

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **8H10/2E**

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

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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 response of young people to the Cultural Revolution?

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 Cultural Revolution on China?

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 methods used by the Stasi to control the population 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 social conditions in East Germany in the 1980s?

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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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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 far do you agree that violence was the most significant feature of the establishment of Communist rule in China in the years 1949–57?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far were the aims and objectives of the First Five-Year Plan different from those of the Second Five-Year Plan (the Great Leap Forward)?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How successful were attacks on religion in Communist China in the years 1949–76?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How successful were the economic policies of the SED government in the years 1949–61?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 To what extent did the international prestige of the GDR grow under Honecker's leadership in the years 1971–85?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How significant was the influence of Gorbachev on the declining authority of the SED government in the years 1985–89?

(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

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

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Sources Booklet

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 the memoir of Yafe Hui, *My Youth in China: Growing Up in the Cultural Revolution*, written in the early 2000s. Hui's parents were Communist Party members but in the 1970s she came under criticism and was rejected as a Party member herself. She left China in 1987 and settled in the United States.

In 1968, I entered Middle School in Beijing. I was put in charge of teaching revolutionary songs to my classmates. When a new song was published in the *People's Daily* newspaper, I would copy it and teach my classmates to sing it.

I was devoted to the cause of proletarian revolution, and I was enthusiastic about any activity proposed by the school's leaders. The brother of one of my best friends took a 'couldn't care less' attitude toward the activities proposed by the school's leaders. I wrote an essay critical of him and read it at a meeting. 5

One day some anti-Mao graffiti was found in the school toilets. One of my classmates was accused of writing the graffiti. Her guilt was multiplied when it was pointed out that her grandparents were once landlords. She was kept in school as a prisoner, and not allowed to go home. My classmates and I took turns staying at school overnight, guarding the prisoner. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an article by Frida Knight, published in *China Now*, a British magazine promoting friendship with China, December 1991. Frida Knight was an English Communist activist and author. She visited China several times during the Cultural Revolution, from its outset in 1966. Here she is commenting on a three-month visit in the winter of 1972–73.

After a stormy few years things had quietened down and the prevailing situation had acquired a strange sense of purpose. Medical training was providing 'barefoot doctors' with elementary know-how and practice in the field. Beijing University was open to students, but only to politically reliable applicants. I lectured at the University to a crowd of Red Army men. 15

Life in China was by no means 'all disaster'. The university was doing some interesting things at that time: the development of artificial insulin to treat diabetes was in full swing and, putting 'practice before theory', a model village was being built by the architectural department. 20

In order to show some of China's innovations during the Cultural Revolution, visitors were taken to a hospital to see childbirth using acupuncture for pain relief. We toured the Evergreen Commune which was keeping Beijing in vegetables through the winter with a fantastic crop. We saw a ballet production. Cultural Revolution was certainly not all suppression – more stimulation and success in many ways, it seemed to me! 25

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From an official Ministry for State Security (Stasi) declaration signed by Carli Lorenz, 21 November 1952. Lorenz was a police inspector who also trained sports cycling teams that included GDR international representatives. The document was found in Stasi files after reunification.

I, Carli Lorenz, am prepared to support the Ministry for State Security (MfS) in carrying out its operations. I know that reactionary forces will use any means to subvert progress in the GDR.

I will therefore report without delay to the MfS any matters which could lead to the subversion of democratic progress, any rumours and such like which become known to me and any indications of crimes planned or already committed. 5

Furthermore I will justify the trust placed in me by maintaining unconditional silence about my connection to the MfS and its officers.

I am aware that if I break this code of silence I shall endanger the work of the MfS and progress in the GDR, as well as aid the enemy, and this will result in my prosecution and the removal of my freedom. 10

For all reports and activities I will use the alias 'Radler'.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From an online article, *Growing Up in East Germany: Reflections 20 Years Later*, written by Canadian journalist Carlo Alcoa, 8 November 2009. Here Carlo is recounting anecdotes from his wife who grew up in the GDR in the 1980s. In the article he recorded the details exactly as she remembered them.

There were no bananas. You could only get them once or twice a year, and you'd only be notified of availability by word of mouth. You'd have to rush to the store and stand in line to get your one banana per person in your household. 15

Luxury items were priced way out of proportion to people's salaries. A black and white TV might cost 10 times a person's monthly salary.

If you wanted to buy a car you had to wait years. Like, 10–12 years. So people would order a car when they were 16 so they could get one in their late 20s. 20

She remembers visiting the Baltic Sea twice on holiday. They didn't have much choice of where they could go. Holiday homes were usually subsidised through work and you could obtain use of them once in a while.

Her home had no bathtub or shower, only a sink and a toilet. Water was heated by charcoal stove. 25

It wasn't all frustrating though. Everyone had a job. School lunches and after-school care were free, people were generally happy and necessities were extremely cheap. In those times, there was no need to envy your neighbours.



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