Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 6 June 2025

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 *Mourning with Deepest Grief the Passing Away of the Great Leader and Great Teacher Chairman Mao Zedong*, 13 September 1976. This was the official CCP Central Committee obituary of Chairman Mao. It was circulated throughout China and published internationally.

Comrade Mao Zedong, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country passed away at 00.10 hours on 9 September in Beijing. His death came as a result of the worsening of his condition, and despite the intensive medical care given to him in every way.

Chairman Mao Zedong was the founder and wise leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China. Chairman Mao led our Party in waging a long and complex struggle against the 'Right' and 'Left' opportunists in the Party. Chairman Mao was vital particularly during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, when criticising Lin Biao and Confucius, when criticising Deng Xiaoping, and overcoming the 'Right' deviationist attempt at reversing correct decisions.

All the victories of the Chinese people have been achieved under the leadership of Chairman Mao. The radiance of Mao Zedong Thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the Chinese people.

The passing away of Chairman Mao is an immeasurable loss. His passing is bound to evoke immense grief in the hearts of the people of our country. We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao. We must persist in regarding class struggle as fundamental to the cause, keep to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Source 2: From the memoirs of Liang Heng, *Son of the Revolution*, published 1983. Liang Heng lived in Mao's China and emigrated to the USA in the 1980s. He had been a member of the Red Guard despite the fact that his family suffered repression in the 1950s and 1960s. Here he is describing the response in his provincial hometown on the day of Mao's funeral.

> The older workers who had lived in old China were perhaps the saddest of all of us. The older people could compare the present with the past. Most of the older people felt that Chairman Mao's socialism had brought them a better life, despite the shortages, the corruption, and the political troubles. It didn't matter for many that the improvement could be measured in pennies; they were deeply grateful and wept as if they had lost one of their own parents.
>
> Despite the plentiful tears of others, I just couldn't seem to make myself cry. 'Chairman Mao' had been one of the first names I had spoken, but I had not grown into my love of Chairman Mao like the older people, it had been imposed on me. Mao did not bring me a better life but one political movement after another, until the very word 'Revolution' had become tedious and meaningless.
>
> Looking around me, I thought about how our ancestors had revered their emperors. If our ancestors had grievances, they assumed that the emperor did not know; that the evil ministers around the emperor were keeping the truth from him. And it was the same under Mao. No one blamed Mao. 'An old man sometimes becomes confused' was the harshest thinking I had heard against him, even during the days of violence.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From interviews with East German emigrants published in a West German newspaper with a national readership, August 1989. The emigrants had just arrived in the West German city of Frankfurt on a special train, bringing people who had initially fled to Austria.

Two refugees, who had been holidaying in Hungary, said: 'When we heard that the Hungarian border fence with Austria was being dismantled, we made our decision. We crossed the border around midday and didn't even see any border guards.'

A skilled baker commented: 'I'll go anywhere; I want a job, a workplace. The only place I don't want to go is a small village, where people are likely to be too nosy. I've heard that the West German state of Bavaria needs workers. I worked for years as a railway worker in the GDR but now I want to work in a bread factory.'

A young skilled craftsman explained: 'The GDR is stagnating; nothing is progressing there. They're hopeless. All the countries around us are opening up; only the GDR isn't changing. I am independent and flexible. I told my friend I was going on holiday and had a transit visa for Hungary.'

A young, long-haired blond man observed: 'If anyone believes you can leave behind your life without a thought and, if anyone presumes that we came to the West just for material reasons, then they're wrong. All I can say to that is that just one month living in the GDR would be enough for anybody to understand.'

Source 4: From 'Instructions for Germans arriving from the GDR', a leaflet issued by the Interior Ministry of the FRG, early October 1989. The leaflets were handed out at the West German border posts, with some being distributed in the GDR itself.

Welcome!

After days of anxiety, you have reached your destination!

The Federal Government, states and districts, as well as the churches and other organisations, have made provisions as best they could to welcome you and integrate you into the FRG. You will soon find a new home here.

In order to make your arrival easier, we ask that you pay attention to the following instructions:

- If you have the possibility of finding housing with friends or relatives, please fill out the attached form and submit it to one of the easily recognisable border entrance offices as soon as you arrive in the FRG.

  You will receive a sum of money from the Relief Fund at this office.

  You will also get an application form for entrance procedures. Please send it from your new place of residence to the immigration office. The immigration office will send your entrance documents and financial assistance to you.

  You are guaranteed immediate transport to the destination of your choice. Once there, you should immediately contact the unemployment office.

- If you have no possibility for housing in the FRG, you will be accepted at one of the temporary shelters.

- If you are travelling in your own car, please drive up to the designated entrance office. There, you will receive petrol for your continued journey.

- For further information, the police, the Federal Border Patrol, relief agencies and motoring organisations, and the staff in the entrance offices will be available.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The Search for Modern China: A Documentary Collection*, Jonathan Spence, © W. W. Norton & Company, February 1999

Source 2 from: *Son of the Revolution: An Autobiography*, Liang Heng & Judith Shapiro, © Vintage Books, February 1984

Source 3 from: Source: https://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/pdf/eng/Ch1_Doc1_FIN.pdf

Source 4 from: *German Unification and its Discontents*, R T Gray and S Wilke © University of Washington Press, 1996