



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

HISTORY

9769/74

Paper 5m Special Subject: China under Mao Zedong, 1949–1976

May/June 2012

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

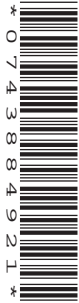
READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of 4 printed pages.



Nominated topic: Mao and Communist ideology

- 1 Study all of the following documents and answer all the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents it is essential to set them alongside , and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

A *The propaganda minister's speech opens a campaign for the discussion of ideas.*

Among the people themselves there is freedom not only to spread materialism, but also to propagate idealism. Provided he is not a counter-revolutionary, everyone is free to expound materialism or idealism. There is also freedom of debate between the two. This is a struggle between conflicting ideas among the people. We have to wage a struggle against backward ideas among the people. There will be diverse opinions, too, on matters of a purely artistic, academic or technological nature. This is, of course, quite alright. In matters of this sort, there is freedom to voice different opinions, to criticise and debate.

Let flowers of many kinds blossom; diverse schools of thought contend: that is a policy to mobilise all the positive elements. It is also, therefore, a policy that will in the end strengthen unity. On what basis are we to unite? On the basis of patriotism and socialism. What do we unite for? To build a new, socialist China and combat our enemies both at home and abroad. There are two kinds of unity: one is built on mechanical obedience and the other on our own conscious, free will. What we want is the latter.

Lu Ting-yi, *Let Flowers of Many Kinds Blossom, Diverse Schools of Thought Contend!*, 1956.

B *The leader writer of the newspaper of the Chinese Liberation Army writes about Mao's ideology.*

Mao Zedong's thought is our political orientation, the highest instruction for our actions; it is our ideological and political telescope and microscope for observing and analysing all things. In this unprecedented great cultural revolution, we should use Mao Zedong's thought to observe, analyse and transform everything, and, in a word, put it in command of everything; to storm the enemy's positions and seize victory. Our struggle against the anti-Party, anti-socialist line and gangsters is a mighty, life-and-death class struggle. The representatives of the bourgeoisie and all monsters, including the modern revisionists, often oppose Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's thought under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism. Mao Zedong's thought is becoming more popular day by day, our Party and Chairman Mao enjoy an incomparably high prestige and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is becoming more consolidated.

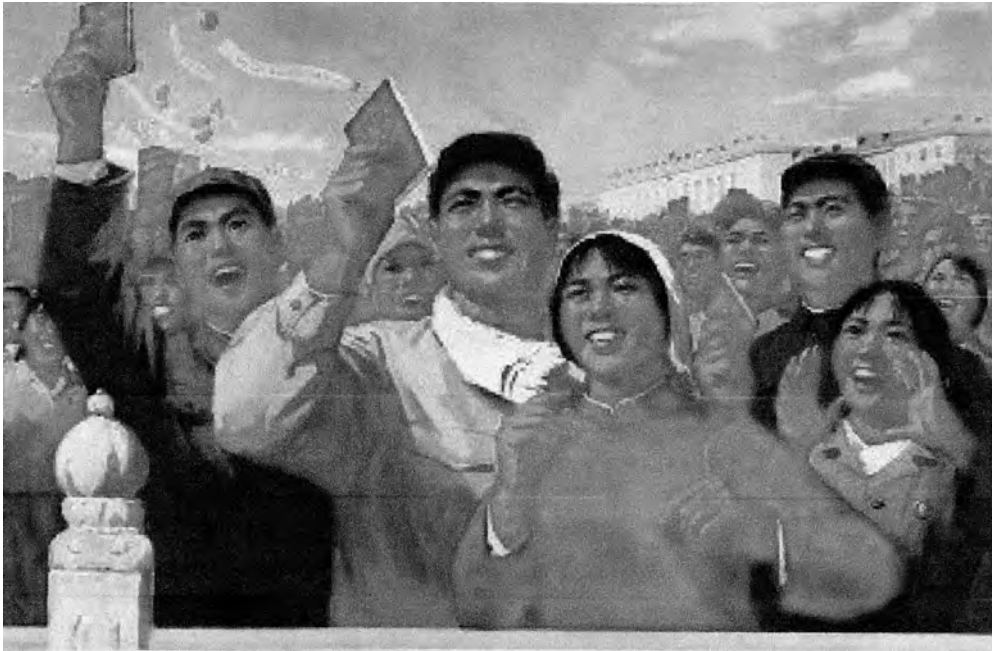
Mao Zedong's Thought is the Telescope and Microscope of Our Revolutionary Cause,
June 1966.

C *A future film star writes about the influence of Mao.*

Everyone says that you never forget your first love. I can't really say that I ever had a first love, for in my childhood and youth the man I loved and admired most of all was Mao Zedong. I gave him everything I had: my sincerest love, as well as all my longing and hopes. He was an idol I worshipped with all my heart. Chairman Mao, you were my first object of desire! If I ever had any problems I would search Chairman Mao's writings for an answer. When we lost one of our chicks I looked for help in his works. When, not long after, the chick reappeared, I knew it was due to the intercession of our Great, Wise and Correct Chairman Mao. Our love for the Chairman consumed us, body and soul. If anyone had dared to try and harm our beloved Chairman we would have pounced on him, bitten his hand off, gouged out his eyes, screamed in his ears until he was deaf, spat on him until he drowned in a lake of spittle and we would have happily died in the effort.

Liu Xiaoqing, *A Star Reflects on the Sun*, 1970.

D *A propaganda poster shows people holding up Mao's Little Red Book.*



Study the Thoughts of Chairman Mao, 1968.

E *A modern historian reflects on Mao's ideology.*

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Harrison Salisbury, *The New Emperors, Mao and Deng*, 1992.

- (a) To what extent does Document C corroborate the evidence presented in Document B about attitudes to Mao in the 1960s? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents that Communist ideas were the most important driving force in Mao's China?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Answer one of the following questions. *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of the relevant documents you have studied, as well as contextual information.*

- 2 How far did Communist rule in China fulfil the hopes of its supporters between 1949 and 1957? [30]
- 3 Compare the reasons for the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. [30]
- 4 What best explains the varying relations between China and the USSR from 1949 to 1975? [30]

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