

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In History (1HI0)
Paper 3: Modern depth study

Option 32: Mao's China, c1945–76

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

How to award marks when level descriptions are used

1. **Finding the right level**

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.

2. **Finding a mark within a level**

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Mao's China, 1945-76

Question	
1	Give two things you can infer from Source A about the actions of the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution. Target: Source analysis (making inferences). AO3: 4 marks.
Marking instructions	

Award 1 mark for each valid inference up to a maximum of two inferences. The second mark for each example should be awarded for supporting detail selected from the source.

e.g.

- *The Red Guards used violence (1). 'The Red Guards were using their belts to beat her up.' (1).*
- *The Red Guards wanted to show their loyalty to Mao (1).'…wanted to show how much revolutionary spirit I had' (1).*
- *The Red Guards encouraged people to take action (1). 'I had to look as if I was beating her even if I didn't want to.' (1).*

Accept other appropriate alternatives.

Question		
2		Explain why the communes experienced problems in the years 1958-62. You may use the following in your answer: • Lysenkoism • backyard furnaces You must also use information of your own. Target: Analysis of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 6 marks. AO1: 6 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	4–6	• An explanation is given, showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	7–9	• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] *Maximum 8 marks for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.*
4	10–12	• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] *No access to Level 4 for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.*

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in each level may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- The need to increase production on the communes led to the adoption of policies such as Lysenkoism and the Four Pests Campaign, which had resulted in less productivity rather than more. The failure of crops due to faulty science wasted resources, depleted soil and deployed labour in an ill-advised way.
- Food production dropped in the communes as peasants were ordered to produce steel in the backyard furnaces for the second Five-Year Plan instead of tending to the crops.
- The lack of proper administration in the communes led to chaotic and inefficient organisation. The CCP cadres followed orders from the top without thinking about them and the specific circumstances where they were to be applied.
- The lack of incentives for commune workers led to a decline in production.
- Almost all of the goods produced in the communes were taken by the government, which led to problems of declining living standards for the workers.
- The communes were less productive than anticipated, as the long working hours led to the peasants working more slowly.

Question		
3 (a)		How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into healthcare reforms in Mao's China? Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. Target: Analysis and evaluation of source utility. AO3: 8 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• A simple judgement on utility is given, and supported by undeveloped comment on the content of the sources and/or their provenance[1]. Simple comprehension of the source material is shown by the extraction or paraphrase of some content. Limited contextual knowledge is deployed with links to the sources.
2	3–5	• Judgements on source utility for the specified enquiry are given, using valid criteria. Judgements are supported by developed comment related to the content of the sources and/or their provenance[1]. Comprehension and some analysis of the sources is shown by the selection and use of material to support comments on their utility. Contextual knowledge is used directly to support comments on the usefulness of the content of the sources and/or their provenance.
3	6–8	• Judgements on source utility for the specified enquiry are given, applying valid criteria with developed reasoning which takes into account how the provenance[1] affects the usefulness of the source content. The sources are analysed to support reasoning about their utility. Contextual knowledge is used in the process of interpreting the sources and applying criteria for judgements on their utility.

Notes
1. Provenance = nature, origin, purpose.

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

No credit may be given for contextual knowledge unless it is linked to evaluation of the sources.

No credit may be given for generic comments on provenance which are not used to evaluate source content.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

Source B

The usefulness could be identified in terms of the following points which could be drawn from the source:

- The source is useful because it shows that medical facilities were being provided in rural areas.
- It is useful because it suggests the availability for rural people of traditional medicines using simple, natural ingredients.
- It suggests that the village leaders had confidence in the work of the barefoot doctors.

The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe usefulness to material drawn from it:

- As a propaganda poster, it is useful for showing what the Chinese government wanted people to know about the healthcare reforms.
- The poster may have been produced in 1975 to highlight the success of the healthcare reforms in reaching rural areas.

Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support inferences and/or to assess the usefulness of information. Relevant points may include:

- By 1976, every commune and rural community had a clinic.
- By 1976, 85% of the rural population of China had access to either a professional or a barefoot doctor.

Source C

The usefulness could be identified in terms of the following points which could be drawn from the source:

- The source emphasises that the barefoot doctors were not always trained for their role.
- The source implies that the actions of the barefoot doctors could be dangerous.
- The source claims that there was a lack of further healthcare reforms and resources to improve the situation.

The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe usefulness to material drawn from it:

- As a barefoot doctor herself, Jung Chang is describing her own personal experience.
- As Jung Chang had left China, she would be in a position to give an uncensored view about healthcare reforms.

Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support inferences and/or to assess the usefulness of information. Relevant points may include:

- The barefoot doctors were unable to provide full health care as they had limited equipment and worked in often basic conditions.
- Healthcare in the clinics was not free and could be too expensive for rural workers.

Question		
3 (b)		Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about healthcare reforms in Mao's China. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. Target: Analysis of interpretations (how they differ). AO4: 4 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• Limited analysis of the interpretations is shown by the extraction or paraphrase of some content, but differences of surface detail only are given, or a difference of view is asserted without direct support.
2	3–4	• The interpretations are analysed and a key difference of view is identified and supported from them.

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

- A main difference is that Interpretation 1 suggests the healthcare reforms were successful, for example life expectancy increased. Interpretation 2, on the other hand, emphasises the failures of the healthcare reforms such as people not being able to afford access to healthcare.

Question		
3 (c)		Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about healthcare reforms in Mao's China. You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer. Target: Analysis of interpretations (why they differ). AO4: 4 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• A simple valid explanation is offered but displaying only limited analysis. Support for the explanation is based on simple undeveloped comment or on the selection of details from the provided material or own knowledge, with only implied linkage to the explanation.
2	3–4	• An explanation of a reason for difference is given, analysing the interpretations. The explanation is substantiated effectively.

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive. The examples below show different approaches to explaining difference, any one of which may be valid. Other valid material must be credited.

- The interpretations may differ because the authors have given weight to different sources. For example, Source B, which shows medical facilities in rural areas, provides some support for Interpretation 1, which stresses the successes of the healthcare reforms. However, Source C, which states that the actions of the barefoot doctors could be dangerous, provides some support for Interpretation 2, which emphasises the limitations of the reforms.
- The interpretations may differ because the authors have chosen to place an emphasis on different details. Interpretation 1 emphasises the impacts of healthcare on life expectancy, whereas Interpretation 2 focuses on the details of accessing the healthcare system.
- They may differ because the authors have a different perspective – Interpretation 1 includes the early period of Mao's rule; Interpretation 2 is only dealing with the later period of Mao's rule.

Question		
3 (d)		How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about healthcare reforms in Mao's China? Explain your answer, using both interpretations, and your knowledge of the historical context. Target: Analysis and evaluation of interpretations. AO4: 16 marks. Spelling, punctuation, grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG): up to 4 additional marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• Answer offers simple valid comment to agree with or counter the interpretation. Limited analysis of one interpretation is shown by selection and inclusion of some detail in the form of simple paraphrase or direct quotation. Generalised contextual knowledge is included and linked to the evaluation.
2	5–8	• Answer offers valid evaluative comment to agree with or counter the interpretation. Some analysis is shown in selecting and including details from both interpretations to support this comment. Some relevant contextual knowledge is included and linked to the evaluation. An overall judgement is given but its justification is insecure or undeveloped and a line of reasoning is not sustained.
3	9–12	• Answer provides an explained evaluation, agreeing or disagreeing with the interpretation. Good analysis of the interpretations is shown indicating difference of view and deploying this to support the evaluation. Relevant contextual knowledge is used directly to support the evaluation. An overall judgement is given with some justification and a line of reasoning is generally sustained.
4	13–16	• Answer provides an explained evaluation reviewing the alternative views in coming to a substantiated judgement. Precise analysis of the interpretations is shown, indicating how the differences of view are conveyed and deploying this material to support the evaluation. Relevant contextual knowledge is precisely selected to support the evaluation. An overall judgment is justified and the line of reasoning is coherent, sustained and logically structured.
Marks for SPaG		
Performance	Mark	Descriptor
	0	• The learner writes nothing. • The learner's response does not relate to the question. • The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, e.g. errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.
Threshold	1	• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy. • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall. • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.
Intermediate	2–3	• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy. • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall. • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.
High	4	• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy. • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall. • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

No credit may be given for contextual knowledge unless it is linked to evaluation of the interpretations.

In all levels, the second sentence relates to analysis and while the rest relate to evaluation. The following rules will apply:

- In Level 1, answers that meet the requirements only in relation to analysis without evidence of evaluation should be awarded 1 mark.
- In other levels, answers that meet the requirements only in relation to analysis (but that also fully meet the descriptors for evaluation of the level below) should be awarded no more than the bottom mark in the level.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

The interpretation to be evaluated suggests that the healthcare reforms in Mao's China had limited success.

Relevant points from the provided material and own knowledge which support the claim made in the interpretation may include:

- Interpretation 2 states that poor health was usual for the rural population of China, suggesting healthcare reforms were unsuccessful.
- Interpretation 2 suggests a lack of money from government prevented healthcare from improving.
- People living in rural areas in China had limited access to expensive drugs and treatment.
- For a population of more than 900 million people in 1976, there were only 2 million hospital beds.
- Rural communities relied on 'barefoot doctors' who had only limited training in rudimentary healthcare.

Relevant points from the provided material and own knowledge which counter the view may include:

- Interpretation 1 suggests that healthcare improvements came through young people who brought new ideas back to the villages.
- Interpretation 1 shows how life expectancy had increased, which indicates improvements in healthcare.
- Barefoot doctors, introduced in the late 1960s, were able to deliver better healthcare than the rural population had previously experienced.
- Diseases such as cholera, smallpox and plague were eradicated due to vaccination programmes and public health campaigns.
- The mortality rate had dropped from 20 per 1000 in 1949 to 7 per 1000 in 1976.

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