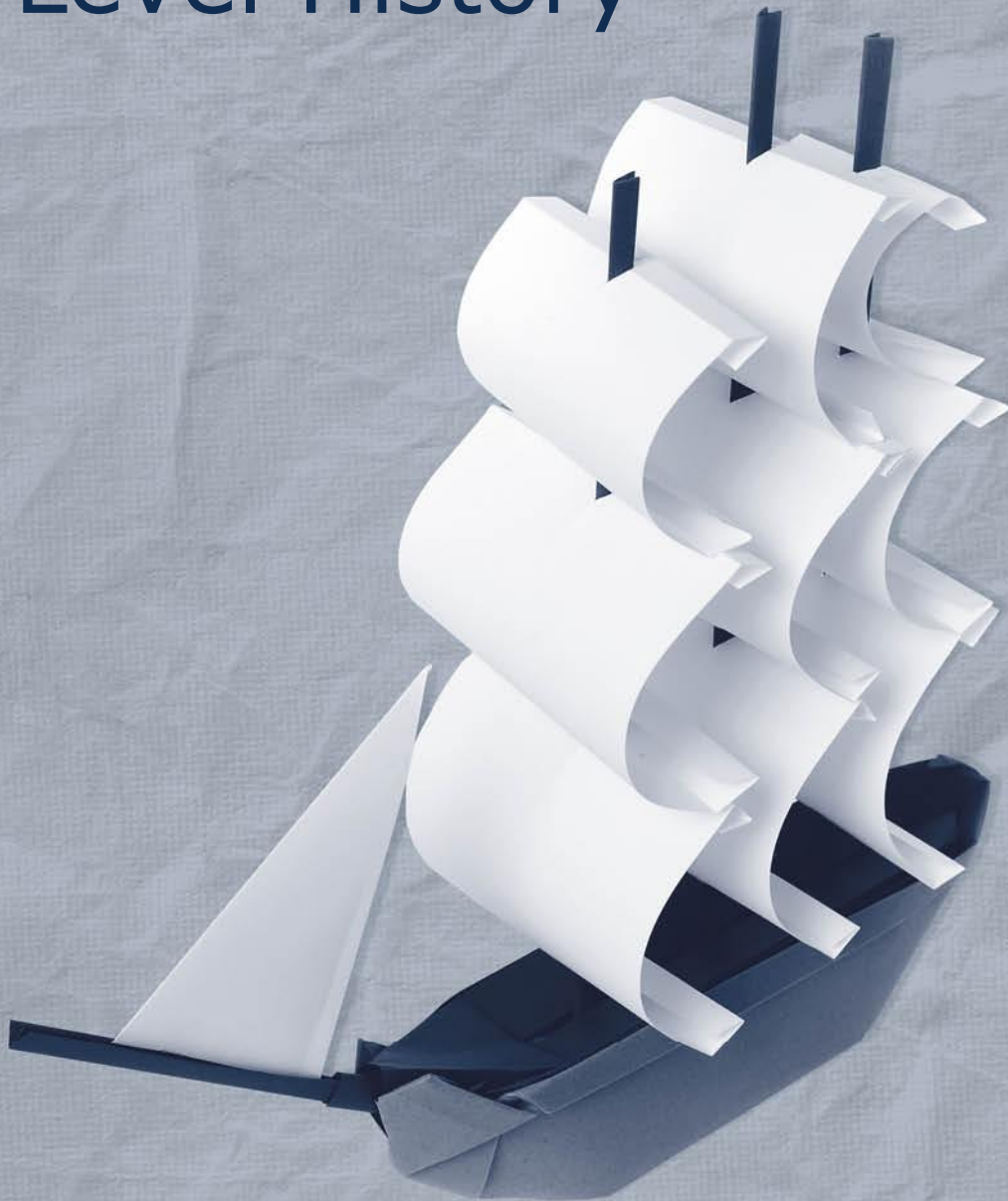


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_03**

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Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 38



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# GCE History 2015

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## About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 3:

- Option 38.1: The Making of Modern Russia, 1855–1991.
- Option 38.2: The Making of Modern China, 1860–1997.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	<b>55</b>
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	<b>20</b>
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

## Paper 9HI0\_38

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### Section A

#### Question 1 and Question 2

##### Option 38.1: The making of modern Russia, 1855–1991

**Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for the launch of Gorbachev's reform programme in 1985 and the problems it encountered.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

##### Option 38.2: The making of modern China, 1860–1997

**Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of relations between China and the United States in the years 1979–97 and the reasons for closer co-operation between them.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

## Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☐

The value of Gorbachev's speech is limited throughout due to its vagueness and focus on what Gorbachev's reforms will be, rather than on why they are necessary and how they are opposed. At this point in 1987, Gorbachev was yet to encompass many of his supporters into the leading roles within the party hierarchy, and it is therefore possible that Gorbachev avoids criticism of the current system to avoid confrontation with constructive elements of the party. Gorbachev may also avoid talking over the opposing forces to his reforms as many of these lay within the party itself. Instead, Gorbachev talks mainly of the need for 'perestroika', ~~or~~ meaning restructuring.

The first suggestion of the reasons for Gorbachev's reforms comes when he mentions a 'revolution within a planned economy'. ~~and~~ This may show some recognition of the economic stagnation in the USSR that was a key impetus for reform at this time. This is reiterated when Gorbachev mentions the need for 'full economic accountability', suggesting that there are economic problems that need accounting for. For example, by the time Gorbachev came to power in 1985, official government statistics showed that the economy of the Soviet Union had grown by ~~84.4%~~ 84.4% in 1985, when in fact the real figures are estimated to be just 6.6%.

The need for "introducing economic methods of management" was profound as in 1985 the Soviet economy grew by less than 1%. Therefore it can be seen that to an extent, the source does highlight a key reason for the launch of Gorbachev's reforms.

Gorbachev's speech also calls for "the expansion of glasnost in all sections of society". Glasnost is a term for openness, particularly in Government. The need for openness had characterised Soviet government since the time of Stalin, however, it is likely that Gorbachev's emphasis on the need for Glasnost is a result of the April 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster. In this instance, the people of the town of Chernobyl were not notified of the danger they were in until well over 4,000 had been affected by radiation poisoning. Word did not ~~reach~~ ~~reach~~ really get out until a Swedish power plant over 1,000 miles away picked up increased levels of radiation. Gorbachev himself said that the Chernobyl disaster "shed light on the many sicknesses of our system". However, although the effects of the Chernobyl disaster may feature in this speech, the disaster occurred after the start of Gorbachev's reform campaign in 1985 and therefore cannot be seen as ~~also~~ increasing the value of the source for this investigation.

Although the source does not go into great detail about the problems encountered by Gorbachev's reforms, it does reiterate continuously that openness to Glasnost and freedom of speech was key. Gorbachev mentioned "willingness to criticism" as well.

as "instances of persecution for it". It is likely that this opposition referred to is that stemming from the more conservative factions within the Communist party, the remnants of Brezhnev's government. The fact that there were "instances of persecution" ~~strongly~~ supports the idea that it was government officials opposing Gorbachev's policies, and this gives the source some value when investigating the opposition to Gorbachev's reforms.

In conclusion, the value of the source when investigating Gorbachev's motives for reform is limited as whilst it is possible to see a few key problems, such as economic stagnation, key stimuli such as the Afghan war and the rise of alcoholism are excluded. The date of this speech lies just two years after Gorbachev came to power, meaning many signs of opposition and difficulties had yet to manifest, whilst it may also be focusing on issues not linked to the start of his reforms two years ago.

This response received 11 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences</li> <li>• Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

This source is ~~very~~ ~~to~~ ~~of~~ great useful when looking into the reasons for the launch of Gorbachev's reform programme, and somewhat useful in revealing the problems it encountered. Since this source ~~was~~ ~~written~~ comes from Gorbachev's own speech in 1987, we can be sure that the ~~the~~ explanation he gives for his reform programme is genuinely his own. As for the problems Gorbachev's reform programme faced, whilst he does allude to criticisms of Perestroika and Glasnost, it also gives much information beyond that, and perhaps it is the fact that he might not want to discourage support for his reforms that he doesn't dwell too much on criticisms, ~~who~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~critic~~ ~~was~~ ~~and~~ ~~what~~ ~~they~~ ~~were~~ ~~saying~~.

When looking ~~for~~ into the reasons for the launch of ~~the~~ Gorbachev's reform programme, this source is of great use. Though Gorbachev doesn't explicitly state the shortcomings of the Soviet economy and the gerontocratic hierarchy of the party, he does allude to it. He says "Perestroika means overcoming stagnation and accelerating the economic development of the Soviet Union." Here,

Gorbachev is implicitly referring to the USSR's stagnant economy, how the ~~USSR~~ ~~and~~ reduction in oil prices ~~led~~ in the 1980s hurt the Soviet economy and how Soviet citizens knew how much better life was in the West, that a Soviet economic growth was one third of the United States. ~~This~~ This helps us to understand why Gorbachev wanted a restructuring of the Soviet Command economy which was stagnating since the 1970s and working with Reagan's Second Cold War and the decreasing motivation for workers to put in the extra effort for the same pay. ~~Along with~~ Gorbachev then mentions other aspects of society, saying he wants a "thorough renewal of all aspects of the country's life. This would be referring to other parts of the Soviet society that he saw as needing improvement, such as his tax on alcohol to help combat the rampant alcoholism of the time. Gorbachev also mentions Glasnost and "the efforts of the media to develop critical attitudes in our society. This again could be implicitly indicating to his desire for further criticism of the Soviet system, first introduced by Khrushchev in 1954 onwards. Gorbachev was a staunch believer in Communism and believed he could convince people to choose it democratically over any other system, hence the point of Glasnost being about opening up to the public and trying to show them how great he naively thought

communism was. Indeed, he promised to allow for a plurality of parties to form by the end of the 1980s as part of his Glasnost programme. This is why the source is useful for revealing why Gorbachev launched his reform programme in 1985, as it is the only word trying to explain what he aimed to achieve with Glasnost and Perestroika.

As for looking into the problems it encountered, it isn't as useful as though Gorbachev alludes to "hostility toward criticism", he doesn't actually go into any real detail about criticisms and the problems facing his reform programmes. It is understandable that he doesn't dwell too much on the criticisms and problems facing Perestroika and Glasnost since at this ~~speech~~ speech was made to the ~~the~~ central committee of the Communist Party and was reported in both Pravda and Izvestia for the public, and so he wouldn't have wanted to make his reform programme seem unpopular or facing serious adversity since he would risk making it look unappealing to both his party and the wider public. We can therefore use this source to a rather limited extent since Gorbachev ~~to~~ refrain from dwelling too much on the criticisms and problems facing his

Perestroika and Glasnost reform programmes.

In short, ~~what this source is~~ whilst this source is useful in revealing the reason for the launch of Gorbachev's Perestroika and Glasnost reform programme in 1985, but less so for ~~looking~~ looking into the problems it faced.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven.</li> <li>Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

The United States had recognised mainland China as the true PRC in 1971 and invited them to the United Nations. Previously, Mao had visited the USA and vice versa. Therefore, foundations of a relationship had already been laid previous to 1979.

The purpose of this source is to persuade the USA and Chinese population that a relationship between the two countries is a "vital importance". In addition, the source is very complimentary and positive towards the USA and as this was written at a time where relations had "worsened", the source seems to be very positive of developing a strong relationship. Moreover, as it was presented at Harvard University, it's likely that the audience was mostly students, hence the mention of "younger generations" at the end of the speech. Jiang Zemin has come over from China to persuade the students that a relationship with China is for a "better future". Also, the date of the source is contemporary to the events at the time, therefore is likely to be more reliable as for the nature of relations and reasons for co-operation because ~~China~~ it is a ~~speech~~ the nature of it is a speech that is

performed at the relevant time period.

When looking into the nature of relations between China and the USA, it seems very positive from China's side. However it's important to note that this is a one-sided view and although China seems very positive, the source mentions that relations were not too good, therefore it's important to consider the context at the time. For example, the source says "we should settle our differences properly" which suggests that relations are not perfect. In 1984, there were several democracy uprisings in China. The most significant being Tiananmen Square in 1989 where Deng ordered a mass shooting of hundreds of protesting students in Beijing. This caused a massive shock to the rest of the world who did not agree with Deng's actions, however, as China held so much influence, it was impossible to cut them off completely. Therefore, the USA held a large arms embargo on China which caused tensions between the two. Therefore, this source is less reliable when looking into the nature of relations between the two as it does not specify negative events and sort of covers the truth that everything is perfect.

On the other hand, it should be noticed that this

source is more reliable ~~data~~ ~~on~~ into revealing the reasons for closer relations between the two. However, again this is a spoken speech by a Chinese man, therefore it is one sided and there are only reasons as to why China wants to create a closer relationship with the US, not the other way round. For example the source claims that the US "holds advanced science and technology" which is one of the things Deng wanted to reform. By 1997, the USA were exporting chemicals, tools and ~~ex~~ clothing to China who benefited greatly. On the other hand, the USA got raw materials, oil and coal from China so both were benefiting. ~~be~~ Moreover, the source compliments the US on being the "most developed country" which could be a reason into revealing why ~~then~~ China wants a closer relationship with the USA. ~~inade~~ Furthermore, Deng <sup>was</sup> no longer interested in spreading communism, he wanted to create a capitalist economy and looked to the US for support after a number of visits in the 1990s and 80s.

On the other hand, there is some questionable words in the source when revealing the ~~the~~ nature of relations between the two countries. For example, the source claims the two countries "share broad

common interests' which is quite questionable. For example, the two countries are not very different. China has less workers rights and practically no democracy; opposite to the USA. Therefore it's necessary to question the reliability of the source.

Overall, it seems that this source exaggerates the nature of relations between the two countries in order to create a closer relationship for China's benefit. It's clear that China is impressed with the US because of its "fine cultural achievements" and "enormous material force" but perhaps it exaggerates the true nature of relations so that it can benefit from the USA's successes. However, China was already extremely influential but it's clear that they felt they had more to do in order to be as or more successful than the "most developed country"; USA. This source is far more reliable when looking into the reasons for closer co-operation, on China's behalf. But it is not 100% reliable because it's ~~a~~ one-sided view.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven.</li> <li>Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

PLAN:

Reasons	problems
<p>"overcoming samahor"</p> <p>"accelerating economic development"</p> <p>"democracy"</p> <p>"encouraging innovation"</p> <p>→ rejuvenate the society as much as possible</p> <p>→ economic growth less than 1%.</p> <p>prices of oil ↓ by 2/3</p> <p>Aral Sea</p> <p>Uzbekistan + Golestan</p> <p>Penetration + Sinatra</p> <p>Lochne</p> <p>"deeper democracy"</p> <p>+ get rid of corruption</p> <p>↳ social standards</p> <p>↳ Alchakomi. 16-17</p> <p>mill. 1979.</p>	<p>Not as useful, wants to present as policy successful</p> <p>→ "hostility towards criticism" → faced opposition from w/in gov</p> <p>16 vs headlines pro reform</p> <p>→ Lagarior + Nina</p> <p>Andrews letter.</p> <p>+ doesn't comment even</p> <p>flamort = downfall</p> <p>↳ Afghan 1979 = 550,000</p> <p>↳ Chernobyl, kept secret</p> <p>figures = 84.4 ↑ 1928-85</p> <p>but act. 6.6 X ↑</p>

Overall, Source 1 is very valuable for revealing Gorbachev's reasons to launch reform of the Soviet system in 1985. However, the source, perhaps, carries less weight in regard to the problems the reforms encountered as not only was the speech before glasnost and perestroika had been fully implemented but also in this speech Gorbachev is trying to promote reform and therefore omits major events that will hold reform back.

Firstly, Source 1 has significant value for revealing the reasons for the launch of ~~the~~ Gorbachev's reform programme in 1985. The source suggests that "overcoming stagnation and accelerating economic development" as well as the "development of democracy" and "encouraging innovation" are the reasons behind Gorbachev's reform. From this, we can infer that Gorbachev is responding to the severe economic and social conditions of this time. In 1985, economic growth rate was less than 1% and prices of oil had fallen by over 2/3. Moreover, the need for "innovation" was driven by the inflexible command system of quotas and unrealistic projects which had

brought the economy to a standstill and resources expended for instance irrigation schemes had turned the Aral Sea into a dust bowl. As a result, Source 1, supported by contextual detail ~~is~~ has value ~~to~~ <sup>for</sup> revealing the reasons behind Gorbachev's reforms. In addition, the nature of the source ~~has~~ <sup>adds</sup> value; it is a speech made by Gorbachev in 1987 to gain support for his reforms from the Central Committee. This means, though written with a political agenda, Gorbachev is outlining the ~~the~~ crucial need to reform the USSR. However, in this political context, Gorbachev omits key reasons for reform. Though he hints at creating a "democracy" ~~he~~ Gorbachev omits the extent of corruption and lies in government. For instance the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 was kept secret and discovered by Swedish scientists. Additionally, the USSR claimed an economic growth of 84.4% 1928-1985 ~~whereas~~ <sup>whereas</sup> in reality ~~of~~ growth was merely 6.6% in this period. These examples show that the nature of this source has led Gorbachev to omit political ~~to~~ corruption in order to gain support. However, overall this source does have significant value for this enquiry despite limitations: slightly decreasing its weight in this enquiry.

~~How~~ However, the source has ~~less~~ less weight to the enquiry of the problems Gorbachev encountered when attempting to reform the Soviet Union in 1985. Gorbachev hints that reform has encountered "not only hostility... but also instances of persecution for it". Gorbachev is only implying that he faced opposition however he does not divulge the extent of the problems and their impact on his reforms. As a result, Source 1 value is limited for this enquiry. This is because Gorbachev, in this source, is addressing the Central Committee in 1987; he would want to appear strong and in control <sup>meaning</sup> ~~strongly~~ he would not add emphasis to the problems his reforms faced. Moreover, ~~the~~ the speech was printed in Pravda and Izvestia meaning that Gorbachev would want the Russian people to have faith in his reforms meaning he omits the extent of the "hostility" he faced. This was seen within government at this time; 2 groups had emerged, the ~~the~~ hardliners against reform and the ~~Fate-~~ ~~Gap~~ Regional group promoting reform. The hardliners caused backlash to Gorbachev's reforms ~~with~~ dealing with Leningov using Nina Andreeva's letter as a manifesto, to oppose Gorbachev's reforms. \* Moreover, Gorbachev

also omits the dire economic situation which was not only a cause for reform but also a cause of their failure. Society's infrastructure was falling apart after years of failure from previous leaders. As a result, Gorbachev's reforms came too late meaning his reforms were unable to prevent the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. These omissions and Gorbachev's political agenda tarnish the source's weight for this enquiry. This is a result of Gorbachev failing to address the significance of this opposition and as a result ~~the~~ Source 1's value for this enquiry is limited.

\* Furthermore, Gorbachev faced significant opposition which accumulated into a coup d'état which aimed to remove Gorbachev from power and place Yanov as leader. This shows the significance of the opposition Gorbachev faced, as the coup ~~was~~ directly threatened his reforms.

Therefore, the Source ~~is~~ has <sup>value</sup> ~~very high~~ but also has limitations to its weight. The Source is very valuable for revealing the reasons behind Gorbachev's reforms in 1985;

showing the influence of economic stagnation and spiral of decline the USSR was facing in 1985. However, ~~as~~ unlike for ~~the~~ the first enquiry, Source 1 has limited weight for ~~revealing~~ revealing the problems the reforms faced. Gorbachev omits the extent to which the "hostility" threatened the success of ~~the~~ his reforms and the political agenda harmonises the sources weight for this enquiry. Consequently, ~~the~~ Source 1 has more value for revealing the reasons for Gorbachev's reforms in 1985 than the problems he faced.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven.</li> <li>Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.</li> </ul>
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## Section B

### Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

#### Option 38.1: The making of modern Russia, 1855–1991

##### EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the position of Tsar Nicholas II was seriously threatened during the 1905 Revolution?

##### OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that the mistakes of the Provisional Government were largely responsible for the triumph of the Bolsheviks in October 1917?

#### Option 38.2: The making of modern China, 1860–1997

##### EITHER

- 5 To what extent did increasing foreign intervention benefit China in the years 1860–70?

##### OR

- 6 'China was defeated in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95 mainly because of the complacency of its political and military leaders.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

## Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

In support of the question, increasing foreign intervention hugely benefitted China between ~~1860~~<sup>1860</sup> and 1870 as countries such as France, Britain, Germany and Russia all brought trade with them. Due to the strength of the British Navy, Britain was able to travel up the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers deep into China and trade with Chinese people. This benefitted China as local Chinese, who lived miles away from <sup>the port at</sup> Canton, now had access to new resources that they had never seen before.

Building on this, increasing foreign intervention benefitted China as foreigners had specific areas where they had direct influence. Known as Concessions, these were areas where British, French, Russian, German etc. citizens could live and work. Under the Canton System, foreign traders were only allowed to trade with 14 state-approved Chinese officials, and only in the port of Canton.

However, these concessions allowed trade to take place within these and cities such as Shanghai grew and thrived as a result of foreign intervention. Also, it is important to note that foreign countries such as Russia built factories across China, which employed Chinese locals. This all benefitted China as investment from these countries boomed, and Chinese people were being employed.

In contrast to this, it could be argued that increasing foreign intervention did not benefit China between 1860 and 1870 as China lost its power over tributary states that it had been supporting for centuries before. Tributary states were countries that had been trading with China in return for protection. As a result of the Treaty of Tianjin, China's tributary states were given to foreigners. France gained countries such as Vietnam while Britain was given control over places such as Burma. The loss of tributary states impacted China as the income gained was pumped into the foreign countries that now had influence

in them. Also, foreign intervention didn't benefit China as foreign influence saw the break up of traditional artisan work in China. The introduction of industry in China was a big issue for China as between 80% and 90% of Chinese people worked in agriculture. Under extraterritoriality, the Qing government had no power to stop foreign intervention in China.

In addition to this, it could be said that foreign intervention did not benefit China, but the Self-Strengthening Movement did. The Self-Strengthening Movement was the idea of individuals including Li Hongzhang who believed by adopting Western ideas and inventions, they could get rid of foreign influence in China. One example of change under this movement was the introduction of the Zongli Yamen in 1861, which was the Chinese foreign ministry. Another example is the founding of the Tongwen Guan in 1864, which was an Interpreters College for Chinese students to learn other languages.

Finally, Li Hongzhang help to set up the Fuzhou Arsenal which was built between 1865 and 1867. Due to the Self-Strengthening Movement, China had their own way to develop and did not need foreign involvement.

To conclude, foreign intervention hugely benefitted China between 1850 and 1870 as they established strong trade links with Chinese people, and their developments in places such as Shanghai brought economic stability to China. However, it is important to understand that foreign involvement did cause problems <sup>as</sup> the Qing government had no control over them, and the Self-Strengthening Movement itself established big changes to reform China without foreign help.

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

On the one hand, it could be argued that the opening of China to foreign powers between 1860 and 1870 benefited China, even though Western interference also brought disadvantages to Chinese society. The Treaty of Tientsin, signed in 1860 ~~attested~~ approved foreign influence in China by introducing more treaty ports, which were vital for foreign powers like Britain, America, France and Russia to use to extract wealth from China. This meant that China was able to develop and improve its economy due to Western intervention. For example, the Shandong peninsula, which Germany influenced, saw great improvements in infrastructure, with factories being built with Western expertise to exploit the resources China had. Such developments also took place along the Yangtze River, used especially by Britain with large ships that replaced the immature junk and sampans; and in the Xinjiang province, that Russia held, similar improvements were made. This shows that through direct foreign influence China saw great improvements in trade and infrastructure. Furthermore, an impact of foreign ~~power~~ intervention was the birth of the Self-Strengthening movement, with individuals like Feng Guifen and Li Hongzhang becoming determined to modernise China. With the aim of making China strong, economically, industrially and militarily, Li earned the contribution of Prince Gong and in the first phase of the movement, iron-hulled steamships were bought and Li gave permission for 30 miles of railway track to be built between Tientsin

and Tianjin, for the transfer of coal to ships in the ports of Tianjin. This shows how Foreign intervention had indirect benefits, as modernisers in China began to wake up to the call for industrialisation which China would need to expel these foreigners from the nation.

Finally, the introduction of Foreign schools in China was a consequence of Western intervention and had a great impact on Chinese society. Schools were set up in Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, and although ~~the~~ together they admitted up to 260 students, they implemented courses ~~in~~ up to 8 years long. ~~that~~ <sup>These</sup> focused on foreign languages, often ~~the~~ English and French as dictated by the country that developed each school, as well as science technology and engineering, while the practise of studying abroad was encouraged by individuals like Cai Yuanpei, who saw the benefits of this education. In 1906, the Beijing and Shanghai schools combined with the Jiyuan arsenal and Fuzhou navy yard, respectively, to increase education to include military training. This also had a great impact on these students, while the Jishi began to decline, being replaced by these Foreign schools.

Overall, this shows how Foreign ~~area~~ intervention improved infrastructure and trade in China, while individuals were inspired to continue the modernisation of China and Foreign schools educated the future generations of Chinese modernisers.

However, not all Foreign intervention was beneficial. The Treaty of Tianjin had set a course of capitulation in China, which negatively impacted the government, the economy and Chinese society. Firstly, the Complicity of the Qing government to allow Foreign powers to open up the sovereign nation severely discredited China. The Qing were seen

as weak, both militarily and diplomatically and allowed western countries privileges such as extraterritoriality, so they could not be punished by Chinese law, and naming western countries as 'most favoured', extending their rights and privileges to ~~other~~ European countries. This made individuals question the government, who were so obviously anti-foreigners, yet had let these foreigners over run the country. This would have adverse effects in the future, with the Wuhan uprising in 1911 ending the Qing government and centuries of dynastic rule.

However, foreign intervention also impacted Chinese economy. The Tianjin Treaty had allowed foreign countries the right to enter any port and lower taxation on trades, which these countries used to their great advantage. By using treaty ports along China's ~~east~~ coast and along the Yangtze River, the exploitation of China was widespread, while this new industrial era forced on China slowly destroyed their agrarian-based economy that had prevailed for so many years. Furthermore, any improvements that China caused impacted treaty ports only, so that not only were the Qings crippled by massive costs US\$60 million, but there were no improvements to the internal economy, a contributing factor to China's economic backwardness that would impact the nation for years to come.

Finally, the influx in foreign embassies and missionaries across all of China had huge impacts on the Chinese ~~every~~ society. With the freedom of movement across the whole country, missionaries preaching Catholic and Protestant conversion brought conflict within communities. By converting up to 800,000 to Catholicism and Protestantism, Chinese society was divided, while Chinese relations with these

Foreign visitors became harmful. In 1870, the rumours surrounding the French Catholic Cathedral and orphanage, from baptisms that were seen as deliberately draining children to usury, eyes and hearts for medicine, destroyed any peace in Tientsin. Chinese men descended on the Cathedral, killing nuns, priests, Chinese-Catholic converts and Russians perceived as French. This caused outrage across all parts of China, from the society to the government and all foreign countries involved. This shows how foreign intervention greatly harmed China who had been set on her ways for centuries.

Overall, opening China up to foreigners between 1860 and 1870 had huge implications to its future. While many can see the improvements made to China as vital to bringing the country into the global economy, ~~there~~ there are more harmful outcomes to consider. Overall, the impact on Chinese society, who had no say in the Treaty of Tientsin, is overwhelming, while this foreign interference led to the collapse of the Qing government just four decades later. Therefore, foreign interference does more harm than good.

**This response received 16 marks.**

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven.</li> <li>Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.</li> <li>The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Weakness of prov G - failure to end war - eco  
 Strength of Bolshheviks - only party consistently  
 Lenin + Trotsky - Having <sup>oppose war but</sup> more support  
 - soviet.

Mass support - soldiers exposed to pro propaganda  
 address all areas of needs - link to Lenin

Lenin said prior to the October revolution that  
 he believed it to be unlikely that he'd see <sup>the</sup> insurrection  
 in his lifetime. This would strongly suggest that  
 the timing of the revolution was almost entirely  
 due to the external factors such as the Provisional  
 Government's weakness and the First World War.  
 However, the insurrection would've remained  
 impossible without Lenin's recognition of the  
 opportunity and Trotsky's masterful organisation.  
 Whilst the ~~is~~ uprising was definitely a coup  
 d'état rather than popular uprising, support  
 did exist and ~~made~~ helped legitimise the  
 insurrection.

The Provisional Government, having been thrust  
 into power following the ousting of the tsar,

arguably had to contend with issues which would've caused the collapse of any government. The most notable of these was the continuation of the war effort. The main aim for of antagonisms ~~in~~ under Tsar Nicholas II had been the drastic ~~in~~ effect expenditure on the war had on living conditions. Mass inflation & meant prices of goods far outstripped wages and the Provisional Government's failure to address this gave credit to Bolshevik claims that it was continuing to ~~on~~ prioritise the ~~under~~ bourgeoisie. As well as this, whilst front line troops maintained a patriotic deference to the government, the reserve battalions were far more open to Bolshevik propaganda, meaning helping secure physical force for the insurrection. Division within the government is also exposed by the Kornilov Affair in which the conservative Army general Kornilov attempted a coup to return ~~the~~ Russia to its tsarist regime. Kerensky, leader of the Provisional Government responded poorly, calling on the Bolsheviks for defence and providing them with weapons. Not only did this present the Bolsheviks as hero's and Kerensky's government as divided and weak but also ~~per~~ gave the party the weapons used in the insurrection. This gives great weight to the argument that

the Provisional Government largely orchestrated the situation ~~is~~ appropriate for uprising.

As well as this ~~table~~ Lenin in particular was excellent at capitalising off these failures. His propaganda campaign was well tailored and ~~as~~ alongside being the only party to consistently oppose the war the slogan 'Peace, land and Bread' addressed the wants of all areas of society. 'Peace' being the end of the war for soldiers, ~~has~~ 'land' for the peasants and 'Bread' the improved conditions of workers. Despite this, Bolshevik support remained firmly in urban areas with the peasants ~~for~~ alliance being with the Socialist Revolutionaries on account of their land Reform policies. This is shown by the election of the constituent assembly following the insurrection in which the SRs had the vast majority and Bolsheviks only 23%. This would suggest that it wasn't public outcry for insurrection which caused the October Revolution but only the well organised small elite group being opportunistic.

This is ~~for~~ further shown by the clear flaws with the Bolshevik party and Lenin's leadership.

Whilst Lenin was passionate in his advocacy for revolution he was also often contradictory and temperamental. This is best shown by the July Days which ~~backed~~<sup>set back</sup> the Bolsheviks significantly. ~~Deep~~ The uprising, which initially had Bolshevik support, was made up of workers and sailors who marched on the Provisional Government holding Bolshevik flags. However when it became apparent the Provisional Government was planning an armed response the Bolsheviks disowned the revolution leaving the demonstrators to be gunned down. As well as this, Lenin himself whilst advocating revolution, remained in Finland leading many Bolshevik leaders to be unclear on his plans ~~and aim~~.

However, despite the party's small size (only 300,000 members) the ~~leaders~~ leadership and political cunning of Trotsky is largely what accounted for the physical success of the revolution. Despite Lenin's attempts to credit himself with the idea to use the Soviets to legitimise power as shown by the slogan "All power to the Soviets!", it was Trotsky who suggested it. This was hugely helpful in securing political weight and provided huge

opposition to the already weak Provisional Government who relied on the Petrograd Soviets approval – the membership being too large to ignore. As leader of the Petrograd Soviets Trotsky was able to exploit this and also led the armed take over of the government. However in reality the revolution was little more than a skirmish, despite attributing more to the Government's weakness than great leadership.

The Bolshevik's strength lay in their unrelenting faith in revolution determination for power. Whilst divisions existed within the party, the Trotsky being uncertain of the date for revolution, the organisation of Lenin provided direction. This is shown by the April Theses which ~~too provided~~ gave the Bolsheviks direction other parties lacked. Their commitment to revolution is also important as had the SRs advocated and attempted revolution, it is likely that they wouldn't have been equally or more successful with their greater support. It was the Bolshevik's bold choices which allowed for October.

Whilst it is tempting to view the weakness of the Provisional Government as the only significant

factor of the revolution due to the ease with which it was overthrown, had the Bolsheviks' campaign been less consistent or Lenin's timing less acute it is unlikely the revolution would've seen the favour of the workers. However, the Provisional Government's mistakes such as the continuing of the war, likely remain the greatest cause of its isolation and the reason it was so easily expelled.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Section C

### Question 7, Question 8, Question 9 and Question 10

#### Option 38.1: The making of modern Russia, 1855–1991

##### EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that the Emancipation Decree of 1861 was the most significant change in the lives of the Russian peasantry in the years 1855–1964?

##### OR

- 8 'The Tsars and the communists were unsuccessful in improving agricultural production in Russia in the years 1861–1991.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

#### Option 38.2: The making of modern China, 1860–1997

##### EITHER

- 9 How far do you agree that the first Five-Year Plan (1953–57) was the most successful initiative taken to improve industry in China in the years 1860–1997?

##### OR

- 10 'The development of the Chinese economy, in the years 1897–1997, was entirely dependent on influences and ideas introduced from abroad.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

## Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒  
Question 9 ☒ Question 10 ☒

Plan 21

① Emancipation Decree of 1861

= key turning point because recognised the status of the peasantry

→ 100,000 farms 1890's; Land Bank

20% of deals

BUT got 20% less land than before +

750,000 took bigger holdings → affected

by famine 1891-92

+ 1892 = provided horses for ploughing

> considerable change.

② Most significant change in the 1920s

= NEP 1921

end to

= cereal production 23% ↑ war

= productivity = 17% ↑

communes

also no ban on private trade, private small

businesses + TOU → sharing tractors.

③ Collectivisation 1928-32 → returned

peasants to almost level of serf → little

change = 2.5 million in the 250,000

collectivised farms

500 days = 1 year

60 days = 1 pound of butter

+ w/ 1945+ in Kolkhoz / Solkhoz

1967 = 13,000 = Giant = 335,000 acres.

\* common blanket 'state creches'

1978 = 20,500

= 50+ years of collectivisation + failed

young top town → Made Kana / VLS +

Stalin Branch wheat = degraded soil, drained

resources + famines = 1932 - 1933 12.8 million

8.5 million died.

④ Land Decree = not key turning point  
= paper decree 1917

Overall, the Emancipation ~~Edict~~ Decree of 1861 was very significant in changing the status of the peasantry. It ~~gave~~ pulled peasants out of serfdom improving humanitarian and moral status of peasantry including the freedom of movement and marriage. However, the extent to which it positively impacted the peasants' lives is <sup>debatable</sup> ~~arguable~~ ~~debated~~. However, arguably the New Economic Policy in 1921 had a more significant impact on the lives of the peasantry as it had a <sup>far greater</sup> positive impact on the status and condition of the peasantry. However, 50 years of collectivisation from 1928 and ~~continued~~ repeated schemes which led to famine drastically lowered the status of peasants to a level reminiscent of serfdom. Therefore, the NEP in the years ~~1921-1928~~ ~~1928-1933~~ 1925-1964 had a more profound impact on the peasantry than the Emancipation in 1861.

However, the Emancipation decree in 1861 did have a significant impact on changing the lives of the Russian peasantry. The Emancipation Edict was a significant humanitarian and moral improvement in the status of peasants. Through this Edict, Alexander II ~~removed~~ removed

serfdom and gave legal status to peasants allowing for free movement, ownership of land and freedom of marriage. This allowed peasants to pull themselves out of poverty, using their own land to make a profit. In 1883, the Land Bank was set up to support peasants in the purchase of land meaning by the 1890's there were approximately 100,000 consolidated, independent peasants farms. This evidence alone would suggest that the Emancipation in 1861 was <sup>so</sup> highly significant to changing the lives of the peasantry. However, peasants formed 20% less land than before 1861 and though they had owned land, strip farming was highly inefficient. Moreover, this resulted in a decrease in production and the 750,000 peasants who took "blackholdings", accepted only 1/4 of land allotted, suffered ~~disaster~~ severely in the famine in 1891-92. This suggests the Emancipation is not as significant as at first glance. Though the Emancipation improved the social status of the peasantry, it did little to improve their income and standard of living as not only were they burdened with 49 years redemption tax but farmed far less land than before, decreasing their living conditions.

Consequently, compared to the Emancipation in 1861, the New Economic Policy<sup>(NEP)</sup> in 1921 was far more significant in changing the lives of the Russian peasantry. The NEP in 1921, drastically changed the lives of the peasantry and despite ~~being~~ the impacts being temporary, the policy produced the most change. The NEP came after 3 years of terror and violence in the Russian Civil War and put an end to War Communism. The NEP banned requisitions of grain, allowed for private trade and encouraged small businesses. As a result, cereal production increased by 23% and productivity experienced a boost of 17%. This evidence showcases the impact of the NEP, by putting a stop to War Communism, it allowed for the peasantry to grow their own businesses and profit from their own grain production rather than it being requisitioned for exportation. The government even had to lower grain prices due to the surplus. This illustrates the ~~positive~~ significant impact of the NEP and, unlike the Emancipation Edict, had a greater positive impact on the lives of the peasantry as it allowed individuals to benefit from their own businesses.

However, 'collectivisation' in 1928-1932 and then the growth of Kolkhozy and Sovkhozy after 1945 reduced the status of peasants to be reminiscent of serfdom before 1861. Over 25 million peasants were forced to work on the 250,000 collectivised farms by 1941. On these farms, 500 working days only earned a peasant 1 sack of grain. Likewise in the famine of 1932-33 8.5 million peasants died from starvation and disease while grain requisitioning increased by 22.8 million tonnes. This level of terror and repression by Stalin drastically decreased the living conditions of the peasants. This was only made worse by the promotion of Kolkhozy and Sovkhozy after World War <sup>Two</sup> in 1945; the growth of collectivisation, the lack of machinery and unrealistic quotas drove the peasants into severe poverty. By 1967 there were over 13,000 sovkhozy illustrating the extent of collectivisation. After 50 years of collectivisation, the peasant population had drastically decreased with 38% falling below the poverty line 1965-1967. This shows that while the NEP was a success, it was short lived and the deterioration in the peasantry continued throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This makes the NEP stand out as being one of the most significant

changes to the lives of the peasantry due to its positive impacts whilst the Emancipation Edict lacked, as Alexander II's government was not prepared to allow for the same extent of individual consolidated farms which would have threatened the Tsar's autocratic rule.

~~There~~ Therefore, the New Economic Policy was the most significant in changing the lives of the Russian Peasantry. However, the importance of the Emancipation Decree in 1861 cannot be ignored; it improved the legal status of the peasants, abolishing serfdom and promoting reform in the standards of living. However, unlike the Emancipation which was limited by the Tsar's autocratic rule, the NEP put an end to War Communism and saw the drastic positive change in the peasants' lives whereas collectivisation from 1928 onwards reduced the status and conditions of the peasantry to be reflective of serfdom. Therefore, the Emancipation Edict was not as significant as the NEP in 1921.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒Question 9 ☒ Question 10 ☒

China's economy developed significantly through  
- over the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. This was due to  
a number of reasons such as the influence of  
foreigners and the role of Chinese individuals.

Primarily, China's development was significantly  
dependent on foreign influence and ideas from  
abroad. As China was incredibly reactionary at  
the beginning of the 1800's when other countries  
began to develop it meant that when China became  
more openminded to new ideas, countries abroad  
helped show China the effects of developing.

The main influences abroad came from the United  
States, France, Britain and Russia. The United  
States was the world's most developed country by  
the 1990's and as China grew an alliance with  
them for mutual support, China benefited greatly.

For example, China gained ideas on science and  
technology and electrification from the States  
helping China develop in industries instead of just  
agriculturally which it previously did. Therefore,  
China really depended on the US for ideas with

the newest technologies helping China grow in consumer goods and trade. As well as the United States, China also depended massively on Britain. As China had a source of textile industry which was small at the start of the 1800's where women would weave in their houses and produce textile goods. When China heard about Britain thriving textile industries which had machines and factories, China developed these ideas and got to the opening of their own factories bringing in a great source of income for China. Therefore, Britain really influenced China in the development of the textile industry. Additionally, Russia also influenced China and made a great improvement in the railway and communication throughout China. For example, Russia created the Transiberian railway which was the largest railway and also connected parts of China helping people with their transport. Therefore, foreigners had a great impact on railways especially when developed China's transportation and improved people's lives as it became a lot quicker to get around. As well, foreigners also impacted China's water transport with 33 companies and steamships by 1851 improving China's trade massively. Therefore, influences and ideas which were introduced from abroad massively improved

the development of China's economy as it led to better transport, trade, and communications.

However, it wasn't just the influence of foreigners which had an impact but also Chinese individuals. There were many Chinese individuals who influenced China to develop such as Mao and Chiang Kai-Shek. To begin with, Chiang Kai-Shek came up with the first five year plan in 1953 and although it may have failed and not improved China's economy much it did lead to the spread of modernisation and development throughout China gaining support and further ideas. As well as this, Mao also had a great impact on the development of China's economy due to the introduction of foreign schools where students were taught languages, sciences and more which led to them getting interested in foreign ideas and creating those ideas in China. Therefore, without these progressive individuals who were open-minded to the foreign ideas, the ideas from abroad may not have had such a great impact on developing China's economy. Chiang Mao's brother-in-law also had a massive impact as he was the main source of finances and contributed greatly to developments such as opening of banks, loans, railway and a great number of loans. Therefore,

Without this China may not have been able to support the new developments which improved China's economy.

Additionally, the role of the world bank had a massive impact on China's economy. As China became a member of the UN and the world bank they extended a number of loans eg \$200 million to education. These loans added up to a total of over \$1 billion which meant that China had the money it needed in order to finance China's development. This led to China becoming the world bank's largest customer beating Japan and Britain. Therefore, without this finance increasing China's role in trade, they wouldn't have been able to develop in all areas which gradually boosted China's economy to eventually beating the United States. So even though it was foreigners who gave the ideas of development it wouldn't have happened without the role of the world bank who funded it.

To conclude, the influence and ideas of foreigners gave China the determination to develop. However, China wouldn't have been able to succeed on this development if without the support from the world bank and certain individuals who

turned ideas into reality thus transforming China.

**This response received 8 marks.**

3	8–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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