Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 3 June 2020

Morning (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

Source 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 report given on the implementation of the Great Leap Forward by Liu Shaoqi, 5 May 1958. He was speaking at the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

The spring of 1958 has witnessed the beginning of a leap forward on every front. Industry, agriculture and all other fields of activity are showing greater and more rapid growth.

The total value of industrial output for the first four months of this year was 26 per cent higher than the same period last year; the April increase was 42 per cent.

The output of local industry this year will show a considerable increase. Take, for example, iron and steel. The amount of iron produced locally this year will reach 1.73 million tons and the amount of steel 1.41 million tons. The rapid growth of local industries is one of the outstanding features of this year's industrial achievement.

In agriculture, the most striking leap took place in the campaign of communal farmers to build irrigation works. In seven months, the amount of land that has been irrigated, throughout the country, has increased by 233,000 square kilometres. At the same time, low-lying and easily waterlogged farmland has been transformed. This gives proof of the power that the masses of the people have demonstrated to conquer nature in the field of agriculture. We have made use, on a tremendous scale, of the productive forces of the people.

In the same period, the peasants all over the country have accumulated about 17,000 million tons of fertiliser.

Source 2: From an interview with 'Liushi' conducted by Zhou Xun, a British academic, published 2013. 'Liushi' was a local CCP cadre at the time of the interview and had been a CCP supporter for the majority of his adult life. He was promised anonymity in return for giving his memories of events during the Great Leap Forward.

As part of the Great Leap Forward project, people were ordered to produce large amounts of iron and steel. Many farmers were sent away to produce iron and steel. There were hardly any labourers left in the countryside. Some people escaped but they were punished by being deprived of food. After that, no one dared to run away.

Reservoir construction started during that time. More than ten thousand people were sent to build the reservoir. It turned out that the measurements were wrong. In the second year, they stopped building the reservoir; it was just left unfinished. They did not explain their reasons, and no one dared to ask.

The government also misled us over agricultural production. The 'Wind of Exaggeration' blew across the country. We were told that the more we grew, the more we would harvest. They told us that if one crop could produce so much grain, a hundred crops on the same land would produce one hundred times more. In the end hardly any food was produced.

We were told to make fertiliser. One day the cadres told us to transport soil up onto the hill. On another day they told us to move the soil back down again. In order to pass inspections, people would cheat. That's why productivity decreased so dramatically during those years.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a report given on the advancement of women in the GDR by Erich Honecker, April 1986. He was speaking at the Eleventh Party Congress of the SED. The Congress was celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED.

Our party's committed policy of creating an environment in which women can fully exercise their equal rights has produced satisfying results. This is evident from the tremendous progress in the social status of women in all important respects.

For instance, the number of women currently employed, receiving training, or in higher learning rose to a total of 4.9 million, which is 91.3 per cent of the GDR's female population of working age. No less than 81.5 per cent of all working women hold a university or college degree or have learned a skilled trade. What is particularly pleasing is that 40 per cent of all those taking courses to manage new technologies are women. The proportion of women in responsible government and managerial positions has risen to more than 34 per cent.

Thanks to the active efforts of everyone, it has been possible to create opportunities for women to better balance employment, social commitment and maternal duties, which generally benefits family life. At their workplaces and in society at large, as working women and mothers, the female population is making a major contribution to the enrichment of society, and this deserves great praise.

Source 4: From an interview given by Martina Daske to Landolf Scherzer, 1986. Daske was a 27-year-old female engineer at a steel mill producing sheet metal. Scherzer was an East German journalist with a reputation for writing honest material about life in the GDR.

I bring my still-sleepy daughter to day-care, race to the factory, and return after ten and a half hours. I know that women used to have to work twelve to fourteen hours in the factory. But it's just half the truth to talk as if we young mothers, with child allowance and a year of maternity leave, were already living in some kind of paradise. The factory you work in can either hinder or help you. Even today you only have equal rights if you make the most of the legal rights you have.

I was trained and got my college entrance certification in sheet metal profiling. I met my husband during my studies. After our studies, he started working at the potassium mine and I reported for work at the steel mill.

When I arrived the department head did not look very enthusiastic.

He asked, 'So, a woman?' As if he couldn't tell!

I said, 'Yes, a woman!'

He asked, 'With a child, too?'

'Yes,' I said, 'with a child, too. And we need day-care and an apartment as well, and also my day away from work to do the housekeeping each month.'

And then he walked away without a word.

I probably spoke so confidently because never before, in my apprenticeship or in my studies, had I felt that a difference had ever been made between the performance of a woman and that of a man.

I got a space in day-care and an apartment.

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