Candidate	Centre	Candidate		
Name	Number	Number		
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GCSE

4275/01

HISTORY (ROUTE A)

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: China under Mao Zedong, 1949-1976

A.M. TUESDAY, 7 June 2011 l hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	/25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1(d) and 2(d) or 3(d).

SECTION A

COMPULSORY

This question is an enquiry into changing life in China under Mao, 1949-1962. [25]
 Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.
 Source A



[Women engaged in metal working during the Great Leap Forward]

(a)	What does Source A show you about the role of women in China at this time?	[2]

Source B

Mao wanted to turn China into one of the world's leading industrial nations at the same time as improving her agriculture. Mao intended that the Chinese economy would overtake that of Britain within fifteen years and that of America in twenty to thirty years. He called the plan the 'Great Leap Forward'.

[From a GCSE History textbook]

<i>(b)</i>	Use the launched	information in the Great	on in Sourc Leap Forwa	ee B and yrd.	our own l	knowledge to	o explain w	why Mac [4]

(4275-01) **Turn over.**

Source C



[A landlord appearing before his former tenants at a People's Court in 1953. The photograph was published by the Communist authorities]

(c)	How far does Source C support the view that the People's Courts were used against former landlords?	[5]

Source D

Mao is short-tempered, reckless and not thoughtful. He wants to be great and loves praise, but he needs to listen more in order to find out the truth. He believes lies and meets only those who will agree with him.

[A public statement by a former Warlord, Chen Mingshu, made during the Hundred Flowers Campaign. He was later accused of being a Rightist and forced out of politics in 1957]

(d)	How useful is Source D to an historian studying how Mao was viewed by people during the Hundred Flowers Campaign?	by some Chinese [6]

(4275-01) **Turn over.**

These two sources say different things about the launching of the Hundred Flowers Campaign.

Source E

The Hundred Flowers Campaign was not a carefully planned trap from the start. It was not an example of Chairman Mao's cunning. Even Mao himself was unsure what the Campaign would produce. 'Let's try it and see what it's like.' he said.

[Philip Short, an historian who wrote a biography called *Mao: A Life of Mao* in 1999]

Source F

Mao decided to launch a purge on people who did not agree with him. He created a devious plan. Few guessed that Mao was setting a trap, and that he was inviting people to speak out so that he could then use what they said as an excuse to attack them. Mao's targets were intellectuals and the educated, the people most likely to speak up.

[Jung Chang, who wrote a biography called *Mao: The Untold Story* in 2005. Jung grew up in China during the 1960s when her family suffered at the hands of the Red Guards]

(e)	Why do Sources E and F have different views about why Mao launched the Hundred Flowers Campaign? [8] [In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]						

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SECTION B

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

2. This question is about developments in China under Mao, 1962-1976.

[25]

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



[This photograph shows a large Communist rally during the late 1960s. The young people are reading copies of Mao's *Little Red Book*.]

(a)	What does this photograph show you about the popularity of Mao during the la 1960s?	te [2]

<i>(b)</i>	Describe the work of the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution.							

Explain why the Gang of Four emerged.	() =::P::Will	n why Mao introduced the Cultural Revolution.	
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Explain why the Gang of Four emerged.			
	i) Explain	n why the Gang of Four emerged.	
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	ii) Explain	n why the Gang of Four emerged.	

(d)	How successful was Mao in strengthening his leadership over China between 1962 at 1976? [1] Explain your answer fully.	nd [0]
	You should give a two-sided answer to this question: — discuss how Mao attempted to strengthen his personal power; — discuss the challenges and opposition to Mao's leadership; and give a judgement on the question set.	
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3. This question is about China's changing relationship with the world, 1949-1976.

[25]

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A painting showing a meeting between Mao and Stalin in Moscow in 1951. In 1950 the USSR and China had signed a Treaty of Friendship.]

(a)	What does this painting show you about China's relationship with the early 1950s?	USSR in the [2]

(4275-01) **Turn over.**

<i>(b)</i>	Describe China's relationship with Tibet in this period.	[5]

	Explain why China became involved in the Korean War.	
(ii)	Explain why the Sino-Soviet split took place.	
(ii)	Explain why the Sino-Soviet split took place.	
	Explain why the Sino-Soviet split took place.	

(d)	Was China's relationship with the USA always one of hostility and tension in this period? [10] Explain your answer fully.
	You should give a two-sided answer to this question: — discuss examples of hostility and tension in China's relationship with the USA; — discuss any examples of improved relations between the two countries; and give a judgement on the question set.
