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International Baccalaureate®
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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1 – COMMUNISM IN CRISIS 1976–89

Tuesday 11 May 2010 (afternoon)

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Sources in this paper have been edited: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets []; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

These sources and questions relate to China under Deng Xiaoping: political changes, and their limits, culminating in Tiananmen Square (1989).

SOURCE A *Extract from a speech by Deng Xiaoping at the closing session of the Central Working Conference of the Chinese Communist Party, December 1978. Used with permission.*

Seeking truth from facts is the basis of the proletarian world outlook as well as the ideological basis of Marxism. Today we must rely on it in our effort to accomplish the four modernizations ...

To make revolution and build socialism we need large numbers of path breakers who dare to think, explore new ways and generate new ideas. Otherwise we won't be able to rid our country of poverty and backwardness or to catch up with – still less surpass – the advanced countries. We hope every party branch will encourage people to think, explore new paths and put forward new ideas, and that they will urge the masses to emancipate their minds and use their heads.

One important condition for getting people to emancipate their minds and use their heads is genuine practice of the proletarian system of democratic centralism. We need unified and centralized leadership, but centralism can be correct only when there is a full measure of democracy.

SOURCE B

TEXT REMOVED DUE TO COPYRIGHT REASONS.

SOURCE C

*Extract from **The Oxford History of the Twentieth Century**, edited by Michael Howard and William Roger Louis, 1998. Michael Howard was Professor of Modern History at Oxford University; William Roger Louis was Professor of English History and Culture at Texas University.*

Deng Xiaoping returned to power, becoming by 1978 ruler of the country. Deng moved energetically to foster ties with the United States, announcing a new era of “modernizations” for China in the fields of industry, education, army and sciences. He ordered the rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands of intellectuals who had lost their posts in the Hundred Flowers or the Cultural Revolution, and declared a new era of openness in the general world of culture. But when this resulted once again in an outpouring of Chinese emotion and criticism of the Communist system, most dramatically at the “Democracy Wall” in Beijing during late 1978 and early 1979, Deng soon showed the limits of his tolerance.

SOURCE D

*Extract from **The Complete History of China** by J A G Roberts, 2003. J A G Roberts was Principal Lecturer in History at the University of Huddersfield, UK.*

In August 1977 the Party had committed itself to the Four Modernizations: agriculture, industry, science and technology, and national defence – the intention being that China would be transformed into a modern state by the year 2000. The political context in which economic developments would take place was defined by Deng Xiaoping in March 1979 as the “four cardinal principles” the principles being: the socialist road, democratic dictatorship of the people, leadership of the Communist Party, and adherence to Marxism–Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. ... Deng Xiaoping’s political reputation will always be clouded, but his achievement in transforming the Chinese economy will secure him a high position among the creators of modern China.

SOURCE E

© Nicholas Garland, The Independent, 06 June 1989, British Cartoon Archive, University of Kent, www.cartoons.ac.uk



The statue in the picture above is the Statue of Liberty.

1. (a) What does Source B suggest about the views of Chinese people regarding communism in 1979? *[3 marks]*
(b) What is the message conveyed by Source E? *[2 marks]*

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

 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]*

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