Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 9 June 2023

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

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 an interview with a retired policeman, recorded by Xinran, a Chinese academic based in the West, 2006. The policeman had a career which covered the entire period of Mao's rule. Here he is commenting on his role as a young policeman in Henan province.

In 1949, I had responsibility for monitoring a number of streets, checking households and keeping an eye on bad influences.

We were told to ignore people like petty thieves and vagrants for the time being. Just to leave them. We had to concentrate our efforts on detaining counter-revolutionaries. Our chiefs gave us different categories to investigate: bandits and bullying landlords who held control in the countryside; key Guomindang counter-revolutionaries; followers of reactionary religious beliefs; spies. Checking and recording under these categories went on until 1956.

Xinran: How did you know if someone was in these categories?

Firstly, some of the counter-revolutionaries turned themselves in, and they were treated leniently. Secondly, we regularly went around checking households. We asked each family what each person had been doing. We noted it all down in their files. Thirdly, ordinary people reported suspects.

All of those doing the reporting just thought that once that information was recorded that would be an end to it. It never occurred to them that those records could cause trouble for the suspects for the rest of their lives, let alone that it might implicate relatives and friends too.

Xinran: Do you still think that they were counter-revolutionaries?

According to the policies in force then, maybe they were. But some policemen went so far 'left' that they started to make false arrests. Things were chaotic then, and it wasn't easy to tell truth from lies.

Source 2: From the CCP directive, *On the Struggle Against the 'Five Evils'*, published 26 January 1952.The directive was sent by the Central Committee of the CCP to provincial organisations and local cadres in urban areas.

In the cities, we should rely on the working class to unite with the law-abiding capitalists and other sections of the urban population to wage a determined, large-scale and comprehensive struggle. This struggle is against those capitalists who are violating the law through bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information. We should coordinate this struggle with the struggle against corruption, waste, and bureaucracy, which is already being waged inside the Party, government, army and mass organisations. This action is both essential and necessary.

In the struggle against the 'five evils', we should adopt the tactics of using contradiction and provoking divisions. By uniting with the many, and isolating the few, a united front against the 'five evils' will speedily take shape. In a big city, such a united front may well come into being within about three weeks. Once this united front is formed, those reactionary capitalists guilty of the worst crimes will be isolated. The state will also be in a strong position to administer the right punishments, such as fines, confiscation, arrest, imprisonment, or execution, without much opposition. All our big cities should start the struggle against the 'five evils' in the first ten days of February.

Please make prompt arrangements.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From an official letter sent by Willy Brandt to Willi Stoph, 22 January 1970. Willy Brandt was Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and Stoph was Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Dear Mr Chairman

On behalf of the Federal Government, I suggest that our governments open negotiations about reaching a common agreement to reject the use of force as a way to resolve issues between us. These negotiations should be based upon the principle that both states treat each other equitably. These negotiations should provide an opportunity for a wide-ranging discussion of views on the settlement of all remaining issues between our two states, including the legal issue of our equality as states.

Each side must be free to put forward all those considerations, proposals, principles and drafts that they believe to be appropriate. Discussions and negotiations on these issues should be made possible without any pressure of time. For your information, I include here what I said in this context in my statement to the German Bundestag on 14 January 1970: 'It is my Government's wish, through negotiations on practical questions, to reach settlements that will make life easier for the people in divided Germany.'

The Federal Government is ready to begin negotiations at any time. Minister Egon Franke, the Minister for Intra-German Affairs*, is available for initial talks during which the course and progress of negotiations can be agreed.

* Minister for Intra-German Affairs – the FRG Minister responsible for relations with the GDR

Source 4: From a report made by Willi Stoph to the *Volkskammer* of the GDR, 21 March 1970. Stoph was Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the GDR. Here he is commenting on the meeting that took place between himself and Chancellor Willy Brandt of the FRG at Erfurt,19 March 1970.

It was through the initiative of the GDR that the Erfurt meeting, to which we invited the Chancellor of the FRG, was held. The basis for the Erfurt meeting was the draft treaty sent by the Chairman of the Council of State, Comrade Walter Ulbricht, to the FRG. This draft treaty assumes equal-status relations, valid under international law, between the GDR and FRG. It provides a positive foundation for normalising relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Let me emphasise that the GDR's Council of State considers that the Erfurt meeting was useful. It is necessary that there be conferences between the two governments. However, as this matter concerns the relationship between the GDR and the FRG, it means ending, once and for all, the hostile policy pursued for over 20 years by all former FRG Governments.

I asked Mr Brandt if his government is prepared unconditionally to agree to a relationship with the GDR recognised under international law. But if, as it constantly seemed to be in Mr Brandt's statements, everything remains undecided, then words about securing the peace and improving relations are without practical value.

The mood at Erfurt was open and frank. However, on careful consideration of the discussions, we can see that basic differences still exist between us on how to bring about peaceful co-existence between the GDR and FRG. There still exists in the FRG, even now, a policy of vindictiveness towards us. So, we must continue to be alert.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: China Witness: Voices from a Silent Generation By Xinran – translated from Chinese by N Harman, J Lovell and Esher Tyldesley © Anchor Books, 2010

Source 2 from: China since 1919: Revolution and Reform: A Sourcebook By Alan Lawrance © Routledge, 2004

Source 3 from: Erfurt March 19, 1970 – A documentation © Press and Information Office of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

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