



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2011

History

HIS20

Unit 20 The Impact of Chairman Mao: China, 1946–1976

Thursday 20 January 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS20.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A In 1957, Mao delivered a speech announcing that he was inviting criticisms of the Communist Party. The Party, he said, needed to be accountable and 'under supervision'. In this context he quoted an old saying, 'Let a hundred flowers bloom'.

5 Few guessed that Mao was setting a trap and that he was inviting people to speak out so that he could then use what they said as an excuse to victimise them. Mao's targets were intellectuals – the educated, the people most likely to speak up. After taking power, Mao's policy had been to give them a better standard of living than the average. Now Mao was planning to persecute them.

Adapted from J CHANG and J HALLIDAY, *Mao, The Untold Story*, 2006

Source B The 'Hundred Flowers' was an attempt to combine a totalitarian system with democratic checks and balances. Even Mao was unsure what it would produce. 'Let's try it and see what it's like', he said at one point. 'If we acquire a taste for it, there will be no more worries'. The tragedy of the 'Hundred Flowers' was that

5 Mao genuinely did want intellectuals to think for themselves, to join the revolution of their own free will rather than being forced to do so. Mao was so convinced of the essential correctness of his own thought that he could no longer understand why, if people had the freedom to think for themselves, they would think what *they* wanted, not what *he* wanted. In practice, independence of mind was crushed. The

10 intellectuals were hurt so badly in the anti-Rightist campaign that they would never believe Mao again.

Adapted from P SHORT, *Mao, A Life*, 2004

Source C From an account by Harry Wu, a trainee geologist, who was denounced for his criticisms of the Communist Party in 1957

As a 'Rightist' I was treated as an enemy. I could no longer hope to be a geologist. I could not expect to live even as an ordinary worker. I was young, energetic, ambitious and technically skilled, but I could see no role for myself in my country's future, since everyone had to support the policies of the Party. To object that steel

5 could not be produced in the 'backyard furnaces' was to oppose the revolution. As the anti-Rightist campaign had demonstrated, anyone who questioned the leadership of Chairman Mao was cast out and punished.

0 1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the 'Hundred Flowers' campaign. *(12 marks)*

0 2 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far did the purging of the intellectuals in the anti-Rightist campaign damage Mao's leadership of the Communist Party in the years 1957 to 1959? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

Question 2

0 3 Explain why the Communists were in a weak position at the start of the Civil War in 1946. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The Communist victory in the Civil War was due to weaknesses in Chiang Kai Shek's leadership of the Nationalists.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

Question 3

0 5 Explain why Lin Biao fell from power in 1971. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'By early 1976, Deng Xiaoping's political position was secure.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: From *Mao, The Untold Story* by J CHANG and J HALLIDAY, published by Jonathan Cape. Used by permission of The Random House Group Ltd.

Question 1 Source C: Adapted from H Wu, *Bitter Winds*, John Wiley & Sons, 1994.

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