



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

History

HIS20

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

Thursday 19 May 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 On 5th August 1966, Chairman Mao disclosed his intention to get rid of Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping by putting up a big character poster of his own. Under the stirring title of 'Bombard the Headquarters', Mao indicated that the headquarters concerned were none other than those of the Party itself. Immediately, it appeared to

5 those people who were politically aware that a vital power struggle was in progress. Groups of people collected outside the party headquarters. Chairman Mao, going out into the street, told the crowd, 'You should be concerned about the national crisis and you should carry out the Great Cultural Revolution to the last'.

Adapted from C HOLLINGSWORTH, *Mao*, 1985

Source B Mao had two motives for launching the Cultural Revolution. First, was a concern about the youth of China. Mao believed that they could become worthy successors to the revolution only if they themselves participated in making revolution. Second, although the Cultural Revolution was a battle of ideas, it was also a power struggle.

5 By 1965, Mao felt slighted by other top leaders. He felt they paid him lip service as Chairman of the Party and proclaimed allegiance to his theories as their guiding philosophy, but they ignored his advice and undermined his authority. Mao saw the Cultural Revolution as a way to re-establish his personal dominance in Chinese politics.

Adapted from G YUAN, *Born Red*, 1987

Source C An American journalist's assessment of the situation in China in 1971, after the Cultural Revolution.

The doctrines of the Cultural Revolution have been translated into new Communist dogma. Under Mao Zedong that dogma has propelled China into a continuing revolution that is producing a new society and a new 'Maoist Man'. Relative stability, prosperity and surface tranquillity have been restored with the end of the mass

5 conflicts and purges generated by the Cultural Revolution. Mao believes that he has interrupted an evolution that was turning China into a society characterised by a privileged bureaucracy and tendencies towards a rebirth of capitalism in industry and agriculture.

10 'We have won a great victory', Mao says, 'but the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists'. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory, not even for decades'.

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 reasons for Cultural Revolution. *(12 marks)*

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

How successful was Mao in achieving his aims in the Cultural Revolution in the years 1966 to 1971? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

Question 2

0 3 Explain why Mao launched the Five-Antis Campaign in 1952. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The Communist Party consolidated its control over China in the years 1949 to 1953 through the use of terror.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

Question 3

0 5 Explain why Mao introduced the First Five-Year Plan in China in 1953. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'Mao's economic policies in the years 1953 to 1960 were successful.'
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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