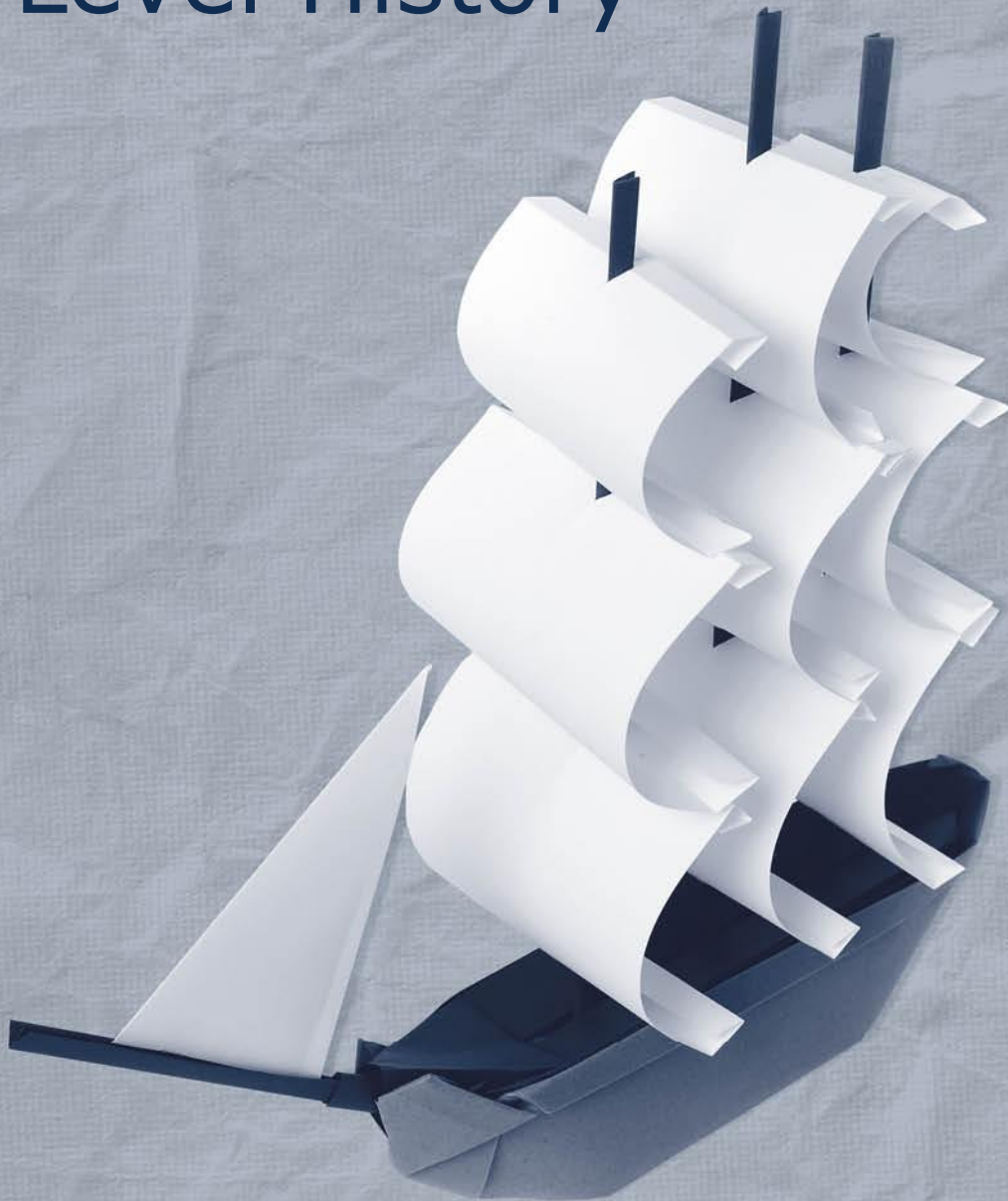


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_02**

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Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 2E



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# GCE History 2015

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## About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 2:

- Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76.
- Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–90.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	<b>55</b>
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	<b>20</b>
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

## Paper 9H10\_2E

### Section A

#### Question 1 and Question 2

##### Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the changing nature of the Hundred Flowers campaign?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate reactions to the opening of the Berlin Wall in November 1989?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

#### Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Sources 1 and 2 are indeed useful for understanding the changing nature of the 100 Flowers Campaign. Source 1 is a speech made by Li Xiling, a committed Communist who had become critical of the Party, and Source 2

is an officially-published statement made by Fei Xiaotong, an intellectual and member of an anti-Communist group. As both of these sources are from 1957, when the campaign had just begun, they have value as they are contemporary. However, both sources have drawbacks, in that their authors are critical of Communist Party rule, which could affect their writing, and the latter source is 'officially produced', reducing its reliability as it may have been edited by the Party beforehand.

Both sources indicate how the Hundred Flowers Campaign changed. Source 1, for instance, refers to 'a loosening up here', which is a reference to Mao briefly relaxing political control in order to allow the intellectuals to speak their minds on issues. Source 2 hints at the

unintended consequences of this, as it notes the campaign caused 'extremely serious harm'. Mao had expected the intellectuals to give a positive response to the regime's actions up to 1957, but instead, to quote Source 2, 'aroused anti-Party and anti-socialist feelings', as the intellectuals had instead attacked the regime, instead, criticising the ~~excessive~~ <sup>Party officials who used</sup> ~~beasts~~ their posts to ensure they got the best food and housing. Source 1 refers to this with 'these officials want to use Socialism as a ladder to climb to higher positions'. However, Source 1 also refers to the ability of the Party to 'manufacture changes out of nothing'. The Party would frequently take the opportunity to arrest people for speaking out against the regime and denouncing them as conspirators, as Source 2 suggests with the reference to the 'Chang-Lo conspiracy'. The 1st Source notes the popular support for the campaign, recording that 'students of the northwest and elsewhere are stirring'. People turned out to support the campaign in vast numbers, which is also suggested in Source 2 with 'organising small groups'. People did indeed participate, including ordinary people as well as intellectuals. Finally, Source 2 hints at the consequences of the Hundred Flowers

Campaign, in that it is stated that 'I angried to the Party for beeping the door of reform open to those guilty of mistakes'. What had begun as an exercise in constructive criticism instead turned into a campaign against those damned as 'rightists'. This usually meant sending people to the prison camps, or Laogai. 400,000 - 500,000 people suffered this fate.

However, the sources are also not helpful in several regards. Source 1 and 2 make no reference to Mao's political motivations behind the campaign. It is unclear whether Mao had intended a genuine debate or whether the campaign was a trap to allow him to remove his opponents, but regardless he took the opportunity to do so. Source 1 also has the problem that it was written by an opponent of the Government, which is a drawback because they will not mention the positives of Communist rule, such as the unprecedented success of the 1st 5-year plan. Source 2 also cannot be relied upon for different reasons. The fact it is 'officially published' suggests that the Party would have either manipulated the author's words, or alternatively the author would have written the Source in a certain

may due to the climate of fear prevalent at the time. The language used is indicative of this; 'spread of backward thoughts' or 'extremely absurd speech'; to name two. This suggests somebody who is being told what to write by the Party. This was a common tactic of the Party; forcing people to write self-denunciations in which the Party told them what to say.

In conclusion, both Sources are useful in that they deal with the changing nature of the Hundred Flowers Campaign; Source 1 is about the campaign itself, whereas Source 2 deals with the immediate consequences. However, they are less useful in that they fail to take into account the reasons for launching the campaign, or the consequences. As a result, more sources are required in order to create a complete picture of the changing nature of the Hundred Flowers Campaign.

This response received 8 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences.</li> <li>• Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☐

These two sources are not only good examples of how the nature of the Hundred Flowers Campaign changed, but also extremely interesting as they show just how quickly it changed.

There is a mere two months between the two sources, and the tone has evidently changed. Lin Xiling still speaks about optimism and possibility. She may not be 'optimistic about the overall success of the campaign' but she urged the people to unite under true socialism, against those who want to use socialism as a ladder to higher positions'. She sees what the Hundred Flowers Campaign could turn in to but she still believed in the masses, and she still believed that they are not stupid enough to fall into the 'guardians' trap.

This source can be used to show a number of things, namely that the campaign had potential, and that Mao's people had serious issues with his leadership, and did not trust him.

The people clearly believed in the campaign, even if they were misled in the beginning. Soon fears were

shut up all other university campuses, and people would openly speak out about Mao's regime. Had Mao listened to the masses he could have truly united and unified his country to a much greater extent, and not had to receive so joyful results. Whether the campaign was meant to root out opposition, to actually get new ideas, or whether Mao expected everybody to support him is unknown, but the people ~~lovingly~~ believed that together they could make a change.

In source two however, the campaign has taken a turn for the worse. Fei Xiaotong has a much heavier tone than Xiling, speaking of exposing crime, attacks, hate and the past. The whole source feels forced, forced and revised, and makes readers wonder if he was ~~it~~ made or say it. The Hundred Flowers Campaign ended up working somewhat like Stalin's purges, but much less extreme. They allowed for some dissent, which in turn allowed Mao to see and root out those ~~unloyal~~ to his regime.

Historians can easily see the change in atmosphere between the two sources, and that can allow them to ~~begin to~~ <sup>changing</sup> feel further understand the campaign's ~~nature~~. It ~~can also allow them to~~ Mao China's distrust in Mao was correctly placed. As he changed the campaign he also took out critics and

opponents to secure a tight rule on his country. The campaign may or may not have achieved its original aim, but historians can all agree, as stated between these two sources that Mao secured complete control over his people when it finished.

This response received 5 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question.</li> <li>• Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Sources 1 and 2 are not very useful to a historian to investigate the changing nature of the hundred flowers campaign.

While source 1 states that Ling Yiling during a debate at Beijing university that she was a revolutionary that became critical of the communist party and students were taking notes ~~on~~ on her speech. Her speech happened on May 23 1957 which meant that there was enough time for her to ~~make~~ <sup>form</sup> an accurate opinion on the communist party and the hundred flower campaign. Similar to source 2 where Fei Xiaotong officially published a statement ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> 13 July 1957 where he also stated that he was a supporter of the hundred flower campaign.

The nature of source 1 is that the whole university is in support of the ~~the~~ hundred flower campaign whereas the nature of source 2 is that Fei Xiaotong was talking about ~~how~~ how he had done harm to the country. This is hard for the historian to use because they will not be able to make a clear

conclusion based on these sources because they are ~~the~~ telling different things.

Finally, these two sources are only useful to ~~help~~ a historian who is trying to investigate the change in the nature of the hundred flower campaign to a certain ~~part~~ extent. The ~~source~~ ~~gives~~ 2 ~~are~~ people speaking in the sources give their opinion on the hundred flower campaign but they fail to mention how other people began to view the campaign over time.

This response received 2 marks.

1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases.</li> <li>• Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Sources 3 and 4 are both descriptive of what it was like when the Berlin wall collapsed and they can be used by a historian together to investigate the reactions to the opening of the Berlin wall in 1989. From the sources, the historian can learn ~~at~~ and investigate the apparent chaotic nature of the opening.

Source 3 is an article written for newspaper 'taz'. Taz was a West-Berlin left-wing newspaper and this potentially limits the usefulness of the source to a historian in their investigation as it shows the opinion of the West and not the East. This reaction may not have been typical for people who were living in the GDR and this therefore limits the extent of the source's use. The article is written the day after the opening and therefore events will still be fresh in the mind. On the other hand, this also suggests that the writer has not had time to look at the full picture which potentially means that it limits the usefulness

of the source ~~in~~ slightly in the historian's investigation into the reactions of the opening of the Berlin Wall. The purpose of the article is purely to inform and this increases the value that the source has to the historian because it is clear that they have no motives or bias and are just reporting what they see.

A common reaction that can be seen from Source 3 is joy. Joy that the wall has been opened and they can move more quickly. A quote from the source to support this is "Even the most rational of the taz reporter is cheering. The mood hits everyone, like it or not." This shows that everyone was happy and cheering which shows ~~that~~ the historian the extent of how many people this affected which would be useful for them in investigating the reactions to the opening. One of the reasons why people were so happy would have been the fact that it gave them a chance to maybe see friends and family that they hadn't been able to see since Germany was divided and then the Berlin wall was erected in 1961. ~~For~~ This is because for

The most part, people hadn't been able to travel from the GDR to the FRG as the SED had controlled who was allowed to visit the West as they feared Western influences would undermine the GDR's socialist regime. This meant that the majority of people that ~~at~~ could visit were old age pensioners who weren't going to help the GDR's economy much and ~~to~~ in honesty, they weren't going to be too bothered if they didn't come back. These limited visits only became a possibility under Brandt's policy of Ostpolitik and also from this, telephone lines were resumed in the 70s and 80s which gave the people a taste for communication with other side which can go some way to explain this joyful reaction. Another reaction is clearly chaos and confusion.

Source 4 is an eyewitness account from a South American named Andreas Ramos. This shows a way that this source could help the historian ~~as~~ because Ramos did not live in ~~either~~ either the GDR or the FRG and therefore had no allegiance to either side and this results in a ~~more~~ more ~~to~~ balanced and

unbiased recollection of events. Also his purpose in going to Berlin was intrigue to find out the truth as to what ~~was~~ was happening so he would have no motive to lie in his eyewitness account which further adds value to the source of the historian.

From Source 4, we can clearly see the ~~chaos~~ chaotic reaction of the people at the time of the Berlin wall opening. A quote from the source to show this is "Everything was out of control. The crowd had swollen." The fact that the account says that it was "out of control" shows the chaos and excitement and also highlights the unprecedented ~~nature~~ nature of this event. And the event was unprecedented, there had been mass protests and riots at times in the GDR's history as shown by the June uprising of 1953 and even much closer to the collapse with mass protests in cities such as Leipzig. But this was the first time that the people got what they wanted, they weren't controlled and squashed like protestors hadnt been

in the June 1953 uprising, they had freedom which is shown in the chaotic and excited nature of the reaction. The chaos shown in source 4 is symbolic of the chaos that was always present in the GDR. ~~¶~~

Sources 3 and 4 can be used together to help the historian as they show two different perspectives. The views are shown from the West's side and a neutral view. ~~¶~~ The historian ideally needs to look at the viewpoint of someone in the East to truly get the full picture for their enquiry. Sources 3 and 4 are useful to the historian as they back up and corroborate similar experiences, shown by the representation of joy, excitement and chaos.

**This response received 10 marks.**

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences.</li> <li>• Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Sources 3 and 4 both describe the events in Berlin in November 1989, and give us an insight into the reactions of the people when the Berlin wall was opened and the people in East and West Berlin were finally able to see each other. ~~After~~ <sup>Since</sup> the West had been under the SED's communist rule and the enclosing wall was built in 1961.

Source 3 ~~describes~~ describes the events through the use of a West Berlin newspaper, ~~which~~ and expresses the enormous range of emotions. Source 4 is an eyewitness of a person ~~to~~ who is watching events from the FRG's side (West) and shows the happiness but chaos that ~~was~~ there was.

The historian could make use of source 3 to investigate reactions to the opening of the Berlin wall in November 1989 because it expresses many different emotions - uncertainty, happiness and fear - all amongst the 'chaos' that was apparent. People are said to be 'racing to the border' and at ~~one~~ '1am' they all start running; this would show to us that the people from the West (as it is a West German newspaper) are very excited to be able to

be allowed to go through the wall after almost 30 years - this could be because they may have relatives in East Berlin who they haven't been able to see for all these many years because of the travel restrictions which were put in place. People are shown to be desperate - 'climbing over the barriers to the East' and it is ~~as~~ clear that they want access to the GDR as shouts are going up: 'we want in!'. However, the article does also show the fear that the East Berlin people had about coming over the wall as a woman is said to be afraid saying 'I don't even want to go over', this could show loyalty to the SED, or pure fear for what could happen to her if she does - ~~and~~ fear for what the Stasi could do to her, this <sup>fear</sup> has been instilled into the people of the East as there were informal Stasi people everywhere (IMs). However, we also see the other side of her - her sense of achievement when she says the next morning on TV: 'we climbed over the wall'. This happiness and joy for the opening is apparent also as even reporters are 'cheering'. This source is useful for showing us the different reactions to the opening of the wall as it does give the view ~~of~~ from a few different angles.

Source 4 which is an eyewitness account

from 12 Nov 1989 shows the people's view from the west, and once the wall was physically being dismantled, rather than just the 'gates opened' as in source 3. The source says that 'over 5,000 people<sup>s</sup> were there' this shows the massive support for the opening of the wall and the distrust of the SED. The reactions of the people are shown in the account when it says '7,000 people were chanting, cheering, clapping'. This shows the joy that was there. The breaking down of the wall is a massive thing~~s~~ for the populations of west/East Berlin but they both want ~~the~~ to get rid of the wall and come together to celebrate it, shown through even 'fireworks'. The way that it is described that even the people 'knocked chunks of rubble from the wall' express their desire to get it down and the way that 'we reached through and shook hands' with ~~East~~ East soldiers show their support for the ~~East's~~ protesting at not having the wall down. ~~the~~ Once the wall is down an indescribable joy in people's faces' - ~~this~~ this again shows the people's happiness. Source 4 does give us information that we can investigate to show the reactions to the ~~opening~~ opening of the wall, but because it is only an eyewitness of a person on the west side, we would need more information

such as that which we can gain from Source 4 to show the reactions of those on the East too.

Together the two sources can be used effectively to show the range of reactions. As Source 4 is an eyewitness, it can be seen as an honest, credible account ~~but~~ and as Source 3 is a newspaper article it gives us a larger range of the emotions, but again because it is from the west, we may need another credible source from the East to fully investigate all the reactions. ~~The~~ Source 3 does mention the East but not in enough detail to be fully useful. ~~Source 4 does give~~ Therefore together the two sources are useful, ~~to~~ to show the different reactions but we could do with more information to fully investigate them as for example, the fear is mentioned in Source 3 but not really elaborated on.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven.</li> <li>Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.</li> </ul>
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## Section B

### Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

#### Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76

##### EITHER

- 3 How far do you agree that, in the years 1949–62, communal living was more beneficial than harmful to Chinese peasants?

##### OR

- 4 'The Cultural Revolution maintained its intensity from its launch in 1966 until Mao's death in 1976.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

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

##### EITHER

- 5 How successful was the SED in establishing communist rule and communist policies in the GDR in the years c1949–61?

##### OR

- 6 How far do you agree that the economic difficulties experienced by the GDR in the 1980s were primarily caused by Honecker's commitment to social welfare policies?

## Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒  
Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Communal living on paper seems and seemed like an improved alternative to the standard social conditions that an average Chinese peasant probably would have had. In practice on the other hand, it did not run so smoothly. Many aspects of life were improved, but many were also negatively impacted.

Thanks to communal living, queues were more rounded, and so often it was possible to meet them on a communal farm, if all the work's harder. Food was more abundant on communal farms as the state was more careful to ensure that they had an equal food supply, and of course the communal aspect of help and sharing for mutual benefit.

There were of course drawbacks too. Social freedoms were somewhat reduced, out of fear <sup>generally</sup> ~~normally~~ in case someone was to inform about <sup>someone else's</sup> ~~your own~~ party ideas. Food may have been more abundant, but there were more people on farms so many Chinese peasants still died of hunger. The work queue was more standardized but

if the peasants came from a smaller farm with a lesser quota, the stock of the added workland would have been hard. Also, many of the quotas were standardised and set unrealistic expectations on the peasants, as they weren't based on particular farms' needs.

The peasants' quality of life was more negatively affected than positively in my opinion, but thanks to communal living, the living standards across the whole country vastly improved, and in the latter years the quality of life for peasants did rise somewhat.

This response received 6 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question.</li> <li>• An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.</li> <li>• The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

Throughout the years 1949-62, Mao launched a scheme called communal living where citizens would ~~work~~ work for a living and in return they would be awarded with ~~to~~ a place to live. The scheme had its benefits but overall was largely harmful to Chinese peasants.

~~The~~ The scheme had its obvious benefits to the Chinese peasants such as providing them with food and a place to live.

However, communal living was more harmful to the peasants because they had to endure hard working hours and would often be abused. Furthermore, they were not given enough food and water for the amount of work they were doing. Also, living conditions were still really bad.

In conclusion, communal living was ~~far~~ far more harmful to Chinese peasants than it was beneficial. The living conditions provided were very bad and the labour was extremely punishing and it led

to 70% of peasants being homeless afterwards  
as a result.

This response received 1 mark.

1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic.</li> <li>• Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question.</li> <li>• The overall judgement is missing or asserted.</li> <li>• There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒  
**Question 5** ☒ **Question 6** ☒

The cultural revolution ~~holds it~~ was undoubtedly  
"intense" throughout its duration, with parts  
of national terror and revolution being set off by  
Mao's wish for a 'permanent revolution'. However  
it is questionable as to whether this spirit

remained "intense" for its 10 year course. In order to assess this the elements of the cultural revolution must be analysed in terms of if they had a long-term impact of a or short-term impact, thus deciding if this intensity and momentum was carried on. Initially it is clear that Mao was able to use terror and his influence over the youth effectively throughout the period, however the same cannot be seen for all sectors.

\* and Mao's ruin of the Yangtze river in 1966.

With the youth of China in 1966 worshipping Mao and ~~not~~ blindly agreeing with his beliefs and decisions, it is unsurprising that Mao's grip over them ~~seems~~ seemed to remain unwavering throughout the revolution. Propaganda allowed for Mao to push his 'cult of personality' throughout the entire revolution, starting with the 'little red book'\*, this book embodied all of Mao's ideals, and was of almost compulsory ownership by 1968, ~~but~~ with the youth using it as their form of 'education' <sup>(with it)</sup>, also mandating for any Red Guard to own one. The youth were particularly vulnerable to this form of indoctrination during the whole time period because ~~virtually~~ all education virtually stopped at the start of the revolution, as schools were destroyed and traditional teaching was denounced under the 'four olds' as 'old culture'\*. This traditional

\* as well as the destruction of 2/3 of 7000 sites of cultural importance, which were considered 'old'.

teaching system did not get re-established until after Mao's death (1976), ~~also~~ suggesting the ~~the~~ revolution's influence over the youth had remained as 'intense' throughout the revolution, as they had no other form of education/influence to be involved with otherwise. As well as using 're-education' and propaganda to ~~extend~~ ~~over~~ ~~it~~ ~~duration~~ ~~of~~ its keep influence over the youth, Mao rallies were also set up to do so. In 1966 the first Mao rally was held in Tiananmen Square, which was joined by 1,000 red guards, showing the popularity and 'intensity' of said rally. However the fact this rally was the first of 8 total Mao rallies suggests that the impact and effect of it were more long term, as they extended across the period of the revolution.

One of the other key features of the 'cultural revolution' included the use of terror, with its brutal nature appearing to <sup>continue</sup> last ~~fit~~ up until Mao's death, maintaining its 'intensity'. One of the initial terror 'spurts' was brought about by the attack on the 'four olds' of culture, beliefs etc. This attack created 'bad classes' of people within China who were under attack, mostly landlords, wealthy party officials, and the upper classes. This

particular way of thinking (anti-traditionalists) was instilled within people throughout the revolution, as even until Mao's death attacks on classes and leaders still happened in the form of public humiliation and corrective-labour working (in the laogaiis). One particular example of this terror involved the attack on Lin Biao, who had threatened Mao by his popularity within the party previously. The official records suggest Lin Biao and his son ~~was~~ were plotting against Mao during this revolution, which is why they attempted to flee China. This flee led to the fall of Lin Biao in 1968 as him and his family died in a plane crash in the process. This is a clear example of the 'intensity' being carried throughout the revolution as even party officials differed from its impact ~~for~~ and acted as 'warnings' for the long-term.

Despite the lasting intensity of this type of terror and control used, it is clear <sup>kind of</sup> the cultural revolution's effects only lasted in the short term. While Lin Biao acts as an example of long-term impact terror had, ~~an~~ a similar attack of Deng Xiaoping was implemented under the revolution as he was denounced as wrong as an 'individual, then ~~for~~ publicly named. However in this case the

'intensity' was only a short-term. Deng was able to rise to power in attempts to make corrective reforms following Mao's death, suggesting that the 'intensity' of his denouncement under the revolution could not have been as long-term as the leaders and individuals. It also became clear to leaders such as Deng Xiaoping nearing the end of the revolution and Mao's death that reforms in the youths were necessary, suggesting doubt lay within the party itself and the idea of a 'permanent revolution' was being questioned.

In conclusion, I believe it is clear that there was 'intensity' within all parts of the cultural revolution and its effects, however that these were all not of a long-term impact. Mao's intense and rigorous grip over the youth, combined with a forbade of Mao's, allowed for the revolution's use of them to remain 'intense' all the way up to Mao's death. However the use of terror and attacks on individuals can clearly be seen to have reduced in numbers and intensity following the later years of the revolution, suggesting they were initially spurred on by the short-term opening of the cultural revolution, holding a far more short-term impact than anything else. All of

which shows why I believe the cultural revolution did not, and could not, have kept its intensity and impact ~~through~~ in all of its aspects, only succeeding to do so in its influence over its youth.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.</li> <li>• The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response 1

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒  
Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

If can be argued that the Cultural Revolution maintained its intensity from its launch in 1966 until Mao's death in 1976 to a small extent. The Cultural Revolution was launched in 1966 as a result of a various reasons. Mao

hoped to regain full authority on the Party after his break with politics, emphasising his motive on mass mobilisation. Lots of sections of society were destroyed with education ~~severely~~ severely affected, however after 1968 the ~~intensity~~ intensity of the Cultural Revolution decreased.

The attack on the '4 olds' was integral in ~~increasing~~ increasing the intensity of the Cultural Revolution. With the Cultural Revolution organised under the CCRG, the intensity of the Cultural Revolution was on a unprecedented scale. Mao wanted to restore order by implemented the Red Guards to attack old customs, beliefs, ideas and culture. Many monumental buildings were brought down such as the Confucius City of Qufu. Furthermore, many people and Red Guards

attacked people who were in authority. This included groups of people within society such as teachers. Ultimately, this had a knock-on effect on thousands of students as their education was prevented with a lack of teachers and many schools/universities either stopped or destroyed. Therefore, it's undeniable that the intensity of the Cultural Revolution was drastic.

The role of mass rallies was pivotal in showing the initial intensity of the Cultural Revolution. With Mao's strong relationship with the young, he issued a mass rally to show support to the Red Guards in rooting out old bourgeois elements in society. An example of a mass rally was in 1966 where 500,000 attended in Tiananmen Square. Lots of Red Guards had their little Red books which inevitably showed their support to Mao and the Party. Ultimately, mass rallies were a feature of the Cultural Revolution which was frequent in 1966, particularly due to the free rail passes.

The purging of the CCP membership was significant in increasing the intensity of the Cultural Revolution. Mao was an ideologue who emphasised the masses, whereas Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shaoqi ~~were~~ were

Pragmatists who emphasised the ends. Consequently, Mao purged many of Party members and officials who stood in his way. As a result, around 20% of the Party were purged. Undeniably, this shows the scale of the Cultural Revolution with members of the Party being purged.

The decision by Mao<sup>in 1968</sup> to send the PLA in to stop the Red Guards attacking people in authority was integral in decreasing the intensity of the Cultural Revolution. As a result, the Cultural Revolution left around 3 million dead and tormented all sections of society between 1966-68. However, in 1968 the Rustication programme was enacted with up to 500,000 people sent to the countryside to see how the life of a peasant was like. Ultimately, many became disillusioned with Mao.

The death of Lin Biao was pivotal in decreasing the intensity of the Cultural Revolution. Lin was a good friend of Mao and was the leader of the PLA who was instrumental in the civil war between 1946-49 with the nationalists. However, tensions rose when Lin and Jiang Qing disputed over his role in PLA. Remarkably, Lin and

his son planned a ~~ass~~assassination attempt on Mao. However, his plane got diverted and crashed in the Mongolian desert. Undoubtedly, this left Mao in a spiral of depression which caused the Cultural Revolution to lose its impetus.

Overall, the Cultural Revolution didn't maintain its vicious intensity in 1966 up until 1976. Mao realised

This response received 10 marks.

3	8–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response J

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒  
**Question 5** ☒ **Question 6** ☒

From the formation of the GDR in 1949, it immediately aimed to implement communist economic policies, as well as establish communist rule through the pseudo-democracy off of which it operated. Although a communist ideology both in terms of policies and rule was undeniably present, the extent to which it was successful is highly debatable.

In terms of economic policies, the SED definitely ~~established~~ <sup>demonstrated</sup> a communist ideology which is shown through policies such as agricultural collectivisation, and a centrally planned economy. For instance, the policy of agricultural collectivisation saw the redistribution of ~~one~~ 100 Hectares of land, to 500,000 beneficiaries, reflecting the communist ideology of ~~removing~~ <sup>removing</sup> power from the dominant <sup>bourgeoisie</sup> classes of society (the Junker) and equally redistributing it to the workers. However, this was inherently unsuccessful as the 500,000 beneficiaries of the land had little to no farming experience which

Saw crop yields fall by 30% between 1960 and 1961 as well as the emigration of 15,000 farmers in the 1950s. From this therefore, although the SED were able to implement overtly communist policies, it was in no way successful as it had adverse effects on the agricultural industry of the GDR. As a result of these negative effects which did more harm than good, it suggests that the SED's implementation of communist policies was at the detriment of the economic and agricultural wellbeing of the state which makes them inherently unsuccessful in their effects. ~~but also successful~~ despite being ~~successful~~ their implementation being successful in the sense that they were ~~now a~~ now a part of the GDR economy.

This is further shown in policies such as the first and second ~~five~~ five year plans from 1951-55 and 1956-59. The first five year plan saw the centralisation of economy, as well as high targets for production. Superficially, this appeared to be <sup>one of the</sup> more successful communist policies as it did result in increases in lignite which increased from 137,000 tonnes in 1950 to 201,000 tonnes in 1955. However, it must be noted that not only did

The first five year plan <sup>despite the fact</sup> failed to meet its targets, ~~at best~~ <sup>that they were</sup> unrealistic, it failed to ~~add to~~ instigate any substantial growth and success to the GDR economy, besides in the production of heavy industry which <sup>in Western economies</sup> was ~~becoming~~ becoming obsolete anyway. However, <sup>which made it unsuccessful</sup> ~~at least~~ the fact that the GDR SED were able to implement ~~some~~ communist policies and see some minor improvements suggests that the policies were somewhat successfully ~~imposed~~ <sup>imposed</sup>, especially when considering the previously ~~crippling~~ <sup>crippling</sup> reparations taken from the GDR which removed 1,500 industrial factories. However, this success is only to an extremely limited extent. // However, in terms of ~~establishing~~ <sup>establishing</sup> communist ~~rule~~ <sup>rule</sup>, the SED were markedly more successful ~~than~~ <sup>than</sup> establishing communist policies despite the fact that they achieved this through the guise of a 'democracy.' For instance, the dominance of the SED within the politburo <sup>which was also known as the 'council of gods'</sup> meant that the only dominant ~~rate~~ <sup>force</sup> within the GDR was communist, as the politburo ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> could be argued to have been ~~some~~ <sup>an</sup> reflective of an SED oligarchy. Furthermore, ~~the~~ through methods such as democratic centralism and party organisations, the SED

were able to bring significant groups ~~in~~ amounts of GDR citizens under the dominance of the newly established communist rule. For instance, SED run groups such as the FDJ which 75% of young people joined, allowed the SED to successfully implement communist rule through passing down ~~to~~ communist views through organisational activities which were larded with propaganda. This is also seen in the fact that by 1957, the only youth groups recognised by the SED were the FDJ and the TP which were both run by themselves. Therefore, through these methods, the SED were clearly successful in solidifying and establishing communist rule through the removal of other political challenges and presences. However, it could then be argued that the establishment of communist rule was not genuinely successful, as it ~~was~~ is questionable whether they would have been able to achieve the ~~com~~ dominance of communist rules if it was not for the subversion of democracy.

This is further reinforced by the fact that from 1949-1961, 2.5 million East Germans emigrated to the FRG, which is ~~probably~~ described as being of significant importance as a testament to

the discontent with the implementation of communist rule and policies. Historians such as Crieder argue that the main GDR's main export in its first 12 years of existence were its people, demonstrating that the communist policies and rule were not successfully established, as people began to 'vote with their feet' and leave the GDR. Considering this, ~~although~~ ~~the~~ it is clear that the SED's communist policies and rule served to create discontent which led to immigration which then in turn undermined any potential success of the SED's communist policies ~~of rule and rule~~.

To conclude, although the SED were successful in establishing communist rule and policy in the sense that communism, by 1961, ~~when~~ was the dominant ideology that drove the political and economic system of the GDR, the policies and rule themselves were in no way successful. From the declining economy, to the high levels of emigration, the detrimental effects of communist rule and policy <sup>on the GDR</sup> clearly outweighed the fact that they were a significant part of its existence. Thus, in short the SED successfully established communist policies and rule ~~superficially~~, but on a deeper level, it was largely unsuccessful and was implemented

by force and with disregard for the existence of  
the GDR, making them <sup>highly</sup> unsuccessful in nature

This response received 20 marks.

5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response K

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒  
**Question 5** ☒ **Question 6** ☒

During the 1950's, the GDR did experience various economic difficulties including the lack of consumer goods. Industry was unable to produce good quality goods as Honecker was spending too much money on the social welfare system. Honecker had promised that by 1990 he would have resolved the housing problem by building 4 million ~~more~~ houses, but by 1988, he had only built 2 million. Also rents were cheap for people, ~~therefore~~ and the rest was made up by the government paying. This meant that the government was unable to afford new technology and machinery, which would have advanced their economy, leading to economic difficulty.

Another economic difficulty was that Honecker was borrowing money from the FRG, which created a serious amount of debt for the GDR. This funding had stopped by the end of the 1980's, as well as, the USSR's funding, due to the Brezhnev Doctrine being removed. This created economic difficulty as large amounts of money was being spent on the social welfare of the country. This was to keep people from leaving the GDR, which was successful as the social welfare was better in the GDR than the FRG because the majority of it was being paid for under the government, for example, free education, free healthcare, all bills were paid for.

Furthermore, people were staying because of the social welfare system, which caused an economic difficulty, as the ~~population~~ majority of the population was ageing, which led to a drain on the system. Due to this ageing population, more people were using the health service, ~~therefore~~ therefore; Honecker relaxed travel restrictions, allowing the elderly and disabled to leave. However, this was implemented too late as the GDR was already in economic difficulty.

Overall

In addition,

Overall, Honecker's commitment to the social welfare was the primary cause of the economic difficulties experienced in the 1980's as there was far too much spending on the social welfare system. Due the vast amounts of spending, it led to the GDR owing a vast amount of money to the FRG, which created a fundamental economic difficulty. ~~because~~ The reason why social welfare cost so much was due to the SED and Honecker wanting to pay for the people to prevent them leaving to the FRG. However, the economic difficulties (lack of consumer goods) created a huge amount of unrest, as the population had massive amounts of savings but nothing to spend it on. I agree that Honecker focusing on the social welfare policies was the primary cause of economic difficulties during the 1980's.

**This response received 9 marks.**

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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