Surname	Other na	nmes
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced Baner 3: Thomas in broadt	h	
Paper 3: Themes in breadtl Option 38.1: The Making o Option 38.2: The Making o	f Modern Russia, 1855	5–1991
Option 38.1: The Making o	f Modern Russia, 1855 f Modern China, 1860	5–1991

#### **Instructions**

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- You must answer three questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A, **one** question from Section B and **one** question from Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

#### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

#### **Advice**

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

P 5 0 5 2 0 A 0 1 2 8

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#### **SECTION A**

#### Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

#### 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.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

#### 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.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

osen question number: Question 1 🛮	Question 2











#### **SECTION B**

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

#### 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?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

#### 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?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

### 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?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

#### 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?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

nosen question number:	Question 3	Question 4	
	Question 5	Question 6	
			••••••
			•••••









#### **SECTION C**

Answer ONE question in Section C on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

#### 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?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

#### OR

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?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

#### 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?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

#### 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?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



sen question number:	Question 7	Question 8	
	Question 9	Question 10	










TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS	



**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS** 

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## **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# **History**Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 38.1: The Making of Modern Russia, 1855-1991

Option 38.2: The Making of Modern China, 1860–1997

Wednesday 21 June 2017 – Morning

**Sources Booklet** 

Paper Reference

9HI0/38

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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#### Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

#### Option 38.1: The Making of Modern Russia, 1855–1991

#### Source for use with Question 1.

**Source 1:** From a speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 27 January 1987. The speech was reported on the following day in both *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, two of the official newspapers of the Soviet State.

Today there is a need to state once again what we mean by perestroika.

Perestroika means overcoming stagnation and accelerating the economic development of the Soviet Union. Our strategy is to harness the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution within a planned economy, and to realise the full potential of socialism. Perestroika means the development of democracy and the encouragement of initiative and independent activity. It means the expansion of glasnost in all sections of society. Perestroika means restoring and developing Leninist principles. It means introducing economic methods of management everywhere, rejecting the dictatorial issuing of orders, ensuring full economic accountability, and encouraging innovation and enterprise. Perestroika means the ever fuller satisfaction of the Soviet people's desire for good working, living, recreational, educational and medical standards. In other words, it is a thorough renewal of all aspects of the country's life.

The time has come to begin the drafting of new laws guaranteeing *glasnost*. These should give working people a real opportunity to express their opinion on any question. I regret that we continue to encounter not only hostility towards criticism but also instances of persecution for it and the outright suppression of critical statements. Frequently this assumes such dimensions and scope that the Central Committee has had to intervene in order to restore truth and justice, and to support honest people who back the interests of the cause. I have already had occasion to speak out on this question, and matters are being corrected slowly. Take the articles in the central press for January alone and you will see that persecution for criticism is anything but a rare phenomenon. In this respect, the efforts of the media to develop critical attitudes in our society must be supported. We say that Soviet society should have no areas closed to criticism. The matter in question is to deepen democracy and achieve the more effective and more active participation of voters in all election campaigns.

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

#### Source for use with Question 2.

**Source 2:** From a speech made by Jiang Zemin at Harvard University, November 1997. He made this speech during a visit to the United States following a period during which relations between China and the USA had worsened.

The Chinese people have always admired the American people for their pragmatic attitude and creative spirit. My visit to IBM, AT&T, and the Bell laboratory\* yesterday gave me some first-hand knowledge of the latest successes in modern science and technology. Today's rapid development in science and technology is bringing about an increasingly greater impact on global political and economic patterns and on people's social life. In our cause to further open up and achieve modernisation, we have spared no efforts in learning from all the fine cultural achievements of the American people.

Friendship and co-operation between our two peoples are of great importance to the world. The United States is the most developed country. China is a country with 1.2 billion people. Its stability and rapid development is of vital importance to the stability and development of the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large. China holds a huge market and great demand for development, and the United States holds advanced science and technology, as well as enormous material force. The economies of the two countries offer much to each other. China's potential market, once combined with foreign advanced technology and capital, will produce many opportunities. China and the United States share broad common interests and shoulder common responsibility on many important questions which are crucial to human survival and development. These include maintaining world peace and security, preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, protecting the environment and combating international crime. All these provide an important basis for further developing friendly relations and co-operation. We should settle our differences properly so as to reach the goal of promoting mutual understanding, broadening common ground, and building a future together.

During my current visit, I had a deep exchange of views and reached broad agreement with President Clinton on the future development of China-US relations. We both agree we should work hard to build a constructive strategic partnership orientated towards the twenty-first century. I hope that in the cause of building our own countries and promoting world peace and development, younger generations in China and the US will understand each other better, learn from each other, and strive for a better future.

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<sup>\*</sup> IBM, AT&T, and the Bell laboratory – three leading American science and technology businesses

