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# Examiners' Report

## June 2017

GCE History 9HI0 38

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## Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range with the new 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 little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated. Examiners did note that more scripts than has been usual 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, in both parts of the enquiry, to draw out reasoned inferences developed from the source 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 important that candidates appreciate that weight is not necessarily established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. If the author of the source has omitted something intentionally in order to modify meaning or distort the message of the source, then it will be relevant to discuss that omission in reaching a conclusion regarding the use that a historian might make of the source. However, commentary on all the things that the source might have contained, but failed to do so, is unlikely to contribute to establishing weight.

Candidates are more familiar with the Section B essay section and most candidates were well prepared to write, or to attempt, an analytical response. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question, although weaker candidates often wanted to engage in a main factor/other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates do need to formulate their planning so that there is an argument and a counter argument within their answer; many candidates lacked any counter argument at all. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates need to 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 well prepared in terms of their contextual knowledge of individual elements within the period, but not all candidates fully engaged with the elements of the process of change that are central in this section of the examination. Candidates do need to be aware that this is a breadth question and that the questions that are set encompass a minimum of 100 years. This has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access 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. In some, there was little significant that related to relevant key events, development and changes for part of the specified chronology in the precise question. 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 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

.

## Question 1

There were some very good answers to this question though in general, candidates appeared more at ease with the first part of the enquiry, the reasons for the launch of Gorbachev's reform programme, than with the second, the problems it encountered. With reference to the first, many responses were able to identify in the speech the economic reasons for *perestroika* and were able to develop this with knowledge of the declining performance of the Soviet system when compared to western standards and the effects this was having on both living conditions and the ability of the USSR to finance their Cold War obligations. Rather fewer were able to infer that the obstruction referred to in the second part of the source was evidence of opposition to Gorbachev's aims and thus of the problems they encountered, but many did and were able to speculate that this was an early sign of the conservative anger which culminated in the attempted coup of 1991. With regard to the weight of the source to the enquiry, some very perceptive comments were made about the need to re-state the aims of reform 2 years after the programme was first announced, and why Gorbachev felt the need to spell out the extent of Soviet economic stagnation in front of the Central Committee and have his comments published in *Pravda* and *Izvestia*. Several commented that the speech was clear evidence of his naivety for expecting that the reforms would strengthen the Soviet system rather than unleash forces that would destroy it.

On the other hand, weaker responses paid scant attention to the content of the source, instead writing at length about what was not in it, the anti-alcohol campaign for example, or the Afghanistan War. While these might have added sound context to the source material, explicit links were not often made and answers read like essays rather than source analysis. 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 enquiry.

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 ☒

PLAN:

Reasons

problems

"overcoming stagnation"  
"accelerating economic development"  
"democracy"  
"encouraging innovation"  
→ rejuvenate the society as much as possible  
→ economic growth less than 1%  
prices of oil ↓ by 2/3  
Aral Sea  
Uzbekistan + Gerasimov  
Penetration + Sinatra  
Lochne  
"deeper democracy"  
+ get rid of corruption  
↳ social standards  
↳ Alcoholism. 16-17 mill. 1979.

Not as useful, wants to present as policy successful  
→ "hostility towards criticism" → faced opposition from w/in gov  
IG vs hardline pro reform  
→ Lagarde + Wini Andrew's letter.  
+ doesn't comment how glasnost = downfall  
↳ Afghan 1979 = 550,000  
↳ Chernobyl, kept secret  
figures = 84.4 ↑ 1928-85  
but act. 6.6% ↑

Overall, Source 1 is very valuable for revealing Gorbachev's reasons to launch reform of the Soviet system in 1985. However, the source, perhaps, carries less weight in regard to the problems the reforms encountered as not only was the speech before glasnost and perestroika had been fully implemented but also in this speech Gorbachev is trying to promote reform and therefore omits major events that will hold reform back.

Firstly, Source 1 has significant value for revealing the reasons for the launch of ~~the~~ Gorbachev's reform programme in 1985. The source suggests that "overcoming stagnation and accelerating economic development" as well as the "development of democracy" and "encouraging innovation" are the reasons behind Gorbachev's reform. From this, we can infer that Gorbachev is responding to the severe economic and social conditions of this time. In 1985, economic growth rate was less than 1% and prices of oil had fallen by over 2/3. Moreover, the need for "innovation" was driven by the inflexible command system of quotas and unrealistic projects which had

brought the economy to a standstill and resources expended for instance irrigation schemes had turned the Aral Sea into a dust bowl. As a result, Source 1, supported by contextual detail ~~is~~ has value ~~to~~ <sup>for</sup> revealing the reasons behind Gorbachev's reforms. In addition, the nature of the source ~~has~~ <sup>adds</sup> value; it is a speech made by Gorbachev in 1987 to gain support for his reforms from the Central Committee. This means, though written with a political agenda, Gorbachev is outlining the ~~to~~ crucial need to reform the USSR. However, in this political context, Gorbachev omits key reasons for reform. Though he hints at creating a "democracy" ~~the~~ Gorbachev omits the extent of corruption and lies in government. For instance the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 was kept secret and discovered by Swedish scientists. Additionally, the USSR claimed an economic growth of 84.4% 1928-1985 <sup>whereas</sup> ~~whereas~~ in reality ~~of~~ growth was merely 6.6% in this period. These examples show that the nature of this source has led Gorbachev to omit political ~~corruption~~ corruption in order to gain support. However, overall this source does have significant value for this enquiry despite limitations, slightly decreasing its weight in this enquiry.

~~How~~ However, the source has ~~less~~ less weight to the enquiry of the problems Gorbachev encountered when attempting to reform the Soviet Union in 1985. Gorbachev hints that reform has encountered "not only hostility... but also instances of persecution for it". Gorbachev is only implying that he faced opposition however he does not divulge the extent of the problems and their impact on his reforms. As a result, Source 1 value is limited for this enquiry. This is because Gorbachev, in this source, is addressing the Central Committee in 1987; he would want to appear strong and in control ~~meaning~~ <sup>meaning</sup> he would not add emphasis to the problems his reforms faced. Moreover, ~~the~~ the speech was printed in Pravda and Izvestia meaning that Gorbachev would want the Russian people to have faith in his reforms meaning he omits the extent of the "hostility" he faced. This was seen within government at this time; 2 groups had emerged, the ~~the~~ hardliners against reform and the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Reform Regional group promoting reform. The hardliners caused backlash to Gorbachev's reforms ~~the~~ peaking with Larinov using Nina Andreeva's letter as a manifesto, to oppose Gorbachev's reforms. \* Moreover, Gorbachev

also omits the dire economic situation which was not only a cause for reform but also a cause of their failure. Society's infrastructure was falling apart after years of failure from previous leaders. As a result, Gorbachev's reforms came too late meaning his reforms were unable to prevent the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. These omissions and Gorbachev's political agenda tarnish the sources weight for this enquiry. This is a result of Gorbachev failing to address the significance of this opposition and as a result ~~the~~ Source 1's value for this enquiry is limited.

\* Furthermore, Gorbachev faced significant opposition which accumulated into a coup d'état which aimed to remove Gorbachev from power and place Yanov as leader. This shows the significance of the opposition Gorbachev faced, as the coup ~~was~~ directly threatened his reforms.

Therefore, the Source ~~is~~ has <sup>value but also</sup> ~~varying levels~~ has limitations to its weight. The source is very valuable for revealing the reasons behind Gorbachev's reforms in 1985;

showing the influence of economic stagnation and spiral of decline the USSR was facing in 1985. However, ~~as~~ unlike for ~~the~~ the first enquiry, Source 1 has limited weight for ~~revealing~~ revealing the problems the reforms faced. Gorbachev omits the extent to which the "hostility" threatened the success of ~~the~~ his reforms and the political agenda behind his reforms weight for this enquiry. Consequently, ~~the~~ Source 1 has more value for revealing the reasons for Gorbachev's reforms in 1985 than the problems he faced.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This answer exhibits many of the qualities of Level 5 with relation to the first enquiry, the reasons for the launch of Gorbachev's reform programme. It interrogates the source with confidence and deploys knowledge of the historical context to explore what can be gained from the source material. However, it is less convincing with relation to the problems the reforms encountered and so was placed at the top of Level 4 overall.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Make sure you address yourself sufficiently to both enquiries in the question to access the higher levels in the mark scheme.

## Question 2

Answers to this question tended to lack some balance between the two enquiries in the question. Candidates found it straightforward to discuss the reasons for closer co-operation between China and the USA but not so much the suggestions in the source about relations between the two over the previous 20 years. With reference to the former, many responses were able to identify in the speech the economic reasons for closer co-operation and were able to develop this with knowledge of Deng's attempts to modernise the Chinese economy and the USA's desire to supply China with the technology to do so. Some also added to this from the evidence in the source concerning geo-political issues, adding knowledge of China's role on the UN Security Council and the USA's concerns about stability in eastern Asia. Rather fewer were able to infer from Jiang's comments regarding settling differences properly that this may be a reference, confirmed in the preamble to the source, that there was a need for the two to mend relationships but many did, and were able to develop this with knowledge of differences over Taiwan and Tiananmen. With regard to the weight of the source to the enquiry, some very perceptive comments were made about Jiang's presence in the USA being proof of the need to rebuild. There were some strong responses which speculated that this speech, made to a university audience, was a direct appeal to the idealism of the young and would therefore, likely omit references to previous hostilities.

Weaker responses often tended to paraphrase the source or paid scant attention to the content of the speech, instead writing at length about what was not in it, sometimes going back as far as the 1950s. While these might have added sound context to the source material, such material often went without explicit links being made and read like essays rather than source analysis. 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 enquiry. A number of answers clearly had no idea who Jiang Zemin was which hampered their answers. Candidates are reminded that Jiang's visit to the US in 1997 is detailed in the specification and they can be expected to know of it.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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

The United States had recognised mainland China as the true PRC in 1971 and invited them to the United Nations. Previously, Mao had visited the USA and vice versa. Therefore, foundations of a relationship had already been laid previous to 1979.

The purpose of this source is to persuade the USA and Chinese population that a relationship between the two countries is a "vital importance". In addition, the source is very complimentary and positive towards the USA and as this was written at a time where relations had "worsened", the source seems to be very positive of developing a strong relationship. Moreover, as it was presented at Harvard University, it's likely that the audience was mostly students, hence the mention of "younger generations" at the end of the speech.

Jiang Zemin has come over from China to persuade the students that a relationship with China is for a "better future". Also, the date of the source is contemporary to the events at the time, therefore is likely to be more reliable for the nature of relations and reasons for co-operation because ~~China~~ it is a ~~text~~ ~~for~~ speech the nature of it is a speech that is

performed at the relevant time period.

When looking into the nature of relations between China and the USA, it seems very positive from China's side. However, it's important to note that this is a one-sided view and although China seems very positive, the source mentions that relations were not too good, therefore it's important to consider the context at the time. For example, the source says "we should settle our differences properly" which suggests that relations are not perfect. In 1989, there were several democracy uprisings in China. The most significant being Tiananmen Square in ~~1989~~ 1989 where Deng ordered a mass shooting of hundreds of protesting students in Beijing. This caused a massive shock to the rest of the world who did not agree with Deng's actions, however, as China held so much influence, it was impossible to cut them off completely. Therefore, the USA held a large arms embargo on China which caused tensions between the two. Therefore, this source is less reliable when looking into the nature of relations between the two as it does not specify negative events and sort of covers the truth that everything is perfect.

On the other hand, it should be noticed that this

source is more reliable ~~into~~ ~~re~~ into revealing the reasons for closer relations between the two. However, again this is a spoken speech by a Chinese man, therefore it is one sided and there are only reasons as to why China wants to create a closer relationship with the US, not the other way round. For example the source claims ~~at~~ that the US "holds advanced science and technology" which is one of the things Deng wanted to reform. By 1997, the USA were exporting chemicals, tools and ~~ex~~ clothing to China who benefited greatly. On the other hand, the USA got raw materials, oil and coal from China so both were benefiting. ~~at~~ Moreover, the source compliments the US on being the "most developed country" which could be a reason into revealing why ~~extra~~ China wants a closer relationship with the USA. ~~in~~ Furthermore, Deng <sup>was</sup> no longer interested in spreading communism, he wanted to create a capitalist economy and looked to the US for support after a number of visits in the 1990s and 80s.

On the other hand, there is some questionable words in the source when revealing the ~~ex~~ nature of relations between the two countries. For example, the source claims the two countries "share broad

common interests' which is quite questionable. For example, the two countries are run very differently. China has less workers rights and practically no democracy; opposite to the USA. Therefore it's necessary to question the reliability of the source.

Overall, it seems that this source exaggerates the nature of relations between the two countries in order to create a closer relationship for China's benefit. It's clear that China is impressed with the US because of its "fine cultural achievements" and "enormous material force" but perhaps it exaggerates the true nature of relations so that it can benefit from the USA's successes. However, China was already extremely influential but it's clear that they felt they had more to do in order to be as or more successful than the "most developed country"; USA. This source is far more reliable when looking into the reasons for closer co-operation on China's behalf. But it is not 100% reliable because it's ~~a~~ one-sided view.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This mid Level 4 answer demonstrates understanding of the source material by making inferences from the source and developing some of them with relevant contextual knowledge. A strength of the response is its reasoning concerning the nature and purpose of the source which enables it to consider its weight to the enquiry in coming to a judgement.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Avoid stereotypical comments about provenance in evaluating the source material. In commenting on the position of the author or the purpose of the source, confine yourself to comments which are specific to the source and the enquiry.

### Question 3

Answers to this question often had detailed knowledge of Nicholas II's difficulties during 1905 and the degree of the threat they posed to his position as Tsar. Some very good answers reasoned that the scale of his concessions in the October Manifesto were a clear indication of the degree of threat he felt, others that the unrest was largely un-coordinated, did not generally call for his removal and was easily put down once Nicholas gave in to advice from the likes of Witte. Weaker answers tended to describe at length events like Bloody Sunday without addressing the degree of threat. A number of answers knew little of the 1905 Revolution beyond this and some were unable to write within the time frame of the question, straying into the First World War.

Chosen question number: **Question 3**  **Question 4**   
**Question 5**  **Question 6**

It can be argued that the position of Tsar Nicholas II was seriously threatened during the 1905 revolution as this now meant that the people of Russia now questioned if the Tsar would actually look after them after Bloody Sunday. However, it can also be said that Nicholas position was actually strengthened because of the fundamental laws which were put in place.

During the 1905 revolution the position of the Tsar was threatened because many Russian citizens now didn't trust the Tsar. This is because on January 9th 1905 bloody Sunday occurred and at

the Winter Palace many of the protestors, who were there peacefully, were shot on orders in which the citizens believed to be the Tsars. This belief then triggered many small, uncoordinated riots across Russia. Although Bloody Sunday caused citizens to have a dislike towards the tsar, which led to riots, it never actually threatened the Tsars position as the riots were put down quickly due to the Tsar still having support from the army.

Instead the revolution allowed the tsar to strengthen his power through both Wittes October manifesto and the fundamental law which followed.

The October manifesto did two things; caused the unrest, but ensure all power was with the tsar. The manifesto

was to allow a duma to be set up, where ideas were to be put forward but the tsar would overlook all decisions and nothing was to happen without the Tsars permission. Therefore showing that the Revolution allowed the Tsars position strengthened as, like seen in the manifesto, it allowed Nicholas to clamp down onto his power rather than seriously threaten it.

This is also seen within the Fundamental laws which followed the manifesto. The fundamental laws were put in place to reinforce the idea that the tsars position was one of absolute power and authority. This can be seen when concerning the duma as the fundamental laws ~~but~~ also because the "revolution" wasn't organised it meant

that the army had no issue in putting down the riots as it was more of a domino affect meaning as one riot stopped another began.

Law states that the duma can have some responsibility but the Tsars power over the duma still exist meaning nothing can be passed without Nicholas permission.

Here showing once again that that the 1905 revolution was not a serious threat towards Nicholas position but it in fact allowed Nicholas power to be "stamped" more firmly over Russia.

Overall, it is not accurate to say that the position of Tsar Nicholas II was in serious threat during the 1905 revolution. This is because although it meant that Russian citizens now

questioned Nicholas, it never threatened his position as the riots were put down quickly with use of the army. In fact the revolution strengthened his position as both the October Manifesto and the fundamental laws ensured that everyone was aware that the Tsar ~~power~~ had the final say in everything, which therefore doesn't show a serious threat to Nicholas' position but it shows an increased secured position.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This top Level 3 response does make attempts to analyse the degree of threat posed to Nicholas II by the 1905 Revolution, to organise a response and to come to a judgement. However, the material is lacking in range especially and there is some lack of focus on the word 'during' in the question.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Make sure you read the question carefully, paying attention to the second order concept contained in it (e.g. cause or consequence) and to its precise wording which may have a particular bearing on its focus.

## Question 4

There were some excellent responses to this question which were able to discuss, in impressive depth, a range of ways in which the mistakes of the Provisional Government, the implications of the Milyukov Note or the Kornilov Plot, may or may not have paved the way for the October Revolution. These often then went on to discuss how Lenin was able to exploit these when many in his own party and other socialist groupings in Russia were not, coming to reasoned and nuanced judgements about the interplay of these factors. Less high-scoring answers lacked the depth of knowledge necessary to evidence the stated factor in the question, confining themselves to general statements about Nicholas II, Lenin or Trotsky. This was a surprise given the focus of this question.

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

**Question 5**  **Question 6**

Weakness of prov G - failure to end war - eco  
Strength of Bolsherike - only party consistently  
henin + Trotsky - timing - soviet. <sup>oppose war but SRs more support</sup>  
Mass support - soldiers exposed to propropaganda  
address all areas of needs - link to henin

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Lenin said prior to the October revolution that he believed it to be unlikely that he'd see <sup>the</sup> insurrection in his lifetime. This would strongly suggest that the timing of the revolution was almost entirely due to the external factors such as the Provisional Government's weakness and the First World War. However, the insurrection would've remained impossible without Lenin's recognition of the opportunity and Trotsky's masterful organisation. Whilst the ~~is~~ uprising was definitely a coup d'état rather than popular uprising, support did exist and ~~made~~ helped legitimise the insurrection.

The Provisional Government, having been thrust into power following the ousting of the tsar,

arguably had to contend with issues which would've caused the collapse of any government. The most notable of these was the continuation of the war effort. The main area for antagonism ~~or~~ under Tsar Nicholas II had been the drastic effect expenditure on the war had on living conditions. Mass inflation meant prices of goods far outstripped wages and the Provisional Government's failure to address this gave credit to Bolshevik claims that it was continuing to ~~or~~ prioritise the bourgeoisie. As well as this, whilst front line troops maintained a patriotic deference to the government, the reserve battalions were far more open to Bolshevik propaganda, meaning helping secure physical force for the insurrection. Division within the government is also exposed by the Kornilov Affair in which the conservative Army general Kornilov attempted a coup to return ~~the~~ Russia to its tsarist regime. Kerensky, leader of the Provisional Government responded poorly, calling on the Bolsheviks for defence and providing them with weapons. Not only did this present the Bolsheviks and as hero's and Kerensky's government as divided and weak but also ~~was~~ gave the party the weapons used in the insurrection. This gives great weight to the argument that

the Provisional Government largely orchestrated the situation as appropriate for uprising.

As well as this both Lenin in particular were excellent at capitalising off these failures. His propaganda campaign was well tailored and as well alongside being the only party to consistently oppose the war the slogan "Peace, hand and Bread!" addressed the wants of all areas of society. 'Peace' being the end of the war for soldiers, 'hand' for the peasants and 'Bread' the improved conditions of workers. Despite this, Bolshevik support remained firmly in urban areas with the peasants' alliance being with the Socialist Revolutionaries on account of their land reform policies. This is shown by the election of the constituent assembly following the insurrection in which the SRs had the vast majority and Bolsheviks only 23%. This would suggest that it wasn't public outcry for insurrection which caused the October Revolution but only the well organised small elite group being opportunistic.

This is further shown by the clear plans with the Bolshevik party and Lenin's leadership.

Whilst Lenin was passionate in his advocacy for revolution he was also often contradictory and temperamental. This is best shown by the July Days which ~~backed~~ <sup>set back</sup> the Bolsheviks significantly. Despite the uprising, which initially had Bolshevik support, was made up of workers and sailors who marched on the Provisional Government holding Bolshevik flags. However when it became apparent the Provisional Government was planning an armed response the Bolsheviks disowned the revolution leaving the demonstrators to be gunned down. As well as this, Lenin himself whilst advocating revolution, remained in Finland leading many Bolshevik leaders to be unclear on his plans and ~~desire~~.

However, despite the party's small size (only 300,000 members) the ~~leaders~~ leadership and political cunning of Trotsky is largely what accounted for the physical success of the revolution. Despite Lenin's attempts to credit himself with the idea to use the Soviets to legitimise power as shown by the slogan "All power to the Soviets!", it was Trotsky who suggested it. This was hugely helpful in securing political ~~weig~~ standing and provided huge

opposition to the already weak Provisional Government who relied on the Petrograd Soviet's approval - the membership being too large to ignore. As leader of the Petrograd Soviet Trotsky was able to exploit this and also led the armed take over of the government. However in reality the revolution was little more than a skirmish, despite attributing more to the Government's weakness than great leadership.

The Bolshevik's strength lay in their unrelenting faith in revolution determination for power. Whilst divisions existed within the party, the Trotsky being uncertain of the date for revolution, the organisation of Lenin provided direction. This is shown by the April Theses which ~~has provided~~ gave the Bolsheviks direction other parties lacked. Their commitment to revolution is also important as had the SRs advocated and attempted revolution, it is likely that they would've been equally or more successful with their greater support. It was the Bolshevik's bold choices which allowed for October.

Whilst it is tempting to view the weakness of the Provisional Government as the only significant

factor of the revolution due to the ease with which it was overthrown, had the Bolsheviks' campaign been less consistent or Lenin's timing less acute it is unlikely the revolution would've seen the favour of the workers. However, the Provisional Government's mistakes such as the continuing of the war, likely remain the greatest cause of its isolation and the reason it was so easily exploited.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer sustains an analysis of the causes of the October Revolution and is strong in its ability to highlight the relationships between them. It has both range and depth of knowledge enabling it to respond fully to the demands of the question, reaches a substantiated judgement based upon valid criteria and the argument is coherent throughout. It was awarded full marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

At the highest level, answers will explore the relationship between the key features relevant to the question in coming to a reasoned judgement.

## Question 5

This was the most popular question in this section of the paper and was often well answered. Many responses were able to evidence the damage done to China by increasing foreign intervention during the 1860s, noting not just the effect on native Chinese industries but more generally, the resentment foreign exploitation created and the way in which this stoked longer-term resistance to modernisation both at court and more widely. In balance, candidates knew that foreign intervention also had benefits to China in helping to restore internal order or the encouragement given to the Self-Strengthening Movement for example. The best answers were able to consider the inter-linking of many of these key features in coming to a reasoned and incisive judgement. Weaker answers lacked range and/or depth of knowledge and/or did not write within the timeframe specified in the question.

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

**Question 5**  **Question 6**

Foreign interventions in China in the years 187 1860-70 came with a heavy hand: the <sup>newly</sup> established extra system of extra-territoriality, agreed at the Treaty of Tianjin in 1860, meant British, European westerners moved into China en masse, setting up their posts while missionaries went out to convert the Chinese to Christianity.

On the one hand, this intervention can be considered beneficial for China and its development - the British, French and Americans helped to subdue the Taiping rebellion of 1864 through the use of the Ever Victorious Army (formed in 1861), but her instance. Most prominently, though, was the role ~~China~~ <sup>foreigners</sup> played in triggering and aiding the Self-Strengthening Movement.

Driven by a disillusion with China and defeat at the hands of foreigners, this movement began to challenge the traditional Confucian thinking of society in favour of development - meaning rather than accepting fate, a new body of modernisers sought to challenge and develop

it. Though not an intentional act, the introduction of such a drive did restart a movement that would perhaps have stayed dormant otherwise, leaving China in it's undeveloped past. Once the movement had initiated, however, China saw changes that again were dependent on foreigners, but in a more constructive nature. European warships were purchased and in combination with the Jiang Jianjin Arsenal of 1865, ~~could form a~~ formed a growing military defence strategy. Officers for these British, and European ~~traders~~ were ~~expe~~ growing, armaments were also sent off to Britain, Europe and the USA for training, again making foreigners fundamental to Chinese development.

In addition British and French experts and engineers were sent in to help aid industrial development - again driving China forward into a here it had not seen before.

However, though the self strengthening movement saw China ~~developing~~ ~~ma-ti~~ moving forward in an ~~un~~ unmoderated fashion of rapid development, ~~this was not all~~ <sup>the foreign powers were</sup> ~~thanks to the~~ ~~harming~~ an opposite effect or

some elements of Chinese life.

Extraterritoriality, as earlier mentioned, was established in 1860, and allowed foreigners to be tried under their own country's law and be exempt from Chinese legislation: either written or unwritten. The virtual insensitivity of those uninhabited the International Settlement (Shanghai founded in 1862), led to a far less conciliatory and more aggressive form of anti-foreign feeling, manifested in later years in the Boxer Rebellion of the 1890s.

Not only were the Qing dynasty weakened nearly by ~~changes~~ the humiliating 1860 Treaty of Tianjin, the role of the now even more hostile and anti-western Dowager Empress Cixi held back China from developments that even the pro-Qing Self-Strengthening Movement were unable to push through. ~~Cixi~~

Cixi remained focused on ridding China of foreigners, and therefore her campaign remained ~~conservative~~ conservative, unable to consider anything other while China was riddled with extremely powerful ~~foreign~~ westerners. Cixi's ~~own~~ distaste for the imposters was only heightened by the work of missionaries

across the country, converting Chinese people to western religion.

Again, this form of foreign interference was ~~not~~ <sup>more</sup> than unhelpful in efforts to develop China - it held them back in that once united communities were now firmly divided.

Over 1 million Chinese were converted to Christianity in the years 1860-70, yet anger at westerners only increased over the period, culminating in the 1870 Tianjin massacre, where French missionaries, unaware of innate <sup>the</sup> ingrained laws of Chinese society, erected a church on the site of a razed Buddhist temple and provoked angered spiritual Chinese citizens.

This event, ~~marking~~ <sup>marking</sup> the end <sup>of</sup> of the period, summarizes the overall impact of the foreign powers on China: a step forward perhaps, in the self-strengthening of the ~~state~~ nation, but two steps back in terms of bringing China into the western world.

Although it appears the developments of the ~~the~~ anti-foreign feeling provoked did aid progress in China, these were short-lived, and events such as the Sino-Japanese

war of 1844 exemplified the continued weakness of the Chinese military, ~~and~~ and those progressions in an industry, though in potentially useful, were more beneficial to British and French experts, and ~~the~~ ~~fact~~ do not counter the fact that an influx of British mass produced goods in this period all but destroyed the artisan based economy of 1860s China.

Overall therefore, it appears that <sup>increasing</sup> ~~the~~ ~~foreigners~~ ~~were~~ ~~selfishly~~ ~~motivated~~ and did little for Chinese progression that ~~did not~~ eventually ~~also~~ ~~under~~ was not countered by an equally destructive act in the years 1860-70.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This answer strongly sustains a focus on the demands of the question throughout. It applies sufficient knowledge to respond fully to these though greater depth may have benefitted the answer in places. Valid criteria are established in coming to a judgement which is clear and strongly substantiated. It was awarded a mid Level 5 mark.

## **Question 6**

There were only a small number of answers to this question and, while there were some good answers, many were relatively poor. In particular, several mistook the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 for the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 – it was clear several more had little real knowledge of the reasons for the Chinese defeat in 1895 and could write only general statements about the failure to modernise. Better responses could write in more detail about the failure of Chinese leaders to prepare adequately for this war and balance this with a discussion of other factors, notably the strength of Japanese industry and its armed forces.

## Question 7

This was the more popular of the two questions in this section of the paper and often, very well done. Many candidates had detailed knowledge of the benefits of Emancipation to the Russian peasantry but were able to balance this with arguments of its limitations, notably the size of redemption payments and the influence of the *mir*. They were then able to contrast the significance of Emancipation with other major changes in the lives of the peasants both under the Tsars, like Stolypin's reforms, and the Communists, notably the NEP and collectivisation. The best answers made a real attempt to consider the different ways change may have been significant, positively or negatively for example or social compared with economic, and used this in coming to a judgement. These answers were often aware of the need for full chronological range in their responses going beyond Stalin to the impact of the reforms introduced by Khrushchev. Weaker answers tended to use a chronological structure which didn't help them evaluate significance. They also had a limited chronological range.

Chosen question number: **Question 7**

**Question 8**

**Question 9**

**Question 10**

The reforms to the peasantry in the years 1855 to 1964 were many and varied; Alexander II emancipated the serfs in 1861, whilst Stolypin tried to implement new farming methods in 1906-11, and then Lenin issued the paper Decree on Land in 1917 and subsequently the NEP in 1921. Stalin also imposed changes on the ~~serfs~~ peasantry in the form of collectivisation during the years 1928-41 and then ~~Gorbachev~~ Khrushchev and Gorbachev attempted to alter the agricultural life of peasants but these reforms have been described by historians as 'tinkering around the edges'. There is some debate about which reform evidenced the most significant change in the lives of the Russian peasantry during this period; some view the Emancipation of serfs as the most important whilst others see collectivisation as the most significant change. 'Change in the lives' of the peasantry can be both positive and negative and political, social or economic. Positive political change would evidence a shift in the legal status of peasants, social change would result in an improvement or backward step in the living conditions and economic change would be defined by a shift in the economic prosperity of the peasants.

Emancipation of the Serfs can be seen ~~as~~ as a significant change in the lives of the peasantry. This is because this reform marked a positive political change in that it legally freed the peasants from the ~~typ~~ tyrannical bondage of the landowner. Before 1861 the peasants were tied to the landlords and bound to the land, meaning

that they were completely subject to the authority of the landlords. This often meant greatly hard work for minimal financial reward and were often encouraged to marry early to encourage the next generation of peasants. This however changed with the introduction of Emancipation, as peasants became legally free and their status changed; ~~they~~ it evidenced a step towards them becoming 'their own masters' as they could officially set up their own businesses and were <sup>legally</sup> freed from the dominating authority of the landlords. This therefore evidenced positive political change in a shift away from the power of the landlords. Even Emancipation also evidenced a negative economic change. Before 1861, peasants were required to work on a landlord's field with no financial reward, however after 1861, although they received a slightly increased wage, they had to pay redemption payments for 49 years at 6% interest to the landlord. This therefore evidenced a negative economic change in the lives.

However, Emancipation of the Serfs in 1861 although granted legal free status to the peasants was in reality not that big a change as the landlords continued to dominate the peasantry and dictate their wages and therefore living standards.

In addition to this, there were also other reforms that brought about changes in the lives of the peasantry. One such reform was that of Stolypin in 1906-11. Before 1906, peasants were required to farm small fields that were split into strips. This made farming very difficult as it became almost impossible to introduce new more efficient and effective farming methods to feed the ever increasing population. Stolypin to some extent changed this as he introduced the concept of consolidated farms and new technology, meaning that peasants began to farm more efficiently and could therefore grow more grain to supplement their incomes and improve their living standards. This shows therefore that indeed cereal production rose by 23% during the success of this reform. This therefore shows that Stolypin's reform ~~and~~ brought about positive economic change in the form of increased income and ~~was~~ improved living standards, so a positive political change.

Another reform that brought about massive reform was collectivisation in 1928-41, introduced by Stalin. This evidenced a massive change to both socially and economically in the lives of the peasantry. This was because although there had been attempts to consolidate the farms under Stolypin and Lenin, this ~~was~~ reform marked a complete break with what had gone before with the introduction of collective farms.\* Under such reforms, the land became owned by the state and the peasantry once again came under ~~so~~ totalitarian authority. By 1940, 97% of the farmland was collectivised, showing ~~that~~ the vast extent to which this reform changed the agricultural base of Russia. Although there were positive elements, for

example. Mechanisation and electrification in 1927 for the first time ending <sup>social</sup> improvement in their living standards, the peasantry also suffered socially and economically. Many peasants were blamed for hoarding the grain during times of food shortages and therefore were subject to terror and ~~bad~~ brutality from the Communist regime in an attempt to steal the grain from the peasants. The more commercially-minded peasants, the kulaks, suffered the most; dekulakisation,

whereby Stalin organised the removal of all kulaks, took the lives of 5 million peasants and disease and famine on the farms were responsible for the death of 5.5 million peasants. This therefore shows that whilst there may have been some evidence of a slight improvement in living conditions, the social change in the form of mass murder on purpose was a huge change negative change as the peasants since 1855 had never experienced this on such a large scale. The peasants were also set to lose out economically as the procurement price for grain remained low and peasants were forced to sell the grain cheaply to feed the workers in the cities, and therefore they experienced a net decrease in their financial state and income.

Another reform that evidenced change in the lives of the peasantry was Khrushchev's Virgin Lands Scheme in 1954. This was a change because previously abandoned land on the steppes of Kazakhstan was farmed, thereby marking a new adventure for the peasants farming this land. However the change was limited as they used similar farming techniques as before and the 1963 harvest failure proved the scheme to be unsuccessful.

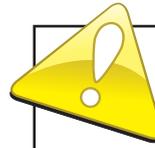
In conclusion, whilst the Emancipation of the Serfs in 1861 marked a political change in the form of free legal status the change was minimal as the landowners continued to dominate. The negative change in the form of redemption payments was a big economic blow to the peasants but this was minimal compared to other financial burdens they faced and this was abolished in 1906 by Stolypin. Therefore the change this brought in minimal. Stolypin's reforms did bring some change in the economic position of the lives of the peasantry but this too was limited as many peasants continued to farm in the same inefficient manner, and is especially limited when compared to the <sup>change</sup> brought about by collectivisation. For sure, collectivisation in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ 1928-41 was the most significant change in the lives of the peasantry in the years 1855-1944. This is because it marked the greatest change in their agricultural methods, from largely a strip-farming based technique to collective farms owned by the state, and also evidenced the most significant change in their social well-being. ~~The~~ The new farming method only resulted in famine and disease, responsible for 8.5m deaths and the peasants lived in continual fear of the brutality of the regime, a fear that they had never experienced before. Whilst Khrushchev's reform may have been evidence of a change in farming as it ~~they~~ ploughed previously abandoned land the farming techniques ~~and~~ remained largely the same. Therefore it is clear that the Russian peasantry experienced the most change in their lives during collectivisation under the ~~the~~ tyrannical regime of Stalin.

\* Collectivisation was a complete change because prior to this, the peasants had largely been caught in the trap of inefficient farming techniques, farming very small areas of land with the traditional horse and plough method. Collectivisation brought with it new technology and a new scheme of farming which led to the eventual collapse of the entrepreneurial spirit of the peasants.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This answer, which was awarded full marks, is strong throughout. It explores the key features relevant to the period with detailed knowledge covering the full chronology of the question. A particular strength is its establishment, early on, of criteria for judging the word 'significant' in the question which gives structure to the answer and enables a nuanced judgement to be made.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Establish criteria for judgement by first establishing the precise demands of the question and then fully justifying the reasons for coming to your conclusion.

## **Question 8**

Though this was less popular than Question 7, it still elicited a full range of responses. Good answers were able to evidence in some depth the many failures in attempts to improve agricultural production during this period, both under the Tsars and Communists. There were some very impressive considerations of why it was that both regimes failed to embrace the structural reforms necessary, resistance to modernisation under the Tsars, and ideology under the Soviets. Many concluded overall that both were unsuccessful as a result. However, against this, evidence of periods of increased production were also noted, whether thanks to the reforms of the late Tsarist period, or the NEP and concession of peasant plots under communism. Some also debated the successes of collectivisation. Weaker answers tended to lack the knowledge necessary to construct a convincing argument and/or lacked chronological range.

## **Question 9**

This was the more popular of the questions in Section C of the China option and there were some very good answers. A number of students knew well the contribution of the Five-Year Plan to the industrialisation of China during this period, both its positives (the boost it gave to heavy industry for example) and the negatives (the debt this created to the USSR perhaps). These went on to contrast this with industrial initiatives taken both before and after, notably those of the Self-Strengtheners and Nationalists and later, the Great Leap Forward and Deng's Four Modernisations, before coming to a judgement. Those answers which scored less highly tended to lack knowledge of the Five-Year Plan and/or chronological range, with several not referring to any initiative before the communist takeover.

## Question 10

This was attempted by only a small number and many of these found it challenging. Many struggled to define what 'influences and ideas introduced from abroad' might be. Some were able to discern that this may include the western influences on the later Qing Empire, the reforms of TV Soong, or the Marxist-Leninist model tried during the early communist years as well as the inspiration behind Deng's reforms. Against this, some did identify the Great Leap Forward as of Chinese origin. However, in general, candidates did not appear to have the strength of knowledge to answer this question with any degree of confidence.

Chosen question number: **Question 7**  **Question 8**   
**Question 9**  **Question 10**

China's economy developed significantly through  
- over the 19th and 20th century. This was due to  
a number of reasons such as the influence of  
foreigners and the role of Chinese individuals.

Primarily, China's development was significantly  
dependent on foreign influence and ideas from  
abroad. As China was incredibly reactionary at  
the beginning of the 1800's when other countries  
began to develop it meant that when China became  
more openminded to new ideas, countries abroad  
helped show China the effects of developing.

The main influences abroad came from the United  
States, France, Britain and Russia. The United  
States was the world's most developed country by  
the 1990's and as China grew an alliance with  
them for mutual support, China benefited greatly.

For example, China gained ideas on science and  
technology and electrification from the States  
helping China develop in industries instead of just  
agriculturally which it previously had. Therefore,  
China really depended on the US for ideas with

the newest technologies helping China grow in consumer goods and trade. As well as the United States, China also depended massively on Britain. As China had a source of textile industry which was small at the start of the 1800's where women would weave in their houses and produce textile goods. When China heard about Britain's thriving textile industries which had machines and factories, China developed these ideas and got led to the opening of their own factories bringing in a great source of income for China. Therefore, Britain really influenced China in the development of the textile industry. Additionally, Russia also influenced China and made a great improvement in the railway and communication throughout China. For example, Russia created the Transiberian railway which was the largest railway and also connected parts of China helping people with their transport. Therefore, foreigners had a great impact on railways especially which developed China's transportation and improved people's lives as it became a lot quicker to get around. As well, foreigners also impacted China's water transport with 33 companies and steamships by 1881 improving China's trade massively. Therefore, influences and ideas which were introduced from abroad massively improved



the development of China's economy as it led to better transport, trade, and communications.

However, it wasn't just the influence of foreigners which had an impact but also Chinese individuals. There were many Chinese individuals who influenced China to develop such as Mao and Chiang Kai-Shek. To begin with, Chiang Kai-Shek came up with the first five year plan in 1953 and although it may have failed and not improved China's economy much it did lead to the spread of modernisation and development throughout China gaining support and further ideas. As well as this, Mao also had a great impact on the development of China's economy due to the introduction of foreign schools where students were taught languages, sciences and more which led to them getting interested in foreign ideas and creating these ideas in China. Therefore, without these progressive individuals who were openminded to the foreign ideas, the ideas from abroad may not have had such a great impact on developing China's economy. Chiang Mao's brother-in-law also had a massive impact as he was the main source of finances and contributed greatly to developments such as opening of banks, loans, railway and a great number of loans. Therefore,

Without this China may not have been able to support the new developments which improved China's economy.

Additionally, the role of the world bank had a massive impact on China's economy. As China became a member of the UN and the world bank they extended a number of loans eg \$200 million to education. These loans added up to a total of over \$1 billion which meant that China had the money it needed in order to finance China's developments. This led to China becoming the world bank's largest customer beating Japan and Britain. Therefore, without this finance increasing China's role in trade, they wouldn't have been able to develop in all areas which gradually boosted China's economy to eventually beating the United States. So even though it was foreigners who gave the ideas of development it wouldn't have happened without the role of the world bank who funded it.

To conclude, the influence and ideas of foreigners gave China the determination to develop. However, China wouldn't have been able to succeed on this development if without the support from the world bank and certain individuals who

Putted ideas into reality thus transforming China.



## ResultsPlus

### Examiner Comments

This answer makes some attempt to address the focus of the question and to come to a judgement but in particular, it is imprecise with regard to the dates in the question and some of the material lacks accuracy as well as depth. It was given a low Level 2 mark.



## ResultsPlus

### Examiner Tip

In order to reach the higher levels in the mark scheme, it is important to have a precise knowledge of the Key Topics and Themes in the specification and to have a firm grasp of the major dates.

# Paper Summary

## Section A

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

- Candidates should ensure that they deal with both parts of the enquiry
- Candidates should aim to develop valid inferences supported by the arguments raised in the source, not merely paraphrase the content of the source
- Inferences can be supported by reference to contextual knowledge surrounding the issues raised by the source
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/purpose and authorship of the source by, e.g. looking at and explaining the specific stance and/or purpose of the writer.

## Sections B and C

- Candidates must provide more precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range in Section B and lacked range across the period in Section C
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision
- Candidates should try to explore the links between issues in order to make the structure of the response flow more logically and to enable the integration of analysis.

## Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>



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