

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0


GCSE – LEGACY

4271/05



S18-4271-05

HISTORY
UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH
China under Mao Zedong, 1949-1976
MONDAY, 4 JUNE 2018 – MORNING
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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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 a continuation 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 developments under Mao, 1962-1976.

[18]

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

Source A

The cult of Mao was fully supported by the Red Guards. All the Red Guards carried copies of his Little Red Book always and studied his thoughts and ideas in detail. Sometimes groups of Red Guards would fight each other to show who supported Mao the most.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[Members of the Red Guards attending a rally in Beijing]

(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about how the Red Guards supported Mao?

[4]

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

Source C

It became increasingly clear that the Chinese nation had had enough of the constant campaigns of intimidation and repression by the Gang of Four. The thought of returning to the worst days of the Cultural Revolution under the leadership of the Gang of Four was too much to bear for the Chinese people.

[From a school textbook]

- (b) Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why the Gang of Four failed to gain power after Mao's death. [6]

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

Source D

The Four Olds must be the focus of your actions. You must seek and destroy all old customs, culture, habits and ideas. Intellectuals, teachers and bourgeois should correct their ways or you must force them to do so. Moderates and capitalists of all kind must change or be punished.

[A Communist Party Official speaking to a gathering of Red Guards in Beijing, 1967]

Source E

The Cultural Revolution has utterly destroyed many of China's most sacred and treasured possessions. The actions of the Red Guards have wiped out China's glorious past. Whilst schools, libraries and museums have suffered attacks, probably the worse actions have been the violence endured by China's older generation.

[From an article on the effects of the Cultural Revolution in a British newspaper,
The Times, published in 1969]

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

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

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END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

This question is focused on China's changing relationship with the world, 1949-1976 [20]

(a) Describe China's relationship with Tibet. [4]

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

Source F



[An official Chinese Communist Party photograph designed for international publication, of Mao Zedong and Nikita Khrushchev in Beijing in 1959]

(b) Why was Source F produced in 1959?

[6]

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Historians have made different interpretations about the reasons for China's involvement in the Korean War.

The following pieces of evidence refer to China's involvement in the Korean War.

Study these and answer the question that follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is written by the American historian Craig Dietrich in his textbook *People's China – A Brief History*, published in 1986.

He argues that China became involved in the Korean War to defend communism in Korea.

Repeated efforts were made by the Chinese leadership to convince Washington that they would not tolerate the United States' attempt to destroy communism in Korea. Mao finally lost his patience and sent 200,000 troops to support the communist forces across the border.

Evidence 2

This interpretation is from Private David Parker, in an interview given in 2002, reflecting on his experience as a combat soldier during the Korean War.

He argues that China became involved in the Korean War to defend itself against an attack from the United States.

It was obvious to us at the time that as our forces approached the Yalu River on China's border Mao would unleash his massive army across the border to defend China. This was made even more likely by General McArthur's reckless declaration that he wished to invade China.

Evidence 3

This evidence is by China's Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Zhou Enlai, in 1951.

I have warned the UN led force that the Chinese people will not tolerate our good neighbour Korea being invaded by Western anti-communist nations.

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END OF QUESTION 2

QUESTION 3

This question is focused on changing life in China under Mao, 1949-1962.

[12 + 3]

How far did Mao succeed in establishing a communist state between 1949 and 1962? [12]

In your answer you should discuss Mao's successes and failures in establishing a communist state between 1949 and 1962.

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

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END OF QUESTION 3

END OF PAPER

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SPaG 3

