Examination Period 3: 2016/17

HIS201317N

Module Title: Comrades and Revolutions! A Global History of the Communist Movement
Level: Five
Time Allowed: One hour and thirty minutes

Instructions to students:

- Enter your student number not your name on all answer books.
- Answer two questions: one from Section A and one from Section B.
- The same material should not constitute a substantial part of more than one question.
- Section A carries 67% of the overall marks.
  Section B carries 33% of the overall marks.
- Begin each question in a separate answer book; label each answer book clearly with the number of the question you are answering.
- Neither books nor notes may be taken into the examination.
- Students are not permitted to remove this examination paper from the examination room. For all purposes the examination paper remains the property of the University of Northampton.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Pages</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Questions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section A

Answer one out of three questions.

1. How did the balance of power between the USSR and other Communist states change from the 1920s to the 1990s?

2. Do the actions of Communist leaders alone explain why countries became Communist states in the twentieth century?

3. How effectively did Communist states put Marxist ideas into practice?

End of section A
Section B follows overleaf
Section B

Comment on one of the following:

4. **Extract from Pravda, 25 September 25, 1968**

   Each Communist party is free to apply the basic principles of Marxism Leninism and of socialism in its country, but it cannot depart from these principles (assuming, naturally, that it remains a Communist party).

   It has got to be emphasized that when a socialist country seems to adopt a “non-affiliated” stand, it retains its national independence, in effect, precisely because of the might of the socialist community, and above all the Soviet Union as a central force, which also includes the might of its armed forces...

   The antisocialist elements in Czechoslovakia actually covered up the demand for so-called neutrality and Czechoslovakia’s withdrawal from the socialist community with talking about the right of nations to self-determination.


   This program could appear only under the conditions of restructuring, and it lies entirely within the channel of the policy begun in 1985. M. S. Gorbachev and B. Yeltsin were the initiators of its preparation. It can be carried out only with their joint support.

   As a result of many years of domination by a totalitarian social and political system, our society has ended up in a state of deep crisis. The indecisiveness of the government and the miscalculations it has made in economic policy have brought the country to the brink of catastrophe...

   The program’s main distinguishing feature is that it is grounded in a fundamentally new economic doctrine. Movement toward a market will be above all at the expense of the state, not at the expense of ordinary people.