



Pearson  
Edexcel

Examiners' Report

Principal Examiner Feedback

Summer 2022

Pearson Edexcel GCE

In History (9HI0/38)

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

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

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

## **Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications**

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://www.btec.co.uk). Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at [www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus).

## **Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere**

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: [www.pearson.com/uk](http://www.pearson.com/uk)

Summer 2022

Publications Code 9HI0\_38\_2206\_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2022

## Introduction

Candidates across the ability range 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 handwriting. 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 relevant to both enquiries, also 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. 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. 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 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.

## 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 relevant to the enquiries from the source material
- Candidates should avoid stock evaluation, for example, 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.

Q1. There were some very good responses to this question. Most candidates were able to make inferences to the changes introduced in the USSR following the Twentieth Party Congress, the move to re-establish revolutionary legality for example, and to develop these with accurate and relevant knowledge. Similarly, reference to the strength of the anti-party group, many were able to infer from their seniority that Malenkov and his supporters were a significant threat. When considering the weight of the source to the enquiry, there were some convincing comments made about the decree of the Central Committee being intended to confirm Khrushchev's triumph over the anti-party group and to exaggerate both his differences with Stalin and the strength of his opposition.

On the other hand, weaker responses knew little about the Twentieth Party Congress or the opposition to de-Stalinisation in the CPSU subsequently. Candidates struggled to make use of the source as a result. 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.

Q2. There were responses to this question from across the ability range. The stronger candidates made reasoned inferences with reference to China's policy of maintaining economic and administrative continuity in Hong Kong following its return to Chinese rule, as part of the 'one country, two systems' approach. Some very effectively teased out the degree to which Deng's

assurances could be trusted on this with reference to his comments on 'change' and the nature of his audience. When considering the Sino-British relationship of the time, several were able to examine the protestations of co-operation with the difficulties of the negotiations in the years before. Many noted the tone and language of Deng's remarks in attempting to weigh the value of the source to the two enquiries.

Weaker responses often tended to paraphrase the source content or paid scant attention to the content of the source, instead writing at length about what happened subsequently. 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.

Q3. This question was often answered very well. It was clear that candidates had a very good understanding of the nature and of Alexander II's reforms and were able to use extensive knowledge to come to nuanced judgements on the extent to which they did, or were ever intended to, reform the political system in Russia. For example, as well as the municipal and *zemstvos* reforms, many used their understanding of Alexander's legal reforms, as well as the University Statutes and relaxation of censorship, to discuss the extent to which a more open political climate was created. Weaker answers tended to describe reforms, for example, the military reforms, with little concern for how they may have, or may have not, had implications for the political system.

Q4. This question was less popular than Q3 but again, was answered well in the main. Reasons for the failure of Gorbachev's reform programme were often known well and, in some detail, for example, long-term economic stagnation, the effects of the Afghanistan War, the impact of the anti-alcohol campaign. Often however, the weakest part of answers related to Yeltsin's role though some did convincingly analyse this. Weaker answers were often able to recount, these factors though were less proficient in linking them to the failure of Gorbachev's reforms. They frequently knew little that was precise and accurate about Yeltsin.

Q5. The responses to this question were usually well versed in the consequences of the Treaty of Tianjin, whether this was the further weakening of the Xing dynasty, the impetus given to the Self-Strengthening movement, or the impact of the extraterritoriality allowed to Christian missionaries. The better answers were also able to effectively examine the impact of the British influence in Shanghai and the Yangtze valley and to make a substantiated judgement on the question relating to all the consequences discussed. However, the weaker responses found this element challenging and were far more comfortable discussing the alternatives as consequences. Their answers often lacked depth and accuracy, and judgements were asserted rather than being based on valid criteria.

Q6. This was a popular question and often done very well. Many good answers were able to evidence examine the extent of the Sino-Soviet split during this period, often making distinctions between different elements of the relationship, for example, with regards to ideology and personal relationships. Some concluded with some conviction that the relationship was already under some strain in 1958 and did not decline massively by 1969. Weaker answers often knew something of the Sino-Soviet split but were unable to use this to consider the extent of change in

the relations between the two during the 1960s. Depth of knowledge, and accuracy, was often a serious impediment.

Q7. This was by far the most popular of the Section C questions for paper 38.1. Candidates who attempted it often knew a great deal about the concession of peasant plots and other measures taken to improve the condition of the peasantry in Russia during this period and were able to write, at length, about the effects of the Emancipation Decree, Stolypin's reforms 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 evaluation of the question. They also had a limited or mistaken understanding of the peasant plots, some conflating them with collectivisation. Candidates are reminded that any feature detailed in the specification can be the subject of a question.

Q8. There were few responses to this question. Though some candidates did address the significance of the import of western grain during the 1970s, it was clear that others had little understanding of it. The better answers used their knowledge of Brezhnev's imports to make some comparisons with other attempts by Tsarist and Communist governments to feed the Russian people, but few were able to address the implications of the phrase 'turning point' in the question and examine the consequences of these attempts.

Q9. There were very few answers to this question, and most were unconvincing. Some candidates did chart significant periods during the chronology when mining and manufacturing grew, under the Xing for example, and especially under Mao and Deng, but most did not address themselves to the importance of the word 'steadily' in the question.

Q10. This was by far the most popular of the Section C questions for Paper 38.2. Those who attempted this question had a secure knowledge and understanding of several of the individuals who have been credited with encouraging economic growth in China during this period and were anxious to discuss them in detail, Mao and Deng especially. Some also knew, and were able to discuss convincingly, the contribution of TV Soong. They were able to examine his significance in establishing a financial infrastructure in China in the early 1930s, and for putting government finances on a more even keel. They were also able to contrast this record against his relatively short tenure and the fact that Jiang Jieshi was placing more emphasis on the military than other functions of government at the time. Weaker answers were less able to do this effectively, but many still did score well, reaching high L3 and L4 marks.

## Exemplars

Q1

Source 1 is a legitimate decree in which was issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The source is seemingly useful in its nature to provide insight on the changes introduced following the Twentieth Party Congress (the 'Secret' Speech) and the opposition to these changes within the Party. ~~On the~~ This will effectively help reveal answers to both enquiries and consequently help address the value of the source whilst doing so.

Firstly, ~~the~~ source 1 is effective in revealing the changes made to the USSR after the Party has sought to "carry out the historic decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress". Within this congress, Khrushchev ~~condemned~~ condemned the motives and actions of former leader, Stalin. Due to this, it was agreed upon that the Party would establish a programme of 'de-stalinisation' in ~~order to~~ attempt to "rectify the errors created by the personality cult." For instance, such changes include to "eliminate abuses of revolutionary law". This is in reference to the prison system and labour camps ~~it~~ in which Beria's Amnesty in 1953 highlighted that almost 2 million people had been wrongly imprisoned and

persecuted by the Soviet system under Stalin. Attempt to "rectify the errors" of this includes the state reviewal of individual cases and the consequent release of them if proven innocent. Between 1953 and 1960, over 2 million people were released and rehabilitated back into Russian society. ~~The~~ The provenance is useful in regards to this point because the central committee was enforced to oversee the process of 'de-stalinisation' and ensure those released by the system did not encourage unrest due to their inevitable discontent at the ~~so~~ Communist Party. Source 1 further outlines ~~the~~ the changes in which took place after the Congress in 1956 because of the the "enlarging the powers of Soviet Republics in economic and cultural matters". This regards Khrushchev's decision to decentralise power and restructure the party through his creation of over 100 Sovnarkhozy. Due to this, decentralised power provided initiative to develop and for improvements to occur. ~~um~~ such as to "strengthen Soviet industry" which had been weakened by both the war and 'war communism'. Moreover, further changes were sought in ~~now~~ attempt to "relax international tensions". Contextually, World War 2 had impeded development and hindered relations between nations. Russia in particular had 'cold' relations with the superpower USA. Whilst weak, there was attempt to simply co-exist with opposing nations in order to allow Russia to re-build and recover.



losses from the war. <sup>\*\*</sup> The provenance is ~~of~~ of further use because it was issued only 10 days after attempts to remove Khrushchev. This suggests urgency in the matter to address the issue and allow Russia to continue to 'de-Stalinise' and integrate changes in which provide a break from the past.

Source 1 also effectively presents the strength of opposition to such changes within the Communist Party. For instance, the "anti-party" group of Malenkov, Molotov and Naganevich suggests that resistance is great because all three ~~had~~ held great influence within the party; for example, Malenkov was a member of the Presidium and even rivalled <sup>Khrushchev</sup> ~~Khrushchev~~ during his struggle for power. Although, we understand that contextually this was not the case because they could not threaten ~~Khrushchev~~ Khrushchev to resign his role, instead they ~~made~~ made demands through mere threat. <sup>This</sup> ~~which~~ <sup>their</sup> links to ~~their~~ unwillingness to follow the process of de-Stalinisation because a method like this had similarly been mis-used by Stalin himself. The fact that the decree had been issued by the Central Committee ~~we~~ should be further noted because Khrushchev had argued the point that only the Central Committee could dismiss him. Moreover, this rendered the power of the "anti-group" as weak because they could not enforce

anything without an overbearing power; thus providing reason for their lack of success and ~~also~~ presenting the ~~same~~ weakness in influence and power of the resisting group. The source is further useful in revealing the 'strength' of the opposition because the Central Committee "unanimously" decided to "expel" the group from the party. This is understood by the fact that the members were redeployed elsewhere; for example, Malinhev was put in charge of a power station in Siberia. This reveals their inadequate strength because they were dealt-with and removed with ease. Therefore, supported by the provenance in which the decree was issued a mere 10 days later which portrays the "anti-group" as weak and easy to dispel with no further crises. Overall, the source is clearly useful in presenting the strength, or lack of in this case, of opposing forces to the changes introduced after the Twentieth Party Congress.

~~Overall~~, In conclusion, Source 1 can be deemed very useful in ~~revealing~~ ~~showing~~ both the changes integrated into the USSR and the strength of opposition to these changes. ~~It~~ clearly it portrays the aims of the Communist Party to "carry out historic decisions" through plans to de-stalinise, "relax international tensions" and "re-establish party unity". All of which had

been sought to achieve following the speech delivered by Khrushchev in 1956. Simultaneously, it also reveals the weakness of the anti-party group and their difficulties in removing Khrushchev ~~and~~ by presenting "unconcern for the vital interests of the masses" in their resistance to change. Although source 1 is both useful and credible in providing insight to either enquiry, it is likely that it is more useful in presenting the changes which occurred within the USSR. This is because the main priority of the party at the time had been to effectively 'de-Stalinise' in order to gain favour again of those whom suffered under his terror and arbitrary rule. Moreover, ~~in~~ the publication of a formal decree which outlined such changes portrays ~~purpose~~ greater purpose in showing their "tremendous work" <sup>\*</sup> rather than demonstrating the strength and ~~the~~ "harmful nature" of the anti-party group.

<sup>\*</sup> to implement changes.

~~\*\*~~ As well as "anti-group" resistance to "normalise" relations with Austria which had ~~deprived~~ declined after the Crimean War.

This response analyses the source material with reference to both enquiries, making a number of reasoned inferences. It deploys sound contextual knowledge not just to expand or challenge these inferences but also to examine the claims made in the source material. Lastly, the candidate makes comments on the provenance of the source throughout their answer and attempts to weigh the value of its evidence to both enquiries though this is weakly substantiated. It received a top L4 mark.

Source 2 is strong at showing China's policy for ~~the~~ Hong Kong's return in 1997 due to its nature, origin and purpose. Its nature is remarks from Deng to visitors from Hong Kong, which is valuable as it is from the person in charge of China, and in this case towards China's policy on Hong Kong. Its origin is from Deng, ~~and~~ from 1984, after Britain and China had signed the Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, valuable because the Joint Declaration set out Chinese policy regarding Hong Kong on its transformation into a Special Administrative Region. Its purpose is to reassure people from Hong Kong that the transition would 'maintain prosperity and stability', and that their business interests wouldn't be vulnerable, which is significant as it made sure Hong Kong continued to operate normally, and as Deng ~~so~~ stated, Hong Kong would see 'greater prosperity and development' post 1997. This highlights Deng's policy of 'One country, two systems', where Hong Kong remained capitalist while mainland China followed socialist capitalism, allowing Hong Kong to flourish post 1997.

However, source 2 is limited in its value at showing

Chinese policy for Hong Kong as ~~it~~ while it mentions its political freedom ~~it~~ ~~do~~ during Hong Kong's early years, it doesn't go on to explain Hong Kong's political integration with the rest of China. For example, the source mentions how administrators will be elected by the people which is true. However it also mentions how administrators 'should be on the left politically, but as few as possible' which is misleading because it doesn't accurately highlight what Deng wanted for Hong Kong. This is significant as while Deng was economically liberal, he wasn't politically liberal, highlighted by the Tiananmen Square Massacre in 1989. Therefore, the source is limited because while ~~do~~ Deng would have said ~~that~~ there would be political freedom to Hong Kong citizens, this was not Chinese policy in the mid-1980s, and One Country, two systems didn't encompass political freedom.

Source 2 vs ~~is~~ strong, however, at investigating Sino-British relations in the mid 1980s because of the emphasis on the free market and liberal economies. The source quotes Deng saying he talked with some British businessmen, showing that Deng's emphasis on capitalism for Hong Kong was accepted and considered mutually beneficial by the British. In addition, by this point China had agreed to the

Joint Declaration with Britain in 1984, making the source origin important as it signals improved relations between China and Britain, who had been at odds with China when Deng refused the first 2 offers from the British over Hong Kong. As a result, Deng speaks ~~his~~ somewhat highly of the British, telling his Hong Kong audience that 'the British will do the same as the Chinese over Hong Kong.'

However, the source is limited because although it highlights the British 'willingness to cooperate with us', it fails to mention how or why the British cooperated. This is due to the geopolitical situation at the time, where Britain was unable to defend Hong Kong or face the growing power of China, ironically illustrated when Margaret Thatcher tripped down the stairs on her way out from negotiations. This led to China sweetening the deal with a promised trade agreement with Britain worth \$6 billion, and illustrated China's dominance over Britain. In addition, the British undertook measures to undermine China, such as Chris Patten introducing reforms in 1999 while still governor of ~~Hand~~ Hong Kong. This is significant because Deng just brushed it aside, stating that any laws introduced before the 1984 agreement was void. However, it is understandable ~~the source is~~ that the source doesn't mention this, as

its origin was before Patten's regime.

In conclusion, source 2 is mostly valuable for investigating Chinese policy over Hong Kong and Sino-British relations in the mid 1980s. Deng clearly sets out Chinese policy over Hong Kong, but ignores the more sinister side that would lead to protest in the early 21st century due to his successors. Deng also highlights how Sino-British relations have improved, but doesn't mention how reluctant the British were and how their arm was twisted in signing the Joint Declaration after all other options were gone. Therefore I judge that the source is mostly valuable for investigating Chinese Policy and Sino-British relations over Hong Kong, but is slightly not valuable due to the sugar coated nature of the source.

This response attempts to draw inferences from the source regarding both enquiries though this treatment is slightly uneven. Contextual knowledge is added to expand upon these inferences but also to examine the claims made in the source material. Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and does take into account relevant considerations such as the purpose of the source material. It was awarded a safe L4 mark.

Q3

The reforms of Alexander II had varying impacts on the political system in Russia. Many of the reforms introduced, such as the press reforms, legal reforms, local government reforms and education reforms were effective in some areas and not others. Overall, the reforms led to a general increase in calls ~~to~~ for further reform and therefore did change the political system in Russia to some extent.

The reforms to ~~the~~ press censorship arguably caused the most change to the political system due to the increase in freedom of expression. Under Alexander II, there was a shift ~~to~~ from preventative censorship to



punitive censorship which was particularly significant as it meant radical thought could be published and circulated before it was banned, allowing new ideas to spread. Evidence of the ~~increased~~ impact of the press reforms can be seen by the fact that in 1855, only 1,000 books were published, compared to 10,700 in 1894. The increased freedom of expression allowed political networks to be established and journals such as 'The Contemporary' spread socialist ideas. However, it is important to note that there were still some restrictions to the press and Valuer issued 177 warnings and 52 orders to cease publication between 1865-1880. Furthermore, the Church and army still censored information ~~desp~~ pre-publication and some journals were subject to pre-publication checks. Despite these limitations, the press reforms did have a significant impact on the political system as despite some remaining censorship, radical ideas still spread and ~~as there was a~~ <sup>there was a</sup> growing political conscience in the population (obschestvennost) was strengthened by the press reforms.

Alexander's reforms to the education system also caused a degree of change to the political system through the growth in the intelligentsia. However, ~~this~~ the 1863 University Statute increased student fee subsidies to 40% and by ~~1890~~<sup>1869</sup> 2/3 of Moscow's students were exempt from fees, increasing the accessibility of education. ~~the~~

The universities were also put in charge of their own censorship and were permitted to use foreign texts, increasing freedom of thought and discussion of new ideas and thus changing the political system in the sense that more people were beginning to question it. The university reforms also had a 'knock-on' effect on primary schools and the number of children in primary education doubled between 1855-1865. However, these reforms brought less change to the political system than the press reforms as university freedoms fluctuated significantly in this period. For example, after the assassination attempt in ~~1870~~<sup>1866</sup> 1866, the education minister, Golovnin, was replaced with Tolstoi who made universities more inaccessible by increasing the density and difficulty of the courses. He also

increased surveillance of students.

These fluctuations mean that whilst the education reforms certainly contributed to the growing political conscience and therefore caused change to the political system, it was to a lesser extent than the press reforms.

The reforms to the local government such as the 1864 Zemstra statute changed the political system by decentralising some of the state's power. Zemstras were placed in charge of local governance and focused on healthcare and education, as well as monitoring agriculture. ~~They~~ Their success is evidenced by the fact that there were 23,000 primary schools by 1871. The municipal statute of 1870 gave municipal councils in the cities very similar powers in the cities and they focused on issues of street lighting and rubbish disposal. This increase in local governance was certainly a change to the political system as pre Alexander, local governance had been fairly ineffective. However, this

reform did not have a universal impact in Russia. Only 50% of provinces had a zemstva as the tsar did not want to risk giving troublesome areas too much power. Furthermore, article 9 meant that the governor could effectively veto any action the zemstva took. Therefore, local government reforms had a variable impact on the political system, depending on the region one was in.

Alexander's legal reforms also brought change to the political system as they were instrumental in the forming of Bar Councils and trials even became platforms for radical thought on some occasions.

Pre-reform, bribery and corruption were key features of the judiciary system, but Alexander's reforms increased the salary of judges (reducing the likelihood of bribe-taking), opened courts to the public (this made it harder to falsify evidence) and introduced juries. A fundamental change was the <sup>introduction</sup> ~~use~~ of lawyers as this led to the formation of bar councils where lawyers discussed ideas, increasing the intelligentsia. Furthermore, trials some were

sometimes used by political activists to spread their ideas such as in 1871 when Nechaev, an anarchist who murdered an innocent student, used his trial to promote his ideas. This therefore increased challenge to the political system. However, there were limits to the impacts of these reforms as church and military courts were exempt and a person could be exiled for 5 years without a trial in order to prevent crime. Crucially, 80% of the population did not experience change as the reforms did not apply to the volost courts which were used by the peasant population. This limited the impact of this reform on the political system but there was still a degree of change, particularly due to Boy Councils spreading ideas.

Overall, the reforms of Alexander II did bring change to the political system as an atmosphere of *obshchestvennost* (political conscience) was created amongst the population, ~~which led to~~ in large part as a result of the increased freedom

of expression which led to calls for further reform, ~~and~~ this therefore means the reforms created long-term changes to the political system.

~~Whilst the~~ The legal reforms ~~were~~ and local government reforms were perhaps less influential due to their limited extent (they did not ~~benefit~~ <sup>impact</sup> the majority of the population), the education and press reforms were key to the increase in freedom of expression. therefore, the reforms did bring change to the political system through increasing challenges to it.

This essay explores key issues relevant to the question, focusing clearly on the extent to which Alexander II's reforms affected the political system in Russia. Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the conceptual focus of the question and to respond fully to its demands. Valid criteria are established and applied in reaching a judgement and the answer is well organised. It received a low L5 mark.

Q4

Boris Yeltsin had a pretty Considerable Impact on Gorbachev's leadership of the USSR potentially leading to the fall of such.

Boris Yeltsin was the First proper political opponent seen for a Considerable amount of time through Russia / the USSR's history. Yeltsin applied a lot of pressure on Gorbachev publicly questioning his decisions as he became the leader of the USSR as it was beginning to fall. As a result of such Gorbachev was trying to conserve the position of the Communist party all whilst he had a political opponent chipping away at his position.

Although, on the other hand, Gorbachev failed to modernise the USSR due to the position it was in. As the party was already falling away and so was communism with the loss of support for satellite states and such things it meant it was a little too late to modernise the USSR as a whole as it no longer was as powerful as it once was. Therefore, instead of modernisation being needed a whole restructuring was ideal. This could've potentially led to a whole new better reformed USSR.

Also Boris Yeltsin could be seen as someone actually modernising the USSR but Gorbachev's neglect failed to embrace it. By Yeltsin almost applying political pressure / opposition it would've meant there was a new formation of politics like in the Western world. By embracing political opposition and becoming more democratic it would've meant the USSR would have been modified politically potentially giving new light into the party where it hadn't been done before. Consequently this could've meant the USSR hadn't have fallen if such political change had been embraced.



In Conclusion, Boris Yeltsin did provide for the inability for Gorbachev to modernise the USSR if he really desired. Although it can be seen that Yeltsin's motives was to assist with such he was seen purely as an opponent.

This essay includes some analysis of relevant key features related to the question and includes some accurate and relevant knowledge to demonstrate some understanding of its conceptual focus. However, it lacks depth, and its judgement is weakly substantiated. It received a mid L3 mark.

Q5

In 1858, China was forced to sign the Tianjin treaty after the second Opium war. This had profound effects as it forced China's entry into the Western world and led to a series of changes. These included the growth of missionaries, the opening of institutions like the Tongwen guan and the Zongli Yamen and help defeating the Taiping Rebellion but arguably the biggest impact was the growth of influence in Shanghai and the Yangtze valley.

The growth of British influence in the Yangtze Valley resulted from ~~part~~ part 4 of the Tianjin Treaty ports being on the Yangtze river, including Nanjing. This allowed Britain to import their goods, primarily opium but also manufactured goods into central China with the aim of reducing the trade deficit. Although many peasants were not receptive to these goods because they could not afford them as the population doubling in the previous century had led to an increase in famine, it was an important

change because it disrupted the artisan based economy as western manufactured goods were cheaper. Furthermore, the impact of Shanghai was significant because a British community was set up there in 1845, joined by the French in 1849 but then the British and USA joined in 1865 to become Shanghai International Community. This was important as it forced China into the modern world by having police, armed and fire services and mirroring a western city. It swelled with a population of British but also those escaping the Taiping rebellion. Perhaps the most important element was that HSBC was set up in Shanghai in 1865 which was important as it gave merchants a more secure way of money lending than the piahtos.

However, it could also be argued that missionaries were the most important change as they flooded into China after the Tianjin Treaty as it granted them extraterritoriality. As a result, they began to produce literature which they read aloud due to the majority of the population being illiterate. As a result, thousands converted with 100,000 becoming Protestant and 700,000

becoming Catholic. They were also important in social and educational change as they looked after opium addicts and orphans such as with the 'Notre Dames de Victories' which opened in 1869. This was significant for many reasons. Firstly because it helped many orphans but also because it changed the Chinese landscape and caused conflict because it was built on the site of a razed Buddhist temple. As a result of them taking in orphans, anti-western folklore developed that the hearts and eyes of the children was being used for western medicine and this was significant as it contributed to the distrust. Missionaries were also important as they focused on women as the most disenfranchised section of China. Confucianism left them to a life of concubinage, male subservience, infanticide and foot binding however the number of female missionaries disrupted this. The impact of this was demonstrated by the women in protestant schools and ritually unbinding their feet when joining the church. However, it could be argued that the most important consequence was still the growth in Shanghai and the Yangtze valley.

because it was through treaty ports like these that the missionaries entered through.

Furthermore, it can be argued that the growth of organisations, mainly set up by Prince Gong were the most important impact. Prince Gong established the 'School of Combined Learning' in Beijing in 1862. It taught students how to speak Japanese, ~~British~~ English, Russian and French until, in 1869, it developed an 8 year programme where, in the last 5 years they would have a more rounded education. In addition to the school in Beijing, the Fuzhou shipyard also educated 100 students at a time who were under the age of 14 and from local gentry families. Fuzhou and the Jiangnan arsenal provided not just an education in theory but also practical ~~the~~. However, it could be argued that this could be evidence that Shanghai and the Yangtze river were more important as it forced China's education to change to compete with the West. Before Tianjin, education had already existed in China, primarily with the Jinshi civil service exam which had existed since the Tang dynasty.

but Shanghai and the opening up of the Yangtze River was more important because education wouldn't have been forced to change if it wasn't to compete with the goods imported through these ports. Similarly, the Zongli Yamen which had Prince Gong at the head of it wouldn't have been needed without these ports as it was its job to, for example, negotiate tariffs in these ports.

Finally, it must be noted that an important consequence of the Tianjin Treaty was the defeat of the Taiping Rebellion. China had been fighting domestic uprisings since 1850 but had been unable to defeat the Nian and Taiping rebels simultaneously with the foreigners. After the Treaty of Tianjin, the US, Britain and France helped to defeat these rebellions which was significant in the stability of China but also because it was apparent that they could not do it alone. In 1860, The Ever Victorious Army was originally led by Frederick Townsend Ward but was later led by Charles Gordon. The 5000 troops defeated the rebellion, defending Shanghai which was an important consequence as it

gained stability but it was also important as it showed many elites how weak China was militarily and so motivated the self-strengthening movement. However, it should be noted that these rebellions were largely motivated by the increase in foreigners in China, such as through the Yangtze and in Shanghai so may not have ~~been~~ needed to be put down if it wasn't for this consequence.

In conclusion, the most important consequence of the Treaty of Tianjin was the growth of British influence in Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley because if it wasn't for the foreigners who entered through these ports and traded through these ports, the missionaries wouldn't be present, the schools would not have been needed and there wouldn't have been so much discontent.

This top L4 essay raises key issues relevant to the question, deploying sufficient knowledge to demonstrate understanding of the conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. It attempts to establish valid criteria by which the question can be judged, though less strongly than other features of the essay. However, the argument is logical and communicated with clarity.

In the years 1958-1969, Soviet and China relations saw their fracture and breakdown, a stark difference from how close the nations had been after 1950 with economic and political co-operation. However by 1958, relations had fully split, and did not change from this much at all by 1969, with any events happening past 1958, just being another crack in an already fractious relationship.

In 1958, the <sup>some of the</sup> first cracks in the Sino-Soviet relations were beginning to show and the Mao's plan of the great leap forward cemented these cracks. During the first 5 year plan, China had depended heavily on Soviet economic assistance and expertise to industrialise China - however in 1958 Mao wanted to drastically change this. Mao blamed limited growth of 3% in the agricultural sector on the Soviet model and during 1958 wanted to ~~to~~ reject all Soviet ideas in China and embark on his own economic plan. This heightened tensions between the two nations, as Khrushchev would not tolerate the opposition to, or criticism of Soviet models of development. Due to this and the fact that Soviet economic advisors saw themselves completely sidelined, Soviet economic assistance was completely withdrawn.



from china in 1959, which signalled the most ~~evident~~ <sup>significant</sup> physical evidence of the split, and fractured the image of a united communist front. Therefore relations ~~by~~ by 1958, and especially in 1959 were completely split, which was a change from relations in ~~early~~ 1950, but not a change in relations from 1958-1969, as relations continued to be ~~tensions~~ fraught with tensions and never recovered. Events after the great leap forward increased tensions ~~in~~ further, but tensions were never ~~higher~~ higher between the ~~two~~ nations as in 1958, as this was when the ideological differences between the two countries ~~became~~ <sup>became</sup> ~~stark~~ the most stark. The relationship between china and the Soviet Union continued to be exaggerated by ideological differences throughout 1958-1969 and this never eased; Mao wanted peasant based communism and worldwide revolution, whereas the USSR advocated for peaceful co-existence.

Another example of ideological differences being exposed, a constant theme of the split, ~~is~~ was during the cultural revolution in 1966, which saw a further rejection by Mao of soviet ideology and heightened the <sup>tensions</sup> relationship to such an extent that ambassadors were removed from both countries by 1967. Mao's constant criticism of the Soviet Union that started in 1958 was mirrored in 1966 with the Street with the Russian embassy on being

renamed "struggle against revisionism street" and a sino-soviet hospital being called an "anti-revisionist hospital". Moreover, Mao's political opponents were labelled by him as "Chinese Khrushchev". All of this tension and Chinese rejection of Soviet Marxism ideology ~~was~~ in 1966 was mirrored in 1958, showing how even ~~7~~ 7 years on, Chinese and USSR relations had not changed in the slightest, and tension was still exacerbated by ideological differences between Soviet Communism, ~~an~~ which Mao saw as revisionism, and Chinese Communism.

~~Chinese~~ Chinese and Soviet Union relations were also <sup>fractious</sup> ~~fractious~~ by 1969, when China and Albania created the Sino-Albanian alliance 11 years after the great leap forward in 1958. Albania had distanced itself from the USSR after its policy of de-Stalinization and co-existence <sup>which</sup> ~~with~~ Khrushchev announced in his 1956 secret speech, as it agreed with China when it came to dismissing USSR ideology. Therefore when the Soviets withdrew their economic assistance China extended its arm, in the hopes of presenting itself as a viable alternative to the USSR as the leader of world communism. China also sought to do this in newly colonized nations in Africa by creating embassies there and ~~also~~ investing much into industry there. This <sup>idea</sup> ~~idea~~ of China wanting to emerge from the USSR's shadow after the ~~split~~ split in 1958 and present itself as an

Ideological opposer of the soviets, ready to ~~leave~~ lead world communism, is a constant theme of relations from ~~1958~~ <sup>by</sup> 1969 showing how the relationship had not changed, since 1958.

Tensions were also increased between china and the USSR in 1961 ~~when~~ in the context of china's great famine that killed 40 million chinese. ~~70,000~~ <sup>chinese</sup> refugees in xining province fled to the soviet union to flee the famine between 1961 and 1962, and to enjoy better living conditions in the USSR. This enraged Mao and enflamed his paranoia of the ~~sov~~ USSR trying to exert its influence over china, trying to stop china from emerging from its shadow. Mao accused the soviets as trying to destabilize and detach the province from china, which just rose tensions in an already crumbled relationship.

The ideological difference between china and the USSR became stark again, with Mao fearing that <sup>the</sup> USSR was trying to ~~become~~ ~~stronger~~ ~~there~~ strengthen its hand against chinese communism for its own gain, ~~and~~ <sup>demonstrating</sup> the consistency of ~~the~~ Sino-soviet relations from 1958-1969.

Overall, the ~~sino~~ relationship between china and the Soviet union did not change to much extent at all in the years 1958-1969. Relations between the two nations were of a constant theme that did not change - ideological differences being exaggerated by various

events such as the great leap forward in 1958, the 1961 migration of refugees from Xingting, the 1966 cultural revolution and 1969 Sino-Albanian alliance. The relationship between the two was broken down all from 1958-1969 with hostilities on both sides over who would emerge as the dominant leader of world communism after the obvious ~~shattered~~ shattered image of a united communist front after 1958, which we can see was never repaired by 1969 with the creation of the Sino-Albanian alliance. All events after ~~1958~~ 1958 only served to further fracture ~~the~~ already broken relations, ~~however~~ and although these events such as the cultural revolution did heighten tension further which could be seen as a change to the relationship- ~~the~~ this rise in tension was not a significant change enough of a change to say that relations were different in 1969 compared to 1958, as tensions were high in 1958 as well.

This essay focuses clearly on the degree to which the Sino-Soviet relationship changed in the years 1958-69. There is sustained analysis of key issues relevant to the question and sufficient knowledge deployed to respond fully to its demands. Valid criteria are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement and the argument is communicated with clarity. It received a low L5 mark.

When considering the improvement of peasant lives, the peasant plots are somewhat important. They provided a small piece of land for peasants independent farming, however ~~the larger scale~~ when considered in the context of collectivisation they are merely a way of preventing peasant revolts and maintaining control. Instead I'd argue that emancipation and the golden age under Stolypin's reforms were a much bigger attempt to improve peasant conditions.

It's important to consider that very few reforms were attempts to improve peasant conditions. Reforms and changes were always much more focused on the power of the Tsar or communist leader. Peasant plots were no different, being introduced as a way of subduing peasants and allowing them some freedom. Peasant plots were usually 1-2 acres and ~~they~~ were intended to be worked as a side project, with the collective farm being the peasants' priority. Instead, when given the freedom to farm this land

however they wanted, they returned to strip farming. By 1940's, peasant plots made up 3.5% of Russian land, yet they were feeding the entire population of Russia as peasants were reluctant to farm the collectives and instead focused on their own land, selling surplus in towns and cities. Although this can be considered a major improvement, when considering the vast amounts of land being unpaired due to collectivisation. If given all the land the peasants would have been able to farm so much more. Despite giving them freedom over a small piece of land, peasant plots was a short term solution to keep peasants producing food for Russia.

Collectivisation itself was not an attempt to improve conditions for peasantry. Although under Stalin, it was advertised as such, providing tractors and modernisation, it only hindered agricultural progress. Often called the second serfdom, collectivisation went back to archaic ideas about control of peasantry. It is specifically Stalin's de-kulakisation which shows his lack of desire to improve peasant conditions and his obsession with power and control. In killing the most productive class of peasants he set

back agriculture and progress completely.

Instead i'd argue that emancipation and the golden age for peasants under Stolypin reforms were much more of an improvement.

Although one could argue that emancipation did very little, it did legally free the peasants. With legal freedom they were able to claim beggars

allotments and farm how they wished with control over their own lives. However, it was

Stolypin reforms that boost emancipation to the Golden age of peasants, and therefore being the most important change in status and condition.

With Stolypin they were free to leave the mir, which created the kulak class. Entrepreneurial peasants who farmed their own land however they wanted and profited off it. This was the ~~best~~ most freedom over the whole period that the peasants got.

Even when considering Lenin's land decree which seemingly gave away huge amounts of land to the peasantry, it was much more a rubber stamp to what was already happening. Lenin's reforms were very short term and served only to keep peasants under control. Like all reforms

of the period, it was intended for control and not to prioritise peasantry.

Had Gorbachev had time, he intended to begin the process of privatising land and deconstructing collectivisation. Had he been able to do this, it would have been by far the biggest improvement for the peasantry since 1855. However with the downfall of the USSR and his own diminished power he no longer could put his plan into action, rendering it useless.

In conclusion, the peasant plots alone were a huge improvement to conditions of the peasantry, however in the context of collectivisation they were only an attempt to subdue peasants. Instead it seems obvious that Emancipation and the reforms of Stolypin were much more significant, allowing for a new class of productive peasants and an optional break from the Mir.

This response does attempt to analyse the concession of peasant plots in raising the condition of the peasantry before going on to consider other attempts to do this introduced by the Tsars and other communist leaders. It has chronological range and sufficient knowledge to meet most of the demands of the question overall, though this is a little uneven. It was given a high L4 mark.



The import of western grain (1972-79) was the most important turning point in attempts by Russian governments to feed the people in the years 1861-1991. It is a highly agreeable statement as continued use of traditional farming techniques along with disruptions such as war made feeding the large Russian populations difficult and the import of western grain, although expensive provided a turning point in ~~attempts~~ to approach and therefore attempts to feed the Russian population people.

The creation of the mir in controlling peasant's farming on each of their <sup>meant, after 1861 they were</sup> strips, limited ~~the~~ by the amount of land being used, the variety of crops and, therefore, the yield for the population. This paired with famine meant this technique failed to feed the people and ~~the~~ reflected using <sup>a</sup> control systems to attempt to increase productivity, reflecting on high agreeability for the statement.

The introduction of Stolypin's reforms (1906-11) could have had a higher lasting impact for

approaches to feeding the people but was cut short due to the death of Stolypin and no one continued his reform planning therefore not reflecting a significant turning point in the ~~approach~~ attempts to feed the people reflecting the farmer to be moderately agreeable.

The introduction of both the Land Decree (1917) and NEP (1921) allowed for the peasants to control their own land and sell their surplus for consumer goods. This encouraged peasants to work hard for higher yields therefore reflecting a significant turning point by Russian governments to feed the population as this allowed for prosperity in farming to rival the grain procurement crisis that had caused mass starvation, especially for the peasants, in an attempt to feed the population, making the statement less agreeable.

The introduction of Collectivisation <sup>(1932-34)</sup> ~~also~~ also reflects a large turning point but a resulting negative one. The mass collectivisation and lack of promised, now shamed, tractors from the MTS along with lack of incentives made output from collective farms low and ~~also~~ limited by the continued use of traditional farming techniques with wooden ploughs and other outdated

methods such as <sup>sowing</sup> sowing seeds by hand. <sup>See end</sup> This, however, was combated with the allocation of peasant plots so that peasants were able to feed themselves and sell <sup>their</sup> produced surplus. As a result the majority of food for the population came from peasant plots which reflected a <sup>modern</sup> ~~point~~ turning point in the government's attempts to feed the people as they still ~~wanted~~ <sup>pushed</sup> the use of the collective farms over private plots which were not seen to be the communist way. Therefore, reflecting the statement to be moderately agreeable.

The governmental attempt to increase yield to feed the population through both Maize <sup>(1957)</sup> and the Virgin Lands Scheme reflect a ~~very~~ significant turning point in the attempts by Russian governments to feed people. The Maize forced seeds of purchased maize upon farmers creating a less versatile number of crops, replacing carrots and potatoes. Along with this, a one-size fits all approach was applied to the Virgin Lands Scheme <sup>(1958)</sup> when Khasakstan and the edge of Siberia could not produce the same way as other areas resulting in short term increase and long-term, irreversible damage. This therefore ~~reflects~~ <sup>reflects</sup> the statement to be highly agreeable.

The importing of grain (1972-79) was the most important turning point in attempts by Russian Governments to feed the people in the years 1861-1991 is highly agreeable because it was initially a recognition of the issues Russia was having to produce enough food to feed its population. Along with this, the government bridged the gap in cost allowing cheap bread to be available to all ~~the~~ the people. This reflects the importance of this turning point and therefore the high agreeability of the statement.

From 1979<sup>(until 1991)</sup> onwards, <sup>from the USA</sup> heavy imports of grain continued and more attempts to reform the agriculture system were made therefore reflecting how significant the decision begin importing grain was for the Russian governments to feed the people despite its cost. Therefore, it is highly agreeable to say the importing of grain (1972-79) was the most important turning point in attempts by the Russian Government to feed its people in the years 1861-1991.

Overall, the statement, 'The importing of grain (1972-79) was the most important turning

point in attempts by the Russian Governments to feed its population people in the years 1861-1991 is highly agreeable as, despite the significance of collectivisation and NEP for the Russian Governments' changing attempts, the importation of grain instead of reliance on Russia's own struggling farms paired with the low prices to allow accessibility reflected a turning point that had not been attempted before and continued to create a lasting impact. Therefore, it is highly agreeable to say the importing of grain (1972-79) was the most important turning point by the Russian Governments to feed the people in the years 1861-1991.

★ Along with this, strong beliefs in pseudo-science such as Stalin's Wheat, provided ~~even~~ dramatically different differences from previous attempts by Russian Governments to feed the people. Therefore, making the statement less agreeable.

This essay does briefly address the import of western grain in the 1970s as part of Russia's ongoing attempts to feed its population, which are given rather more prominence. However, the structure of the response does not lend itself easily to analysis and the candidate does not really deal with the concept of 'turning point' that is crucial to the question. It was given a low L4 mark.

throughout the centuries China had seen various changes to mining both positive and negative.

During 1860's China under the Qing saw little needed improvement to mining, the Germans had mines in Qingdao however these would be given to the Japanese after the end of WW1, although there were calls for reform such as by Li Hongzhang to modernise China, the problem was the conservative government left this reliance on foreigner machinery went against their xenophobic attitudes of the time so Dargun Cixi didn't fund any of these endeavours, in this point in time the only manufacturing was done by foreign owned and didn't benefit China at all even though it confirmed Li Hongzhang's views and would later be the cause of the collapse of the Qing in 1911, at this point it's inaccurate to state the China manufacturing and mining developed

steadily because they weren't involved directly in these developments.

A Period of change only properly started with Mao Zedong winning the Civil War in 1948, at this period China had been destroyed by civil war and Japanese occupation during 1930s-1938-48, when the Sino-Soviet treaty of cooperation was signed in 1949 it allowed China to use Russian advisors to copy the Soviet 5 year ~~Plan~~ Plan which saw development in mining, manufacturing, agriculture and military during the first 5 years China saw a GDP increase of 9% per annum and had quadrupled its steel production to 14 million tonnes per year, however during the breakdown of Sino-Soviet relations, so did not see steady development of the mining and manufacturing industries once Mao decided support from foreign advisors in an attempt to turn China into a heavy  $\rightarrow$  light manufacturing country in another 5 years called the Great Leap Forward, this was catastrophic for China due to the inexperience of industry they had such as the Great Steel Polution of Louisa

Presently, we backyard furnaces to melt things like pots and bicycles with heating the metal container, overall during Mao reign there is a slight positive change with the development of mining and manufacturing although not steady it's largest development of industry in China of that part despite the failures of the Great Leap Forward.

After Mao's death in 1979 Deng Xiaoping took over as party Chairman, with his his 4 modernization policy he lifted 1 billion out of poverty through his system of '1 country, 2 systems' policy which gave China just enough capitalism to not go astray from the core communist principles, with this new rebranding of China came the benefits of both IMF and World Bank loans for such as for 30 billion for industry and 8170 million for manufacturing, this along with the new involvement on the world stage allowed for the continued stimulation of light Chinese manufacturing to trade with other countries like the US and Japan, with this came the ability for China to modernise



it's ~~ind~~ economy, such as buying the latest technology from Japan for the ~~fact~~ as steel works in Henan, overall in the period there is a steady change in the development of manufacturing and mining now being achieved in a short time, Spain & 19 years which are still prevalent today.

In conclusion over the entire 100 year period although there have been improvements to the mining and manufacturing it's ~~not~~ inaccurate to say it was steady, the overall development came under Deng during the later part of the time but there were only short term achievements across the years before with the 5 year plan and self strengthening movement being ~~made~~ irrelevant due to events cancelling out these overall steadiness over time when such as being by the Japanese ignorance of the Qing or Mao's bad policies.

This essay does attempt to focus on the development of Chinese mining and manufacturing during the period identified and provides evidence of significant periods of growth. It is less assured in its treatment of the word 'steadily' in the question and its judgement is weakly substantiated. It was given a low L4 mark.

Q10

During the time period of 1860 - 1947, TV Soong played a significant role in the promotion of economic growth from the 1920s. One of his most successful efforts in promoting economic growth was regulating the banking system, which helped build confidence both domestically and abroad. In 1926, savings increased by 600%, helping finance the Chinese economy and leading to further investment to promote economic growth during his period. Another significant reform that TV Soong carried out during his time as part of the GMD was to open China's first bond and stock market in Shanghai in 1931. This further went on to promote spending and investment in the economy both in China and internationally with countries like the USA feeling more confident in supplying foreign direct investment to support the Chinese economy and the GMD against the CCP during the 1920s. However, despite the promotion of economic growth, this was

primarily limited to major cities like Shanghai and Hongkong rather than spreading the growth across central China and rural communities in the countryside. Although the work from T.V Soong to promote economic growth was a real turning point in China's history, helping to build up China's economy by ensuring stability in the economy to increase confidence.

Although another individual who helped promote economic growth was Li Hongzhang during the Self Strengthening Movement after the Treaty of Tientsin in 1860. The development of the Fuzhou Shipyard and the startup of the Steamship Navigation Company were all measures taken by Li Hongzhang to help improve infrastructure and transport. He believed that in order to beat the foreigners, China needed to develop and adopt to western countries. This also included the promotion of economic growth that Li Hongzhang believed was an essential step in building up China to stand up against foreign aggression. However during this period it was difficult as the Qing government including Regent Cixi was regressive and didn't

believe in adapting foreign ideas into Chinese society. Overall this limited the impact that Li Hongzhang could have to promote economic growth in China compared to Tu Song. Therefore although Li Hongzhang started the progression of reform to promote economic growth, the role was limited compared to Tu Song who part of the GMD could carry out reform within government to promote economic growth.

Another significant individual who helped promote economic growth in China was Deng Xiaoping who after 1979 set out on opening the Chinese economy up to foreigners and institutions such as the World Bank and IMF. The hybrid of a capitalist economy mixed with a state owned industry promoted economic growth of 10% annually between 1979 and 1997. Deng's approach of using international trade and market to develop helped the Chinese economy grow from \$216 billion to \$950 billion from 1979 to 1997. This was significant as since the 1980s the Chinese economy benefited from the help of the IMF and World Bank who in 1986

advised Deng to lower interest rates and devalue the currency to ensure that economic growth could be promoted. Overall the work of Deng Xiaoping was the catalyst that allowed China to grow economically and trade on the world stage internationally and become the superpower it is today. When comparing to Tu Song, Deng had a far wider impact that had the support of the nation. During Tu Song and his implementation of reform was also not supported by the CCP and therefore its impact was limited in the wider context of promoting economic growth between 1860 - 1997.

Finally Mao and his first five year plan from 1953 was significant in the role of the promotion of economic growth as the 2 billion rouble loan from the Soviet Union helped create and promote the infrastructure projects to help cause economic growth. During the first five year plan steel production increased from 1.3 million tonnes to 5.2 million tonnes with coal almost doubling alongside. This helped

increase the industrial production by 1990 during the first five year plan and workers wages by 9%. Therefore the work of Mao during his first five year plan helped promote economic growth by focusing on increasing domestic production and benefiting from support from the Soviet Union. However during the great leap forward this economic growth was short lived and steel production was cut by 75% and the Soviet Union withdrawing support and 15,000 advisers from mainland China.

To conclude, although TV Soong and his economic reforms of regulating banks to increase confidence in the economy was significant, Deng Xiaoping was the catalyst that set out the promotion of economic growth in China in the future. The change in policy direction and opening up the Chinese economy to the world hugely benefited Chinese economic growth in the long run and working with groups like the IMF and World Bank allowed China's reputation to finally change into a strong economic powerhouse.

This essay attempts to analyse TV Soong's part in promoting economic growth in China and though it is more comfortable in discussing the contribution of other individuals, there is a clear effort to evaluate Soong's significance in comparison, however weakly substantiated. It was given a top L4 mark.

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828  
with its registered office at 80 Strand, London, WC2R 0RL, United Kingdom