



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2012

History

HIS20

Unit 20 The Impact of Chairman Mao: China, 1946–1976

Tuesday 22 May 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS20.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

Source A, a passage by J Becker on people's communes in China, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.
The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

Source B

Adapted from an article in the *Peking Review*, 8 September 1959. The *Peking Review* was an official Chinese Communist Party publication

In September 1958, the people's communes had only just begun in a few areas in China. Now they have been established in all rural areas. The Communist Party stressed that participation by the peasants must be voluntary and said 'compulsion is to be avoided'. The warm welcome given to the people's commune movement
5 by the peasants, and the correct guidance given to it by the Party, led to its rapid upsurge throughout the country. In less than two months, the mass of the peasants set up more than 26 000 people's communes. The community dining rooms, the nurseries and the 'homes of respect for the aged' have played an important role in freeing women for productive work and improving the living standards of the
10 peasants. During the summer this year, although the weather was bad, we got an even bigger harvest than that of 1958, the year of the Great Leap Forward.

Source C

The Great Leap Forward was a catalogue of errors. Fundamentally, we have to consider Mao's own overestimation of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. When communes were established, many of the peasants did not respond in a 'socialist' manner. Instead, many of them took the opportunity of increasing food
5 consumption in the new communal and free kitchens. Many peasants proved very reluctant to pool their resources when they were being forced into communal living. Rather than see the communes as beneficial, many peasants slaughtered and ate their livestock, and ate (or hoarded) their grain supplies. When the famine began to hit, in 1959, the usual supply of carefully reserved stockpiles had long since been
10 consumed.

Adapted from S BRESLIN, *Mao: Profile in Power*, 1998

Question 1 continued

0 1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the people's communes. *(12 marks)*

and

0 2 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far were the peasants responsible for the failure of the Great Leap Forward in the years 1958 to 1961? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

Question 2

0 3 Explain why Manchuria was the main battleground of the Chinese Civil War in the years 1946 to 1948. *(12 marks)*

and

0 4 'The Communists won the Chinese Civil War because they used guerilla warfare tactics.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

Question 3

0 5 Explain why Mao suppressed the activities of the Red Guards in the years 1967 to 1968. *(12 marks)*

and

0 6 'In the years 1966 to 1969, the Cultural Revolution had a limited impact on the lives of ordinary Chinese citizens.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source C: Adapted from *Mao: Profile in Power* by S BRESLIN, Longman, 1998. Copyright © Pearson Education Limited, 1998.

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