



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2010

History

HIS20

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

Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 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.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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.

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

Source A In the summer of 1966, Red Guards ravaged every city and town, and also some areas in the countryside. Homes with books and anything associated with culture became dangerous places. Fearing that the Red Guards might burst in and torture them if culture was found in their possession, frightened citizens burned their old
5 books and destroyed their own art objects. Mao thus succeeded in wiping out culture from Chinese homes. He was also fulfilling his long term aim of erasing China's past from the minds of his subjects. Large numbers of historical monuments, the most visible symbols of Chinese civilisation, were demolished.

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

Source B An announcement from the 'Beijing No. 26 Middle School Red Guards', dated August 1966, gave the kind of programme that was to be followed by countless others. Every street was to have a quotation from Chairman Mao prominently displayed, and loudspeakers at every intersection and in all parks, were to
5 broadcast his thought. Every household as well as all trains and buses, bicycles and pedicabs, had to have a picture of Mao on its walls. Ticket takers on trains and buses should all declaim Mao's thought. Every bookstore had to stock Mao quotations and every hand had to hold one. No one could wear blue jeans, tight pants, 'weird women's outfits', or have 'slick hairdos or wear rocket shoes'.

Adapted from J SPENCE, *Mao Zedong*, 1999

Source C An American journalist reporting on a visit to China in 1971

One of the early objectives of the Cultural Revolution in China was to wipe out the 'Four Olds'. The evidence, from my three weeks of travel in China, indicates that the drive against the 'Four Olds' has had a sweeping effect. In not one single home was there any family altar, any tributes to ancestors or any representation of
5 the old gods formerly worshipped by the Chinese. Religious buildings have been turned into schools, warehouses or recreational centres. No old literature is on sale. Instead, the bookshops are stacked with works of Mao Zedong. No traditional operas, no traditional music and no traditional plays are performed these days. A new generation has appeared, and though much of the old China is
10 too deep-rooted to remove, a new China with ways quite different from the old is in existence.

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- (a) 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 Cultural Revolution. *(12 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How successful was the Cultural Revolution, in the years 1966 to 1976, in achieving Mao's aim of changing Chinese culture? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why Mao established labour camps in China in the early 1950s. *(12 marks)*

- (b) 'The Communist Revolution had brought complete equality for Chinese women by 1953.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why Mao launched an 'anti-rightist' campaign in 1957. *(12 marks)*

- (b) 'By 1965, the failure of the Great Leap Forward had destroyed Mao's authority as Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.'

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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