Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 11 June 2024

Afternoon (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.

Turn over ▶

P75489A

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.
F:1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 5 4 8 9 A 0 1 1 6

Pearson

SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From a radio interview with a Chinese woman in 1997. Here she is remembering her experiences as a schoolgirl during the Cultural Revolution.

> One time, I saw some Red Guards arresting a young girl. Someone had said she was a baddie and that was enough to get her arrested. The Red Guards were using their belts to beat her up.
>
> I was a Red Guard, too, and wanted to show how much revolutionary spirit I had, so I took off my belt. I had to look as if I was beating her even if I didn't want to. If you didn't beat people, you were not showing enough hatred for the enemy.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the actions of the Red Guards 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)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

2 Explain why the communes experienced problems in the years 1958–62.

(12)

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

- Lysenkoism
- backyard furnaces

You **must** also use information of your own.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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 healthcare reforms in Mao's China?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(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.

(4)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(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.

(4)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

(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.

(16)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(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

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

Source A taken from: *The People's Republic of China 1949–76* by Michael Lynch © Hodder Education, March 2008

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 11 June 2024

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 within Section B.
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P75489A

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.
F:1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 5 4 8 9 A

Pearson

Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: A government poster published in China in 1975. The poster was published with the caption, 'Mountain village medical station, 1975.' It is showing a young barefoot doctor and two village leaders.



Source C: From *Wild Swans* by Jung Chang, published in 1991. Jung Chang left China in 1978 to study in the UK. Here she is commenting on her time as a barefoot doctor in a Chinese village during the Cultural Revolution.

> During the Cultural Revolution, the healthcare situation got worse, so Mao offered what seemed like a magic cure to the peasants: barefoot doctors. Mao said that it was not necessary for these doctors to have formal training. So, with no formal medical training, I went to work as a barefoot doctor.
>
> My training manual had no medical theory in it, just a summary of symptoms followed by suggested treatments. Another doctor in our clinic terrified me. He would use the same needle to inject several different patients without cleaning it. He injected penicillin without testing whether the patient was allergic to it.
>
> Mao did not provide anything else to improve the lack of healthcare in the countryside. He did not offer to build more hospitals or to train more proper doctors.

Interpretation 1: From *China Since 1949* by L Benson, published in 2002.

> The CCP made progress in healthcare. It aimed to set up health clinics in rural China. Young people were trained to recognise and report diseases and how to reduce the impact of diseases on the local people. They also gave talks to their villages about the importance of hygiene, cleanliness and sanitation.
>
> These healthcare reforms were cheap to introduce, and they certainly made an impact. In China before 1949, people could have expected, on average, to live to the age of 36. By the time of Mao's death, life expectancy had risen to 65 years, a remarkable increase.

Interpretation 2: From *The Cultural Revolution: A People's History 1962–1976* by F Dikötter, published in 2016.

> In reality, within a few years, the barefoot doctors scheme was not working. By 1971, in large parts of the countryside people once again had to pay for medical services. The cost of these medical services was too high for most villagers. As a result, bad health was usual in large areas of the countryside. There was no money provided to deal with the problem of diseases or for doctors to do detailed medical examinations of people.

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: © Landsberger collection/Shanghai renmin chubanshe/Chineseposer.net; Source C taken from: *Wild Swans* by Jung Chang © Bolinda Publishing Pty Ltd, April 2015; Interpretation 1 taken from: *China Since 1949* by Linda Benson © Longman, September 2002; Interpretation 2 taken from: *The Cultural Revolution: A People's History, 1962–1976* by Frank Dikötter © Bloomsbury Publishing, May 2016.