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Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCE
History (9HI0) Paper 38

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates continue to be able to engage effectively with the A Level paper 38 which deals with The Making of Modern Russia, 1855-1991 (38.1) and The Making of Modern China, 1860-1997 (38.2).

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1). Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was very little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated this summer. Examiners continued to comment on the fact that a significant minority of scripts posed some problems with the legibility of hand writing. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is pleasing to note that last summer's advice was taken on board by many candidates and there were fewer examples this summer of candidates suggesting that weight can be established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. This summer there was some evidence of more candidates using often extensive contextual knowledge to drive an answer to the enquiry, rather than using it to illuminate and discuss the source. This resulted in candidates not dealing with the source adequately.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. However, it continues to be the case that weaker candidates often wanted to turn questions into a main factor/other factors approach, even where this was not appropriate to the focus of the question. Candidates should be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, most candidates were able to engage with the elements of the process of change that are central in this section of the examination. This is a breadth question and the questions that are set encompass a minimum of 100 years. Candidates are reminded again that this has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. However, it was judged not possible for candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access bullet point 2 at level 4 candidates need to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology.

In both Sections B and C when dealing with AO1, not all candidates demonstrated a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they

plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of reaching that judgement. There was some tendency this summer, in all sections of the paper, for some candidates to replicate the words and phrases of the mark scheme in their responses. It is the application of the requirements of the mark scheme that is crucial.

9H10_38_Q01

Question Introduction

There were some very impressive responses to this question. Most candidates were able to make inferences with regard to the influence of Rasputin and to develop these with accurate and relevant knowledge. Similarly, with regard to position of the Tsar in late 1916, many were able to infer from his apparently deteriorating control of events at home that this was weak and to explore why. When considering the weight of the source to the enquiry, there were some excellent comments made about Purishkevich's attitude to Rasputin and, as a monarchist, his possible desire to deflect attention away from Nicholas' shortcomings.

On the other hand, weaker responses wrote extensively about Rasputin or Russia's difficulties during the war with scant attention to the content of the source. Sometimes, the second enquiry was neglected entirely. Comments on the nature, origin or purpose of the source were often generic and not applied in coming to a judgement on its use to the enquiries specified in the question.

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This response confidently explores the evidence of the source for both enquiries, making reasoned inferences from the content and developing them with the use of generally well-selected and precise knowledge. This knowledge illuminates, and helps discuss the limitations of, what can be gained from the source material. Throughout, there is consideration of the speaker's position in evaluating the weight of his evidence to the enquiries. It was awarded a mid L5 mark.

As far as the source reads Rasputin's influence, it is very valuable, as the author - Puroshkevich - was a member of the political elite and familiar with the government's structure, key political issues and influential government figures such as Rasputin. However, due to the fact that Puroshkevich intends for really strong opposition against Rasputin, blaming him for many of Russia's failings, the source is rather limited in examining reasons for the weakening of the Tsar's power, as the majority of the speech is centred around Rasputin's shortcomings. Therefore, the document provides a contextual viewpoint of the influence of Rasputin and issues facing the Tsar, as well as other reasons for weakness of government such as the role of an 'oligarch' towards autonomy and political opposition. The source is also limited in its purpose of highlighting Rasputin's failings and showing the Tsar's support.

The source begins with an urgent tone which suggests the situation in government because of Rasputin's presence, is a cause for alarm. One must ring the alarm bell from the highest tower. This figurative language is intentionally emotive as Puroshkevich has the aim to write the drama, whom is the political audience, against Rasputin, calling for his removal.



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This demonstrates the apparent extent of Rasputin's influence in government for a leading ^{right-wing} politician - as stated in the prologue - to feel the need to state his opposition to Rasputin in an open and politically rallying way. Puroshkevich further enforces Rasputin's extensive influence in government by stating 'his prophecies', 'the ridiculous conspiracy', 'paralysis of government', 'sympathy for Germany' and 'absolute uncertainty about the future' which he strongly accuses Rasputin of causing. The source's heavily dramatic language, describing 'all these evils' and 'dark forces' of clearly displays how the source has a biased one-sided perspective against Rasputin, so it is possible his significance and influence is exaggerated. Puroshkevich's aim is to create an emotional climate support to ^{the Tsar} and 'we must all plead with the Tsar, Rasputin must be removed, for the intention is evident. Though this one-sided viewpoint is perhaps exaggerated which could be a limitation, this is a relatively highly valuable as it can be inferred Rasputin was a large enough presence to frustrate the political elite. Indeed, his 'peace and order' crisis argued many drama members for him close he was to the Tsar and his family, 'he was like a physician for the Tsarina, Alexei who brought her from her convulsions' - a claim Rasputin miraculously used. Certainly, the source's claim of Rasputin's influence causing 'sympathy for Germany' is an influence as the alleged affair he and the Tsarina were having, and as side



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was a German herself, a lot of propaganda circulated depicting the pair as incestuous liaisons in Russia. It is important to note that the source's narrative claim of Rasputin's wide ranging governmental influence is valid as ^{from} minutes, 6 minutes after the interview, was reportedly replaced by the Tsarina whom political leaders considered to be under the influence of Rasputin. Indeed, it is noted that the Tsarina openly entrusted Rasputin as she used the Tsar to comb his hair with Rasputin's comb to guard him, look and wisdom regarding the war. This supports the source's ^{valid} statements saying 'to Tsar' minutes having been made, suggests control by the end of Rasputin. Clearly, the source is thought and highly valuable in inferring Rasputin's extensive influence over the government and monarchy, which caused the political leaders, hence a reason why the speech was delivered with such passion, displaying the direct effect of the political conviction and control.

Nonetheless, the source is limited in its ability to display reasons for the weakening of the Tsar's position. Primarily this is due to the fact that this was not Puroshkevich's main intention in delivering the speech as he wanted to criticize Rasputin not address the other causes of the threat to the Tsar. Additionally, seeing as the source addressed the drama members and not the Tsar, it can be justified why the Tsar's weakening position of the Tsar would be less likely to be touched upon, as the Tsar was not normally present to hear this,



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and Puroshkevich, as stated in the prologue, was a fervent and avid supporter of the monarchy, so it is natural that he would avoid reasons for the weakening position such as the job challenges to autonomy. Still, the source enlightens us on one brief reason for weakening the Tsar, the war. The source seeks to 'bring to the attention of the Tsar the thoughts of the Russian people and the bitter resentment coming from the Russian army'. It is implied here that there is a mass protest against the war, which was indeed a political and economic strain as the price of rye increased 47% due to inflation whilst the price of potatoes rose by more than 100%, demonstrating the disparity of the value of common goods - a cause of starvation and discontent. Moreover, there were queues waiting more than 40 hours for bread. Despite this economic strain by war fuelled political dissent, of course the source only focuses upon the dissent of the people as Puroshkevich is a right-wing politician who would never question autocratic rule. Another issue identified is the 'demoralization' of the army. This would relate to the frustration towards the Tsar for leading the army himself, as one failed attack caused the most elite imperial guards in 1916 to be stuck in a swamp and most being muddy, grumpy. The source still manages to link this weakening of the Tsar's position back to Rasputin's presence in government, not highlighting how he 'dictates votes' yet has no experience. Clearly, the source aims in blaming Rasputin and calling to the Tsar 'to deliver Russia from Rasputin and his followers' which implies the Emperor demonstrates the source's value for the just enquiry. Indeed, the source holds the Tsar in



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the highest regard, so he would not outline weakening of his position due to autonomy.

Indeed, the ^{fact that the} ~~source~~ ^{source} omits mention of autonomy is ^{not surprising}, as the author suggested the narrowness. Nevertheless, this does give the source a narrow viewpoint.

It is true that revolutionary groups such as the Soviet Revolutionaries and All Workers Unions, as well as the Likudim were building support from the peasants, the workers and small middle class to push against the Tsar. The Soviet Red Army of these groups desired a Constituent Assembly, which would otherwise avoid Tsarist power. Indeed, another motivation for the Tsar's position was the opposition to autonomy for the reorganisation of the war, and the use of despatch lines. After the Cerna Gorka field message in 1912, when over 200 workers were killed by royal troops for protesting against low pay and poor work conditions, many groups became disillusioned with Tsarist rule, thus providing revolutionary groups more support and ~~went thereby~~ ^{went thereby} weakening the Tsar's position. However, the source obviously ~~can~~ ^{cannot} admit this, but still it holds some value as the issue of the war, thus highlighted through briefly and internal government opposition to the Tsarina and Kerensky were all reasons for the Tsar's weakening position, making the source somewhat valuable in this enquiry.

Overall, the source's motivation to rally anti-Kerensky support is strongly evident and largely important here as clearly it depicts Kerensky's influence. The fact that Kerensky would not to stage Kerensky's murder, along with Prince Lvov and other key political members, demonstrates the severity of the political situation and the apparent fearful extent of Kerensky's influence, although ~~since~~ ^{since} the source takes a narrow view of the weakening of the Tsar as the author was a strong Tsarist supporter so would not identify issues of the Tsar himself in weakening his position, the source still holds some value in this enquiry and in general shows strongly attitudes towards Kerensky as the ~~opponent~~ ^{opponent} recipient indicates many people shared the source's opinion: thus adding to its value.

9H10_38_Q02

Answers to this question tended to lack some balance between the two enquiries in the question. Candidates found it more straightforward to discuss the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, most being able to make inferences from the source regarding its origins and to add knowledge to support and/or develop these. Fewer, however, were able to place Chiang Kai-shek's call for unity and resistance to the Japanese in the context of his attitude to Japan's incursions against Chinese sovereignty since 1931. With regard to the weight of the source to the enquiry, many noted the tone and language of Chiang Kai-shek's speech, some speculating on his desire to attract international support in the coming war against Japan.

Weaker responses often tended to paraphrase the source content or paid scant attention to the content of the speech, instead writing at length about what was not in it. Comments on the nature, origin or purpose of the source were often generic and not applied in coming to a judgement on its use to the two enquiries.

Item: 0461004080189

This response makes reasoned inferences from the content of the source with reference to both enquiries. There is some development of these inferences with contextual knowledge of the Bridge incident and Chiang Kai-shek's response. The candidate also considers the limitations of the source's evidence given the confusion immediately following the incident and Chiang's uncertain tone though these are not fully applied. It was given a mid L4 mark.

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

Whilst the source offers much evidence and examples of what may have caused the Marco Polo Bridge Incident on the 7th of July 1937, first and foremost we must take into consideration the origins of this source. Firstly, this is an excerpt from a speech made by Chiang Kai-shek to Chinese leaders, therefore ultimately the factors that are mentioned will have been obviously manipulated to make Japan appear more aggressive. Secondly, the speech itself would be for the purpose of rallying the support of the Chinese leaders behind the Guomindang, and so consequently the consequences that are stated will most likely be exaggerated. Finally, the speech was made just ten days after the incident occurred, and so all the proper facts regarding the incident may not have been properly established yet.

This being said, the source does contain much information that would be valuable



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to a historian. Firstly, Chiang states that the attitudes of the Japanese government for the 'past month' of June 1937 ~~may~~ indicated that something was imminent. Contextually, we know that Japan had also conducted the 'Munben' incident just a few years prior in which Japanese troops ~~possibly~~ detonated explosives near a Japanese-owned railway line in Manchuria, which ~~was~~ then blamed on the Chinese and precipitated an invasion of the region. Chiang also states that there had been news circulating that Japan was to 'abandon the Tanggu agreement' - a treaty that enabled Japan to annex Manchuria in exchange for not entering the rest of China. In this sense, the source is valuable for assessing the Japanese aggressions as a cause of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

In addition to this, the source also gives some insight as to how the state of China ~~itself~~ allowed the Marco Polo Bridge Incident to occur in the long-term. Chiang himself describes China as 'a weak nation' and that the Chinese leaders must



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'realise the position we are in'. This suggests that a cause of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident was China's inability to prevent such an attack, and their failure to prevent Japanese troops remaining on one side of the bridge in the first instance. If ~~Chiang~~ Chiang himself accepts that war with the Japanese 'would mean the complete annihilation of our race', then the Japanese government would also be aware and would most likely take advantage of that.

It is also worthy to note that Japan had already dealt a crushing defeat to China from the first Sino-Japanese war of 1894, and so would be keen to repeat their actions so that more land and natural resources would be acquired - of which Japan lacked. However, this imperialist fervor of Japan is not fully developed in this speech, which would actually be a major factor. Although, this does not discredit the source's usefulness in terms of evaluating the weakness of China as a



5 Turn over >

Cause of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

On the other hand, the source may give good value regarding the long-term causes of the incident, but not the immediate causes of the incident. It is suggested that the Marco Polo Bridge Incident occurred due to a Japanese soldier getting lost in the dem, and the rest of the Japanese troops assuming he had been taken prisoner or killed by the Chinese troops. This led to accusations by the Japanese troops which almost immediately led to an armed conflict as shots were exchanged across the bridge. This was partly due to the lack of discipline on the Japanese troops, and ~~is~~ is not mentioned in the source. This decreases the usefulness, as the specific events are not at all mentioned in this source.

However, the source is very useful for assessing Chiang's immediate response whilst the speech is scathing of the Japanese, it is clear Chiang is reluctant to



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declare war, knowing the likely result. He states 'be prepared for war, but do not start it' and 'the only way we can secure peace after war has begun would be complete surrender.' It is also worth noting that Chiang took no action against the Chinese during their invasion of Manchuria, choosing instead to focus on destroying the Communists. As previously mentioned, Chiang ~~was~~ aware that China was a 'weak nation' at this point and so it is not surprising he is reluctant. In this way, we can also see the source's view on assessing Chiang's response, which is hesitation.

However, a weakness of the source for assessing Chiang's response is his ambiguity regarding the capability of China to resist invasion. Whilst it is obvious he believes China would certainly lose a war with Japan, he also states that 'to commit ourselves completely can bring us to victory'. In this sense, Chiang suggests that declaring war may actually result in a Chinese victory, a stark contradiction to his

claims made previously. He also states immediately after condemning war that 'our united efforts can save the nation'. These contradictions do decrease the value of this source, as it is difficult to determine his true intentions. Although, it is also worth noting that Chiang is addressing the leaders of China, and so would not want to appear weak in the face of adversity for fear of a new leader being forced.

Overall, the source has some value when assessing the causes of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident in the long-term, but has little value when trying to assess the immediate and specific events that resulted in the Sino-Japanese war. Additionally, the source has less value for assessing Chiang's response as it was ^{written} immediately after the incident, and so the events of the war ~~are~~ not known at this time, and Chiang's ambiguity regarding his own attitude makes it difficult to assess.

9H10_38_Q03

Question Introduction

This question was often answered very well. It was clear that candidates had a very good understanding of the Khrushchev 'thaw' and were able to use extensive knowledge to come to nuanced judgements on its extent with regard, for example to his condemnations of Stalinism or its effects on culture and the arts. Weaker answers tended to describe the reforms without really addressing the extent to which Khrushchev introduced greater freedom in the USSR.

Item: 0461003677563

This response sustains a discussion on the extent of Khrushchev's 'thaw', considering the evidence from a number of perspectives using a depth of precise knowledge. It establishes criteria for judgement throughout which inform a confident evaluation. It received a mid L5 mark.

Question Introduction

This question was marginally less popular than Q3 but again, was answered very well in the main. The impact of the Afghanistan war on the USSR was a subject well known to many candidates and they were able to evidence the military, financial, political and psychological ways in which this might have contributed to the break-up of the Soviet Union. This was often balanced by consideration of other relevant factors, the economic stagnation of the USSR since the 1960s or the effects of Glasnost for example, and many noted the cumulative effect of this variety of factors in coming to a judgement. Weaker answers were often able to recount, in some detail, these factors though were less proficient in linking them to the fall of the USSR.

Item: 0461003049160

This response considers a number of different factors relevant to the fall of the USSR. It does address the impact of the Afghanistan war and attempts to place this in the context of these other factors but struggles overall to construct a convincing analysis of how this contributed to the end of Soviet communism. It was awarded a mid L4 mark.

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 3 Question 4
 Question 5 Question 6

The major cause of the downfall of Soviet Communism by 1991 was the impact of the Afghanistan War, however only to an extent, as there were other significant factors for the downfall, such as the 1985 Glasnost and 1988 Perestroika and Gorbachev's naivety with regards to Article 6 and Yeltsin's anti-Communist party. This essay will define 'downfall' as the end of communism, leading up to Gorbachev's resignation on Christmas Day 1991, and 'major cause' as the 'most significant' factor for this.

The Afghanistan War was a major cause of the downfall of communism as it was a significant factor as to why Gorbachev was striving to loose popularity and support. The War lasted 10 years, costing \$2 billion per year, therefore a factor as to why the Russian people were angry at the USSR Gorbachev, as they were not winning. Furthermore, the war cost 13,000 Russian deaths and the wounding of

35,000, therefore demonstrating that not only was it costing lots of money, the country did not have but also many lives. This is therefore the most significant factor as it was a long term cause for anger and discontent, therefore leading to a major loss of support for Gorbachev. This was further damaged by the return of veterans who publically criticised the communist party, therefore it was a major cause in the downfall of the Communist party as discontent occurred over a long period.

Yeltsin's anti-communist party and Gorbachev's naivety in writing Article 6 acted as a catalyst for discontent, therefore leading to his downfall. Although not as significant as the Afghan War, as it did not ~~span~~ was a longer term cause therefore a major cause, it still contributed. ~~Yeltsin~~ Due to Gorbachev amending Article 6, previously written in 1936, allowed other parties to form. He believed the Communist party would still succeed ^{even if} the people had a choice. However, this led to his downfall because Yeltsin took advantage of the

failures of the Afghan War and Gorbachev's loss in support and set up an anti-communist party, leading to the failure and end of Communism.

Although, if it wasn't for Gorbachev's naivety, Yeltsin wouldn't have been able to create an anti-communist party that was ^{ultimately} a contributing factor for Gorbachev's downfall.

However, it can be argued that due to Gorbachev's Glasnost and Perestroika reforms, his downfall was prolonged as he was able to hold on to power a little longer, despite the impact from the Afghan War and Article 6. In 1985 when Glasnost was introduced, allowing freedom of speech on political and social issues, this was positive, therefore prolonging his downfall as it pleased some people as censorship had been a heavy burden on the Russian people previously. However, this also had a severe negative impact as newspapers were then allowed to criticise the Soviet Government, and so circulation grew from 2 million to 33 million by 1989 and therefore a significant factor for his downfall. Furthermore, Glasnost, although aided



Gorbachev in some ways, ~~that~~ it revealed the significant drug problem within the army, and that 550,000 soldiers were taking some form of drug. Therefore linking to the impact of the Afghan War as it illustrates the failure in Russia's army, emphasising the fact that it was the ~~most~~ ~~big~~ major cause for Communist downfall. Therefore, Glasnost did have an element of success, ~~that~~ as it prolonged Gorbachev's time as leader, it ~~was not~~ ~~however~~ still had an impact on his downfall.

Perestroika, however, aimed to ~~to~~ improve the economy of ~~the USSR~~. As the Afghan War had costed over 80 billion roubles, Perestroika offered a moment of hope for the Russians as Gorbachev promised to improve the economy. Therefore, not a complete reason for Gorbachev's downfall.

However, economic stagnation was evident within the USSR, the annual growth was less than 1% and due to the failure of the May 1985 anti-alcohol campaign, the country had lost 17% of revenue, and the economy was stagnant. Perestroika gave hope, however this was



contradicted by the rationing of meat in ~~the~~ ~~communist~~ ^{26/55} regions within the country, therefore illustrating that due to the failure of Perestroika and its inability to improve the country economically, was a cause for Communist downfall. Although not as significant as Article 6 or the Afghanistan War as it had some positive elements to it, it was still a contributing factor for the downfall and end of Communism.

In conclusion, the major cause of the downfall of Soviet Communism by 1991, was the impact of the Afghanistan War. This was due to it acting as a long term cause for discontent and anger and the main reason why Gorbachev lost support, ultimately leading to his downfall. Article 6, and ~~that~~ Gorbachev's naivety acted as a catalyst for his downfall, but Glasnost and Perestroika ^{also} contributed to his failure.



9H10_38_Q05

Question Introduction

There were few responses to this question. The better answers were able to evidence the manner in which foreign missionaries contributed to increasing anti-western feeling during the 1860s. Weaker responses found the stated factor challenging and were far more comfortable discussing the alternatives as causes, notably the effects of the unequal treaties.

Item: 0461004080199

There is some attempt to address the role of missionaries in contributing to the growth of anti-western feeling in China after 1860 in this answer but this is rather general. Other factors relevant to the question are introduced but the response generally lacks depth and precision. It was given a high L3 mark.

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 3 Question 4
Question 5 Question 6

The 1860s to 1870s proved hard for Chinese culture and faith. As western influence and imperialism became more and more influential and was on a larger scale, Chinese customs and ideas such as Confucius were being suppressed.

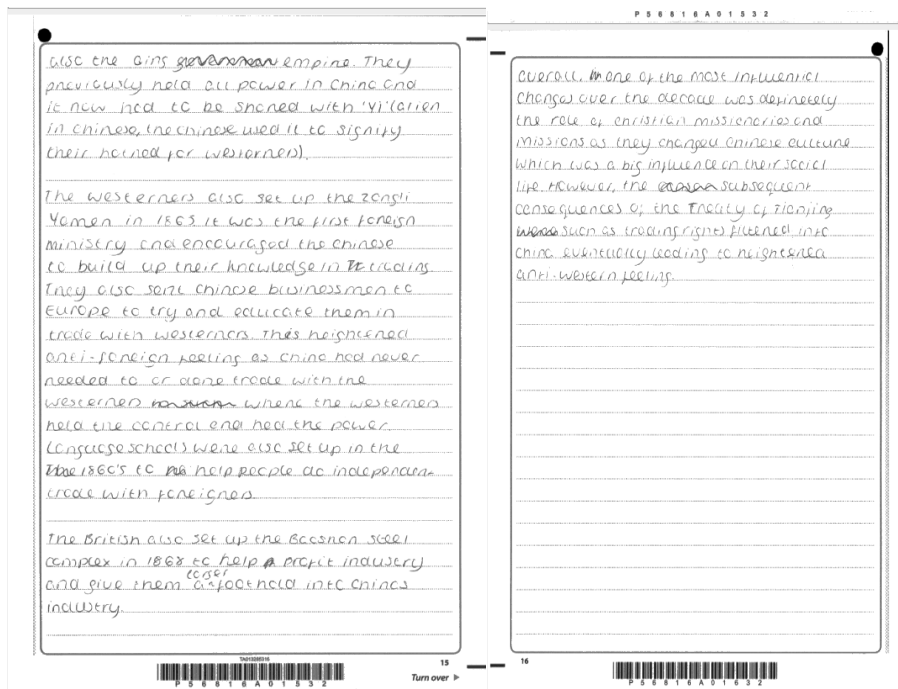
One of the most significant reasons for anti-western feeling was the role of Christian missionaries and missions that gained in popularity post 1860. After the Treaty of Tianjin in 1858, Christian missionaries were granted access into China to spread their beliefs and faith to an already unstable population who had started to lose faith in their traditional beliefs such as Confucius after the surge of opium that was pumped into the country by merchants in the previous three decades. The ability for missionaries to travel through China upset them because many Chinese because the western influence was attacking their faith and it made them feel weaker because ~~because~~ the Qing were no longer able to control the western influence as much as they could before.

This also caused a lot of well with some of the public and in 1870, a group attacked churches in the Tianjin massacre. They used excuses such as children's limbs were being used by nuns and monks as apocryphical for sex play. They destroyed western infrastructure by burning down churches to show how unhappy they were.

The Treaty of Tianjin had created a lot of positives for the westerners. They were now free to roam the waterways of China doing trade with China, before previously having to work through the canal system. The treaty's outcomes weakened and embarrassed not only China but

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9H10_38_Q06

Question Introduction

This was a popular question and often done very well. Many good answers were able to evidence fully the reasons for the Sino-Soviet split, paying particular regard to ideological differences. These included, for example, Mao's decision to ditch the Soviet economic model during the late 1950s and his desire for continuing revolution worldwide as opposed to peaceful co-existence. This was often balanced by a discussion of other relevant causes, notably the personality clashes between Mao and Khrushchev. Weaker answers struggled to define 'ideological' or lacked precise knowledge of the issue and the period.

Item: 0461004080188

This detailed and precise response sustains an analysis of the causes of the Sino-Soviet split paying particular attention to its ideological dimension. It comes to a reasoned and justified judgement and was given a low L5 mark.

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 3 Question 4
Question 5 Question 6

The Sino-Soviet split between 1958 and 1969 was undoubtedly catalysed by the growing ideological divide that separated peasant Maoism and traditional ~~Marxist-Leninist~~ ^{Marxist-Leninist} communism. This ideological divide permeated the differing world views on Peaceful Coexistence, and exacerbated in the border skirmishes of 1969 that ended the Sino-Soviet alliance formed or initiated after the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1950.

The main ideological divides ~~was~~ arose primarily with the launch of Mao's Great Leap Forward, moving away from traditional communist centralised proletarian approach to 'walking of two legs' which advocated industrialisation from the peasants. The consequences of this were disastrous with Mao's convulsed



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command economy inflicting targets and causing widespread famine. As a result for the USSR the failure of Maoism culminated in souring relationship with the USSR, particularly following the Malinovsky affair of 1964 which saw the Soviet defence minister label 'Mao a fascist' and encouraged the Politburo to get rid of him. This too resulted in an inherent Chinese fear of a Soviet led coup, worsened by the Brezhnev doctrine of 1968 which stated the deviation from traditional communism in other communist nations would result in communist interference. Undoubtedly therefore, the ideological variations of proletarian marxism to peasant Maoism ~~too~~ contributed to the worsening Sino-Soviet relationship throughout the period.

These ideological differences also provided the world view of the PRC and the USSR, in particular with regards to mutually assured destruction (MAD), policy and peaceful coexistence following



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The 1950 Sino-Soviet treaty of Alliance and Friendship, China were promised nuclear capability of nuclear submarines from the USSR, in exchange for military support against the UN in Korea. Despite this, the Russians did not comply and fulfil this, particularly due to Mao and the PRC's perception of the necessity of nuclear war for socialism to prevail. This heightened in 1958 with the Taiwan Crisis, where PRC's government bombed the islands of Matsu and Quemoy to provoke ~~at~~ American military retaliation. Khrushchev urged caution, which led to Mao describing him as an 'old boot' and likened him to a coward. This is echoed in the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, where Mao and the PRC not only reserved the ignoring of nuclear weapons to Cuba, but also regarded the USSR as cowards in their diplomacy towards the USA. The resentment surrounding nuclear capability and peaceful coexistence was further aggravated with the



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Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963, which Mao regarded as 'Great Power Chauvinism' against China despite the importance of differing perceptions on nuclear capability to the Sino-Soviet split, ~~and~~ as the root of the ~~diff~~ disagreements as the ideological split between the 2 ~~two~~ nations. In particular which created mistrust and fractured the communist alliance, in particular ~~also~~ through Mao's admiration for Stalinism and mistrust of Khrushchev - who denounced the 'Cult of Personality' in 1956 which implicitly criticised Mao himself; ~~attribution~~ ~~how~~ ideological.

The eventual Sino-Soviet split was also caused by border skirmishes and conflict across the period. This ~~also~~ ~~was~~ ideologically surrounding the genocide and reign of terror in Tibet, and through the complication of the Great Leap Forward, which saw 70,000 migrant



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from Xiangqing province alone between 1960 and 61 - perceived by Mao to be an attempt to undermine Maoism. The conflict in Tibet was criticised by the Russians, ~~and~~ largely due to the death of 25% of the Tibetan population ^{during} the Great Famine. This resulted in the USSR supplying the Indian forces in the Sino-Indian war of 1962, used by their allies Mao and the CCP there was also increased tension along the border, between 1962 and 1967 the PRC increased their military presence from 200 to 1200 fighter planes along the border and in 1969 alone there were 4,157 skirmishes. Most notably at the Ussuri River where the USSR retaliated to a Chinese attack with a missile that killed 800. Unsurprisingly therefore, the each nation removed the subsequent ambassador in 1967, which ~~also~~ demonstrates the worsening Sino-Soviet relationship. Arguably however, these border conflicts arose primarily from



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ideological disputes particularly following the Great Leap Forward and the failure of Maoism, demonstrated by the USSR perception of the Tibetan conflict and their involvement in the Sino-Indian border conflicts surrounding migration.

To conclude, ~~the~~ despite the importance of both border conflicts and contrasting views on nuclear weapons to the collapse of Sino-Soviet relations, at the root of both of these is undeniably the ideological contrast between the PRC and the USSR. This is particularly prevalent through the withholding of nuclear weapons from China in spite of the 1950 agreement, which arose from contrasting ideological world views. As well as this, the ~~total~~ mass migration to the USSR that culminated in Sino-Soviet tensions came as a direct result of Maoism and 'Walking on Two



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legs' demonstrating how ideology essentially shaped and caused the Sino-Soviet split.



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Question Introduction

Candidates who attempted this question often knew a great deal about the various attempts to improve the condition of the peasantry in Russia during this period and were able to write, at length, about Stolypin's reforms, the effects of the Emancipation Decree and various measures undertaken under the communists, the Land Decree or the Virgin Lands scheme for example. Where they sometimes faltered was in the ability to maintain a structure which enabled them to be consistently analytical in their response. Weaker answers tended to use a chronological approach which often didn't help them evaluate the question convincingly. They also had a limited chronological range, especially towards the end of the period, running out of evidence when it came to the premiership of Brezhnev especially.

Item: 0461003049156

This response considers the condition of the peasantry in Russia across the chronological range with particular attention to the stated factor, Stolypin's reforms. There is some depth as well as breadth to the evidence it introduces and it establishes clear criteria for judgement. It was awarded a top L4 mark.

During 1861-1991 the Russian peasantry faced many reforms which both increased or decreased their condition. When turning to an increase in condition of the Russian peasantry three key cases emerge, Stolypin's reforms from 1906-1911, reforms made under Brezhnev and Khrushchev as well as the Emancipation of the serfs in 1861. An increase in condition is shown when the peasantry gained access to something and benefited substantially from it for the first time. This essay will investigate the three areas of change with the aim to prove that Stolypin's reforms was the most successful attempt to increase the condition of the peasantry.

Stolypin's reforms were the most successful attempt at improving the condition of the peasantry in the years 1861-1991. ^{During} 1906 ~ Stolypin forced his reforms through into law by declaring them and

using the method only to be used for emergencies. These reforms were the most successful attempt to increase the condition of the peasantry as they finally removed the crippling effect of the conservative mir as the reforms permitted the peasants to leave the mir without permission. This meant that the peasants did not have to obey the rules of the mir and could instead make their own decisions about how to farm but also regarding bigger topics such as marriage. Stolypin's reforms also encouraged an increase in the condition of the peasantry as the creation of the Land Bank helped the peasants to acquire their desired land as they now also could purchase any of the land owned by the state or the crown. This is an increase in condition because the peasants now had access to financial aid as well as not being crippled by the rules of others for the first time. The increase

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in condition was also furthered when the peasant's redemption payments were cut meaning that their 49 year debts from the 1861 emancipation were cut. To summarise, Stolypin's reforms ~~was~~ were the most successful attempt to improve the condition of the peasantry as they gave the peasant access to financial aid and the removal of crippling rules of either their masters (pre-emancipation) or the mir.

Furthermore, whilst reforms under Khreshchev and ~~Khreshchev~~ were quite successful to improve the condition of the peasantry, they were not as successful as the reforms of Stolypin. Both Khreshchev and Breznev did increase the condition of the peasantry as under Khreshchev peasants only had to pay for the first 25 km of travel for their produce and the state increased its payments to the peasantry by doubling it. Khreshchev also allowed small businesses to make profits, which

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had previously been limited under Stalin. Breznev kept these policies and also furthered them by granting peasants under the collective system state security and pensions. Whilst both ~~as~~ leaders did offer substantial improvements, in this case the limitations which remained nearly outweigh the successes. For example under both Khreshchev and more severely under Breznev ~~the peasants were~~ collectivisation increased massively with the aim to convert all kolkhozy in to sovkhozy. This restricted the peasant's condition as they were essentially trapped with a one acre plot and whilst the method for deming quotas did improve it was still unrealistic and left the peasantry suffering. So to summarise whilst the peasantry did have an increase in legal representation they were limited by the extreme collective model which gave them less freedom than during Stolypin's reforms therefore making reforms under Breznev and Khreshchev less successful than those

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Turn over >

by Stolypin.

Finally, it is often argued that the 1861 Emancipation of the serfs was the most successful attempt at increasing the condition of the peasantry. This misconception normally focuses on the fact that the peasantry were no longer serfs and no longer had masters so were freed but this is not entirely true. Whilst the peasants no longer had masters they were instead regulated by the mir which tended to limit reform to the farming system. The mir also dominated peasants' lives as it was responsible for their facilities and allowances. This is clearly less successful of an attempt to increase the condition of the peasantry as ~~the~~ Stolypin's reforms as Stolypin's reforms had to break the cruel grip of the mir in order to advance the condition of the peasantry.

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In conclusion, Stolypin's reforms were the most successful attempt at increasing the condition of the peasantry as they gave the peasantry the greatest number of benefits and goes further than the emancipation in 1861 as Stolypin's reforms ended the dominance of the mir which 1861 introduced. Stolypin's reforms are also more successful than reforms under Khreshchev and Breznev as ~~the~~ Stolypin's reforms were not limited by the model of collectivisation.

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Turn over >

Question Introduction

Good answers to this question focussed fully on the successes and failures of Stalin's various attempts to improve agricultural productivity, notably collectivisation, 'tractorisation' and Lysenkoism. There were some very impressive considerations of why it was that these and most other attempts failed, under both the Tsars and communists, whether that was due to the political vision of the Tsars or the ill-conceived, top-down schemes of the likes of Khrushchev. Weaker answers tended to lack the knowledge necessary to construct a convincing argument. Also, as with Q7, some candidates found it difficult to maintain a structure which enabled them to be consistently analytical in their response.

Item: 0461003049035

This answer does consider the agricultural policies of Russian leaders across the chronological range specified in the question including Stalin. Where it is weaker is in linking these policies to increasing agricultural output, therefore some of its judgements lack conviction. It was given a low L4 mark.

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

Plan

Stalin policy boost agriculture

- ↳ MTS = tractors - 2100
- ↳ Collectivisation = increase grain by 25% at start with 45% farm collectivised

Stalin most boost approach:

- ↳ dekulak - 1930
- ↳ heavy machine - 19
- ↳ organ kulak
- ↳ collectivisation then failed -> 1930 -> blame on officials

Other policies which boost agriculture:

- ↳ Khrushchev III E.K.B. - 1960
- ↳ Brezhnev = 25% ↑ spending
- ↳ Lysenko -> Khrushchev
- ↳ Gob = family farms -> agriculture as back bone enough + honest

Stalin came into rule in 1929, where he introduced policies of which both hindered and boosted productivity for agriculture. Stalin introduced his own grain, collectivisation and MTS stations, in the aim to boost agriculture. However, there were other significant policies which boosted agriculture from 1861 to 1999. Alexander II, emancipated the serfs which aimed to boost

agricultural productivity, along with Khrushchev's virgin land scheme in 1957 and the Muzsoyevna

Stalin introduced the MTS stations which boosted agricultural productivity. With the creation of 2100 stations around the country of which farmers were able to higher cost machinery from such as tractors to make farming more efficient and effective. Moving away from horses and towards modern technology such as tractors. This boosted agricultural activity as farming was quicker, and which meant they could produce more. Therefore Stalin's policy of the MTS stations boosted production. Stalin

Stalin also introduced collectivisation in 1929 as part of his first 5 year plan. Stalin's idea of collectivisation where farmers became communal with no private plots, increased agricultural productivity in the first year by grain production increasing by 25% and livestock increasing by 60%. By 1932, 95% of farms were collectivised. Coupled with MTS stations introduced in 1931, the agriculture was boosted.

However, some of Stalin's policies hindered the development of agriculture such as dekulakisation. Stalin sent 60,000 kulaks into gulags and 150,000 were sent into exile. This in 1930. This policy led to the worst famine in 1932 with 8 million deaths, and a decrease in agriculture due to the fact that

Stalin had left his educated farmers, which meant those that were left did not know how to farm efficiently. They did not know when to harvest, this led to 20-33% of harvests out of use or broken as they did not know how to use them, which led to a lack in boost of agricultural productivity.

Equally, collectivisation failed in 1934 when Stalin blamed the local officials being dumb on collectivisation. This failure meant agrarian backwards in his attempt in going to boost agriculture. Failing collectivisation coupled with Stalin's own brand of grain failure led to the further hindrance in agricultural productivity.

However, other policies during this time period which did boost agricultural productivity included Khrushchev's maize mania where quotas and tax on grain was reduced. The state said that the farmers pay for the rest 25% and the state would pay the rest in travelling. Showing the aim to boost productivity in agriculture by giving peasants an incentive to work.

Khrushchev also introduced policies to make them seem as they were made at a local level which allowed for modernity, helping peasants who produced surplus grain. Khrushchev's other policy of Virgin Land scheme equally aimed to boost agricultural productivity in 1954, where by the end of Khrushchev's power agricultural productivity had increased by 17%, despite the hard quotas in

bad harvest.

Brezhnev's policies had a huge impact and boosted productivity, with 45 guaranteed wage, yearly bonus, adopting western technology and a food program. With this boost to the workers, more farming happened with an increase in their agricultural productivity. Brezhnev increased agricultural spending by 25% and encouraged private plots for farming, this majority boosted production of grain. Showing Brezhnev's policies as a good attempt to boost productivity for agriculture.

Equally, for Nikhols and Stalpin's reforms boosted agricultural productivity in 1926. With the removal of redemption tax and increase use of the land banks to encourage peasants to buy their own land. The Stalpin's policies aimed to modernise agriculture and boost productivity of which it was successful at the beginning with an increase in the number of peasants who owned land, which boosted their productivity as they were able to farm on their own land, with only themselves in charge. Therefore was successful in boosting agricultural productivity. However, as the reform continued, many peasants were reluctant to produce grain for the state as they had no grain for themselves due to the war communism. Therefore, the policy did not sustain and led to backwards agricultural productivity with limited progression with grain requisitioning.

Overall, Stalin's policies including the introduction of the MTS stations and collectivisation did attempt to boost agricultural productivity. However, Stalin's policies were more successful by the fact he introduced policies of which hindered agricultural productivity such as the dekulakisation, where he lost his educated farmers and the policy of collectivisation, which caused a lack of productivity, therefore Stalin's policies become less significant. In comparison to Brezhnev who increased spending and promises to workers which boosted productivity. Similar policies used by Khrushchev, to make policies seem as though they were made at a local level, boosted productivity. However, with all the policies there is similarities, the fact that none of them had the infrastructure in place in which could provide sustained long lasting success. No policy lasts longer than the leader who implemented them, showing that neither policy never boosted agriculture enough that productivity was sustained, that everyone was fed and that the country was not in economic stagnation. Overall, the most significant policy would be Khrushchev's maize mania and Virgin Land scheme as despite their failure they were the most radical policy of which did bring a boost all be it limited to the agricultural productivity.

9H10_38_Q09

Question Introduction

There were some good answers to this question which covered, in some detail the attempts by Mao and Deng to boost Chinese industry. Alongside this, the role of the Self-Strengtheners was also considered as was the record of the Republican governments of the 1930s and sometimes, the role of the Japanese. Among weaker responses, there was a lack of precise and detailed knowledge and some lack of chronological range

Item: 0461004080198

This response does address issues relevant to the question from across the chronological range but it lacks depth to its explanations and, as a result, its judgements are not supported. It received a mid L3 mark.

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


The greatest encouragement to Chinese industry in the years 1860-1947, came under the communists because in 1949-1960 soviet Marxism was leading China into the first 5 year plan which revolutionised Chinese industry by changing agriculture by introducing fertilizer which resulted in a 10% increase of profit per year showing great encouragement to Chinese industry. Furthermore in 1980-1997 Deng Xiaoping introduced the 4 modernisation which changed the 4 main sectors of the economy: science, defence, agriculture, and industry. People were given a wage based on quality of production rather than by quantity which resulted in a 2% increase of profit per year. This shows the different communist regimes greatly encouraging Chinese industry.

On the other hand great encouragement to Chinese industry was achieved by Imperialist China in the 1860's via Li Hongzhang's Self-Strengthening Movement. The movement resulted in encouragements to 2 different areas of industry: trade and commercial manufacturing. The Fuzhou Shipyard was built which


gave China a naval trading point in order to boost trade with other countries by trading cotton with British traders. The Movement also built 1000 cotton factories modelled on British ones in order to take cotton production from domestic home production to a factory system which increased economic output. The greater encouragement was still under the communists because the Chinese cotton production in factories wasn't as high as Britain until 1870 whereas the communist contributions to industry yielded results on the same year.

There was very little encouragement to industry under Yuan Shikai and Sun Yat-sen's because Sun was creating a republic and focused solely on politics and Yuan Shikai was trying to assert himself as an emperor therefore there was no encouragement to industry during this period.

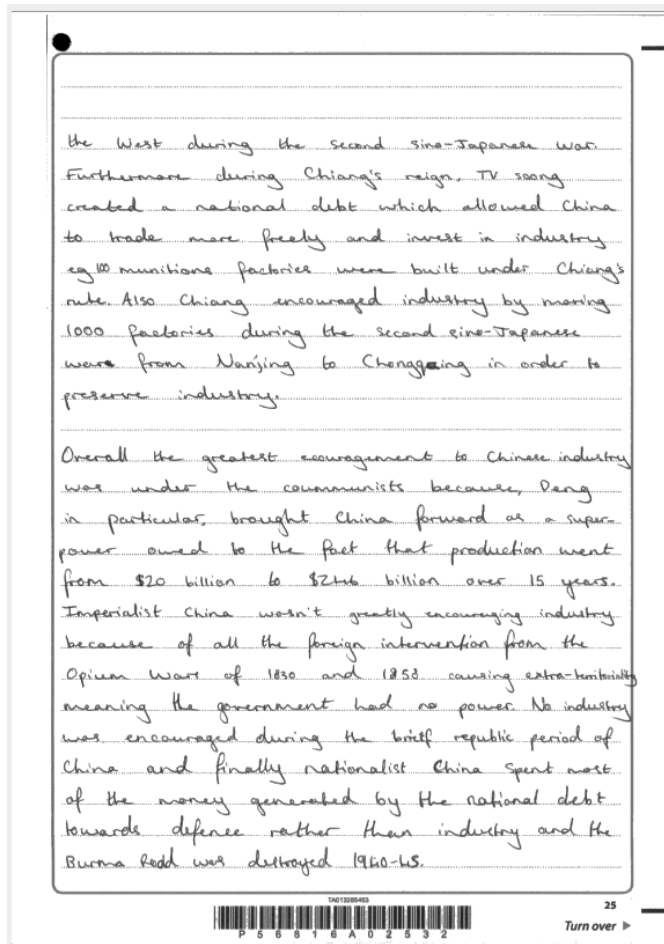
Nationalist China led by Chiang Kai-shek encouraged industry as he built 70,000 miles of roads from 1920-1940 which included the Burma Road allowing trade with other Asian countries and trade with



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Turn over →



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9HI0_38_Q10

Question Introduction

Those who attempted this question were often able to identify the ways in which the Self-Strengthening movement promoted economic growth under the Qing dynasty, though their ideas, and the reasoning behind these ideas, were often glossed over. Also, some candidates did not read the dates in the question carefully enough and, as a result, included long considerations of the ideas of Deng Xiaoping in their answers which were clearly not relevant.

Item: 0461004080186

This response does cover the industrial policies of Chinese leaders from across the period specified in the question. The ideas behind these policies however, is less clear with the answer focussing more on outcomes. It was given a mid L4 mark.

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

In promoting economic growth in the years 1860-1961, it could be argued that the ideas of the self-strengthening movement of the 1860s and 70s were significant. The ideas of the self-strengthening movement encouraged a set of unequal treaties were introduced. Leaders of the movement such as Li Hongzhang believed in order to remove foreigners from China, China would need to adopt foreign policies to help beat them. This promoted growth of the Chinese economy despite its focus on military development. For example, the Tianjin-Couluo-Tientsin Railway in 1880 promoted trade which consequently promoted economic growth. Similarly, by the 1890s, China had 76 telegraph stations. Through improving communications, ~~could~~ it help promote business growth and industrialisation and consequently business growth. Finally, the Chinese Merchant Steam Navigation Ships which had 330 ships by 1887 promoted trade as goods could be transported and promote economic growth. This drastic change in ideology from traditional Confucianist progressive ideas to modernising China catalysed the growth of industry. However, across the whole period, the self-strengthening movement was perhaps less effective as other ideologies. As the reform introduced were soon disrupted and disrupted upon the Sino-Japanese War and the reform of Mao. By 1950, Mao regarded Li Hongzhang as



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a bourgeois and western: adapting to western demands. Therefore ~~the~~ ^{the} economic reforms had little impact on the economy ~~for~~ ^{over} the whole period. But was significant in kickstarting the shift from cottage-based to factory-based industry.

On the other hand, it could be argued that Mao was significant to promoting economic growth. For example, ~~the~~ ^{the} first 5-year plan in the middle part of the century. For example, the first 5-year plan ^{was} from 1953-1957, China was 700 miles of railroad built per year. This would promote business growth as it made promoted trade, ~~as well as~~ ^{urbanisation} and ~~water~~ ^{industrialisation} in factories would promote manufacturing goods and therefore economic growth. However, the ideas of Mao, socialist communism and 'walking on two legs' also proved to be at catastrophic terms of ~~the~~ economic growth. ~~The~~ ^{The} ~~collapse~~ ^{collapse} of the Great Leap Forward in 1960 and the Great Leap Forward caused a worldwide famine. This proved ~~to be~~ ^{to be} a natural disaster, half of the country was ~~struggling~~ ^{struggling} to survive. The Cultural Revolution proved disastrous to the Chinese economy as it halted industry for nearly a decade. This put China way ~~back~~ ^{behind} compared to the industries of other countries. ~~Therefore~~ ^{Therefore} ~~the~~ ^{the} railway built from 1894-65 declined by 20% from 1966-1975. The Cultural Revolution effectively destroyed any ~~development~~ ^{development} made previously, such as from the self-strengthening movement, China



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essentially had to start again.

Finally it could be argued Deng for modernisation: military, industry, science and education was the most significant in promoting economic growth. Deng understood the importance of establishing diplomatic relations with the west in order to promote economic growth. Deng was a pragmatist, so including China in global affairs such as the IMF, World Bank and UN. The IMF helped stabilise the Chinese economy before the World Bank helped fund on specific projects. Such as loaning \$200 million dollars to the development of universities, \$60 million in general, \$75 million on agricultural education and \$70 million towards the development of investment banking. This lay the foundation for China to be able to develop industry and promote economic growth. This system differs from Mao 'walking on two legs' as allowing for foreign support in recovery to development. For example, air lines were initially non-existent for ~~the~~ ^{the} Deng Mao leadership as they were created 'bourgeois', whereas in the 1950s, ~~airlines~~ ^{airlines} and passengers increased by 436%. ~~Therefore~~ ^{Therefore} it could be argued that Deng pragmatic diplomatic ideas and for modernisation were most significant to promoting economic growth because it lay the foundation for the dominance of Chinese economy that is evident ~~to~~ ^{to} today. Across the whole period, Deng pragmatism achieved the most economic development, even exceeding the UN experts.



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In conclusion, across the whole period, it could be argued that Deng pragmatism was ~~the~~ ^{the} most successful in promoting economic growth through adapting into the global economy through introducing small elements of capitalism. The self-strengthening movement lay the foundation for growth in the early period. However, Mao's 'walking on two legs' obliterated much of that growth. Therefore, towards the end of the period ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~to~~ ^{to} promote the most economic growth and lay the foundation for the economic dominance China has today.



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Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

Section A

- Candidates should ensure that they deal with both enquiries
- Candidates should not simply paraphrase the content of the source; they should develop valid inferences supported by the arguments raised in the source
- Candidates should avoid stock evaluation, e.g. it is a newspaper report so it is exaggerated because it is designed to sell papers
- There is no requirement to argue that the source is better suited to one enquiry than the other; any comments made in relation to this will be rewarded according to how they fit with the three strands of the mark scheme.

Sections B and C

- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Planning of essays will help candidates develop an analytical approach
- Candidates must be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, so that they can address questions with chronological precision
- Candidates should aim to range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions.