Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 11 June 2019

Afternoon (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 with Section B.
Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From an interview with Lihua in the early 1980s. The interviewer was an American journalist living in China. In 1966, Lihua was six years old. Here she is describing what happened to her family during the Cultural Revolution.

> The peasants and Party officials made my parents parade through the streets. They hung a placard round my father's neck. They made him kneel and confess his crimes. They beat both my mother and father with iron bars. This happened for several weeks. We had to beg or borrow food from other peasants and we were always hungry.
>
> I want people outside China to know what the Cultural Revolution was like and what the Chinese people have suffered. My mother was beaten to death, and my father permanently injured. I will never be happy for the rest of my life.
>
> That is what the Cultural Revolution did. It is unfixable. My scars will never heal.

Source C: From an article in *The Beijing Review,* 1 November 1968. *The Beijing Review* was a Chinese government propaganda magazine.

> **Excellent Situation in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**
>
> Activities showing total loyalty to Chairman Mao, his thoughts and his revolutionary ideas are being widely carried out throughout the nation. All over this vast country the revolutionary people have hung portraits of Chairman Mao in their homes. Everywhere walls are covered with quotations from Chairman Mao. Every day the revolutionary people read the treasured works of Chairman Mao and sing revolutionary songs. Through their study of Mao's works and his latest instructions they have put his thoughts into action in every aspect of their lives.

Interpretation 1: From *Modern World History* by B Walsh, published in 2009.

> By 1968 the violence created by the Red Guards was out of control and the PLA stepped in to restore order. One million people are estimated to have been killed during this period of the Cultural Revolution. The education of a whole generation of young people had been lost, and industrial production had fallen. Some factories had been closed for as long as three years. Many Chinese people's absolute faith in the Communist Party was now utterly destroyed.

Interpretation 2: From *Communist States in the Twentieth Century,* by R Bunce, P Clements and A Flint, published in 2015.

> By the end of 1968, Mao's power was once again unchallenged. His rivals within the Communist Party had been purged. Younger party members, who were completely obedient to Mao, were promoted. A new constitution made Mao Zedong Thought the official ideology of the Party. Lin Biao, Mao's most loyal comrade, was named as Mao's official successor.
>
> Mao had come to power promising to free the Chinese people from political repression. However, by the end of the 1960s, the Cultural Revolution meant that the Chinese people were ruled by a leader with absolute power.

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Acknowledgements

Source B from: Jung Chang, ' Wild Swans. Three Daughters of China', Harper Collins 1991; Source C Used under Creative Common License Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0; Interpretation 1 source from: http://www.hodderplus.co.uk/modernworldhistory/pdf/maos-china-1930-76.pdf; Interpretation 2 China Since 1949 by Simon Williams © Nelson Thornes Ltd 1985