

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--	--

# History

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

Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Afternoon  
**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

Paper Reference

**1HI0/32**

**You must have:**

Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

--

## 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 ►

P56277A

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



Pearson

SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

**Source A:** A poster named *Lots of Love for Chairman Mao*. It was published in China in 1955.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the influence of the cult of Mao.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

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

**(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)**





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

**For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.**

**3 (a) Study Sources B and C.**

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the reasons for the success of the CCP in the Civil War?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the reasons for the success of the CCP in the Civil War.

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the reasons for the success of the CCP in the Civil War.

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

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).**

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the reasons for the success of the CCP in the Civil War?

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

(16)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal lines. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**(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**



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**BLANK PAGE**



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**BLANK PAGE**

**Acknowledgements**

Source A © Heritage Images / Getty Images

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.





**Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)**

# **History**

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

Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Afternoon  
**Sources/Interpretations Booklet**

Paper Reference  
**1HI0/32**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

**P56277A**

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



*Turn over* ►



**Pearson**

**Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.**

**Source B:** From a speech made by Mao Zedong on 1 October 1949. Here he is announcing the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

The people supported our People's Liberation Army in defending the Chinese motherland. The People's Liberation Army fought like heroes to protect people's rights and property and to stop the suffering of the people. Together the People's Liberation Army and the people have eliminated the Guomintang troops and overthrown the reactionary rule of the Guomintang government. Now the war of the people's liberation has been won and the majority of the people have been freed.

**Source C:** From a letter written by the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the President of the USA in 1949. The letter was published in American newspapers. The author is commenting on the Chinese Civil War, during which the USA supported the Guomintang.

During the significant year of 1948, the Guomintang lost every battle even though they had enough arms and ammunition. In fact, we had observed many problems with the Guomintang early in the war. These problems made it impossible for the Guomintang to resist the CCP.

The Guomintang leaders had proved incapable of dealing with the crisis facing them. Guomintang troops no longer wanted to fight and their government had lost the support of the people. The Communists, on the other hand, had strong discipline and fanatical enthusiasm. They also attempted to sell themselves as protectors and liberators of the people.

**Interpretation 1:** From *Mao: A Very Short Introduction* by D Davin, published 2013.

The Guomindang was disunited, incompetent and corrupt. It was unable to win despite large amounts of American government aid. Inflation and financial scandals made the Guomindang increasingly unpopular. Its troops lost the will to fight. Many people living in the towns began to think that the CCP could not be any worse than the Guomindang. In fact, as the Communists began to capture the towns they became more popular and gained a reputation as being honest and efficient.

**Interpretation 2:** From *China 1900–76* by G Stewart, published 2006.

During the Civil War, support for the Communists appeared to be widening. The CCP targeted most classes of people. In the cities, it increasingly attracted intellectuals and those who wanted political change. In the countryside, it was careful not to lose the support of the better-off peasants. The CCP's policy of setting fair rents for houses, its aid to the village communities and the decent behaviour of the PLA troops, attracted the support of most peasants. People began to believe that the Communists would solve China's problems and so lift China off its knees.

**BLANK PAGE**

**Acknowledgements**

Source B taken from 'The Transformation of China 1936-97', Robert Whitfield, Oxford University Press

Source C taken from 'The Transformation of China 1936-97', Robert Whitfield, Oxford University Press

Interpretation 1 taken from 'Mao A Very Short Introduction', Delia Davin Oxford University Press

Interpretation 2 taken from 'China 1900-76', Geoff Stewart, Heinemann

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.