Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 23 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/2E**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Depth study

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2E.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2E.2 (Question 2), for which you have been prepared.

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) **Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the importance of the 'three antis' campaign for establishing communist rule in China?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) **Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the changing status of women in Mao's China?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2E.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2E.2 (Question 2), for which you have been prepared.

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) **Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the response to the rising of June 1953?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) **Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the end of Honecker's leadership of the GDR in October 1989?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☐ **Question 2** ☐

(This is for part (a))

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

EITHER

3 How far do you agree that China's First Five-Year Plan was a success?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that the main reason why Mao launched the Cultural Revolution was to get rid of his opponents in the Communist Party?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 To what extent did the nature of the Cultural Revolution change in the years 1966–76?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

EITHER

6 How far was the Economic System of Socialism (1968–71) different from the New Economic System (1963–68)?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How far do you agree that sport was the most significant feature of the development of a GDR identity under Honecker?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 To what extent did Western influences undermine the authority of the SED in the years 1961–85?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒ **Question 5** ☒

Question 6 ☒ **Question 7** ☒ **Question 8** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Depth study

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From *On the Struggle Against the 'Three Evils'*, a directive produced by the Central Committee of the CCP, 8 December 1951. The directive was sent to CCP committees in the provinces as part of the 'three antis' campaign.

The struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucracy should be emphasised as much as the struggle to suppress counter-revolutionaries. The masses of the people should be mobilised, including the democratic parties and also people in all areas of life. The struggle should be given wide publicity. The leading cadres should take personal charge and get to work.

People should be called upon to willingly admit their own wrongdoing and to report on the guilt of others. In minor cases, the guilty should be criticised and educated. In major cases, the guilty should be dismissed from office, punished or sentenced to prison terms (to be reformed through labour). The worst offenders should be shot. The problem can only be solved in these ways.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an article written by Hsu Kuang, '*Women's Liberation is an Integral Part of the Entire Revolution*', published 1977. Hsu Kuang was a CCP member and she was vice-chair of the Beijing Municipal Women's Association.

The women's movement in China moved onto the correct road when it came under the leadership of the CCP and Chairman Mao Zedong.

The socialist system got rid of the old social and class-based prejudices that led to the oppression and exploitation of Chinese working women. A fundamental change occurred in their position. Enjoying the right to work in every sector, they eagerly 'hold up half the sky'. This expression, often heard in the new China, indicates the great force of women alongside men in the socialist revolution.

Since China's liberation in 1949, the Party and government have made special efforts to train and promote women leaders. More and more women have been admitted into the CCP and the Communist Youth League.

In trying to break down male supremacy, women lash out at such counter-revolutionary Confucian ideas as 'women are hard to manage' and that 'women should devote themselves to their husbands'. Women's political consciousness has been raised and has freed them from an inferiority complex. Fourteen women workers at the No. 2 Motor Vehicle Reconstruction Plant were housewives before they came to the factory in 1958. Freeing themselves from such ideas as 'women are backward', they designed improvements for making buses, which raised work efficiency four hundred-fold.

Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From a confidential telegram sent by Vladimir Semyonov, the Soviet Ambassador in the GDR, to members of the Soviet Politburo, 17 June 1953. Here he is reporting on the situation at 2 pm on 17 June.

> The office building of the GDR government and the SED Central Committee buildings, which were attacked by demonstrators, have been liberated after the arrival of our Soviet tanks. The German police and our troops opened fire on the demonstrators at the Police headquarter buildings. We do not have information on the dead and wounded.
>
> Until our troops took active measures to settle the unrest, the demonstrators had succeeded in overcoming the German Police, who had not been able to hold them back. With the active intervention by our troops, the situation in Berlin began to return to normal. Demonstrators dispersed after the appearance of Soviet tanks.
>
> At 1 pm, martial law was declared in Berlin.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Honecker's resignation statement, published in the SED newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*, 19 October 1989. The resignation statement was written on 18 October 1989.

Dear Comrades!

After deep reflection, following yesterday's consultation in the Politburo, I have come to the following decision. As a result of illness and the surgery I have had, I am no longer able to expend the strength and energy required by our Party and the people in the future.

Therefore, I request that the Central Committee release me from my role as Secretary General of the Central Committee of the SED and from my office as chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

I recommend Comrade Egon Krenz to the Central Committee and the *Volkskammer* as my successor. He is able and committed to the interests of the Party and the people.

Dear Comrades!

My entire adult life has been spent in unswerving loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the working class. I have dedicated my life to our Marxist-Leninist world view and the establishment of socialism on German soil. This year, we celebrated together the 40th anniversary of the founding and successful development of the socialist GDR. In my opinion, this celebration was a great reflection of the struggle of our Party and my own efforts as a Communist.

I will also make myself available to my Party in the future to offer my advice and experience.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: China since 1919: Revolution and Reform: A Sourcebook By Alan Lawrance © Routledge, 2003

Source 2 from: Chinese Women in the Fight for Socialism By Chi Pen © Foreign Language Press, Beijing, 1977

Source 3 from: https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB50/doc28.pdf

Source 4 from: Uniting Germany: Documents & Debates: Documents and Debates By K H Jarausch & V Gransow - translated by Allison Brown and Belinda Cooper © Berghahn Books, 1998