

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Paper 3: Modern depth study
Option 32: Mao's China, c1945–76

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2016

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper Reference

1HI0/32

You must have:

Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From the *Beijing Review*, a Chinese newspaper, published in October 1966. It describes a Red Guard rally held in Beijing.

The great mass of Red Guards, with red flags and portraits of Chairman Mao held high, came from all directions into Tiananmen Square. These young fighters, each carrying the bright, red-covered *Quotations from Chairman Mao*, formed a magnificent stream of red. They recited, again and again, passages from Chairman Mao's writing. When Chairman Mao drove past the ranks, many of them wrote the same words in their copies of the book: 'At 1.10 pm on 18 October the most, most happy and most unforgettable moment in my life, I saw Chairman Mao, the never-setting red sun!'

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about support for Mao Zedong in 1966.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

<p>(i) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>(ii) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Total for Question 1 = 4 marks

2 Explain why the Great Leap Forward failed to achieve its aims.

You may use the following in your answer:

- backyard furnaces
- Mao’s leadership

You **must** also use information of your own.

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[The live question paper will contain two more pages of answer lines.]

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the aims of the Hundred Flowers campaign, 1956–57.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the aims of the Hundred Flowers campaign, 1956–57.

You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

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Up to 4 marks of the total for part (d) will be awarded for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the aims of the Hundred Flowers campaign, 1956–57?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(20)

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[The live paper will contain three more pages of answer lines.]

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS

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Acknowledgments

Source A reproduced in Colin Bown, *China, 1949–76*, Heinemann Educational 1977.

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History

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From an article in a Chinese national newspaper, 27 May 1957, about the Hundred Flowers Campaign. This newspaper had previously played a leading role in criticising Mao.

Since April, all available wall space around the dining hall of Peking University has become filled with posters, many criticising the Party. At one corner there was the 'democratic wall' and at another corner there was the 'garden of freedom'. Some articles were written by individuals, others by groups of students. According to statistics compiled by one student, by May 22, over 500 bulletins had been issued. In Peking University with its glorious revolutionary tradition, more than 8,000 young people had become inflamed with enthusiasm.

Source C: From an article written by Mao and distributed to groups within the Chinese Communist Party in late May 1957. He was writing about the Hundred Flowers campaign.

We shall let the Rightists go wild for a time and reach the climax of their criticisms. The more they go wild, the better for us. As we expected and hoped, poisonous weeds have been growing side by side with fragrant flowers. The more outrageous the conduct of the Right, the more quickly will they show themselves up. They will be seen as doing the opposite of co-operating with the Communist Party and accepting its leadership, as they pretended in the past. Didn't we say long ago that all poisonous weeds must be uprooted?

Interpretation 1: From *Mao, the Unknown Story*, by J Chung and J Halliday, published in 2005.

In February 1957, Mao announced that he was inviting criticisms of the Communist Party. He sounded reasonable, criticising Stalin for his 'excessive' purges in the Soviet Union, and giving the impression there were going to be no more of these in China. He said 'Let a hundred flowers bloom'. 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 victimise them. Mao's targets were intellectuals and the educated, who were the people most likely to speak out.

Interpretation 2: From *How successful was The Hundred Flowers Movement?*, a history website.

The Hundred Flowers campaign was established to allow intellectuals to discuss problems and possible solutions. At first there was little response. Only minor issues were debated and there was little constructive criticism. In spring 1957 Mao stated that he wanted criticism to encourage healthy debate. He hoped that socialist ideals would be seen as the best way forward. In some ways the Hundred Flowers campaign was quite successful after Mao's requests for debate. Millions of letters were sent offering opinions.

Acknowledgements

Source B adapted from www.marxists.org/archive/cliff/works/1959/05/chinawilt.htm;
Source C adapted from www.marxists.org/reference/archive/mao/selected-works/volume-5/mswv5_61.htm;
Interpretation 1 taken from J Chang and J Halliday, *Mao: The Unknown Story* © Vintage 2007;
Interpretation 2 © www.schoolhistory.org.uk

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