



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel
In GCE History (9HI0/38)
Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in
depth (9HI0/38)

Option 38.1: The making of modern Russia,
1855-1991

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

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Generic Level Descriptors: Section A

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	8–12	• 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 • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • 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.
4	13–16	• 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. • 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. • 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.
5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, • 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 secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.

Sections B and C

Target: AO1: 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.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	4–7	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	8–12	- 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. - 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. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	13–16	- 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. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - 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. - 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.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - 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. - The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.

Section A: indicative content

Option 38.1: The making of modern Russia, 1855-91

Question	Indicative content
1.	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the way in which the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia in October 1917 and the immediate priorities of the new government. The October Revolution and the Bolsheviks in power are named in the specification and candidates can be expected to be aware of them and the context of the source. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • Written by Lenin, the source can be expected to reflect the perspective of the Bolshevik party leadership • Issued in the immediate aftermath of the seizure of power, and before Bolshevik control had been fully established, the proclamation is likely to reflect hopes and aspirations rather than reality • The tone and language of the source are assertive and urgent, seeking to rally support in an uncertain, and potentially dangerous, situation. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The way the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia in October 1917: • The source indicates that the Bolsheviks came to power following the ousting of the Provisional Government from power ('The Provisional Government has been overthrown') • The source suggests that the Bolsheviks used a degree of coercion in their assumption of power ('victorious uprising', 'The majority of members of the Provisional Government have already been arrested.') • It provides evidence that the Bolsheviks assumed power in the name of the Soviets rather than in the name of their party alone ('This Congress decrees that power shall pass to the Soviets...throughout Russia.') • It suggests the Bolsheviks experienced opposition in taking power ('troop trains sent by Kerensky') and that the future of their government was uncertain ('actively resist...supporters.', 'fate...revolution...your hands.'). The immediate priorities of the new government: • The source suggests that an immediate priority of the new government was to hold on to power ('calls on all the soldiers...be vigilant and firm.', 'Soldiers and workers...in your hands!') • The source suggests that an immediate priority was to ensure the loyalties of the Russian people and the army ('bread is supplied...vital necessities...', 'supply all the needs of the army...condition of soldiers' families.') • It indicates that it was a priority to bring an end to Russia's involvement in the First World War ('an immediate ceasefire...a genuine, democratic peace...all nations.') • It suggests that an immediate priority was to bring about radical political change in Russia ('complete democracy in the army.', 'establish workers' control...production.') 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the way in which the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia in October 1917 and the immediate priorities of the new government. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• The Bolshevik blueprint for an immediate, workers' revolution was decided upon by Lenin alone against some internal Bolshevik opposition, and was advertised through his April Theses, issued upon his return from exile • To a war-weary population, unhappy at the failure of the Provisional Government to bring about the promises of the February Revolution, the slogan of 'Peace, Bread and Land' was increasingly attractive in mid-1917 • Assuming power in the name of the Soviets enabled the Bolsheviks to pose as the representatives of all workers, soldiers and peasants, rather than simply their own small, and by no means dominant, faction • Following the proclamation assuming power, the Congress of Soviets immediately passed Decrees concerning Peace and Land and established a Council of People's Commissars, dominated by Bolsheviks, to rule Russia.

Option 38.2: The making of Modern China, 1860-1997

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing China's position following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the aims of the Japanese government in China at this time. The Treaty of Shimonoseki is named in the specification and candidates can be expected to know of its terms and its context. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - As an official treaty entered into by two sovereign nations, it will set out its terms clearly and unambiguously - Agreed immediately following China's crushing defeat in the first Sino-Japanese war, the balance of the terms of the Treaty will be clearly weighted in Japan's favour - The tone and language of the treaty are assertive, framing implied threats to the defeated to encourage compliance. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: China's position following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95: - The source suggests that, following the war, China was powerless to resist Japan's demands ('China grants to Japan, for all time...', 'agrees to pay Japan...200 million Kuping taels') - The source indicates that, following the war, China was being forced to concede significant territory to Japan ('China grants...the full sovereignty of...Liaoning...Taiwan...Pescadores') - The source indicates that, following the war, China was being forced to pay 'reparations' to Japan, and to give other significant concessions ('a treaty of commerce and navigation') - The source suggests that Japan was very much dominant in Sino-Japanese relations ('Interest...shall be paid...on any unpaid parts', 'China consents to the continued occupation... city of Weihaiwei'). The aims of the Japanese government in China at this time: - The source suggests that an aim of the Japanese government at this time was to expand its influence in the Far East at China's expense ('full sovereignty...Liaoning...Taiwan,' 'China also recognises...Korea.') - It provides evidence that it was a Japanese aim to expand its economic interests in China ('Steam vessels...passengers and cargo...', 'free to engage in any type of industry...all kinds of machinery.') - The source indicates that an aim of the Japanese government was to secure the same kind of privileges in China as the western powers ('treaty of commerce and navigation...the European powers.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing China's position following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the aims of the Japanese government in China at this time. Relevant points may include: - The Sino-Japanese war was caused principally by rivalry over which would be the dominant power over Korea – also, Japan was determined to pre-empt Russian designs in Korea and Manchuria

Question	Indicative content
	• The war was a disaster for China as Japan quickly occupied Korea, Taiwan and parts of the Chinese mainland – it highlighted Chinese backwardness and incompetence, and confirmed its long-term decline • Japan used the Treaty of Shimonoseki to assert its position as the principle Asian power in the region, securing strategically-important territory and resources, e.g. the Liaodong peninsula, Korean iron ore • The Treaty was a massive humiliation that plunged China into greater internal turmoil, opinion dividing between those advocating still greater westernisation and those seeking to defend the existing order.

Section B: indicative content

Option 38.1: The making of modern Russia, 1855-91

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that repression was more effective than reform in dealing with the unrest in Russia in the years 1905-06. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that repression was more effective than reform in dealing with the unrest in Russia in the years 1905-06, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The repressive measures ordered by Durnovo and Stolypin, following the issue of the October Manifesto, were especially brutal and destructive (over 10 000 killed) and were a major deterrent to continued unrest • The violent closure of the St Petersburg and Moscow Soviets in November 1905, ended the general strike, robbed the industrial workers of leadership and, in effect, ended organised revolutionary agitation • The <i>okhrana</i> and the Black Hundreds were targeted effectively against those that had led calls for radical reform, e.g. students, intellectuals and socialists were arrested in large numbers • Repression was highly effective against the demands of the nationalities for self-rule e.g. over a thousand were summarily executed in, and many more were deported from, the Baltic provinces in 1906 • The exiling (internal and external) of thousands of radicals and revolutionaries, e.g. Trotsky, hugely disrupted the ability of opposition groups to function inside Russia • The limited effectiveness of the October reforms was demonstrated by Nicholas' attitude to, and quick dismissal of, the first duma in April 1906 – in this context, the continued use of repression was essential. Arguments and evidence opposing the view that repression was more effective than reform in dealing with the unrest in Russia in the years 1905-06, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The opposition of the radicals and revolutionaries during 1905-06 was largely spasmodic, uncoordinated and failed to sustain pressure on Tsarism – this lessened the need for repression in ending the unrest • The promise of significant political reform in the October Manifesto was skilfully calibrated by Witte to split middle-class reformers from the revolutionaries, and effectively undermined opposition unity • The promise of civil rights, the extension of the suffrage and the introduction of a truly-representative assembly was hugely effective in reconciling many to Tsarism, e.g. the Octobrists and Kadets • The Act that, in October, reduced and then abolished redemption payments for peasants who had bought their land upon Emancipation, was a major reform that calmed much of the unrest in the countryside • The use of such brutal repression by the government was counter-productive, merely driving opposition underground and creating thousands of new recruits for those groups seeking radical or revolutionary change. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the accuracy of the view that Khrushchev's reforms to the Soviet system, in the years 1956-61, were completely successful. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that that Khrushchev's reforms to the Soviet system, in the years 1956-61, were completely successful should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Khrushchev's attempts to de-Stalinise, following the secret speech in 1956, successfully reformed the Soviet leadership model and greatly moderated malign features such as the cult of personality • Khrushchev tamed the terror network and successfully restored 'revolutionary legality' to the Soviet system, reforming the secret police, ending the use of arrest without trial and moderating the gulags • Khrushchev's decentralisation of power successfully devolved decision-making to lower levels of the Party, encouraging initiative and greater democracy in an attempt to improve efficiency • Khrushchev reinvigorated the Communist Party through his reforms, extending membership and inspiring younger members, e.g. Gorbachev • The 'thaw' introduced by Khrushchev successfully encouraged greater freedom in cultural life and allowed new contacts with the west, promoting understanding and the de-escalation of Cold War tension. Arguments and evidence opposing or modifying the view that that Khrushchev's reforms to the Soviet system, in the years 1956-61, were completely successful should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Many of Khrushchev's reforms were means merely to establish his own position against his rivals in the power struggle after Stalin's death, and their success did not extend much beyond this measure • Khrushchev's attempts to reform the Soviet leadership model did not prevent the 'anti-party group' from plotting to reverse his programme, which he only survived with the support of Zhukov and the Red Army • While the terror apparatus was reformed, it was not dismantled and the justice system remained harsh and arbitrary, e.g. the extension of the death penalty, the use of diagnoses of mental illness to jail dissidents • Khrushchev's attempts to decentralise decision-making in the Party largely failed, and the Presidium and Central Committee continued to dominate policy-making to the exclusion of all others • The freedoms of the 'thaw' were limited largely to critics of Stalin, and to intellectuals and artists who did not question the essentials of the Soviet system or push at the limits of Khrushchev's own personal tastes • The limitations of Khrushchev's reforms to the Soviet system can be illustrated by his persecution of organised religion or the failure of his lofty ambitions to improve the lives of the people, e.g. his housing programme. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the Tianjin Massacre of 1870 was a consequence of the terms of the Treaty of Tianjin (1860). Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the Tianjin Massacre of 1870 was a consequence of the terms of the Treaty of Tianjin (1860) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By the further humiliation of China, which was powerless to resist the western powers, the Treaty stoked deep resentment among Chinese people, causing repeated violent outbreaks like the Tianjin Massacre • The Massacre was a consequence of the Treaty as the Treaty allowed Christian missionaries to operate in Tianjin from 1860, causing anger by their challenge to Confucianism and Buddhism • The Massacre was a consequence of the Treaty as its terms emboldened some missionaries to contemptuous dismissals of Chinese traditions, e.g. building a church on the site of a razed Buddhist temple in Tianjin in 1869 • The Massacre was a consequence of the Treaty, as its unequal terms encouraged the western powers to use force against protest rather than rein in the missionaries, e.g. the actions of the French in Tianjin in 1870 • The Massacre was a consequence of the Treaty as in Tianjin, anti-western feeling ran particularly high due to the large number of French and English troops stationed there to enforce its terms • By further weakening the authority of the Chinese government, the Treaty created a power vacuum that allowed the gentry to orchestrate increasingly violent anti-missionary activity, as shown at Tianjin in 1870. Arguments and evidence opposing the view that the Tianjin Massacre of 1870 was a consequence of the terms of the Treaty of Tianjin (1860) and/or that it was a consequence of other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Massacre was a consequence of poorly-judged individual actions by Catholic missionaries and French officials in one Treaty port, and its causes should not be linked directly back to the Treaty • The Massacre was caused by the deep-seated suspicions of outsiders in China, dating back centuries, rather than by the consequences of the 1860 Treaty specifically • The Massacre was a consequence of unfounded superstitions circulating among the people of Tianjin, e.g. that the missionaries were using the eyes of children in medicine, rather than of the terms of the Treaty • The Tianjin Treaty had allowed Christian missionaries to do a great deal of good work in China, e.g. famine relief, education provision, and in many places, they were appreciated rather than attacked. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the outbreak of all-out war in 1937 was largely due to the weak response of Jiang Jieshi's government toward Japan since 1931. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the outbreak of all-out war in 1937 was largely due to the weak response of Jiang Jieshi's government toward Japan since 1931 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Jiang's willingness to tolerate Japanese aggression in Manchuria from 1931 encouraged the Japanese to push further and further in their demands of China • Jiang responded startlingly weakly to the Mukden Incident in 1931, ordering Chinese forces to withdraw without a fight and instead appealing, in vain, to the League of Nations to intervene • The inability of Jiang's government to offer resistance to the occupation of all of Manchuria in 1932 emboldened Japan to believe a full conquest of China was viable, e.g. Jiang refused to support guerrillas in Manchukuo • The pattern of Chinese appeasement was confirmed by Jiang's refusal to mobilise the country to respond to Japan's occupation of Shanghai in 1933 and his meek acceptance of the humiliating Treaty of Tanggu • Jiang's weak response to Japanese aggression after 1931 led to the outbreak of war in 1937 by strengthening the influence of the Japanese military over its government, and emboldening the Kwantung Army • The outbreak of war in 1937 followed a pattern established since 1931, i.e. a staged incident (at the Marco Polo Bridge), followed by a planned military escalation by Japan - only then did Jiang reluctantly declare war. Arguments and evidence countering the view that the outbreak of all-out war in 1937 was largely due to the weak response of Jiang Jieshi's government toward Japan since 1931 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Jiang's reaction to Japanese aggression, which led to war in 1937, was pragmatic rather than weak, e.g. he understood very well Japan's military superiority and knew the need for China to secure foreign support • Jiang was justified in believing that the communists were a greater threat than Japan to the GMD, and to the territorial integrity of China, for most of the 1930s – he declared war in 1937 when this was no longer the case • The outbreak of war in 1937 was due to the concerted, and apparently insatiable, pattern of Japanese aggression against China in the 1930s, spurred on by an extremely aggressive, military leadership • The aggression that resulted in all-out war in 1937 was caused to some degree by economic factors – Japan was weakened by the international depression and needed the raw materials of Manchuria for free • The outbreak of war was due partly to the failure of the western powers to abide by the League of Nations Covenant – Jiang was entitled to expect better, and concluded that appeasement was his least bad option. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 38.1: The making of modern Russia, 1855-1991

Question	Indicative content
7	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the statement that, in the years 1855-1991, communist governments were the most effective at improving the condition of the peasantry. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that that, in the years 1855-1991, communist governments were the most effective at improving the condition of the peasantry should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • One of the first acts of the communists, the Land Decree (1917), was effective in improving the condition of the peasantry, transferring ownership to those who worked the land and abolishing rents • Lenin's NEP allowed peasants to sell surplus food on the open market, encouraging them to produce more and, after paying the government's new taxes, to profit from their enterprise • Collectivisation, from 1928, brought some improvement to the condition of the peasantry by providing access to social facilities, e.g. childcare, and to better machinery and fertilisers, thus increasing yields • The peasant plots, introduced in 1932, were effective in allowing peasants scope to improve their own condition, enabling them to eat better and to profit from the sale of their surpluses • Khrushchev's reforms boosted the condition of the peasantry, e.g. by raising farm prices, and reducing taxes and costs borne by the collectives • Brezhnev abolished internal passports in 1966, allowing many peasants the opportunity to seek better conditions elsewhere; also, peasants were granted access to welfare benefits and pension schemes. Arguments and evidence countering the view that, in the years 1855-1991, communist governments were the most effective at improving the condition of the peasantry should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The early measures taken by the communists, like the Land Decree and NEP, were temporary, pragmatic policies whose effects on peasant conditions were, at best, fleeting • Peasant conditions were damaged enormously by enforced collectivisation during which millions were killed – amendments to the collective system, like the move towards <i>sovkhozy</i> after the war, were also negative in effect • Gorbachev's decision to dismantle collectivisation and reintroduce private ownership of the land, taken in 1985, was, in part, a tacit admission that conditions for the peasantry had not been improved by communism • Tsar Alexander's Emancipation Decree (1861) was highly effective in improving the condition of the peasantry, abolishing controls over their lives and enabling many to become prosperous, independent farmers • The founding of the Peasant Land Bank in 1883 and the abolition of redemption payments in 1906 were effective measures taken by a Tsarist government to improve peasant conditions • By attempting to break the power of the <i>mir</i> and encourage the growth of consolidated farms, Stolypin's reforms (1906-11) were effective in boosting the condition of many peasants under Nicholas II. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the drive to modernise under Stalin was the key turning point in attempts to boost agricultural productivity in Russia in the years 1855-1979. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the drive to modernise under Stalin was the key turning point in attempts to boost agricultural productivity in Russia in the years 1855-1979 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Stalin's decision to abandon the NEP and enforce collectivisation was a major turning point, being the first systematic and centrally-imposed attempt to improve agricultural production across Russia • Stalin's drive to modernise was a key turning point because it abolished the ineffective system of small-scale, often subsistence, farming that had prevailed in Russia for centuries, in favour of efficient, large-scale farms • Stalin's agricultural policies were an important turning point because of the widespread introduction of modern technology to boost output in Russia, most notably tractors and combine harvesters • Stalin's drive to modernise was a significant turning point by its attempt to introduce scientific rigour and up-to-date knowledge to improve agricultural productivity, e.g. the more effective use of fertilisers • Stalin's drive to modernisation was a key turning point because it successfully increased grain yields in Russia from the mid-1930s onwards and kept the Russian population fed during the Second World War. Arguments and evidence countering the view the drive to modernise under Stalin was the key turning point in attempts to boost agricultural productivity in Russia in the years 1855-1979 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Stalin's drive to modernise was not a key turning point because so much of its programme was unrealised or ineffective, e.g. the number of tractors was underwhelming, 'Lysenkoism' was, ultimately, a failure • Stalin's modernisation was not a significant turning point because, in some respects, it was counter-productive, e.g. the destruction of the <i>kulaks</i> removed the most productive farmers in Russia and yields initially fell • Stalin's policies were not a turning point in agricultural productivity because its concentration on grain production was realised at the expense of the production of other foods, e.g. meat, potatoes, fruit • Emancipation of the serfs (1861) was a major turning point in attempts to boost agricultural productivity because it created a larger class of independent, entrepreneurial farmers driven by profit to produce more • Stolypin's reforms (1906-11) were a key turning point as they began the break-up of the <i>mir</i> and launched widespread commercial farming in Russia • Khrushchev's drive to boost productivity (through the Virgin Lands and 'maize mania') was a significant turning point because it sought to introduce advanced ideas from the west to boost yields • The decision made to import western grain (1972-79) was a major turning point as it was a tacit admission that collectivisation had failed to feed the population and led to a reappraisal of agricultural policy under Gorbachev. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

Question	Indicative content
9	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the Great Leap Forward (1958-61) was the most important turning point in the development of China's economy in the years 1860-1997. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the Great Leap Forward (1958-61) was the most important turning point in the development of China's economy in the years 1860-1997 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Great Leap Forward was an important turning point in the growth of industry in China as it signified the abandonment of exclusively-foreign economic ideology in favour of that tailored to Chinese conditions • The Great Leap Forward was an important turning point because it was aimed at making China self-sufficient in industry and agriculture and no longer dependent on outsiders for inspiration, technology or resources • The Great Leap Forward was a major turning point because, for the first time, it sought to mobilise all the Chinese population, including the peasantry, in support of economic growth • It was an important turning point because of its stress on commune-based economic activity, rather than simply city-based heavy industry, an idea later developed by Deng Xiaoping during the 1980s as the TVEs. Arguments and evidence opposing the view that the Great Leap Forward (1958-61) was the most important turning point in the development of China's economy in the years 1860-1997 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Great Leap Forward was not an important turning point because it turned rapidly into a colossal failure, e.g. 'back-yard furnaces' and appalling famine, and was quietly abandoned in the early 1960s • The Great Leap Forward was not an important turning point as it did not end China's reliance on foreigners for inspiration, technology or resources, e.g. Deng's courting of US computer technology companies in the 1980s • The founding of the Self-Strengthening movement during the 1860s was a major turning point as it was the first time China had sought to imitate its western rivals in economic development • The rejection of traditional values suggested by the May Fourth Movement (1915-24) was a significant turning point, marking the full embrace of western scientific and economic ideas • The launch of the First Five-year Plan (1953) was an important turning point as it sought to apply Marxist ideology to the development of China's economy • The launch of the Four Modernisations by Deng in 1978 was a major turning point as it began an era of unprecedented economic growth driven by free market thinking ('capitalism with Chinese characteristics'). Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
10	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the statement that, throughout the years 1860-1997, the application of western technologies was always important to Chinese industry. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that, throughout the years 1860-1997, the application of western technologies was always important to Chinese industry should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Qing government encouraged the use of western technology in the drive for industrial growth, e.g. the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company used steam vessels from 1872 in a boost to domestic production • Western technologies, e.g. in textile production, were applied from the 1860s, helping to foster industrial growth, especially in cities like Shanghai • The railway network was developed steadily, first by the Qing, also by the Republican government, the Japanese in Manchuria and the Communists after 1949, helping to boost industrial development • The launch of the First Five-Year Plan (1953) saw the introduction into China of western technologies, especially in metallurgy and engineering, that facilitated rapid industrial growth • Mao embraced western technology in the development of nuclear arms, spawning the development of the nuclear industry in China – this grew rapidly in the 1980s • Following the Cultural Revolution, Deng's government invested heavily in modern communications from the west to improve connectivity and hence industrial growth, e.g. high-speed trains, the electricity network • Deng's Special Economic Zones allowed foreign technology companies to produce microchips and mobile phones through Chinese companies – they generated huge industrial growth and employed many thousands. Arguments and evidence countering the statement that, throughout the years 1860-1997, the application of western technologies was always important to Chinese industry should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The use of western technologies under the Qing was patchy, at best, and there was significant resistance to it that limited industrial growth, e.g. the first stretch of railway in China was dismantled following unrest • During the 1800s, industry in China was still largely traditional in its production methods, and the use of western technology was unknown outside the major cities – industrial growth was reduced as a result • Political and economic uncertainty during the 1920s and 1930s stymied the widespread use of western technologies supporting industrial growth, e.g. the telegraph network built by Americans shrank during the 1930s • Mao's shifting priorities following the Revolution were often not conducive to the application of western technologies to industrial growth, e.g. during the Cultural Revolution, both were hugely neglected. Other relevant material must be credited.

