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 regulations issued by Alexander II concerning reform of the legal system, November 1864. The reforms were put into effect across Russia in the following years.

Having examined these proposals for reform of the legal system, We find that they fully correspond to Our desire to establish courts of justice in Russia. These courts should be swift, merciful and equal for all Our subjects. The courts should elevate the authority of the judiciary and give it the independence which it needs. In general, they should strengthen respect for the law among our people. Without this, the welfare of the people is made impossible. Respect for the law must constantly guide the actions of one and all, from the highest ranks to the lowest.

Judicial authority will, in future, belong to the Justices of the Peace, Circuit Courts, Judicial Tribunals and the Governing Senate (in its capacity as a supreme court of appeal). The judicial authority of these bodies will extend over persons of all classes, and to all civil and criminal cases.

Examining magistrates shall be attached to the courts for conducting cases involving crimes. Also, chief prosecutors, and their assistants, will be attached to the courts to supervise prosecutions.

Juries will be added to the courts to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused in criminal cases. Jurors shall be elected from all classes of local inhabitants at assemblies of the *zemstvos*.

Justices of the Peace shall be elected for a period of three years. All local residents, who are at least twenty-five years of age, may be elected to the post of Justice of the Peace. Justices of the Peace must also have received a higher or secondary education. Alternatively, they should have served no fewer than three years in a post which would enable them to acquire a practical knowledge of court procedure. In addition, they must themselves, or their parents or wives, own property worth not less than 15,000 roubles in the countryside or 3,000 roubles in the cities.

All judicial posts, including those of examining magistrates and prosecuting officials, will be filled only by persons who have a certificate in law from a university or other institution of higher education. Such posts will be appointed by His Imperial Majesty upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. Members of the judiciary shall not be removed from their duties, nor moved to another locality, unless they consent. They may be dismissed only by a decision of a criminal court.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter sent from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, 24 February 1966. The letter was released publicly through the New China News Agency, the official news agency of the Chinese Communist Party, in March 1966.

The Chinese Communist Party has received the letter from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union inviting us to send a delegation to attend your next Congress as guests.

Normally, this would be considered as an indication of friendship. But around the time you sent us this invitation, you distributed an anti-Chinese document whipping up hysteria against China. Moreover, you sent a letter to other communist parties across the world, encouraging them to join you in opposing China. You attacked the Chinese Communist Party as being 'aggressive' and for 'encouraging the USA's aggression' and so on. You have also been spreading rumours alleging that China 'is obstructing aid to the communists in the war in Vietnam' and that 'China has been encroaching on Russian territory.' You have gone so far as to state that 'China is not a truly socialist country.' These activities all go to show that your invitation is merely an empty gesture. In these circumstances, how can the Chinese Communist Party, which you regard as an enemy, be expected to attend your Congress?

The Chinese Communist Party has attended many of the Congresses of the Soviet Communist Party. But at the Congress in 1956, Khrushchev suddenly attacked Stalin's reputation. Stalin was a great Marxist-Leninist. In attacking Stalin, Khrushchev was attacking all communist parties and all communists throughout the world. Russia used to be the centre of the international working-class movement. But after Stalin's death, your leaders revealed their true colours as betrayers of Lenin. Over the last ten years, we have made a series of efforts in the hope that the USSR would return to the path of Marxism-Leninism. Since Khrushchev's downfall in 1964, we have advised you, as the new leaders of the USSR, to make a fresh start. However, you have not shown the slightest regret.

Instead, you have intensified your activities against China. In close co-ordination with the USA, you are now actively trying to build a ring of encirclement around socialist China. You have lined up with the USA, the main enemy of the people of the world, against the Chinese people, against the Chinese Communist Party, and against all Marxist-Leninists. Therefore, we would like to inform you clearly that the Chinese Communist Party, as a serious Marxist-Leninist Party, cannot send a delegation to attend this Congress of yours.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: Source Book for Russian History from Early Times to 1917, George Vernadsky, Yale University Press (25 Jan. 1973) Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.

Source 2 from: https://www.marxists.org/history/international/comintern/sino-soviet-split/cpc/22march1966.htm