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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