

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 19 May 2025

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.

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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 impact of the Korean War on 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 nature of the reunification campaign in Tibet in the 1950s?

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 growing international prestige of the GDR in the 1970s?

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 effectiveness of the economic planning of the GDR in the years 1965–70?

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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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 similar were the key features of the Hundred Flowers Campaign and the Cultural Revolution?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 The backyard furnaces campaign to produce iron was introduced as a feature of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958–62).

How far do you agree that the main cause of the Great Famine (1958–62) was the impact of the backyard furnaces campaign?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How significant was the role of Jiang Qing during the Cultural Revolution?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the Berlin Wall was built in 1961 mainly to protect the people of the GDR from external influences?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How far do you agree that, in the years 1949–85, the social welfare policies introduced by the SED were a success?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How far do you agree that the rapid reunification of Germany in the period November 1989–October 1990 was mainly due to the collapse of the SED government?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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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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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 a telegram sent from Mao Zedong to Stalin, 14 November 1951. The confidential telegram concerned armistice negotiations taking place over the ongoing war in Korea. Here Mao is commenting on the situation in China in 1951.

To ensure our continued presence in Korea, we are reducing China's bureaucracy, preparing a plan for economic savings, and increasing production. We are also strengthening the campaign to aid Korea in the struggle against American imperialism.

This year, as a result of providing aid to Korea, the budget of the Chinese state, compared to 1950, has increased by 60 per cent. 32 per cent of the total budget is directly being used in Korea. The military loans provided by the Soviet Union to China are not included in this calculation. 5

Peace is advantageous to us but we are not afraid of prolonging the negotiations. Negotiations would allow us to achieve victory while, at the same time, carrying out various measures within China to secure stabilisation. The situation could be used to develop China further politically and economically. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a booklet, *United and Equal: The Progress of China's Minority Nationalities*, published 1977. The booklet was printed in English and published by the Foreign Language Press, which was controlled by the Publicity Department of the CCP. It outlined the experiences of the various ethnic and national minorities in China under Mao.

Tibet was peacefully liberated in May 1951 with the agreement of its original local government, in order to complete the reunification of our country, defend China and emancipate the people. 15

After the peaceful liberation, a great deal of work was done to benefit the Tibetan people under the brilliant leadership, and with the warm support, of the CCP and Chairman Mao. Highways were built, hospitals set up, interest-free loans granted, and trade developed. But the reactionary elements of the upper classes in Tibet obstructed the implementation of democratic reform and attempted to preserve forever the system of feudal serfdom*. 20

In 1959, the former reactionary local government headed by the Dalai Lama conspired with imperialist foreign reactionaries. The agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet was torn up and a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion was launched. The rebels noisily proclaimed such reactionary slogans as 'an independent Tibet' and 'drive out the Han people'. They slaughtered progressive Tibetan officials, attacked People's Liberation soldiers, disrupted transportation, and massacred people. 25

The rebellion was quickly overcome with the support and assistance of the mass of the people. Under the CCP's leadership, a million peasants 'stood up' and started a democratic reform movement that turned the old order upside down. 30

*feudal serfdom – an agricultural system where peasant farmers were not free but were treated as the property of the landowners

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From an article, *East Germany in Black Africa: A New Special Role?*, published August 1980. The article was published in a British current affairs journal produced by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, an independent political research organisation.

On 13 November 1979, Erich Honecker and the Ethiopian Head of State laid the foundation stone for the first Karl-Marx-Monument on the African continent in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. This visit of the GDR leader was symbolic of the increasingly important role the GDR is playing in Africa.

The East German presence in Africa is a relatively recent development. The new *Ostpolitik* in Europe led to friendlier relations, which had an impact on the African continent as well. In 1969, Sudan was the first to establish formal diplomatic relations with East Germany and other African nations soon followed. But the real turning point for GDR policy came in 1973. In that year, the GDR became a member of the United Nations and GDR military advisers were seen in central Africa for the first time.

5

10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a speech made by Willi Stoph, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the 14th General Assembly of the Central Commission of the SED, December 1970. The speech was subsequently published in English by the SED Information Service. Here he is commenting on the effectiveness of long-term GDR economic planning in the years 1965–70.

The gradual introduction of the Economic System of Socialism has made it possible to make better use of Socialist economic practices to our advantage. It has created the conditions for reaching the goals of long-term planning and, in part, even exceeding them. 15

Due to the industrious, creative work of the workers, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia and all other working people, national income increased by about 59 per cent. The long-term plan targets will be exceeded in industry by 2.9 per cent, and in agriculture and the food processing industry by 19.6 per cent.

New sectors of production have emerged. The electrical engineering, electronic and scientific instrument construction industries showed the highest rate of development of all industrial sectors. The target of producing two hundred Robotron Type 300 data processors will be overfulfilled by the end of this year. 20

However, goals were not reached for some important plastics products. The development of the national economy was also undermined by the non-fulfilment of the planned goals for electricity production. The supply of consumer goods, such as washing machines, refrigerators and televisions, has increased to the planned level, but providing people with necessary services and repairs for this sector is lagging behind. 25

It is now important to calculate correctly the pace of future development. 30

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: <https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/113013>

Source 2 from: *United and Equal: The Progress of China's Minority Nationalities*, Yin Ming, Foreign Languages Press, CCP 1977

Source 3 from: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40395204>

Source 4 from: <https://archive.org/details/fourteenthplenum00soci>

