GCSE

4275/01

HISTORY

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: China under Mao Zedong, 1949-1976

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2014

1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

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Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	25	
2.	15	
3.	10	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are question 1(e) and question 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is an enquiry into changing life in China under Mao between 1949-1962. [25]

Study the sources and then answer the questions which follow each source.

SOURCE A

Industry Sector	1952 (Actual Production)	1957 (Target)	1957 (Actually Produced)
Steel (million tonnes)	1.35	4.12	5.35
Coal (million tonnes)	68.50	113.00	130.00

[A table showing the achievements of the First Five Year Plan]

1(a) What does Source A opposite show you about the First Five Year Plan? [2]

SOURCE B

The Great Leap Forward involved a massive waste of both human and material resources. Workers were too busy melting their tools into backyard steel. Crops were neglected and grain rotted in the fields. Many peasants were unhappy living in communes.

[From a school history textbook]

1(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why the Great Leap Forward failed. [4]

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SOURCE C

[An official Communist Party poster showing peasants being taught to read and write as part of the literacy campaign (1951). Men and women are sitting on the floor of their home listening to a young man. The peasants include a young boy and an elderly woman. They all have books open in front of them]

1(c) How far does Source C support the view that the lives of ordinary Chinese people improved under Mao's rule in the 1950s? [5]

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SOURCE D

As Communist Party officials, my parents also had special food coupons. My father's coupons gave him twice as much food as my mother because of his higher rank in the party. I had little idea that the famine was so devastating. I learned later that several of my relatives in the countryside, from Sichuan to Manchuria, had died in this famine.

[Er-hong, a Chinese academic who experienced the 'Three Hard Years' as a child, writing in her autobiography, WILD SWANS (1991)]

1(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the 'Three Hard Years' 1959-1961? [6]

[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge]

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SOURCE E

Mao explained to me:
“Some of the rightists and intellectuals are saying that I plotted against them – but I haven’t arranged any ‘secret plot’. I did it openly. I told the rightists to criticize us in order to help the Communist Party and improve the country. I never asked them to attack the party or to threaten to seize power from the party. I told them from the very beginning not to make trouble for us.”

[Mao’s explanation for starting the Hundred Flowers Campaign, as remembered by his personal doctor, Li Zhisui, in his memoirs, THE PRIVATE LIFE OF CHAIRMAN MAO (1994)]

SOURCE F

Mao decided it was not wise to be too obvious about launching an attack on his enemies. Few guessed that Mao was setting a trap, and that he was inviting people to speak out so that he could then use what they said as an excuse to punish them. Targets were intellectuals and the educated, the people most likely to oppose Mao.
[Jung Chang and Jon Halliday, historians, writing in their biography, MAO: THE UNTOLD STORY (2005). Jung Chang’s family had suffered during the later Cultural Revolution]

Two sources opposite have different views about the reasons for introducing the Hundred Flowers Campaign.

1(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the reasons for introducing the Hundred Flowers Campaign? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

END OF QUESTION 1

25

QUESTION 2

This question is about developments in China under Mao between 1962-1976. [15]

2(a) Describe the changing relationship between Mao and Lin Biao. [4]

2(b) Explain why Mao introduced the Cultural Revolution. [5]

2(c) Why were the Red Guards important in the success of the Cultural Revolution? [6]

END OF QUESTION 2

15

QUESTION 3

This question is about China's relationship with the world between 1949-1976. [10 + 3]

Was the spread of communism in Asia the main aim of China's foreign policy between 1949-1976? [10]

In your answer you should:

- **discuss the ways in which China attempted to spread communism in Asia;**
- **discuss the other aims of China's foreign policy between 1949-1976.**

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

END OF QUESTION 3

END OF PAPER

10

SPaG 3