

# **Markscheme**

**May 2015**

**History route 2**

**Higher level and standard level**

**Paper 1 – communism in crisis 1976–1989**

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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) Why, according to Source A, were the Four Modernizations so important? **[3]**

- The destiny of China depended on their success;
- They would benefit the Chinese people;
- They adhered to the ideology of the Chinese Communist Party – Marxism and Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) Thought;
- They would make China a powerful socialist country by the end of the century.

*Award [1] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3].*

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

- The title of the poster and/or the smiling woman imply/implies that people in China in 1988 are happy and contented;
- The woman looks well-dressed, for example she is wearing jewellery, and this suggests a good standard of living;
- China is a modern country and this is represented by the new buildings in the background;
- The government encouraged private or communal enterprise and/or the presence of consumer or western goods may be inferred from the drinks that the woman is selling.

*Award [1] for each valid point up to a maximum of [2].*

2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and D about the ways in which Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms had an impact on the Chinese people.

[6]

**For “compare”**

- Both sources mention that a diverse range of individual enterprises developed in the rural areas. Fish farming and toy factories are specifically mentioned in both and/or refer to the development of private enterprise: Source B to “the private sector” and Source D to “private and collective enterprises”;
- Both sources state that farmers and people in rural areas benefitted from these and became wealthier;
- Source B mentions that Deng encouraged foreign investors and Source D mentions that Deng set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where tax benefits attracted foreign manufacturers;
- Both sources mention that problems such as crime and/or inflation developed.

**For “contrast”**

- Source B says that “farmers often complained” about unfair allocations whereas Source D states that “agricultural changes were easily accomplished”;
- The crimes mentioned in Source B (smuggling, fraud and forgery) are of a more economic nature whereas the problems and crimes mentioned in Source D (child labour, unsafe factories, gangs, prostitution and sale of women) are more socially inclined;
- Source B says that inflation was a recurring problem whereas Source D says that it only got out of control in mid-1988 and that created political unrest;
- The focus of Source B is more on the impact in the countryside whereas Source D develops the impact of the SEZs on the coast and inland cities.

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

3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source C and Source E for historians studying Deng Xiaoping’s modernization programme.

[6]

**Source C**

Origin: This source is from *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China* by Ezra F Vogel, a retired professor of social sciences and the former director of the East Asian Research Center and Chairman of the Council of East Asian Studies at Harvard University. The book was published in 2011.

Purpose: It is a biography of Deng Xiaoping from an academic perspective and its purpose is to inform fellow academics and a general readership about Deng Xiaoping’s life and to explain and analyse his actions as leader of China.

Value: Vogel is a retired professor of social sciences, former director of the East Asian Research Center and Chairman of the Council for East Asian Studies at Harvard University; he is therefore a specialist in East Asian countries. The book’s academic purpose means that it is likely to be more objective than a piece of propaganda. The book was published in 2011 and therefore he may have had access to the more recent sources. Sufficient time has passed since the death of Deng Xiaoping in 1997 and this allows for the benefit of hindsight and reflection. The title of the book suggests a specific focus on Deng’s era and reforms.

Limitations: Vogel is a retired professor and academic at Harvard and therefore he may have a Western perspective about Deng Xiaoping’s policies in China and/or he is unlikely to have experienced Deng’s policies firsthand. Due to continued censorship in the PRC access to official Chinese sources would be limited.

**Source E**

Origin: This source is a poster designed by Peng Ming and published in China in 1988.

Purpose: It is a propaganda poster designed to reinforce the idea that life in China is good. It implies that the economic restructuring of China is working and that individual enterprises are successful. As such, it may also be aimed at encouraging people to embark on individual enterprises.

Value: It may be an example of Chinese government propaganda that was used to promote its modernization programme. It would allow an historian to see how propaganda was used. Since the poster is from the time in question it can give an insight into the nature of Deng’s modernization programme.

Limitations: It was published in China in 1988 and would have been subject to censorship. It presents an idealized version of the individual enterprise system. It does not have the benefit of hindsight.

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

4. “Deng Xiaoping’s economic policies up to 1989 were successful, but progress was not always smooth.” Using the sources and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

[8]

### Source material

- Source A This source outlines Deng Xiaoping’s aim to use the Four Modernizations to change China into a powerful socialist country by the end of the century. One may infer that he anticipates that modernizing the economy may meet with opposition because he emphasizes that this will benefit China and says that all sections of society must be involved. He states that the Four Modernizations are in keeping with the ideology of the Chinese Communist Party.
- Source B This source discusses the removal of collective agriculture and the increase in production that ensued. It says that rural incomes rose and farmers benefitted and were successful despite complaints about unfair allocations. This source also describes the successes of the enterprises, which provided employment to 100 million rural workers. It mentions the new businesses and industries that developed in the cities and how Deng aimed to speed up industrial development by encouraging foreign investors. Despite the successes, crime and inflation developed.
- Source C This source mentions the ways in which Deng’s economic policies reformed agriculture and combatted unemployment in the cities. It describes the individual household enterprises that were part of Deng’s economic policies. It states that these reforms were very popular and successful. However, Deng used the “threat of starvation” to effect change in the countryside and he used the potential for increased crime in the cities to overcome opposition from within the Party leadership to his policies.
- Source D This source identifies the economic restructuring in agriculture and claims that this was easily accomplished and that farmers were getting richer. It describes the industrial reforms with the creation of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and the manufacturing boom. There were geographical limitations to the prosperity because not all of China benefitted. It also looks at the negative outcomes of exploitation, crime, inflation, corruption and mismanagement and the unrest that ensued.
- Source E This source is a propaganda poster depicting the success of the individual enterprise economic policies, the modernization of buildings and communications, and the presence of consumer and Western goods. Propaganda was used to persuade people that Deng’s policies were working.

### Own knowledge

The aims of Deng’s economic policies were: to stimulate China’s domestic economy; open Chinese trade to the outside world; allow the development of individual enterprises; and encourage joint ventures with both Chinese and foreign investment. There may be details of increases in agricultural output and GDP; Jobs in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were highly sought after because wages and conditions were better than elsewhere. Urban workers had more freedom to travel. Overall, the standard of living for the majority of Chinese people did improve and Western popular culture was allowed. Schools and universities expanded and students were sent overseas to learn about Western technology and gain industrial expertise.

Some of the problems that arose were the peasants' uncertainty about property rights, which was not resolved until 1987; the continued use of inefficient methods; loss of the iron rice bowl; workers in state-owned enterprises resisted reform because they no longer had guaranteed employment and initially limited social security. Other problems included the resistance to change by some CCP members; the advent of unemployment; the rise in food prices; hoarding; mass migration to the cities; increase in strikes; details of inflation, development of "two" economies and wealth inequality; corruption and the role of the party elites (and their children). The one-child policy could also be mentioned. Deng introduced economic reform, but he did not allow political reform. Increased protests in 1988 culminated in the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in 1989. Deng resisted demands for the "Fifth Modernization" of political democracy and he adhered to the Four Cardinal Principles that he stated in 1979.

The focus of the response should not be an extensive discussion about the political issues and/or Tiananmen Square (1989).

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

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