# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

# History
## Advanced

**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**

Wednesday 21 June 2017– Morning
**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference
**9HI0/38**

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**Sources for use with Section A.**

**Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.**

**Option 38.1: The Making of Modern Russia, 1855–1991**

**Source for use with Question 1.**

**Source 1:** From a speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 27 January 1987. The speech was reported on the following day in both *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, two of the official newspapers of the Soviet State.

Today there is a need to state once again what we mean by *perestroika*.

*Perestroika* means overcoming stagnation and accelerating the economic development of the Soviet Union. Our strategy is to harness the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution within a planned economy, and to realise the full potential of socialism. *Perestroika* means the development of democracy and the encouragement of initiative and independent activity. It means the expansion of *glasnost* in all sections of society. *Perestroika* means restoring and developing Leninist principles. It means introducing economic methods of management everywhere, rejecting the dictatorial issuing of orders, ensuring full economic accountability, and encouraging innovation and enterprise. *Perestroika* means the ever fuller satisfaction of the Soviet people's desire for good working, living, recreational, educational and medical standards. In other words, it is a thorough renewal of all aspects of the country's life.

The time has come to begin the drafting of new laws guaranteeing *glasnost*. These should give working people a real opportunity to express their opinion on any question. I regret that we continue to encounter not only hostility towards criticism but also instances of persecution for it and the outright suppression of critical statements. Frequently this assumes such dimensions and scope that the Central Committee has had to intervene in order to restore truth and justice, and to support honest people who back the interests of the cause. I have already had occasion to speak out on this question, and matters are being corrected slowly. Take the articles in the central press for January alone and you will see that persecution for criticism is anything but a rare phenomenon. In this respect, the efforts of the media to develop critical attitudes in our society must be supported. We say that Soviet society should have no areas closed to criticism. The matter in question is to deepen democracy and achieve the more effective and more active participation of voters in all election campaigns.

**Option 38.2: The making of modern China, 1860–1997**

**Source for use with Question 2.**

**Source 2:** From a speech made by Jiang Zemin at Harvard University, November 1997. He made this speech during a visit to the United States following a period during which relations between China and the USA had worsened.

The Chinese people have always admired the American people for their pragmatic attitude and creative spirit. My visit to IBM, AT&T, and the Bell laboratory* yesterday gave me some first-hand knowledge of the latest successes in modern science and technology. Today's rapid development in science and technology is bringing about an increasingly greater impact on global political and economic patterns and on people's social life. In our cause to further open up and achieve modernisation, we have spared no efforts in learning from all the fine cultural achievements of the American people.

Friendship and co-operation between our two peoples are of great importance to the world. The United States is the most developed country. China is a country with 1.2 billion people. Its stability and rapid development is of vital importance to the stability and development of the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large. China holds a huge market and great demand for development, and the United States holds advanced science and technology, as well as enormous material force. The economies of the two countries offer much to each other. China's potential market, once combined with foreign advanced technology and capital, will produce many opportunities. China and the United States share broad common interests and shoulder common responsibility on many important questions which are crucial to human survival and development. These include maintaining world peace and security, preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, protecting the environment and combating international crime. All these provide an important basis for further developing friendly relations and co-operation. We should settle our differences properly so as to reach the goal of promoting mutual understanding, broadening common ground, and building a future together.

During my current visit, I had a deep exchange of views and reached broad agreement with President Clinton on the future development of China-US relations. We both agree we should work hard to build a constructive strategic partnership orientated towards the twenty-first century. I hope that in the cause of building our own countries and promoting world peace and development, younger generations in China and the US will understand each other better, learn from each other, and strive for a better future.

* IBM, AT&T, and the Bell laboratory – three leading American science and technology businesses

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