Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 12 June 2019

Afternoon	Paper Reference **9HI0/38**

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P56816A

©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1/1

P 5 6 8 1 6 A

Pearson

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 in the duma by Vladimir Purishkevich, 19 November 1916. Purishkevich was a leading right-wing politician firmly committed to the monarchy. The speech received prolonged applause from all sides in the duma. Shortly after, he helped arrange, and took part in, the murder of Rasputin.

Gentlemen, I mount this platform today in enormous emotional turmoil but there are moments when one must ring the alarm bell from the highest tower. As always, there burns within me an infinite love for my native land and a boundless allegiance to my sovereign. But I clearly see who, and what, is harming Russia and postponing the hour of her victory.

What are the real problems in Russia? Here are four propositions. The first is the ridiculous censorship of that which ought not to be censored. The second is the paralysis of the government. The third is sympathy for Germany among elements of the government. The fourth is absolute uncertainty about the future.

I say here, from the platform of the state duma, that all these evils stem from dark forces which push incapable men into high posts. These forces come from Rasputin.

These past nights I could not sleep. I lie with open eyes and imagine the series of notes in which this illiterate peasant dictates orders, now to one minister, then the next. And we know that there were instances when the failure to fulfil these orders led to the fall of these powerful men. During the war, I believed that our domestic quarrels should be forgotten. Now I break that peace in order to bring to the attention of the Tsar the thoughts of the Russian people and the bitter resentment coming from the Russian army. This anger has been produced by the Tsar's ministers having been made puppets controlled by the evil genius Rasputin, and by the Empress, who has remained German on the Russian throne and alien to the country and its people.

If ministers consider their duty above their career then they must go to the Tsar and say that things cannot continue in this way any longer. If you are loyal to your sovereign, if the glory of Russia is dear to you, then go to the Imperial Army Headquarters, throw yourselves at the Tsar's feet and beg permission to open his eyes to the dreadful reality. Beg him to deliver Russia from Rasputin and his followers, both great and small.

Gentlemen, we must all plead with the Tsar. Rasputin must be removed as the director of Russia's internal affairs.

Option 38.2: The making of modern China, 1860-1997

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a speech made by Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) to Chinese leaders, 17 July 1937. The clash between Japanese and Chinese soldiers known as the Marco Polo Bridge Incident had occurred on 7 July.

Just when China was making every effort to preserve peace and to secure internal unity, the Marco Polo Bridge Incident burst upon us. Our nation has been thrown into a state of deep indignation. The consequences threaten our very existence. Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to make clear some significant points.

First, I feel strongly that, if we are to meet this crisis, we must realise the position we are in. We are a weak nation. Peace is absolutely essential for national reconstruction. It is for this reason that for the past few years we have tried hard to maintain peace in spite of all the injustice and suffering that has been our lot. But there is only one thing to do when we reach the limit of our endurance: we must throw every ounce of energy into the struggle for our national existence. We should realise that the only way we can secure peace after war has begun would be complete surrender, which would mean the complete annihilation of our race. Only a determination to commit ourselves completely can bring us victory. Should we hesitate, we shall tumble into an abyss from which there will be no hope of escape.

Second, there may be people who imagine that the Marco Polo Bridge Incident was a sudden and chance event. But for the past month, there have been statements coming from the other side, either through the press or diplomatic channels, which indicated that something was imminent. The night before the incident occurred, various reports were circulated stating that the Japanese were going to abandon the Tanggu agreement. From this, it can easily be seen that this was not a sudden or accidental development. Rather we must realise that the other side has been most careful in its plans against us and that peace, therefore, cannot easily be secured. At this moment, the only way to maintain peace would be to allow the Japanese army to come and go freely in China. No country with the slightest element of self-respect could possibly accept such humiliation.

Therefore, we hope for peace but do not seek it at all costs. We prepare for war but we do not want it. Only our united efforts can save the nation. When you return home, pass on this message to the people. I am counting upon you.

BLANK PAGE

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.