

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 18 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **8HI0/2E**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2E.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2E.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for the Great Famine of 1958–62?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the success of the barefoot doctor scheme in rural China?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2E.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2E.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the significance of the opening of Hungary's border with Austria in 1989?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the extent to which the GDR had achieved international prestige by 1985?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

EITHER

- 3 To what extent was Mao able to maintain a dominant position within the Chinese government in the years 1949–62?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How successful was the Red Guard attack on the 'four olds' during the Cultural Revolution?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How far do you agree that the status of women in China improved in the years 1949–76?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the crisis of 1960–61 in the GDR was caused by external influences?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How far do you agree that *Ostpolitik* was beneficial to the development of the GDR?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How far do you agree that the status of women in the GDR improved in the years 1949–85?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4** **Question 5**
Question 6 **Question 7** **Question 8**

Lined area for writing answers.



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 18 May 2020

Afternoon

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From an interview with Zhu Erge carried out in the early 21st century. Zhu lived in a remote rural area of China and was interviewed by a researcher from Britain who had been born in China during the Cultural Revolution. The researcher promised Zhu anonymity and changed his real name to protect him.

In 1958 everyone was told that they had to take part in the Great Leap Forward. Here we joined a big collective called the 'Sputnik Commune'. People had to work together and eat together. In those days, hardly anyone did much farming.

The majority of the farming land was deserted. There were only a few crops by the roadside. 'Roadside farming' was only a trick for fooling the government investigation teams. Even by the roadside, only the patch of land closest to the road had crops growing on it. However, it was reported that several thousand kilograms of wheat and sweet potatoes had been harvested. The higher the figures, the better, but of course the numbers were exaggerated. 5 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Chu Li and Tien Chieh-yun, *Inside a People's Commune*, published 1974. The authors were journalists specifically trained to write material to promote China in other countries. Here they are describing the work of barefoot doctors in a commune they visited in 1973.

In preventing and curing disease, the barefoot doctors are indispensable. They are essential to rural medical and health work. Most of them are young people of poor and lower-middle peasant background, with a fairly high level of socialist consciousness and at least a junior middle-school education. They are accepted for training following nomination by the masses and confirmation by the Party branch. 15

Barefoot doctors participate in farm work in the busy seasons. Like other commune members, they are paid in work-points, plus a small allowance for extras. Locally born, they know best who is ill and what diseases to watch for at various times of the year. Fellow commune members open their hearts to them unconditionally. 20

Often, calls for their services come at mealtimes. Ignoring advice to finish eating, they leave at once for the patients' homes. The young barefoot doctors are free from the old ideas and easily accept the new. They work hard to learn medicine in order to give the best possible service to the commune members. 25

One barefoot doctor became quite skilled in acupuncture after years of diligent study. Commune members travel many kilometres to seek treatment from him. He has also carried out more than fifty painless tooth extractions using acupuncture.

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From an article written by a West German journalist, 8 August 1989. He was reporting on the arrival in West Germany of a train from Austria carrying 100 East German refugees. His article included interviews with some of the refugees.

A 25-year old man explained, "It was basically possible to drive your Trabi car from the GDR to the open border in Hungary and continue right into Austria". He's happy to have "left everything behind".

Nearby a mother is standing with her daughter, son and a family friend. Officially, the four of them set off for vacation in Hungary on 23 July. "We are active Christians and not held in very high regard over in the GDR". 5

The daughter said, "Our father has no idea where we are. We looked at the simple chain-link fence at the Austrian border and crossed over the next day. No one was in the nearby Hungarian watchtower and nothing happened".

Two other refugees had previously planned an escape in 1986, "But it was too dangerous for us at the time". 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a speech by Erich Honecker written for World Peace Day, 1984. It was published in English in *Prima* magazine. *Prima* magazine was an official publication in the GDR.

Over the past 35 years, the GDR has developed successfully as a state of peace and socialism, an effective force for stability on the European continent. Rising from a heap of rubble, the founding of the GDR represented a turning point in the history of our people. 15

The working class of the GDR, led by the SED and in alliance with the farmers, intellectuals and all other working people, has accomplished a task of historic proportions. The comradely co-operation among the parties and mass organisations united within the National Front has proved its worth in a convincing manner. It has been shown that a socialist society has room for all people, no matter what their social background, ideological outlook or religious belief. The basis of socialist democracy gives the people an opportunity to participate in social decision-making and in running affairs. 20

This country is nowadays one of the most advanced industrial nations in the world, with a modern education system that encourages science and culture. National defence is always maintained at the necessary level. The GDR is an equal and active member of the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies, maintaining diplomatic relations with 131 states the world over. 25

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: *Forgotten Voices of Mao's Great Famine* by Zhou Xun © Yale University 2013

Source 2 from: *Inside a People's Commune* by Chu Li and Tien Chieh-yun © Foreign Language Press 1974

Source 3 based on: http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=2876

Source 4 based on: <http://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/erich1.htm>

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