Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Tuesday 9 June 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 20 minutes) | Paper Reference **1HI0/32**

History

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

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.

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From an article in a magazine published in China, March 1969. Here it is commenting on the 'Up to the mountains and down to the villages' campaign.

> Taking their rucksacks with them, many groups of students have gone up to the mountains and settled there.
>
> However, some students are hesitant about going to the hilly areas and the countryside. This is because they have been influenced by a handful of 'class enemies'.
>
> These students look upon life in the city with great love but look upon life in the countryside with contempt. They have respect for industry but ignore agriculture. Therefore, they use various excuses to stay in the city and are unwilling to go to the countryside.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the 'Up to the mountains and down to the villages' campaign.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(ii) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

2 Explain why religion was attacked by the CCP in Mao's China.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Buddhism
- ancestor worship

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

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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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 achievements of the first Five-Year Plan?

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

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the achievements of the first Five-Year Plan.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

(4)

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the achievements of the first Five-Year Plan.

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

(4)

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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 achievements of the first Five-Year Plan?

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

(16)

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(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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Acknowledgements

Source A taken from https://alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/resistance-down-to-the-countryside-movement-1969/

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 9 June 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 20 minutes) | Paper Reference **1HI0/32**

History

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

Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.
Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: A government poster published in China in 1957. The caption says, 'Long live the people's work and friendship! Paying respects to the builders of the great bridge over the River Yangtze.'

Source C: From an article in *The Liberation Daily* newspaper, 14 December 1956.
The Liberation Daily was the official daily newspaper of the Shanghai Communist Party.

Acts of deliberate damage against industry by counter-revolutionaries have been growing in the past couple of months. A large number of disturbances have been started by workers in factories. These people are apparently unhappy about their wages and poor living conditions. There is anger over the shortage of food and other essential items for them to buy.

Many peasants have also been moving to the city due to the economic Five-Year Plan. This has put further pressure on food supplies and has created more unemployment. Police officers have, therefore, been warned to restrict the numbers of peasants allowed to come into the city.

Interpretation 1: From *China Since 1900* by J Brooman, published in 1988.

> The first Five-Year Plan gave priority to heavy industry, coal and steel. In contrast, China's light industry, such as food processing, was neglected. This meant the people had to put up with a very slow growth in their living standards and in the availability of consumer goods.
>
> The Plan also put Chinese society under a terrific strain. The population of cities rose by 40 million, causing overcrowding and housing problems. Also, many peasants found plenty to complain about in the new style of co-operatives. The CCP was losing some of its early popularity.

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

> The first Five-Year Plan seems to have been an extraordinary success. There was a lot of good will towards the Plan from the people. The state made good use of the land, as well as the intelligence and energy of the people, to bring about success.
>
> Coal production almost doubled and electric power production nearly tripled. Steel production quadrupled. There were more ships and railway engines, and an extraordinary increase in the number of bicycles made. Here were the first steps on the road to industrial transformation.

Acknowledgements

Source B taken from https://chineseposters.net/posters/pc-1957-011.php;

Source C taken from https://www.thetimes.co.uk/archive/article/1956-12-14/9/10.html#start%3D1956-01-01%26end%3D1957-12-31%26terms%3DShanghai%26back%3D/tto/archive/find/Shanghai/w:1956-01-01%7E1957-12-31/1%26next%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/Shanghai/w:1956-01-01%7E1957-12-31/2;

Interpretation 1 taken from 'China Since 1900' (LONGMAN TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY SERIES), Josh Brooman, Longman;

Interpretation 2 taken from 'China, 1900–76', Geoff Stewart, 1st edition, Heinemann.

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