

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4271/05



S15-4271-05

HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

China under Mao Zedong, 1949-1976

A.M. MONDAY, 1 June 2015

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	18	
2.	20	
3.	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

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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 ALL the questions on the examination paper.

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 question 2(c) and question 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is focused on developments under Mao, 1962-1976.

[18]

Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

It was a time of terror. Every night we heard loud knocks, things breaking and children crying. At 11pm one night the Red Guards finally came to our house. Their leader struck his whip against the table before shouting: 'Is there anything capitalist or anti-communist in this house?' 'No' replied my father nervously.

[Liang Heng remembering a raid by Red Guards on his house in 1966]

Source B



[A photograph showing the public humiliation of suspected rightists in public]

(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the activities of the Red Guards?

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Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source D

It was wonderful news to hear that the Gang of Four had been arrested. All my friends were overjoyed. There were huge parades, millions pouring into the streets to celebrate, to beat drums and dance. Hua Guofeng had ensured that China would not return to the dark days of the Cultural Revolution.

[Han Suyin, a Chinese writer writing in her autobiography, *My House has Two Doors*, published in 1980]

Source E

You must be mad
To want to be an empress!
Here's a mirror to look at yourself
And see what you really are.
You've got together a little gang
To stir up trouble all the time,
Tricking the people, plotting against us,
But your days are numbered ...
You're like mad dogs barking in the sun
If you dare think you can rule China.

[A poem attacking Jiang Qing displayed on a poster in Tiananmen Square during the mass protests against the Gang of Four in April 1976]

- (c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying the downfall of the Gang of Four? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

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Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source F



[This Chinese painting shows a meeting between Mao and Stalin in Moscow in 1951]

(b) Why was Source F produced in the early 1950s?

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Historians have made different interpretations about why China improved its relationship with the USA during the 1970s.

The following pieces of evidence refer to relations between China and the USA. Study these and answer the question which follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is written by Geoff Stewart, an academic historian, *China 1900-1976*, published in 2006.

He argues that China improved relations with the USA because Sino-Soviet relations were poor.

Mao worked on the age-old principle that my enemy's enemy is my friend, and the deteriorating relationship with the Soviet Union made improving relations with the USA look increasingly attractive to ensure China's security.

Evidence 2

This evidence is from Ben Walsh in a school textbook, *GCSE Modern World History*, published in 2009.

He argues that China wanted to improve relations with the USA in order to develop its economy.

Mao wanted to get access to American investment, technology and advisers to help improve China's industry. Cultural links were strengthened and the USA's table-tennis team competed for the first time in China.

Evidence 3

This evidence is from President Nixon speaking in a public speech in 1971.

There can be no economic prosperity without the participation of the People's Republic of China. That is why we have decided in several areas to open doors for more normal relations between our two countries.

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END OF QUESTION 2

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