Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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 Li Zhensheng, *Red-Color News Soldier*, published 2003. When the Cultural Revolution began, Li was a CCP member working as a photo-journalist for a provincial Communist newspaper. He had been denounced in 1969 but was reinstated in 1971.

At the end of 1971, my wife and I returned from being re-educated. Life was very different from the one we had known before we were sent away. The Red Guards were gone. Lin Biao was gone. The mass criticism, the dunce caps, the placards – all of it was over. Everyone was more relaxed, wanted to stay home, bring up children, make furniture. The worst of the red storm was over.

We quickly made up for lost time. We fetched our son from his grandparents' home. A toddler now, he had no memory of us. After the cold and lonely days of manual labour, I suddenly found myself with a family. Like myself, many people were being restored to their former positions.

But while the political winds had changed, it was not necessarily true of people's hearts and minds. Resentments lingered among old rivals, and even amongst old friends, sometimes continuing among their children. Distrust and suspicion remained part of the Cultural Revolution until its end.

Under the new leadership, in the early 1970s, China quickly started to rebuild, but it was not the end of political movements. Set against the moderates stood the Shanghai Gang of Four, who wanted the revolution to go on forever.

Source 2: From Simon Leys, *Chinese Shadows*, published 1978. Leys was a European academic expert on Chinese affairs and a diplomat. As a frequent visitor to China, Leys used a pen-name to protect his real identity. Here he is reflecting on a visit he made to China in the years 1972–73.

On my return to China in 1972, I was surprised to see the pavements crowded with people doing very little – lots of young men smoking, talking, playing cards. Seeing this behaviour in the People's Republic, with its permanent mobilisation of the masses, was most surprising. The authorities had evidently realised it was necessary to give the masses some breathing space. For a while, no new mass movement started, and everyone made the most of it. This pause ended in 1973.

Various reporters have said that the Mao cult was toned down, especially after the downfall of Lin Biao, but this does not appear to be totally true. Images of Mao were everywhere.

Years of violence and anarchy had undermined the prestige of traditional Communist authorities – the party, the cadres and the police. In the end, the army was trusted to re-establish control. Under the shadow of the guns, the old order could slowly be rebuilt. The army had the situation well in hand. However, it was not so easy to see to what degree revolutionary feelings had quietened down. Youth was potentially the biggest problem. Under army guidance many were deported for life to distant unfriendly regions far from their families.

It is probable that the Cultural Revolution left other deeper scars on Chinese minds and feelings. I could not help noticing the charged tension in the air. I saw quarrels and even fights.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From an article written by an American newspaper journalist based in West Berlin, 10 June 1987. Here he is commenting on events in East Berlin.

For the third consecutive night, hundreds of young pop music fans clashed with the East German police, who tried to bar them from listening to a rock concert being held just across the Wall in West Berlin.

It was the most serious outbreak of public discontent in East Berlin in nearly 10 years. The police arrested dozens of young people, wrestling them into police cars and occasionally beating them with batons.

In an obvious appeal to the authorities in East Germany, the young people, mostly in their late teens or twenties, chanted 'Gorbachev! Gorbachev!'. The demonstrators tossed small firecrackers and empty wine bottles over lines of green-uniformed police officers and plainclothes agents, who blocked them from coming any closer than a few hundred metres to the Wall. 'The Wall must go!' and 'Down with the police', the young people also shouted.

The East German authorities denied that there had been any clashes between young people and the police, but said that there had been attempts by Western journalists to provoke trouble.

The incidents have come at a particularly embarrassing time for East Germany, which has recently sought to highlight the country's successes. East Germany enjoys one of the highest standards of living in Eastern Europe and has shown few signs of political instability.

Source 4: From a letter written by 'Anton S' to the editorial committee of *Prisma*, 14 April 1989. *Prisma* was a current affairs programme that was broadcast by the state television network of the GDR. Viewers were encouraged to write to the programme to air their concerns.

To the honourable Prisma collective!

In February, after waiting fifteen and a half years, my family was fortunate enough to buy a Wartburg car. Excitedly, we went to the car dealership. After a four-hour wait we were shown our car. But then we were told that the dealership only has a sales office in Berlin for car accessories. We would have to drive all the way to Berlin for things like seat covers or hubcaps.

Several days later, when I was driving, it began to rain hard. The windscreen wipers were supposed to swing into action but neither wiper moved. Then, after a longer drive, I noticed that the gearbox was making strange noises. So, I visited my authorised repair shop. A representative finally came from the factory in April. Our vehicle wasn't the only one with serious defects; there were five or six other vehicles. The representative had no objections to dealing with the gearbox 'problem'; a new one would be installed and also the ill-fitting doors realigned. But, even though I was told that all the problems were due to manufacturing issues, nothing else was covered by the guarantee.

After remarking to the representative that my family deserved a good product for the good money we earned through our labour, I was told that this wasn't his problem. Do I have to stand for such impertinence? Is this a situation we can tolerate, especially now in the lead up to the May local elections?

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: Red-Color New Soldier, Li Zhensheng, Phaidon Press 2003

Source 2 from: 'Chinese Shadows', Simon Leys, Viking Penguin books

Source 3 from: http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=843

Source 4 from: http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1118