. He had a dark and evil side to his nature.

*From a biography of Stalin published in 1983 in Britain.*

## **SOURCE M**

Do we need any sensational revelations to understand Stalin? No, the explanation of his life is that he was corrupted by absolute power. Absolute power turned a ruthless politician into a monstrous tyrant. The terror was necessary, not only to keep men obedient, but even more to make them believe in him. Without terror, who would have failed to notice the clear absurdity of Stalin's rule?

*From a biography of Stalin published in 1974 in Britain.*

## **QUESTIONS**

- 1 Study Sources A, B and C.

Do these sources give similar or different impressions of Stalin? Explain your answer with references to the sources. (6)

- 2 Study Source D.

Does this source provide any useful evidence about Stalin? Explain your answer. (7)

- 3 Study Sources E and F.

Which of these two sources is the more reliable? Explain your answer. (8)

- 4 Study Sources G and H.

Do you trust Khrushchev's assessments of Stalin? Use your knowledge of Stalin to explain your answer. (8)

5 Study Sources I and J.

How far do these two sources agree about Stalin's 'show trials'? Explain your answer. (7)

6 Study Sources L and M.

Compare what these two sources say about Stalin. (6)

7 Using the sources in this paper and your knowledge of Stalin explain whether or not you think he was a monster. (10)

8 Use the sources and your knowledge of Stalin and Soviet history to explain why there has been disagreement about Stalin. (8)



# MARKING SCHEME

[Note: marks *within* levels are to be awarded in relation to the amount of supporting material included.]

## DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

### Assignment A

**1 Compare the characters and beliefs of Lenin and Stalin. (6)**

Level 1 Similarity *or* difference (1-4)  
Dealing only with character *or* beliefs, 1-2 marks  
Dealing with character *and* beliefs, 3-4 marks

Level 2 Similarity *and* difference (3-6)  
Dealing just with character *or* beliefs, 3-4 marks  
OR  
Similarity on one and difference on the other, 3-4 marks  
  
Similarity *and* difference on both, 5-6 marks

**2 Assess the impact that Lenin had on Russia and the Russian people. (8)**

Level 1 Describes aspects of Lenin's career, but no explicit assessment of his impact in relation to changes he brought about (1-2)

Level 2 Identifies his impact with changes he brought about in his lifetime, i.e. short-term, OR with changes which occurred after his death and could not have happened without him, i.e. long-term (3-5)

Level 3 Both aspects of L2, i.e. both short- and long-term impact (6-8)

**3 Assess the impact that Stalin had on Russia and the Russian people. (8)**

Level 1 Describes aspects of Stalin's career, but no explicit assessment of his impact in relation to changes he brought about (1-2)

## MARKING SCHEME

[Note: marks *within* levels are to be awarded in relation to the amount of supporting material included.]

### DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

#### Assignment A

**1 Compare the characters and beliefs of Lenin and Stalin. (6)**

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Level 3 Both aspects of L2, i.e. both short- and long-term impact (6-8)

**3 Assess the impact that Stalin had on Russia and the Russian people. (8)**

Level 1 Describes aspects of Stalin's career, but no explicit assessment of his impact in relation to changes he brought about (1-2)

Level 2 Identifies his impact with changes he brought about, and their immediate consequences for the Russian people, e.g. collectivisation, but does not address the *consequences* of these changes for Russia by 1941, i.e. assumption is that the changes are synonymous with the impact (3-6)

Level 3 As L2, but also explores consequences to 1941 of Stalin's changes (7-8)

**4 Who do you think was the more important figure in Russian history, Lenin or Stalin? Explain your answer. (8)**

Level 1 Makes a choice, and gives a reason(s) for importance (1-3)

Level 2 As L1, but also explains the reason(s) i.e. *significance* of the reason(s) explored (4-6)

Level 3 As L2, but also explains why the other person was *less* important (7-8) i.e. comparative answers

### Assignment B

**1 Study Sources A, B and C. Do these sources give similar or different impressions of Stalin? Explain your answer with references to the sources. (6)**

Level 1 Similarities *or* differences inferred from the sources, but not supported with details from the sources (1)  
Surface details, e.g. A and B both show him in a white jacket, do not count. *Impressions* can only be inferred.

Level 2 Similarities *and* differences, but not supported with details from the sources (2)  
e.g. "B and C show he is friendly, but A shows he is murderous."

Level 3 Similarities *or* differences, supported from the sources (3-4)  
It is sufficient to identify similarity/difference on only two sources.  
Support = an explanation of how the sources support the inference.

Level 4 Similarities *and* differences, supported (5-6)

Note: for difference do **not** count "X shows....., but Y does not." A valid difference must show that the sources give different/contradictory/contrasting impressions.

**2 Study Source D. Does this source provide any useful evidence about Stalin? Explain your answer. (7)**

- Level 1 Useless because Stalin wrote it and he's bound to lie (1)  
Not explained, no reference to source content or context
- Level 2 Useful because of what it tells us (2-3)  
Source taken at face value  
Award three marks for the inference that it tells us Stalin cared about working people
- Level 3 Useless because it is unreliable (4)  
He is just making himself look good so you cannot believe it  
i.e. uses *content* of source to doubt reliability
- Level 4 Ideas about purpose (5)  
Useful because it shows us the image of himself that he wanted people to have  
OR  
Useless because it is only propaganda  
Must show how content could be used as propaganda, mere assertion that it is propaganda would be L1
- Level 5 Uses contextual knowledge to doubt reliability (6)  
Notes hypocrisy in last sentence
- Level 6 Useful because of what we can infer about the character and regime of a tyrant who would present himself in this manner (7)  
Must go through L5 to reach this level.

**3 Study Sources E and F. Which of these two sources is the more reliable? Explain your answer. (8)**

- Level 1 Reliability judged solely on information contained in the source attribution (1-2)
- Level 2 Reliability judged on information contained within the source (3-4)  
e.g. raising issues about bias, tone, purpose using content, but no use of background knowledge/other sources to evaluate
- Level 3 Cross-refers to other sources to test for reliability (5-6)  
Must cross-refer specific elements of content of E/F
- Level 4 Cross-refers to background knowledge to test for reliability (7-8)

In each Level award the higher mark if both sources are dealt with at that Level.

**4 Study Sources G and H. Do you trust Khrushchev's assessments of Stalin? Use your knowledge of Stalin to explain your answer. (8)**

Level 1 Asserts that sources are consistent/inconsistent with what is known, but unsupported by background knowledge (1)  
e.g. 'Yes, it's true, he was very suspicious.'

Level 2 Answers based on comments about Khrushchev (2)  
He was there, he was the next leader etc., so he should know.

[Note: knowledge of the context in which these speeches were made is *not* part of the syllabus, so cannot be required. However, if candidates have this knowledge and use it e.g. to question Khrushchev's motives, the answer will probably get into Level 4.]

Level 3 Answer based on perceived consistencies/inconsistencies between G and H (3-4)

Level 4 Asserts that the sources are consistent/inconsistent with what is known, and supports this from background knowledge (5-8)  
Higher marks within the Level for answer which test more elements of the claims in G and H: did he use terror?/was he mad?/did he work for the benefit of the Party and people?

**5 Study Sources I and J. How far do these sources agree about Stalin's show trials? Explain your answer. (7)**

Level 1 Answers based on surface features (1-3)  
Similarities - both show trials/Stalin etc.  
Differences - e.g. In J Stalin takes the notes, in I someone else does it  
Maximum 2 marks for just similarities or differences

Level 2 Agreement based on valid interpretation (3-6)  
e.g. 'They both show that show trials were rigged.'  
Simple statement, no support from sources = 3 marks  
Support using details of the cartoons: one cartoon = 4 marks  
both cartoons = 5-6 marks

Level 3 Qualifies agreement based on valid interpretation (5-7)  
e.g. 'Both show that the trials were rigged, but they show this in different ways.'  
Simple statement, no support = 5 marks  
Support using details of the cartoons: note it is essential to use both cartoons to do this i.e. to show difference = 6-7 marks

**6 Study Sources L and M. Compare what these two sources say about Stalin. (6)**

- Level 1      Answers based on the provenance of the sources      (1)  
Both British, both biographies etc.
- Level 2      Identifies similarities/lack of similarities      (2-5)  
e.g. Both show he was a good man *or* L says he was a skilled politician but M does not.  
Maximum 4 marks for answers dealing only with similarity or lack of similarity
- Level 3      Identifies differences in overall judgements reached      (6)  
e.g. L acknowledges his greatness, M condemns him  
i.e. treats the sources as a whole, not just as a collection of details

**7 Using the sources on this paper and your own knowledge of Stalin, explain whether or not you think he was a monster. (10)**

- Level 1      Answers based on background knowledge only      (1-4)  
i.e. no explicit reference to sources (explicit reference = identification of a source by letter or direct quote)
- Level 2      Answers based on explicit reference to sources      (3-7)  
There may also be material derived from the sources but not explicitly identified with them
- Level 3      As L2, plus knowledge which could not have been derived from these sources      (4-8)

Marks within levels to be awarded for amount of detail/number of sources used. The highest mark in each level can only be achieved if the answer considers both sides of the question, i.e. he was/was not a monster.

Add up to two marks in Levels 2 and 3 for any valid evaluation of the sources.

**8 Use the sources and your own knowledge of Stalin and Soviet history to explain why there has been disagreement about Stalin. (8)**

- Level 1      Unsupported assertions      (1)  
No use of evidence from sources or background knowledge to support the answer  
e.g. 'Historians always find something to disagree about.'
- Level 2      Explanation based on the fact that the sources disagree/differ      (2-6)  
Must be supported from the sources,  
Award 5-6 if the answer is developed using contextual knowledge.
- Level 3      Explanation based on the fact that the sources are problematic      (5-8)  
e.g. the sources might not be reliable. Must be supported with reference to the sources.  
Award 7-8 if the answer is developed using contextual knowledge.