



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

History

HIS20

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

Wednesday 22 May 2013 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 From an account by William Hinton, an American observer who spent a few months during the Civil War in the Communist-held village of Long Bow in Shansi province.

Everyone realised that the future of China would be decided by the armies in the field. Thus, the strengthening of the People's Liberation Army became a major concern of the Communist Party in Long Bow. A recruiting drive was launched and Party members were urged to lead the way by volunteering themselves. Altogether,
5 another 25 young men signed up and went on to become fighters in a rapidly growing army of peasant volunteers, who had won land at home and meant to hold on to it. The soldiers needed to be convinced that their families would be well cared for and their animals and crops well tended. Under a system of 'preferential treatment' for soldiers' families, every able-bodied man left in the village was asked
10 to do his share of the work for those who had left for the army.

Source B During the Civil War, peasants in the Communist-held areas were ruthlessly exploited. Most men of working age were either conscripted into the Communists' expanding army or into hard, dangerous labour at the front. Women were left to do most of the farm work, along with children and men unfit for fighting. Every
5 household had to hand over a designated amount of food. Many peasants also lost houses, pulled down to provide fuel and building materials. The whole of the Communist-held territory was turned into a giant war machine. Mao called this 'People's War'. But the people did not volunteer their total support. Only intense terror forced them into providing services for the war.

Adapted from J CHANG and J HALLIDAY, *Mao: The Unknown Story*, 2006

Source C Did Mao win or did Chiang lose? Both occurred. Chiang himself admitted in 1948 that the Communist Party had been more dedicated than the Guomindang and had served the Chinese people better. The PLA outfought and outwitted the Nationalist armies. The Chinese economy fell to pieces in Chiang's hands. Chiang's support
5 was too narrow. 'People's War is not decided by taking or losing a city', Mao said, 'but by solving the land problem'. Mao beat Chiang because he understood, as Chiang did not, the importance of war in rural China.

Adapted from R TERRILL, *Mao: A Biography*, 1999

0	1
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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 impact of the Civil War on the peasants in China. *(12 marks)*

and

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

How important was the support of the peasants for the Communists in their defeat of the Guomindang in the Chinese Civil War? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

Question 2

0	3
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Explain why Mao collectivised agriculture in China.

(12 marks)

and

0	4
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‘The Great Leap Forward was no more than a continuation of the First Five-Year Plan.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

(24 marks)

OR

Question 3

0	5
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Explain why Mao had difficulties in finding a successor after 1969.

(12 marks)

and

0	6
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‘The Cultural Revolution severely weakened the Communist Party in China in the years 1966 to 1969.’

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 A: Adapted from WILLIAM HINTON, *Fanshen*, Monthly Review Press, 1966.

Question 1 Source B: Adapted from J CHANG and J HALLIDAY, *Mao: The Untold Story*, Vintage, 2006.

Question 1 Source C: Adapted from R TERRILL, *Mao: A Biography*, Stanford University Press, 1999.

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