Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 10 June 2020

Morning (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

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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 the minutes of a meeting of the Politburo, 4 April 1985. The Politburo was the supreme policy-making body in the USSR. Here, Mikhail Solomentsev, a member of the Politburo appointed by Gorbachev, is presenting the recommendations of a commission established in 1983 to investigate the alcohol problem in the USSR.

The commission proposes a comprehensive approach to this pressing problem ensuring annual cuts to the volumes of vodka and other strong liquor which are produced. We also need to increase alcohol prices to decrease demand and think it reasonable to increase the age at which you can buy alcohol to 21. This would improve the health of the people during the most critical period of their physical development. It is extremely important that we forbid the sale of alcohol to those about to be drafted into the army, and to young servicemen, as this will help improve discipline in the armed forces. Fines are to be strengthened and other punishments will be introduced, for example, end-of-year work bonuses and holiday vouchers will be removed from those guilty of alcohol abuse. Also, they will be pushed further back on the waiting list for apartments.

I would like to emphasise that these proposals reflect the opinion of the people and of the Party. The proposals were received with support everywhere they were discussed. Those consulted expressed serious concern about the spread of drunkenness and of its enormous economic, moral and social damage. Comments included, 'Our youth is decomposing from vodka' and 'drunkenness has taken over our country'. Letters received from Moscow and Novosibirsk in Siberia, in support of the proposals, contained thousands of signatures. In surveys conducted in various regions, up to 74% of respondents selected 'drunkenness' in reply to the question, 'Which problem concerns you most?'.

The growth of alcohol abuse leads to enormous problems, costing up to 60 billion roubles a year. 9.3 million drunks were picked up from the street in 1984 and over 12 million were punished for crimes associated with drink. Over 13 000 sexual assaults and 29 000 robberies were attributed to alcohol in 1984, both considerably higher in number than in 1983.

In short, the damage has assumed such acute proportions that we must take radical and urgent measures. Alcohol is a more dangerous enemy to us than disease, hunger or war. The sobering up of our people, starting with our youth, is essential in our struggle for Communism. We must show the world how the soviet system solves these sorts of problems.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From Luella Miner, *A Prisoner in Peking*, published 1900. Miner, an American missionary, kept a diary of her experiences during the siege of the Legation Quarter of Peking (Beijing) in 1900, at the height of the Boxer Rebellion. The Legation Quarter was the area of the city occupied by foreign diplomats and other foreign residents.

15 June

About 10 o'clock the most horrible noise began outside the city wall. It was a mass of Boxers going through their rituals, burning incense, and chanting, 'Kill the foreign devils! Kill the Christians! Kill! Kill! Kill!'. They shouted other things but I could only distinguish the word, 'Kill!'. There may have been twenty to fifty thousand voices, not all Boxers, swelling that mad crowd. This went on for two or three hours.

Our defences have been extended to include all the surrounding streets. There is barricade within barricade of barbed wire or bricks, and all passers-by are challenged. If only we had a machine gun we would feel quite safe! This morning, ten Americans and twenty Russians went to the cathedral where the Boxers were looting and murdering. They killed seventy Boxers and took Catholic refugees to safety near the British Legation.

18 June

We are now effectively cut off from the world and may have to endure this situation for many days. No couriers can be found to carry mail out of the city. The Boxers are ordering that the Legation Quarter be destroyed. Over seventy of us American missionaries now live, eat and sleep in one little church. We are now leaving most of the tins of meat for the men who are watching and fortifying outside. Apparently, the railroad station at Tianjin* has been attacked by a vast number of Boxers, who were beaten back by the westerners with great slaughter.

14 August

At last our ears have heard the sweet music for which we have been listening for two months – the artillery of the relief army coming up the road from Tianjin! Our salvation is at hand! Last night was an awful one. There were at least six distinct Boxer attacks and almost incessant firing between these attacks. They seemed determined to use this last chance to wipe us out. Our defenders returned fire freely, because now they are not afraid of exhausting their ammunition. Just after two o'clock this afternoon we saw the first men of the relief army marching up the streets of the Legation Quarter. For the rest of the day the troops came streaming in, Indian and British soldiers and, most welcome of all, our American boys.

*Tianjin – a port city 120km from Peking that remained free of Boxer control

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