



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2014

History

HIS20

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

Thursday 22 May 2014 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 **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 Mao's instructions on the Campaign to Suppress Counter-Revolutionaries, issued in May 1951.

The Campaign for the Suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries is a great and complex struggle. The number of counter-revolutionaries to be killed must be kept within certain limits. The principle to follow here is that those who are guilty of extremely serious crimes must be executed without delay to satisfy the people's anger. In cases where the decision to execute is marginal, however, under no circumstances should there be an execution. In the current struggle to suppress counter-revolutionaries, public security committees must be organised among the masses everywhere.

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Source B In October 1950, Mao launched a nationwide Campaign for the Suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries, his first major campaign since taking power. The targets were what remained of the old Nationalist regime. Mao issued order after order criticising provincial cadres for being too soft, and urged more 'massive arrests, massive killings'. On 23 January 1951, for instance, he criticised one province for 'being much too lenient and not killing enough'. When it raised its execution rate, he said this 'improvement' made him feel 'very delighted'. Some three million perished, either by execution, mob violence or suicide. Mao wanted the killings performed with maximum impact, and that meant having them carried out in public. Mao intended most of the population to witness violence and killing. His aim was to scare and brutalise the entire population.

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Adapted from Jung Chang and Jon Halliday, *Mao, The Unknown Story*, 2006

Source C The policy of the new Communist regime in October 1949 was marked by caution and moderation, but this period of moderation ended in 1950 when the regime intervened in the Korean War. In the name of a national emergency, the Communists adopted repressive measures to stamp out opposition and to tighten their control over the population. A Campaign for the Suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries was launched in late 1950 and the following months saw an increasing number of mass trials, mass executions and the wholesale persecution of all who were hostile to the new regime. At the same time, a fierce class war was waged against landlords in the countryside and the bourgeoisie in the cities. These campaigns against the 'enemies of the people' left no doubt that the Communists would allow no interference with what they were planning to do.

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Adapted from Theodore Chen, *The Chinese Communist Regime*, 1967

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 Campaign for the Suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries.

[12 marks]

and

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

How important was the Campaign for the Suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries in helping the Communist regime to consolidate its power in the years 1949 to 1953?

[24 marks]

Either

Question 2

0	3
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Explain why Mao began an 'anti-rightist' campaign in 1957.

[12 marks]

and

0	4
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'In the years 1959 to 1965, the failure of the Great Leap Forward destroyed Mao's authority.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

Or

Question 3

0	5
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Explain why Mao purged the Communist Party leadership in 1966.

[12 marks]

and

0	6
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'By 1971, the Cultural Revolution had successfully achieved Mao's aim of changing Chinese culture.'

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: www.marxists.org/reference/archieve/Mao/index

Question 1 Source B: Jung Chang and Jon Halliday, *Mao: The Unknown Story*, Vintage, 2006

Question 1 Source C: Theodore Chen, *The Chinese Communist Regime*, Pall Mall, 1967

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