Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/2E**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

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.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- 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 Option 2E.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2E.2 (Question 2), for which you have been prepared.

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) **Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why the Great Leap Forward (Second Five-Year Plan) was launched?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) **Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the impact of the Great Leap Forward (Second Five-Year Plan) on the Chinese peasantry?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2E.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2E.2 (Question 2), for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) **Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the impact of *Ostpolitik* on relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic (FRG)?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) **Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the significance in the GDR of sporting achievements?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(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** ☐

(This is for part (a))

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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 significant was the role of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in establishing communist rule in China in the years 1949–57?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that the main consequence of the Cultural Revolution was the collapse of education in China?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 How successful were the healthcare reforms introduced in Mao's China?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

6 How far do you agree that the socialist economic policies of the SED, in the years 1949–61, were a failure?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 To what extent did the quality of life in the GDR improve in the years 1949–85?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How far do you agree that, in 1989, the opening of Hungary's border with Austria was the key turning point in the collapse of the SED government?

(Total for Question 8 = 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 ☒ **Question 7** ☒ **Question 8** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS

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History

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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.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

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

Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From an article, 'China to Overtake Britain in Fifteen Years', in *China Pictorial* magazine, published April 1958. *China Pictorial* was an English language magazine authorised and supported by leading members of the CCP.

Last December, Liu Shaoqi issued a call for China to strive to catch up or surpass Britain in output of iron and steel and other major industrial products within 15 years. China's First Five-Year Plan only began in 1953, nearly two hundred years after Britain's industrial revolution. Since the founding of the new China, the Chinese working class, and the Chinese people as a whole, have accomplished tremendous tasks. The Chinese have laid the groundwork for a socialist industrialisation to take place.

Inspired by the success of the First Five-Year Plan, the Chinese people are launching a new nationwide upsurge in industrial and agricultural production. The new targets in steel, power and coal are even more awe-inspiring than in the first plan. The Chinese people are looking forward to the future with greater confidence than ever before.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an interview with a Chinese woman, published 1996. The interview was conducted in China by a western author researching the Great Famine. Here the woman is recollecting her life as a peasant in a rural area of Shanxi province during the Great Leap Forward.

In the first year, we earned work points and the communes distributed grain to each family. This was kept at home. But in the second year, there was nothing left at home; the grain had all been taken away. The village cadres also searched every household. They took away everything they could find, including our cotton bedding, several bags of carrots, and the cotton we had saved to make new clothes.

The communal canteen did not serve any proper food, just wild grasses, peanut shells, and sweet potato skins. All the trees in the village had been cut down. Nearby trees were all stripped of bark. I peeled off the bark of a tree and cooked it as if it were rice soup.

More than half the villagers died of starvation, mostly between January and May 1960. When the wheat was harvested, the situation improved but we had to carry on eating at the canteen all through 1960. It was a good harvest and there were now far fewer mouths to feed. Later on, we were allowed to eat at home. We had nothing to cook with and went to our neighbours to borrow pots. Some of the houses I went to were empty because everyone had fled.

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From a letter written by Michael Kohl, the Secretary of State of the GDR to Egon Bahr, the Secretary of State of the FRG, 26 May 1972. The letter is commenting on the recent Traffic Agreement agreed by the GDR and FRG in relation to travel between them.

I have the honour to inform you as follows:

On application from citizens of the GDR, relatives and friends from the FRG will be permitted to enter the GDR several times a year for the purpose of visiting.

Citizens of the FRG can also enter the GDR for commercial, cultural, sporting or religious reasons, if invitations are issued by the appropriate GDR institutions or organisations.

Tourists from the FRG will be allowed to travel to the GDR on the basis of agreements between state travel agencies.

Travellers to the GDR will also be allowed to use private cars more frequently than before.

The Government of the GDR will make it possible for citizens of the GDR to travel to the FRG on urgent family business.

Please communicate this information to your Government.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From the recollections of Dieter Wiedemann, published 2014. Wiedemann was a member of the GDR cycling team in the early 1960s. He defected to the West in 1964. Here he is commenting publicly for the first time about his participation in an international cycle road race in 1962.

The first stages of the Peace Race were in the GDR. At the very least, it was important to win these stages. However, we didn't perform well. The head coach told the whole team to meet in the hotel conference room. In walked Ewald, Minister for Sports. He said, 'You have let down the entire Republic, and you should be ashamed of yourselves.' He carried on ranting and raving for ten minutes, and then he just left. Everybody was left feeling totally demoralised.

We did what we could, but we were a young team. After the Race had finished there was an official reception for us in Berlin. Ewald and his cronies 'congratulated' us for finishing third in the team prize. They put us in limousines to take us home, but it was all false. The newspapers made out that everything was fine but, in reality, the authorities were livid.

Back home it was a different story. It was a very big thing to have a twenty-year-old local youth finish the Peace Race. Riding in the Peace Race had made me a hero, and almost the whole town turned out to welcome me home. To be honest, I think there were probably more people than for the annual May Day parade.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *China Since 1919 - Revolution and Reform A Sourcebook*, By Alan Lawrance, © Routledge, 2003

Source 2 from: *Hungry Ghosts, China's Secret Famine*, By Jasper Becker, © John Murray, 1996

Source 3 from: *Opposition in the GDR under Honecker, 1971-85*, By Roger Woods, © St Martin's Press, 1986

Source 4 from: *The Race Against the Stasi*, By Herbie Sykes, © Aurum Press, 2016