



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

History

HIS20

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

Thursday 10 June 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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.

HIS20

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 Mao regarded political mobilisation and winning the sympathy of the masses as indispensable to the success of the military struggle. The Chinese Civil War of 1946–1949 is one of the most striking examples in history of a smaller, dedicated and well-organised force with popular support defeating a larger, unpopular force which had poor morale and incompetent leadership. The uncontrolled inflation, waste and corruption which prevailed in Nationalist China contributed to Communist victory, as did the war-weariness and hostility of the peasants to Chiang Kai-Shek. The war was lost by the Nationalists because Chiang, in his appointment of key commanders, put personal loyalty to himself before competence.

Adapted from S SCHRAM, *Mao Tse-Tung*, 1966

Source B The performance of the People's Liberation Army should not be overlooked as a contributing factor to the Communist victory. An American historian has attributed the victory largely to superior morale, echoing the view of Mao Zedong that the best equipment in the world is no better than the quality of the men who use it. Mao had proved that if you treat the Chinese peasant like a human being and if you give him something to believe in, he will be as good a soldier as any on earth. It was easy for the Communist troops, with their unshakeable discipline and correct behaviour, to become quickly identified in the peasant mind as protectors of the people, not as their oppressors.

Adapted from J F MELBY, *The Mandate of Heaven*, 1969

Source C The military offensive of 1947 was accompanied by an equally important political offensive. The heart of this offensive was the Draft Agrarian Law which proclaimed the death of landlordism. With this law the Communists challenged Chiang Kai-Shek and his American backers and demanded the abolition of the rural class system. Across China, the land must be distributed to those who worked it. Mao's Draft Agrarian Law confiscated without compensation \$20 billion worth of land and made the overthrow of the landlords the main aim of the war.

Adapted from W HINTON, *Fanshen*, 1966

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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 reasons why the Communists won the Chinese Civil War in the years 1946 to 1949.

(12 marks)

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

How far had the Communists changed the lives of the Chinese peasants by 1949?

(24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why the Communists supported the emancipation of women. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The Communist regime brought about a dramatic improvement in the social welfare of the Chinese people in the years 1949 to 1953.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why millions of young Chinese people were sent to the countryside from 1968. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'The Cultural Revolution had ended the power struggle within the Communist Party leadership by 1969.'
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 B: From *The Mandate of Heaven* by JOHN F MELBY, published by Chatto & Windus. Reprinted by permission of The Random House Group Ltd.

Question 1 Source C: W HINTON, *Fanshen*, 1966, Monthly Review Press

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