



MARKSCHEME

November 2014

HISTORY

Route 2

Higher Level and Standard Level

Paper 1 – Communism in crisis 1976–1989

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For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.

1. (a) What, according to Source A, are the reasons for China's backwardness? [3 marks]

- China's "closed door" policy limited trade with industrialised Western countries and prevented industrialisation.
- A trade blockade was imposed after the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and created economic difficulties.
- Internal exclusion among the different regions of China made for limited economic development.
- China had a weak domestic economy.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3 marks].

(b) What is the message conveyed by Source E? [2 marks]

- The photograph reflects the spread of Western goods in China.
- The young man is openly drinking *Coca-Cola* in the grounds of the Imperial Palace, suggesting a more open environment.
- The young man says, "It tastes so-so", suggesting that he is not that impressed.
- The young man looks well-dressed and/or he is consuming foreign goods suggesting improved living standards.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [2 marks].

2. **Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and C about the social and economic impact of the Special Economic Zones.** **[6 marks]**

For “compare”

- Both sources give the impression that there were significant social and economic changes.
- Both sources view Hong Kong’s proximity to the SEZs as important.
- Both suggest that Chinese workers worked for low wages and/or labour was exploited.

For “contrast”

- Source B’s view is that the impact was wholly negative whereas Source C suggests there were some positive outcomes.
- Source B and C differ on the reasons for the low wages. Source B blames the exploitation of Chinese workers on foreign capital whereas Source C suggests that there was oversupply of labour resulting in even lower wages.
- Source B suggests that foreigners benefitted whereas Source C suggests there were benefits for the Chinese in terms of learning new skills.
- Source B suggests that an economic result of the policies was corruption whereas Source C highlights increased economic activity and/or diversity and/or opportunity.
- Source B focuses on the impact on workers in the SEZs whereas Source C also considers the impact outside these areas.

Do not demand all of the above. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of **[2 marks]**. If the two sources are discussed separately award **[3 marks]** or with excellent linkage **[4–5 marks]**. For maximum **[6 marks]** expect a detailed running comparison/contrast. Award up to **[5 marks]** if two sources are linked/integrated in either a running comparison or contrast.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source D for historians studying the reasons for, and the impact of, Deng Xiaoping's (Teng Hsiao-p'ing's) economic policies.** **[6 marks]**

Source A

- Origin:** This is from a speech given by Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-p'ing) in 1984 to a Japanese delegation.
- Purpose:** Its purpose is to explain why China has been slow to develop in the past and the reasons for its present economic policies. It aims to encourage foreign investment and allay fears of Japanese investors.
- Value:** This is the viewpoint of Deng Xiaoping who was, at that time, the paramount leader of China and who determined policy. His views would be those of the Chinese government. It would offer an insight into how the PRC wanted to portray itself to other nations in the region.
- Limitations:** Deng may be exaggerating the negative impact of previous Chinese policies in order to justify the direction in which he is going. He may also be exaggerating the determination with which China was ready to open up to trade so that the Japanese would be encouraged to invest. It also lacks hindsight as the process of reform was ongoing in 1984.

Source D

- Origin:** This is from a newspaper article recounting and commenting on a speech made by Chen Yun, a senior Communist Party official. It was published in "The Christian Science Monitor" in 1985.
- Purpose:** The purpose is to inform US readers about the speech that questions the nature of Deng's reform programme and identifies possible problems.
- Value:** It was published outside China and was therefore less likely to be censored. It offers an insight into how the reforms were reported in the west in the 1980s. It was written during the implementation of Deng's reforms and quotes from a speech by a leading Communist Party member, Chen Yun, and therefore could provide insight into how the reforms were viewed in China by a high-ranking official.
- Limitations:** As this is a report by a US journalist, it could be suggested that his personal opinions may have led him to select which parts of the speech to recount. Some candidates may also suggest that The Christian Science Monitor may be intended to present the news from a Christian perspective (although some may know that it is a widely-read newspaper with a focus on international news). It is a western interpretation of events and it lacks hindsight. In addition, the extent to which Chen Yun's views were taken into account in the PRC cannot be known. Chen may have overemphasized the problems to strengthen his political position.

Do not expect all of the above. Ideally, there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of **[3 marks]**, but allow a **[4/2 marks]** split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of **[4 marks]**. For a maximum of **[6 marks]** candidates must refer to both origin and purpose, and value and limitations.

4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, discuss the successes and failures of Deng Xiaoping's (Teng Hsiao-p'ing's) economic policies up to 1986. [8 marks]

Source material

- Source A: This source outlines the reasons for the backwardness of the Chinese economy as perceived and explained by Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-p'ing). It suggests that China had a long way to go to make up for this and that both investment and reform were needed.
- Source B: This source is very critical of the exploitation of Chinese workers in the SEZs. It is also critical of members of the Party hierarchy that were involved in corrupt practices. It does not see the SEZs as beneficial for the development of the Chinese economy. It suggests that foreigners benefitted from the reforms.
- Source C: This source may be viewed as critical of low wages but also stresses economic growth and the links with neighbouring Hong Kong that allow for people from mainland China to learn management skills from their wealthy neighbour. Details are given as to the kind of goods that are produced and so suggest that the economy is diversifying. It is stated that Hong Kong's economy was increasingly dominated by mainland investment and this may also be mentioned as a success.
- Source D: This source outlines Chen Yun's criticism of Deng's policies. Chen refers to the grain shortages that are a result of farmers turning to more profitable crops and rural industries and warns grain shortages could risk social disorder. Chen suggests that the focus has been on industry rather than agriculture. Chen suggests reforms are moving too far towards a market-orientated economy.
- Source E: The photo indicates that China is opening up to imported goods. It could also be inferred that people could purchase these goods and so were sharing in economic growth. The man's indifference to the drink could suggest that standards in China are rising or that some people did not see the influx of Western goods as an improvement.

Own knowledge

References to "successes" could include: the popularity of Deng's ideology (Four Modernizations) and his aim of opening China up to foreign investment and development; the success of the "household responsibility system" in agriculture and the opportunities this offered for increased production; the flourishing of the "township and village enterprises" (TVEs); mention may also be made of the impressive growth levels of the Chinese economy and how these were higher than forecast; increase in output of coal and steel; the rise in exports; the rapid development of urban centres could also be mentioned as workers were drawn to the cities. The decrease in child mortality may be mentioned.

For "failures", candidates could mention the following: the end of the "iron rice bowl" whereby workers in the State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) found their benefits to be curtailed; the growth of unemployment; inflation; increase in food prices; the creation of 'two economies' between the wealthy SEZs and the poverty in other areas; the growing demand for political reform that was prompted, in part, by economic reforms; resistance to change by some members of the Politburo; widespread corruption.

Do not expect all the above and accept other relevant material. If only source material or own knowledge is used the maximum mark that can be obtained is **[5 marks]**. For maximum **[8 marks]** expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.
