**A Level European History Knowledge Organiser: Part 2 Section 4 Economy and Society 1929 - 1941 ( AQA paper 2 Option N)**

**Possible homework tasks A level Style Questions**

**Use AQA History Revolution and Dictatorship by Chris Rowe and Sally Waller .**

**The exam is 2 and a 1/2 hours**

**Question 1 is always worth 30 marks .** You will be assessed on your ability to evaluate 3 sources . Use content, knowledge, provenance and tone. ( 1 hour)

For example

* Practice Question p 127
* Practice question p 131
* Practice question 140

**You have to answer 2 further essay questions** ( from a choice of 3) worth 25 marks . You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each essay

e.g. To what extent had the Five Year Plans fulfilled Stain's aims by 1941?

* There was no such thing as freedom of expression in the arts in Russia in the 1930s. Assess the validity of this view.
* How successful was Stalin in creating a socialist economy in the years 1929 to 1941?
* The USSR was in a weak economic condition when war broke out in 1941' Assess the validity of this view.

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| **Sub-topics** |
| a | * Agricultural and social developments in the countryside: voluntary and forced collectivisation; state farms; mechanisation; the impact of collectivisation on the kulaks and other peasants; the famine of 1932–1934; the success of collectivisation
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| b | * Industrial and social developments in towns and cities: Gosplan; the organisation, aims and results of the first three Five Year Plans; new industrial centres and projects; the involvement of foreign companies; the working and living conditions of managers, workers and women; Stakhanovites; the success of the Five Year Plans
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| c | * The development of the Stalin cult: literature, the arts and other propaganda; Socialist Realism
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| d | * The social and economic condition of the Soviet Union by 1941: strengths and weaknesses
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**Wider Reading/Viewing**

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| * Virgin Soil Upturned (Book One : Seeds of Tomorrow) by Mikhail Sholokhov
* Quiet flows the Don by M. A Shokolov L. Viola: The Unknown Gulag
* Anne Applebaum A History of the Soviet Camps
* Russian Article 12 ( student shared area)
* Russian Article 13 - 14 Student shared area.
* George Orwell 1984
* Research Boris Pasternak .
* The Poems of Anna Akhmatova
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| **Key Terms / Profiles**  |  **Add to this yourself when you come across a key term or individual in this unit.**  |
|  **Wrecking**  | Acts perceived as economic or industrial sabotage, such as failing to meet economic targets, lowering morale in the workplace ( by failing to uphold Stalinist propaganda), lack of effort , or incompetence.  |
| **Proletarianisation**  | Turning the mass of the population into urban workers, ridding society of selfish capitalist attitudes and developing a cooperative mentality.  |
| **Komsomol**  | The all Leninist Union Young Communist League; the youth division of the Communist Party which was represented in its own right in the Supreme Soviet  |
|  **Andrei Zhdanov** | An old Bolshevik who had worked his way up through Party ranks to replace Kirov as Party secretary in Leningrad in 1934. he became a leader of the Politburo in 1939 and led the defence of Leningrad in 1941 - 1944. in 1946 he was appointed to direct cultural policy. He died suddenly in 1948; there were rumours that Stalin had deliberately had him removed but there is no actual evidence of this.  |
| **Pavlik Morozov** |  A 13 year old boy whose exploits are probably fictitious. He supposedly denounced his own father as a friend of the kulaks in 1932, whereupon his grandfather brutally murdered him and his younger brother. Pavlik was upheld as a model for all children to follow and his story published all over Russia. it was a subject of reading, song , plays, a symphonic poem, a full length opera and 6 biographies.  |
| **Boris Pasternak**  | A leading Russian poet who initially welcomed the Russian revolution but by 1930s was considered bourgeois for his failure to embrace socialist realism. Stalin is said to have had Pasternak's name removed from a list of intellectuals to be purged because he admired his translations of Georgian classis. Pasternak found it impossible to write in the atmosphere of the 1930s. Although he became internationally famous for Dr Zhivago, written in the inter war years, he continued to be persecuted in the USSR during Stalin's later years.  |
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