

Document 4a



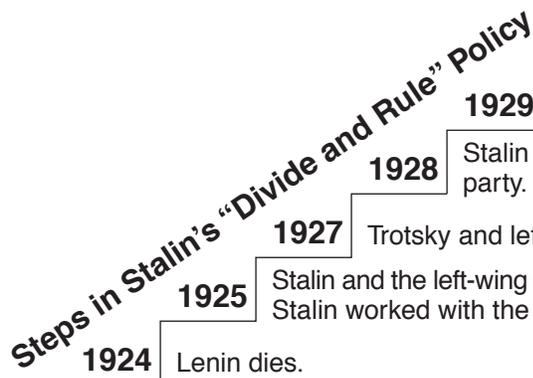
Communist News

The increase in literacy at the beginning of the 20th century led to the widespread availability of newspapers. *Pravda* began publication in a very small way in 1912 but reached a circulation of over 5 million during the Soviet era. Although its name means “truth,” *Pravda* reported only what the Communist Party wanted the people to know, and facts were often ignored or distorted. The main mouthpiece [voice] of the Communist Party, the newspaper has survived in the new Russia but with a much reduced circulation.

Thirty Years of the Bolshevik Party

Source: Kathleen Berton Murrell, *Russia*, Alfred A. Knopf (adapted)

Document 4b



Source: Based on information from Leonard Schapiro, *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, 2nd ed., Vintage Books

4 Based on these documents, identify **two** actions Stalin took to increase his power in the Soviet Union. [2]

(1)

Score

(2)

Score

Document 5

... The purge began its last, and deadliest, phase in the spring of 1937. Until then it had claimed thousands of victims from among the ruling classes. Now it began to claim millions of ordinary citizens who had nothing to do with politics.

Stalin knew that these people, let alone their families, hadn't committed treason and probably never would. He also knew the Russian proverb: "Fear has big eyes." He believed that arresting suspects for real crimes wasn't as useful as arresting the innocent. Arresting someone for a crime that could be proven would allow everyone else to feel safe. And safety bred confidence, and confidence drew people together. Fear, however, sowed suspicion. It built walls between people, preventing them from uniting against his tyranny. And the best way to create fear was to strike the innocent. Millions of innocent lives were, to Stalin, a small price to pay for safeguarding his power.

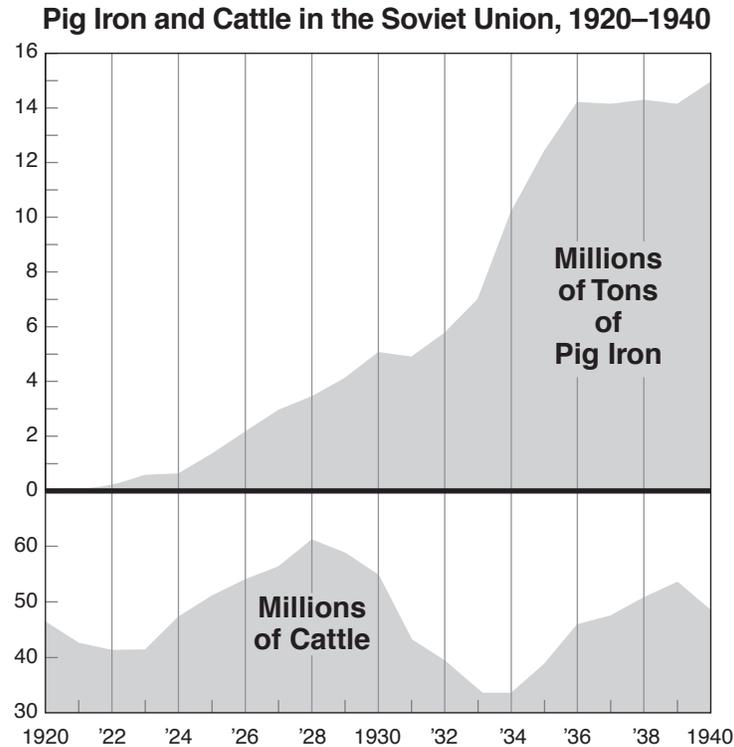
Creating fear was easy. The NKVD [Soviet secret police] had blanketed the country with informers. Like the secret police itself, informers were everywhere. An informer was stationed in every apartment house in every street in every Soviet town. Every office, shop, factory, and army barracks had its informers. He or she could be anyone: the janitor, the bank teller, the nice lady across the hall—or your best friend. Informers sat in the theaters, rode the trains, and strolled in the parks, eavesdropping on conversations. Although there is no way of checking, it was said that one person in five was a stool pigeon [informer]....

Source: Albert Marrin, *Stalin*, Puffin Books, 1988

5 According to Albert Marrin, what is **one** impact Stalin's policy had on the Soviet Union? [1]

Score

Document 6a



Source: Palmer and Colton, *A History of the Modern World*, Alfred A. Knopf

Document 6b

PIG IRON AND CATTLE IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1920–1940

... If pig iron [cast iron] is taken as a measure of industrial activity and number of cattle as a similar indication for agriculture, the chart reveals clearly what happened in the twenty years after the Revolution—an enormous build-up of heavy industry at the expense of food supplies. Iron mines and forges, in the disorganization of the Revolution and civil war, were producing almost nothing in 1920. By the late 1920s, output of pig iron regained the pre-Revolutionary level, but the great upsurge came with the Second Five-Year Plan. By 1940 Russia produced more pig iron than Germany, and far more than Britain or France. Numbers of cattle grew in the 1920s, but fell catastrophically during the collectivization of agriculture after 1929, and by 1940 hardly exceeded the figure for 1920. Since 1940 the industrial development of the Soviet Union has been impressive, but agricultural production has continued to be a problem....

Source: Palmer and Colton, *A History of the Modern World*, Alfred A. Knopf

6 According to Palmer and Colton, what was **one** impact of Stalin's control of the Soviet economy? [1]

Score