Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 7 June 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/2E**

History

Advanced

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.
- You must answer **two** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- 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 Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the impact of the introduction of the people's communes on the lives of Chinese peasants?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

2 How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the attitude of the USA to German reunification?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(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** ☐

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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, in the years 1949–56, the CCP was able to defeat overwhelmingly its opponents within China?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 'The instability in China caused by the Cultural Revolution in the years 1966–67 was successfully overcome in the years 1968–76.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

5 **'**Throughout the years 1949–85, the economy of the GDR was characterised by limited achievement.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 How far do you agree that, in the years 1949–85, the most effective means of controlling the people of the GDR was state use of propaganda and censorship?

(Total for Question 6 = 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** ☐

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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

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

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a 'Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes', published in the *Peking Review*, 23 December 1958. The *Peking Review* was the official English-language CCP news magazine. The resolution had been agreed by the CCP Central Committee on 10 December 1958. It came at a time of increasing foreign criticism of the people's communes.

Although the rural people's communes were established only a short while ago, the mass of the peasants are already conscious of the obvious benefits the communes have brought. Industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs have been closely co-ordinated and rapidly developed under the unified leadership of the commune.

To meet the pressing demands of the people, the communes have set up large numbers of community dining rooms, nurseries, homes of respect for the aged, and other institutions of collective welfare. In particular, these have completely emancipated women from thousands of years of kitchen drudgery and brought broad smiles to their faces.

As the result of plentiful crops, many communes have instituted a dual system of wealth distribution. The mass of peasants, both men and women, have begun to receive wages. Families in the past constantly worried about their daily meals and about their firewood, rice, oil, salt and vegetables. They are now able to 'eat without paying'. In other words, they have the most important and most reliable kind of social insurance.

For the peasants, all this is history-making news. The living standards of the peasants have been improved and they know from practical experience that standards will be even better in the future.

Source 2: From posters opposing people's communes, produced and publicly displayed by peasants in rural areas, April 1959. These two posters were confiscated at the time by a provincial Communist Party Secretary.

Six Transformations:

1. In the people's commune, everyone has to share a bowl of rice porridge.
2. In the people's commune, coarse grain cereals have replaced pure rice.
3. In the people's commune, private housing has been replaced.
4. In the people's commune, the communal accommodation is not rainproof.
5. In the people's commune, old people and children have become soldiers.
6. In the people's commune, people's clothing has become shabby.

Ten Withouts:

1. In the people's commune, married couples cannot have any children.
2. In the people's commune, there is no meat to buy at the market.
3. In the people's commune, villagers cannot build individual housing.
4. In the people's commune, there is no tobacco to smoke.
5. In the people's commune, people have no hats to wear in the rain.
6. In the people's commune, people have no cash in their pockets.
7. In the people's commune, no one has any relatives or family.
8. In the people's commune, there is no household furniture, and no oil or salt to cook vegetables with.
9. In the people's commune, villagers cannot keep ducks and chickens. There is no alcohol to drink and no food for lunch.
10. In the people's commune, if someone dies, there is no coffin to bury that person in.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a speech made by US President Bush, 4 December 1989. He was speaking in Belgium to the leaders of the NATO western alliance. Here he is outlining the US response to calls for German reunification after recent events in the GDR.

In any time of great change, it is good to have firm principles to guide our way. The people of every nation have the right to self-determination – to determine their own way of life in freedom.

Of course, we in NATO have all supported German reunification for four decades. And in our view, this goal of German reunification should be based on the following principles:

First, self-determination must be pursued without influencing its outcome. We should not at this time endorse nor exclude any particular vision of German unity.

Second, reunification should occur in the context of Germany's continued commitment to NATO and an increasingly integrated European Community. Also, reunification should proceed with due regard for the legal role and responsibilities of the Four Powers – the USA, USSR, Britain and France.

Third, in the interests of general European stability, moves toward reunification must be peaceful, gradual, and part of a step-by-step process.

An end to the unnatural division of Germany must proceed in accordance with, and be based upon, the values that are becoming universal ideals. I know my friend Helmut Kohl completely shares this belief.

Source 4: From a letter written by the US Secretary of State, James Baker, to the Chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Kohl, 10 February 1990. Here Baker is briefing Chancellor Kohl on a meeting Baker recently held with Soviet leaders.

I want to report to you about US discussions on German reunification with President Gorbachev and his Foreign Minister. I know it won't surprise you that they have concerns. While now accepting that reunification is inevitable, they outlined several issues.

I responded that you were sensitive to their concerns, but that no one except the Germans could decide the fate of Germany. I told them that I agreed that reunification was inevitable and that events were moving very rapidly in this regard. Indeed, I told them that I expected the internal aspects of reunification to proceed very quickly after the 18 March elections in the GDR.

I observed that external aspects of reunification were a different matter, and that it was important to take into account the security concerns of other countries.

As a preliminary idea, I noted that a Two Plus Four arrangement – the two Germanys plus the Four Powers – might be the most realistic way to proceed with discussions. I mentioned that I had discussed this with GDR leaders and that you had been briefed on the idea.

I told President Gorbachev that the FRG's leadership was strongly in favour of a reunified Germany remaining in NATO and not being neutral. I explained that the USA agreed with this and thought the Soviet Union should not reject such an outcome.

Whatever the Soviet Union decides, we will need to co-ordinate very closely. I'll look forward to comparing notes with you after your own upcoming meeting with President Gorbachev.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://www.massline.org/PekingReview/PR1958/PR1958-43.pdf

Source 2 from: *The Great Famine in China,* By Zhou Xun, © Yale University Press, 2012

Source 3 from: https://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=2874

Source 4 from: https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/document/16119-document-08-letter-james-baker-helmut-kohl