Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

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.

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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 decree issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 29 June 1957. The decree was issued ten days after attempts by leading members of the CPSU to remove Khrushchev and reverse the course of de-Stalinisation.

In recent months, the Communist Party has been doing tremendous work to carry out the historic decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress. This work has been intended to raise living standards, to re-establish party unity, to eliminate abuses of revolutionary law, and to relax international tensions. Every Soviet citizen can see that notable progress has been made. However, the anti-party group, led by Molotov, Malenkov* and Kaganovich**, has opposed the Party line and has used anti-party and factional tactics in an attempt to influence the Party's most important policies.

These actions were deliberate. In recent years, the Party has been determined to attempt to rectify the errors created by the personality cult. Yet the anti-party group, now fully revealed to all, has been offering constant opposition to the course demanded by the Twentieth Party Congress. For example, this group attempted to oppose peaceful co-existence with states with different social systems, and the relaxation of international tension. It opposed enlarging the powers of the Soviet republics in economic and cultural matters. It also sought to frustrate the reorganisation of industrial management that was introduced to strengthen Soviet industry. All this is evidence of high-handed unconcern for the vital interests of the masses.

Comrade Molotov, as minister of foreign affairs, has hindered, in every way, the implementation of measures intended to strengthen world peace. For example, he was against normalising relationships with Austria and Japan, and against attempts to build contacts between the leaders of the USSR and other countries.

The Central Committee has been patient in attempting to correct the errors of the anti-party group, hoping that they would fall into line. But they are still restricted by out-of-date ideas and attitudes, and have become divorced from the life of the Party and the country. In starting this struggle within the Party, the anti-party group has sought to return the Party to those methods of leadership that were condemned at the Twentieth Party Congress. By attempting to change the policy of the Party by factional conspiracy, they are also directly acting against the rules drafted by Lenin himself in 1921.

Even though the anti-party group has now admitted the harmful nature of their activity and have agreed to uphold the Party's decisions, the Central Committee unanimously resolves to expel this group from the Party.

*Malenkov – a member of the Presidium, the leading policy-making body in the USSR, who had been forced to resign as Prime Minister in 1955

**Kaganovich – Deputy Prime Minister and a member of the Presidium

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From remarks made by Deng Xiaoping to visitors from Hong Kong at a meeting in Beijing, 3 October 1984. Here he is commenting on the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, which had recently been agreed. The Declaration covered the terms by which Hong Kong would be returned from British to Chinese rule in 1997.

I believe Hong Kong has a bright future. Among you here today are people with different political views. Your presence shows that you all favour the agreement reached between the Chinese and British governments. We all wish to maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong up until 1997 and after. With our joint efforts, I am sure our goal will be achieved.

Some people are worried that, once elderly men like me are no longer around, China's policy may change. But I should like to assure you that China's policy will not change. Acting in good faith is a Chinese tradition, not something invented by my generation. In the agreement with Britain, China has stated that no change would be made for 50 years and we mean it. No doubt, 50 years after 1997, China's leaders will still handle matters in Hong Kong in an open-minded way. So, don't worry, there won't be any changes. Besides, not all changes are bad. If there are any changes, they will only be changes for the greater prosperity and development of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong will continue to be administered by people in Hong Kong — that will not change. The administrators will be elected by the people there and then confirmed by the Central Government in Beijing. They will not be imposed by the Central Government. Of course, some of these administrators should be on the Left politically, but as few as possible. In this way, people from different sectors of society will be satisfied. So long as our compatriots in Hong Kong unite and choose good political figures to administer the territory, they should not be afraid.

With regard to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, we know that we shall abide by it, and we are also convinced that the British will do the same. When I talked with some British businessmen, I said I hoped that certain problems would not arise in Hong Kong during the transition period. One problem raised was that British businesses might set a bad example by withdrawing capital from Hong Kong. When I talked with the British government, I listed our concerns, and they expressed their willingness to cooperate with us on them.

Therefore, I hope that our compatriots in Hong Kong will unite to safeguard the prosperity and stability of the territory. This will contribute to a smooth transfer of government in 1997.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: http://soviethistory.msu.edu/?s=source+anti-party+group

Source 2 from: https://dengxiaopingworks.wordpress.com/2013/03/08/maintain-prosperity-and-stability-in-hong-kong/