



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

www.XtremePapers.com

HISTORY

9769/74

Paper 5m Special Subject: China under Mao Zedong, 1949–1976

May/June 2013

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Answer the following question.

Nominated topic: China and the World, 1949–1976

- 1** Study all the following documents and answer all the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *In an address to the nation, the US President argues that there was a Communist assault on democratic principles.*

This attack on Korea has made it clear, beyond all doubt, that the international Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. An act of aggression such as this creates a very real danger to the security of all free nations. The attack upon Korea was an outright breach of the peace and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. By their actions in Korea, Communist leaders have demonstrated their contempt for the basic moral principles on which the United Nations is founded. This is a direct challenge to the efforts of the free nations to build the kind of world in which men can live in freedom and peace.

Harry S Truman, radio broadcast, 19 July 1949.

- B** *The Chinese commander in Korea reflects, in his memoirs, on the reasons for the Korean War. He met Mao on 4 October 1950.*

Chairman Mao then said, 'Another nation is in a crisis, we'd feel bad if we stood idly by.' I thought that troops should be sent to rescue Korea. The US occupation of Korea, separated from China by only a river, would threaten North East China. Its control of Taiwan posed a threat to Shanghai and East China. The US could find a pretext at any time to launch a war of aggression against China. The tiger wanted to eat human beings. No concession could stop it. If the US wanted to invade China, we had to resist its aggression. Without going to a test of strength with US imperialism to see who was the stronger, it would be difficult for us to build socialism. The US would fight regular warfare, and we would employ the kind of warfare we had used against the Japanese invaders. As we had a national government and Soviet assistance, our situation was good.

Peng Dehuai, *Memoirs of a Chinese Marshal*, 1975.

- C** *Mao Zedong gives orders to his 'volunteer' troops.*

To leading comrades of the Chinese People's Volunteers at all levels:

1. In order to support the Korean people's war of liberation and to resist the attacks of US imperialism and its running dogs, thereby safeguarding the interests of the people of Korea, China and all the other countries in the East, I herewith order the Chinese People's Volunteers to march speedily to Korea and join the Korean comrades in fighting the aggressors and winning a glorious victory.

2. While in Korea, the Chinese People's Volunteers must show fraternal feelings and respect for the people and strictly observe military and political discipline. This is a most important political basis for ensuring the fulfilment of your military task.

3. At present, the international and domestic situation as a whole is favourable to us, not to the aggressors. Final victory will be ours.

Speech, October 1950.

- D** *A former professor at a Nationalist China university, living in the USA in 1956, reflects on China's motives for intervention in Korea.*

Following the Chinese entry in the Korean War in November 1950, certain students of history put forward the thesis that Peking's action represented a reassertion of China's traditional international interest in her 'border dependencies'. This is not accurate. The latest Korean War was inspired by the ambition of the Soviet Union and Communist China to eliminate the influence of Japan and the dominance of the United States. Once again, the conflict was a struggle arising from international rivalry and not from a determination on China's part to recover a lost 'border dependency'. What made this war different from previous hostilities was that it was terminated by an uneasy armistice. The Communist position remains adamant and the prospect for a lasting peace in Korea remains dim.

Ping-Chia Kuo, *China, New Age and New Outlook*, 1956.

- E** *A modern biography of Mao offers a view about his eagerness to fight in Korea.*

Poverty-stricken, exhausted, China was about to be thrown into war with the USA. Nearly all Mao's colleagues were against going into Korea. But Mao gambled that America would not expand the war to China. Chinese cities and industrial bases would be protected by the Russian air force. Mao was convinced that America could not defeat him because of his one great asset – millions of expendable Chinese. These included quite a few that he was pretty keen to get rid of, including former nationalist troops. He was ready to wager all because having Chinese troops fighting the USA was the only chance he had to claw out of Stalin the arms and equipment needed to make China a world-class military power. He impressed on Stalin the military difficulties facing the Chinese in order to extract the maximum out of Russia. Out of the global ambitions of the two Communist tyrants, Stalin and Mao, China was hurled into the inferno of the Korean War.

Jung Chang and Jon Halliday, *Mao, The Unknown Story*, 2007.

- (a)** How far does Document C corroborate the view of China's attitudes to Korea expressed in Document B? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that China became involved in the Korean War for ideological reasons?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Answer one of the following questions. *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.*

- 2** 'Mao's victory in 1949 was only achieved because of the weakness of his enemies.' Discuss. [30]
- 3** What best explains the degree of control that Mao Zedong's regime established over Chinese society in the years 1949–56? [30]
- 4** To what extent, if at all, was China stronger in 1962 than it had been in 1949? [30]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Question 1 Document B © adapted: Peng Dehuai; *Memoirs of a Chinese Marshal*; Foreign Language Press; 1975.
Question 1 Document D © adapted: Ping-Chia Kuo; *China, New Age and New Outlook*; Penguin Books Ltd; 1956.
Question 1 Document E © adapted: Jung Chang and Jon Halliday; *Mao, The Unknown Story*; Published by Vintage; Reprinted by permission of the Random House Group Ltd; 2007.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.