



MARKSCHEME

May 2010

HISTORY

ROUTE 2

Higher Level and Standard Level

Paper 1 – Communism in crisis 1976–89

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For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.

1. (a) What does Source B suggest about the views of Chinese people regarding communism in 1979? [3 marks]

- Communism was desirable and effective but needed changing;
- More democracy was needed to improve living standards and production levels;
- People began to criticise the party more directly and confidently.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point made, up to a maximum of [3 marks].

(b) What is the message conveyed by Source E? [2 marks]

- The Chinese government has destroyed freedom/liberty as represented by the statue;
- From the way in which the head is held in triumph the government does not appear to have any regrets;
- The axe in Deng's hand indicates government violence.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point made, up to a maximum of [2 marks].

Do not enter half marks or + and – but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of [5 marks].

2. **Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources A and C about Deng Xiaoping's aims and actions.** **[6 marks]**

For “compare”

- Both sources refer to a desire to achieve the Four Modernizations;
- Source A mentions the need for path breakers who dare to think and Source C says Deng ordered the rehabilitation of intellectuals.

For “contrast”

- Source A refers to revolution, building socialism, but with centralized democracy – Source C makes no mention of centralization;
- Source C makes reference to a limit to Deng Xiaoping's tolerance, while Source A says he wanted a full measure of democracy;
- Source A refers to a wish to catch up with (or implicitly surpass) advanced countries and Source C refers to ties fostered with the USA;
- Source A says modernisation is based upon ideological goals to make revolution build socialism. Source C focuses on the practical improvements in industry, education, army and science.

Do not demand all of the above and credit all valid claims. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of **[2 marks]**. If two sources are discussed separately award **[3 marks]** or with excellent linkage **[4–5 marks]**. For maximum **[6 marks]** expect a detailed running comparison and contrast.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source D for historians studying Deng Xiaoping's aims. [6 marks]**

Source A

- Origin: A speech by Deng Xiaoping at the closing session of the Central Working Conference of the Chinese Communist Party, December 1978.
- Purpose: To encourage support of the Four Modernizations and to encourage innovative thinking. At this time Deng Xiaoping may also be distancing himself from some of the failures of the past.
- Value: Spoken by someone who was in a position to shape the future of China. It provides first-hand information on how Deng Xiaoping motivated those present to support his policy. It identifies the aims of his policies.
- Limitations: Deng Xiaoping is telling people what they want to hear for the future to get support for his policies. He may not necessarily mean all of what he says.

Source D

- Origin: An extract from *The Complete History of China* by J A G Roberts, published in the UK in 2003. Roberts is an academic.
- Purpose: To provide an overview of the history of China.
- Value: It was written in 2003 so there has been ample opportunity for research and hindsight, with more access to sources on the history of China.
- Limitations: With such a wide scope (a complete history) it is unlikely that there will be much detail on any one aspect.

Do not expect all the above and allow other relevant points. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of **[3 marks]**, but allow a **[4/2 marks]** split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of **[4 marks]**. For a maximum of **[6 marks]** candidates must refer to both origin and purpose, and value and limitations in their assessment.

4. **Using these sources and your own knowledge, how successful was Deng Xiaoping in achieving his aims regarding democracy and the Four Modernizations?** [8 marks]

Candidates will be expected to identify aims regarding both democracy and the Four Modernizations and to evaluate the degree of success or failure of each.

Source material

Source A: Deng Xiaoping wishes to achieve the Four Modernizations; he wishes to make revolution and build socialism; he wants large numbers of people who can think innovatively; he wishes to rid China of poverty and backwardness; he wishes to catch up with (or implicitly surpass) advanced countries; he wishes there to be true democratic centralism.

Source B: This shows willingness to participate and acceptance of the need for modernization and the improvement of standards of living and production levels.

Source C: Aims: contains details of the areas to be modernized, industry, education, army and science. However, Deng was intolerant of the growing level of criticism of the Communist system, which contradicts the stated aims of “a full level of democracy” mentioned in A.

Source D: This shows that Deng had achieved the aims of modernizing China economically but politically little was changed.

Source E: The cartoon shows that Deng was prepared to use force to limit political reform.

Own knowledge

Communes were replaced between 1979 and 1984 by a new system which returned the land to the peasants under a lease. Taxes had to be paid and an agreed amount of grain sold to the state, but beyond this they could keep whatever they could earn. This was successful. In 1984 grain output topped 400 million tonnes for the first time and this was also a record year for cotton production. Better candidates might mention the adverse effects of free-enterprise agriculture concentrating on the production of more profitable crops than grain, such as jute and tobacco.

From mid-1980s onwards industry was reformed with responsibility given to factory managers, with profit motive as an incentive. By 1987 20 million one-family undertakings had been started. Special Economic Zones were set up, *e.g.* Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen. This increased foreign investment and overseas trade. However, living conditions did not improve for everyone; unemployment and inflation developed.

Deng’s attempts to make individuals more independent-thinking, responsible and enterprising meant that he raised expectations beyond what the party could fulfil. He closed down Democracy Wall and limited democratic activity. This increased students’ demonstrations which ended up in the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989.

Do not expect all the above and accept other relevant material. If only source material or own knowledge is used the maximum mark that can be obtained is **[5 marks]**. For maximum **[8 marks]** expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.
