

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4271/05



S16-4271-05

HISTORY**UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH****China under Mao Zedong, 1949-1976**

A.M. MONDAY, 6 June 2016

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	18	
2.	20	
3.	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

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050001**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use supplementary sheets. 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 2(c) 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 focused on China's changing relationship with the world, 1949-1976. [18]

Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

Sporting links and détente saw 'ping pong diplomacy' developing between China and the United States that led to the opening of cultural and trade links between the two nations.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[Mao Zedong meets President Nixon for the first time in Beijing, 1972]

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(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about China's relationship with the United States during the 1970s? [4]

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Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source D

The successful testing of its first atomic bomb means that China now has the ability to defend itself. It no longer has to rely on the nuclear strength of its communist neighbour the Soviet Union for protection. This has led to greater tension between the two countries.

[From an article in *Time*, an American weekly news magazine published in October 1964]

Source E

Over the last few years scarcely a day has passed without the Russian president Brezhnev attacking and criticising China's great revolution. The Soviet Union's decision to 'peacefully co-exist' with the West is the main cause of our disagreement.

[Mao Zedong making a speech in Beijing which was reported in the 'People's Daily' a Communist Party newspaper, June 1967]

(c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying the Sino-Soviet split? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

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Historians have made different interpretations about the Hundred Flowers Campaign.

The following pieces of evidence refer to the Hundred Flowers Campaign.

Study these and answer the question which follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is written by the historian Juang Chang in her biography of Mao, entitled *Mao: The Untold Story* published in 2005.

She argues that the Hundred Flowers Campaign was intended to reveal the opposition to Mao in the communist party.

Mao created a devious plan and few guessed that Mao was setting a trap to reveal opposition in the communist party. He was inviting people to speak out so that he could then use what they said as an excuse to attack them.

Evidence 2

This interpretation is from the memoirs of Philip Short a BBC reporter in Beijing reflecting on his time as a reporter in China, published in 1999.

He argues that the Hundred Flowers Campaign was not introduced to reveal the opposition to Mao in the 1950s.

In my opinion the 'Hundred Flowers' was an attempt to introduce some free speech in China and Mao himself was unsure what it would produce. It was not as Mao's victims claimed, a well planned trap from the start. I saw no evidence to support this view.

Evidence 3

This evidence is from the diary of Mao's personal doctor (1957).

Mao told me that he hadn't planned any 'secret plot' to attack intellectuals within the communist party. He wanted people to criticise the party in order to help build a stronger China, but he did not expect people to openly oppose him.

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END OF QUESTION 2

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