

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4275/01

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

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

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010001**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 Question 1 (Section A) and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 (Section B).

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 questions 1(*e*) and either 2(*d*) or 3(*d*).

SECTION A
COMPULSORY

1. This question is an enquiry into developments in China under Mao Zedong, 1962-1976. [25]

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

Source A



[A photograph taken in Beijing in 1967. It shows Red Guards humiliating a government official in the streets to show his involvement in anti-revolutionary activity]

- (a) What does Source A show you about the role of the Red Guards? [2]

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Source B

Following the death of Lin Biao the debate about what policies China should follow started again. The party was soon split between right and left. The right were now led by Zhou Enlai. The left was led by Jiang Qing, Mao's wife, and by three radicals from Shanghai. Together, they were known as the 'Gang of Four'.

[From a history textbook]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why a power struggle emerged in China during the early 1970s. [4]

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Source C



[An official Communist Party poster issued in 1967. It shows supporters of Mao waving copies of the Little Red Book. The caption reads 'Hail the defeat of revisionism in our China'.]

(c) How far does Source C support the view that Mao was popular in the late 1960s? [5]

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Source D

When old friends get together we often talk about the books we miss, books that have been forbidden, books that have been destroyed, books carefully collected in libraries that have been stolen or ruined. The so-called 'Great Cultural Revolution' was an awful revolution that sent culture to its death.

[The words of Liao Mosha, an intellectual and author who had been imprisoned in 1967 by the Red Guards during the Four Olds Campaign. He wrote this in his memoirs following his release from prison in 1980.]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the Four Olds Campaign? [6]

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These two sources say different things about the aims of the Cultural Revolution.

Source E

The most important aim of the Great Cultural Revolution is to completely transform the old educational system which is dominated by middle class educated people. It also aims to change people's thinking in order for them to achieve greater and better results in all areas of work.

[An official statement issued by the Chinese Communist Party in August 1966.]

Source F

Mao's aim in launching the Cultural Revolution was to remove from China and the Communist Party any freedom of thought or activity that could stand up to him. This showed how ruthless and afraid of opposition he was. With the Cultural Revolution Mao aimed to create a country and a party that would obey him without question.

[Al Grant, an historian, writing in an article about the Cultural Revolution called *Keeping the people stupid*. It was published in *Hindsight*, a magazine for GCSE History students (2006)]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the aims of the Cultural Revolution?

[8]

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

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SECTION B

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about changing life in China under Mao, 1949-1962.

[25]

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A photograph showing Chinese peasants working their furnaces as part of the backyard steel campaign in 1958.]

(a) What does this photograph show you about the backyard steel campaign?

[2]

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(b) Describe the organisation of co-operative farms.

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(c) (i) Explain why Mao introduced Thought Reform.

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(ii) Explain why the First Five Year Plan was launched.

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(d) Was the Great Famine the most important cause of the ‘Years of Crisis’ 1958-1962? [10]
Explain your answer fully.

In your answer you should:
- discuss the Great Famine as a cause of the Years of Crisis
- discuss the importance of other causes of the Years of Crisis

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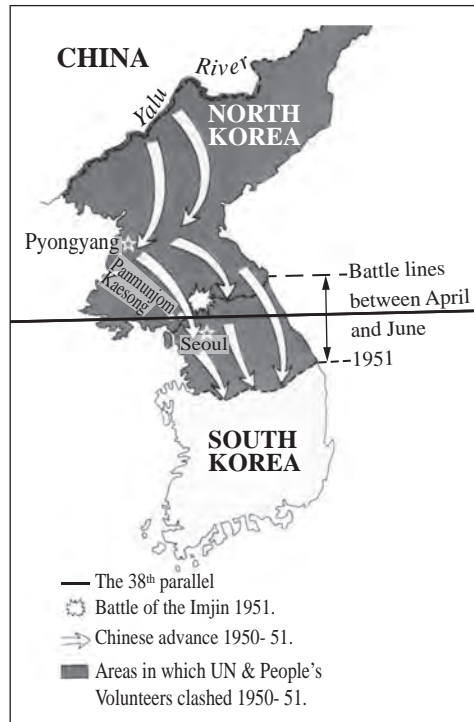
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3. This question is about China's changing relationship with the world, 1949-1976.

[25]

Study the map below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A map showing China's advance into North and South Korea in 1950-1951]

(a) What does this map show you about China's involvement in the Korean War?

[2]

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(b) Describe relations between China and the USA during the 1970s.

[5]

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(c) (i) Explain why Chinese and Indian forces clashed in 1962.

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(ii) Explain why China became involved in the war in Vietnam.

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