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 pink 4-page continuation booklet. Write your name on the front of the continuation booklet and indicate clearly the number(s) of the questions you answer. Put the continuation booklet 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 changing life in China under Mao, 1949-1962. [18]

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

Source A

Mao was determined to begin a second Five Year Plan to further strengthen China’s economy. He wanted to overtake Britain’s economy in 15 years and the United States’ in 20-30 years. Communes were created so that the people could work more efficiently. Mao focused on developing China’s industry and agriculture at the same time.

[From a school textbook]

Source B

[A peasant working on a backyard steel furnace during the Great Leap Forward]
(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the Great Leap Forward?
Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source C

The Marriage Laws of 1950 dramatically improved the lives of Chinese women. Women were now able to choose their marriage partner and the legal age of marriage was raised to 18. The traditional practice of foot binding was also banned by the communist party. [From a school textbook]

(b) Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why the lives of women changed under Mao. [6]
Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source D

The decision to give people in the communes some of their own land to grow their own food to sell for personal profit goes against the aims of the communist revolution. Taking this capitalist road will only lead communist China to ruin.

[From a speech by Mao to a gathering of his loyal supporters in 1962]

Source E

The large size of the communes and their poor management contributed to the failure of the Great Leap Forward. It would be wiser in the future to have smaller communes that would be easier to run. The people must also be paid different rates of pay according to the importance of their work. Mao had asked the Chinese people to achieve too much in too little time.

[The Moderate leader Liu Shaoqi writing in his personal diary in 1961]

(c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying the rise of the Moderates? [8]

*Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.*
QUESTION 2

This question is focused on developments under Mao, 1962-1976. [20]

(a) Describe the influence of the Little Red Book. [4]
Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source F

[A poster published in 1976 by the Chinese Communist Party showing children attacking images of the Gang of Four]

(b) Why was Source F produced in 1976?  [6]
Historians have made different interpretations about the effect of the Cultural Revolution on China. The following pieces of evidence refer to the effect of the Cultural Revolution on China. Study these and answer the question which follows.

**Evidence 1**

This interpretation is written by Stewart Ross in his textbook ‘China since 1945’, published in 1998. He argues that the Cultural Revolution had a disastrous effect on China.

The Red Guards caused total chaos for two whole years. Gangs of youths went about bullying, arresting or killing anyone in any way suspected of counter-revolutionary ways. The Cultural Revolution destroyed the trust between the young and older generations. China’s economic development was held back for several years.

**Evidence 2**

This interpretation is from the politician Bo Xilai in a speech to fellow Maoist supporters in 2010. He argues that China benefited from the Cultural Revolution.

While many see the Cultural Revolution as an error we must be reminded of its positive effects. The communist revolution was saved and Mao once again placed us on the correct path of following his thoughts and ideas. Weak leaders were removed from power. Old superstitions and out-dated traditions were crushed leading to the beginning of the modernisation of China.

**Evidence 3**

This evidence is from the diary of a Beijing schoolteacher written in 1968.

While I will recover from the wounds caused by the beatings of the Red Guards I fear China has been damaged forever. A whole generation of children and young people haven’t been educated and this will damage China's future development.
(c) One interpretation is that the Cultural Revolution had a disastrous effect on China. How far do you agree with this interpretation? [10]

In your answer you should use the evidence opposite and your own knowledge of how and why there are different interpretations of the Cultural Revolution.
QUESTION 3

This question is focused on China’s changing relationship with the world, 1949-1976.

Was China’s foreign policy focused mainly on defending the country’s borders?

In your answer you should discuss how China strengthened her borders and any other factors that influenced foreign policy decisions.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.
For continuation only.

If you use this space, indicate clearly which question(s) you are continuing to answer.