Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 15 June 2023

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 the records made by a representative of the US government who was based in China during the Civil War. Here he is describing the city of Mukden towards the end of the Civil War.

> Mukden was never a beautiful city, but it is now in ruins, destroyed by bombing and looting. The factories are silent, and the roads and railways are not usable. Houses are falling down. There are no shops open, just a few market stalls selling art treasures stolen from the ruins.
>
> The people have no purpose and nothing to do. They look shabby and are pale and thin. Prices have risen enormously. You wonder how people can afford to eat.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the problems facing the new CCP government at the end of the Civil War in 1949.

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 there were changes in education in Mao's China.

(12)

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

- Pinyin
- the economy

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 reasons for the Cultural Revolution?

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 reasons for the Cultural Revolution.

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 reasons for the Cultural Revolution.

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 reasons for the Cultural Revolution?

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: Communist states in the 20th century By Robin Bunce, Sarah Ward Peter Clements & Andrew Flint ©Hodder Education, June 2015

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History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

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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 a notice sent out by the Central Committee of the CCP, written on 16 May 1966. It was sent out to all Party officials.

> The whole Party must follow Comrade Mao's instructions. They must criticise those representatives of the capitalist system who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army, and all areas of culture. These people include journalists, academics and artists. They are leading us away from the path to Communism. We must get rid of them.
>
> These representatives of the capitalist system are a bunch of counter-revolutionaries. They will seize power and reverse the achievements of the Communist Party. Some of them are still trusted by us and are being trained to take over from us. We must be aware of them and rid our Party of them.

Source C: From a secret intelligence report about the political situation in China, written for the CIA, 5 August 1965. The CIA was a US government agency that provided information on foreign countries.

> Mao is fearful and suspicious that future leaders of the CCP will not follow his ideas. There are indications that he is increasingly sensitive to criticism, and very worried about the personal loyalty of those around him. The 'Cult of Mao' has turned him into a god. This 'Cult' seems to have increased Mao's self-importance hugely.
>
> In trying to get his 'revolution' back on track, Mao seems to be increasingly stubborn and determined to show that his way is the only correct way.

Interpretation 1: From *China Since 1949* by S Williams, published in 1985.

> Mao decided that China needed a new revolution. This new revolution would get rid of those who were leading the people away from the correct path of Communism. He turned to the young people to act as his revolutionary soldiers. Young people were China's future and they needed the experience of revolution.
>
> In Mao's opinion, China was being turned into a selfish society where people were more concerned about themselves than their neighbours. In Mao's judgement, Communist Party officials were the worst. Instead of setting an example by serving the people, these officials were using their power for their own benefit.

Interpretation 2: From *Communist States in the 20th Century* by R Bunce, P Clements and A Flint, published in 2015.

> By 1966, Mao was jealous of China's leaders, such as Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. Mao thought they were undermining him, and he was angered by this. He complained that although he was respected for his previous achievements, he now had no control over policy and was being ignored.
>
> Mao became resentful, jealous and increasingly paranoid about what would happen to his achievements after his death. He had one main aim, to destroy his rivals within his own party.

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Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: https://alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/ccp-may-16th-circular-1966/

Source C taken from: © Central Intelligence Agency

Interpretation 1 taken from: China since 1949 By Simon Williams © Nelson Thornes Ltd, March 1985

Interpretation 2 taken from: Communist States in the 20th By R Bunce, P Clements and A Flint © Hodder Education, June 2015