Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 11 June 2024

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/38**

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

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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.

Turn over ▶

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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 Khrushchev's criticisms of Stalin at the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956 and the aims of de-Stalinisation.

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 China's position in international affairs in the early 1980s and the aims of its foreign policy.

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)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☐ **Question 2** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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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 reform of the army was the most significant of all the political reforms undertaken by Alexander II in the years 1855–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 To what extent was the collapse of Soviet communism in 1991 due to factors beyond Gorbachev's control?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

5 'Foreign language schools had little impact in China in the years 1860–70.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 To what extent was the breakdown in relations between China and the USSR, in the years 1958–69, due to the personality of Chairman Mao?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

Question 5 ☐ **Question 6** ☐

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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 'In the years 1855–1979, the introduction of the NEP was the most significant action taken by government to improve the status and condition of the Russian peasantry.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 To what extent were food shortages in Russia, in the years 1861–1979, a consequence of the failure of government agricultural policy?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

9 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1860–1978, Chinese governments largely failed to develop mining and manufacturing?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

10 'Deng Xiaoping was by far the most successful individual in the promotion of economic growth in China in the years 1860–1997.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 7** ☐ **Question 8** ☐

Question 9 ☐ **Question 10** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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History

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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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 the 'secret' speech delivered by Nikita Khrushchev at the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 25 February 1956. In March 1956, the Central Committee ordered that it should be read and discussed at thousands of local party meetings.

In the Central Committee's report to this Congress, quite a lot has been said about the harmful consequences of the cult of the individual. The Committee believes that it is against the spirit of Marxism-Leninism to elevate one person, to transform him into a superman possessing supernatural characteristics like those of a god. Such a belief about Stalin was cultivated among us for many years. As yet, not everyone fully realises the harmful consequences of this cult of the individual: that it destroyed the principle of collective leadership and led to the accumulation of immense power in the hands of one person. Therefore, the Central Committee considers it absolutely necessary to make evidence about this matter available to this Congress.

Stalin did not act through persuasion and patient cooperation with people but by demanding absolute submission to his opinion. Whoever opposed him was doomed. Many party leaders and party workers, honest and dedicated to the cause of communism, fell victim to Stalin's despotism. Stalin originated the concept of 'enemy of the people.' It made possible the use of the cruellest repression against anyone who, in any way, disagreed with him. Usually, the only proof of guilt actually used was the 'confession' of the accused himself. This was against all rules of legal practice. As subsequent investigations have proven, 'confessions' were often acquired through physical and mental torture. This led to many entirely innocent individuals becoming victims.

Comrades! The cult of the individual distorted both party work and economic activity. It violated internal party and Soviet democracy, creating an unproductive administration that encouraged the covering up of failures. Due to the numerous arrests, many workers began to fear all that was new, showing less initiative in their work. Stalin's death has enabled us to free ourselves of the harmful practice of the cult of the individual. Only then could the creative activity of the masses grow again.

In future, the Central Committee will continue to insist upon Leninist principles of leadership, from the bottom to the top of the Party. It will restore the principle of collective leadership, and follow the written rules of our party. It will fight individuals abusing their power. The evil caused as a result of the cult of the individual has to be completely corrected. Long live the victorious banner of our party – Leninism!

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From comments made by Deng Xiaoping at a meeting with Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 21 August 1982. The comments were reported widely, both in China and abroad, in the following weeks.

China is a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations. Everyone can trust China. China means what it says. We do not play political games. China has principles. First, we oppose the domination of world affairs by the superpowers. Second, we wish to safeguard world peace. Third, we are eager to strengthen unity and cooperation with other Third World* countries.

Opposition to the domination of the United States and the Soviet Union and safeguarding world peace are of special significance to the Third World. For many years, the superpowers have taken advantage of conflicts between Third World countries in order to achieve their own objectives. These countries and their peoples have become the real victims of superpower domination. For this reason, it must be the Third World that leads opposition to the domination of the superpowers and safeguards world peace. Following the Second World War, a positive factor in international politics has been the rise of the Third World. Third World membership of the United Nations has increased. Third World political influence has risen considerably. Therefore, the days are gone when two superpowers decide the destiny of people all over the world.

As for China, our strength is limited, as is our role. Many people believe that China holds a special position in the Third World. We say that China is just another member of this Third World, and as such, should look after its own interests. China hopes for peace more than anything else. We need to develop the country and shake off our backwardness. The primary task we have in modernising China is to create greater prosperity by the end of this century. If we can accomplish this, we will be in a much better position. Therefore, we cherish the hope for a peaceful international environment. War would hinder our plan and the needs of people all over the world, particularly in the Third World. Should some nation impose war on us, we are not afraid, and our plans will simply be postponed for a number of years. But we shall resume economic construction after any war ends.

At present, our domestic situation is fairly good. The Chinese people are wholeheartedly concentrating on economic development. Our foreign policy supports this magnificent goal. Although this objective may seem modest to some people, we hail it as a magnificent achievement.

*Third World – a name given to countries of the developing world, mostly in Africa, Asia and South America

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The cult of the individual - part 5,* By Nikita Khrushchev, © The Guardian News & Media, April 2007

Source 2 from: *China's Foreign Policy 1982* - Marxists.org