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**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 3 GCE**

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# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 2: Depth study**

**Option 2E.1: Mao's China, 1949–76**

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

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**8H10/2E**

**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.

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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 for the implementation of marriage policies in Mao's China?

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 success of the 'up to the mountains and down to the villages' campaign?

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 role of state visits in the development of the GDR?

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 influence of Western popular culture in the GDR?

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 . 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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(This is for part (b))

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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 To what extent did communist agricultural policies in China change in the years 1949–58?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Chinese involvement in the Korean War (1950–53) strengthened communist rule in China?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that Mao's belief in permanent revolution was the main reason for the launching of the Cultural Revolution (1966)?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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### Option 2E.2: The German Democratic Republic, 1949–1990

EITHER

- 6 To what extent was the influence of the Soviet Union responsible for discontent in the GDR in the 1950s?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that the GDR was successful in improving its economic production in the 1960s and 1970s?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 In October 1989 the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, visited East Berlin.

How accurate is it to say that Gorbachev's visit was the most significant event in the collapse of communist government in the GDR in 1989?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS**



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## History

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

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/2E**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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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 *“Delayed Marriage and Planned Birth”*, published 1972. This was a popular advice manual distributed by CCP officials to young people in Guangdong province.

Delayed marriage means that unmarried young men and women, in a well-considered manner, delay their age of marriage according to the needs of the revolution and to the circumstances of their own physical and intellectual development.

Early marriage is an old custom left over from the old society. It is not beneficial to the task of socialist revolution or to the physical and ideological growth of young people. 5

It is stipulated in our country's marriage law that men at the age of 20 may marry and women at the age of 18. But this is definitely not to be taken to mean that these ages are the most suitable for marriage. If young people marry too early, their study, work, and physical growth will all be affected because of family and other burdens. 10

#### Source for use with Question 1(b).

**Source 2:** From a letter written in August 1973 by a participant in the 'up to the mountains and down to the villages' campaign. The letter was published in a pro-CCP publication. Here the writer is explaining to his college lecturers why he is withdrawing from his exams.

Since I was sent down to the countryside in 1968, I have been enthusiastic about agricultural production, and spared no effort in my work. This has prevented me from revising for my professional studies. I do not want to write nonsense and do not want the leadership to waste time going over it. Therefore I conscientiously withdraw from the examination. 15

To tell the truth, I am not prepared to accept, and even have a strong dislike for, those bookworms who neglect their proper duties. In this busy agricultural production season, I cannot bear to abandon production work. There is one thing that I can console myself with; I have not held up the work of the collective. 20

My political affiliations, family and social relations are all clean. To a boy like me, brought up in the city, the experience of the past few years has indeed reformed my outlook; you could call it a great leap. 25

I do not feel ashamed about not answering the examination paper. But I do feel honoured that under the new educational system, and with the whole-hearted support of the peasants and the leadership cadres, I have taken part in this study class.

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

### Source for use with Question 2(a).

**Source 3:** From an article entitled '*Co-operation in the Interest of Peace*', published in the *GDR Review*, August 1984. This was a monthly propaganda magazine published in several languages and intended for international distribution. It is reporting on a recent state visit.

The Prime Minister of Greece has paid the GDR an official visit, following an invitation by Erich Honecker, Chairman of the GDR State Council. The visit lasted several days in early July. It has signalled a new stage in the relationship between our two countries.

Referring to this fact, Erich Honecker said during a reception given in honour of the Greek visitor, 'We are pleased to note that good, friendly relations have developed between our two countries.' 5

To achieve this end, a number of documents were signed during the visit of the Greek delegation in Berlin. They included a long-term programme on the development of technological, economic and industrial co-operation. Both sides also agreed to extend co-operation in the fields of sport, culture, radio and TV. 10

These talks between the German Democratic Republic and Greece provide proof that the policy of peaceful coexistence is advantageous for both sides.

**Source for use with Question 2(b).**

**Source 4:** From *On Certain Issues in Youth Work and the Emergence of Rowdy Groups*, an official report published by the Leipzig branch of the SED, 13 October 1963. Party officials are responding to reports of 'rock 'n' roll' riots having recently taken place in the city.

The attitude of a large segment of young people shows that they have a proper and honest stance toward our Workers' and Peasants' State. 15

We cannot, however, overlook the fact that the West German reactionary social order is working to smuggle its non-culture\* into the GDR. This enemy aims to bring about the weakening of our ideology, especially among youth. They are spreading this agitation through their radio and television stations, by smuggling in indecent literature and also, quite cunningly, by utilising Western music and dancing. 20

It is our society's duty to combat all influences and manifestations of Western non-culture. The recent proliferation of pop groups with American names, have nothing in common with our ideals. We support modern and civilised dance music, and are not opposed to infectious rhythms. But we decidedly disapprove of those groups that violate all codes of morality, that perform barefoot and half naked, intoxicating our youth with agitating rhythms in order to lead them to excesses. 25

Another expression of such excesses is rowdy behaviour; this behaviour is becoming increasingly visible at public events. Examples of slander and agitation against leading party and state personalities are occurring and citizens are being harassed. 30

\* Western non-culture = GDR terminology for Western culture

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