The answer is clearly focused on the demands of the question as there is specific relevant knowledge that is applied as supporting evidence. There is a good level of analysis and critical commentary, which is used appropriately to support the main arguments. The answer shows clear understanding of historical events as well as cause and effect. There is effective evaluation of events in relation to the question. Overall, a very well substantiated answer.

significant role. For the Chinese ed USSR involvement was ted, both nations rather opting for negotiations. Therefore, for the Chinese Civil – determining factors have to be elsewhere, examples including the leadership, tactics and strategies of the CCP.

Effective conclusionthat clearly sums upthe essay.

14 Stalin was in power in the USSR by the end of the 1920s. By 1937, he was, in his position, virtually unassailable. In his maintenance of power, he used both force and his rather successful economic policies to stay in power. Economic policies include ✓collectivization and ✓industrialization, although both policies bring along disasters such as the famine of 1932–34, where several millions died. Force was used by Stalin to suppress and oppress his political enemies and anyone critical of him. The Great ✓Purges of 1935–37 serve as a very fitting example. These policies and the use of force allowed Stalin to create an atmosphere of fear and repression, keeping people from criticizing him and ensuring that he remained the sole leader. Successful economic policies important to ensure the support of the population and thus to ensure that Stalin would stay in his position. Both force and economic policies combined thus allowed Stalin to maintain his position as the sole leader of the USSR.

evaluation of policies

A well focused introduction thatclearly shows understanding ofthe demands of the question.

Stalin started collectivization with the aim to

goal of his economic policy of collectivization

modernize Russia and finance the ~~ongoing~~ planned industrialization. Stalin claimed that the USSR was 50-100 years behind the industrialized powers in the west and he was aiming at making up the difference in 10 years. To do this, the USSR needed to move from agriculture to industry. To finance the rapid industrialization through the 5-year Plans good use of historical detail. in 1928, Stalin enforced collectivisation. Collective farms were set up, sokhvoz and later even larger communes, where plots and materials were shared. 25,000 party officials were dispatched into the countryside to enforce the collectivisation. Collectivisation not only ensured that the country could sell off surplus grain to gain foreign currency to invest into industrialization, but also ensured that the peasantry came more under party control. Even though there was significant resistance and families sometimes rather burnt and ate their livestock than handing it over, by 1934 70% of all households had been collectivized, by 1936 ~~at~~ a total of 90%. Nonetheless, the famine of 1932-34 caused the death of several millions, primarily being caused by the enforced collectivisation and the resistance to it. On the contrary, the party and Stalin had far more control over the peasantry after collectivization than before. Thus, this economic policy was EE a key and important policy to the maintenance of power of Stalin, especially as the peasantry in Russia was one of the largest population groups. It was very important for Stalin to gain control over

Economic policy of collectivization is well focused on the way he used it to maintain power.

the peasantry to maintain his power, making collectivization the policy with which he could achieve this.

Industrialization of the USSR through the Five Year Plans another key policy that would ensure Stalin to remain in his position. Through ~~industrializ~~ Industrialization, Stalin would increase the number of workers in the cities, thus also the numbers of people in the proletariat and party that would support him. Industrialization would additionally modernize the USSR and build the industrial base it desperately needed. The First Five Year Plan of 1928-38 focussed on heavy industry such as coal, iron and steel. Starving many private enterprises of goods and resources, this plan also saw a decline of consumer goods the second ~~plans~~ plan, 1934-37, tried to refocuss on before shifting to defense needs as Hitler came to power in Germany. In many areas of industry, the output quadripled and quadrupled, even though the USSR had to face over- and underproduction. Nonetheless, Stalin managed to significantly improve the industrial base of the USSR, thereby also managing to extend party control over workers. Industrialization was an important economic policy for Stalin to, after collectivization, extend his control over an increasing number of workers. Secondly, through the successful implementation he polished and built up an image of ~~himself~~ himself amongst the population that people

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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2

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Economic policy of industralization is also well linked to the maintenance of power.

14 would admire and look up to. Industrialization was thus key to manifesting Stalin's position and increasing his popularity, both being central features of his maintenance of power. Economic policies are thus important for a single-party ruler to extend his power and become more popular among st his people.

On the other hand, Stalin also used force and oppression of his political enemies to maintain his position. There had always been non-violent purges of the party, through the re-issuing of new party cards ~~in the~~ during the Civil War, but Stalin used the murder of Kirov in 1924 to purge the party of any opposition. The Great Purges of 1935-37 saw several prominent Bolsheviks in show-trials, thousands sent to the gulags and many being executed. Arrested was anybody critical of Stalin, haven said a joke or written a critical poem of him. The system 'worked based on accusations, and as soon as someone was arrested, the arresting of 'accomplices' such as friends, sisters and wives would soon follow. These executions and arrestings created an atmosphere of fear and repression in which no one dared to speak out against Stalin. were thus helpful for Stalin in ~~consolida~~ maintaining his power in that he could, seemingly justified, dispose of any opposition he saw or feared would arise. This way, Stalin not only dealt with his political opposition but also

CKS

Links the use of force to his maintenance of power.

made sure that no ~~future~~ serious future opposition would arise. He ensured that he was and would be the sole leader of the party and thus ~~&~~ of the USSR. Force can thus be seen as a powerful measure to instil an atmosphere in which no opposition of any way is tolerated, leaving the leader in a ~~strong~~ powerful position.

Therefore, both the use of force and economic policies in the maintenance of power of Stalin are important. Economic policies, such as industrialization, ensured the support of the population. ization and Industrialization extended the amount of people the party had power over. The use of force lastly creates a system and atmosphere of repression and fear, allowing Stalin to eradicate his political opposition by very brutal means. It furthermore makes the population do anything to please Stalin, ~~&~~ to not become a victim themselves. The Great Purges of 1935-37 are a clear and valid example of the use of force in Stalin's communist Russia. Therefore the combination of the use of force and successful economic policies ensures that Stalin maintains his position, rendering both important aspects to the maintenance of power of Stalin.

well organizedconclusion.

The response is clearly structured and shows full awareness ofthe demands of the question. There is detailed and very specific historical knowledgefor both of the policies presented as well as for the use of force. The events are well placed in there historical context and there is good use of analysis.