Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1HIA/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 *Wild Swans* by Jung Chang. Here the author is describing a mass rally she attended in November 1966.

> Shortly before noon, excited shouts of 'Long live Chairman Mao!' roared out. People sitting in front of me jumped up in excitement, waving their Little Red Books in the air. Everyone wanted to see Mao in person.
>
> I spotted his back and saw his right arm waving steadily. My heart sank. Was that all I would see of Chairman Mao? Only a glimpse of his back? The sun seemed suddenly to have turned grey. Life seemed pointless.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the mass rallies held during the Cultural Revolution.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(ii) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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2 Explain why Mao was in a dominant position at the start of communist rule in China.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- guerrilla warfare in the Civil War
- Chinese nationalism

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 causes of the Great Famine (1958–62)?

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 causes of the Great Famine (1958–62).

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 causes of the Great Famine (1958–62).

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 causes of the Great Famine (1958–62)?

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: Wild Swans: Three Daughters of China By Jung Chang © Simon & Schuster, 1991

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History

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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: From the diary of an official of the Soviet Union (USSR). Here he is recalling a private conversation with a Chinese official.

> 9 September 1960
>
> During the conversation, I asked about what the hopes were for the harvest in China this year. The Chinese official said that this year there are many difficulties in agriculture caused by great natural disasters in many areas of the country. He said that this year agricultural areas have been affected by flooding and drought.
>
> These natural disasters have caused considerable damage. The Chinese official estimated that the harvest in China would only be 75% of what was planned.

Source C: From a private letter sent by Peng Dehuai to Mao during the Lushan Conference in 1959. Peng was an important official in the CCP who worked closely with Mao. Peng had just visited peasants in his home village.

> In trying to build socialism we have achieved much, but we still have many lessons to learn.
>
> Reports of extra-large grain harvests have been exaggerated. These reports have led people to believe that the problem of food had been solved and that there was plenty to eat. As a result, food was wasted and the autumn harvest was neglected. This has damaged us a lot.
>
> In our attempts to produce iron and steel, too many small blast furnaces were built. This has taken workers, who could have been harvesting food, away from the fields.

Interpretation 1: From *China since 1917* by A Lawrence, published in 2004.

> It is true that Mao and his ideas had a big part to play in the events of the 'three bad years' of 1959–61.
>
> One important reason for starvation was the false reporting of grain production. Official reports suggested the harvest was better than it actually was. This led to more grain being sent to the cities and to the USSR.
>
> The setting up of blast furnaces failed to produce usable steel, and led to peasants being taken away from working on the fields.

Interpretation 2: From a history website.

> There is certainly truth in the belief that the 'Three Years of Natural Disasters' (1959–61) was a cause of the great famine. In 1959, many millions of acres of farmland were destroyed by floods.
>
> These floods were followed by further disasters: droughts, severe heat, more floods, storms, disease and swarms of insects. In a number of areas this led to food production falling by more than half.
>
> Then in 1961, the north was hit by more drought and the south suffered more flooding.

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Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: https://www.marxists.org/subject/china/peking-review/index.htm; Source C taken from: *China since 1949* (Seminar Studies In History)', Benson, Linda, Pearson Education Limited; Interpretation 1 taken from: 'China since 1919', 1st Edition, Routledge; Interpretation 2 taken from: https://alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/great-chinese-famine/