

# Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Sample assessment materials for first teaching September 2016

**Time** 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper  
reference**

**1HI0/32**

## History

**PAPER 3: Modern depth study**

**Option 33: Mao's China, c1945–76**

**Sources/Interpretations Booklet**

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

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### Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

**Source B:** From an article in a Chinese national newspaper, 27 May 1957, about the Hundred Flowers Campaign. This newspaper had previously played a leading role in criticising Mao.

Since April, all available wall space around the dining hall of Peking University has become filled with posters, many criticising the Party. At one corner there was the 'democratic wall' and at another corner there was the 'garden of freedom'. Some articles were written by individuals, others by groups of students. According to statistics compiled by one student, by May 22, over 500 bulletins had been issued. In Peking University with its glorious revolutionary tradition, more than 8,000 young people had become inflamed with enthusiasm.

**Source C:** From an article written by Mao and distributed to groups within the Chinese Communist Party in late May 1957. He was writing about the Hundred Flowers campaign.

We shall let the Rightists go wild for a time and reach the climax of their criticisms. The more they go wild, the better for us. As we expected and hoped, poisonous weeds have been growing side by side with fragrant flowers. The more outrageous the conduct of the Right, the more quickly will they show themselves up. They will be seen as doing the opposite of co-operating with the Communist Party and accepting its leadership, as they pretended in the past. Didn't we say long ago that all poisonous weeds must be uprooted?

**Interpretation 1:** From *Mao, the Unknown Story*, by J Chung and J Halliday, published in 2005.

In February 1957, Mao announced that he was inviting criticisms of the Communist Party. He sounded reasonable, criticising Stalin for his 'excessive' purges in the Soviet Union, and giving the impression there were going to be no more of these in China. He said 'Let a hundred flowers bloom'. Few guessed that Mao was setting a trap, and that he was inviting people to speak out so that he could then use what they said as an excuse to victimise them. Mao's targets were intellectuals and the educated, who were the people most likely to speak out.

**Interpretation 2:** From *How successful was The Hundred Flowers Movement?*, a history website.

The Hundred Flowers campaign was established to allow intellectuals to discuss problems and possible solutions. At first there was little response. Only minor issues were debated and there was little constructive criticism. In spring 1957 Mao stated that he wanted criticism to encourage healthy debate. He hoped that socialist ideals would be seen as the best way forward. In some ways the Hundred Flowers campaign was quite successful after Mao's requests for debate. Millions of letters were sent offering opinions.

### Acknowledgements

Source B adapted from [www.marxists.org/archive/cliff/works/1959/05/chinawilt.htm](http://www.marxists.org/archive/cliff/works/1959/05/chinawilt.htm);  
Source C adapted from [www.marxists.org/reference/archive/mao/selected-works/volume-5/mswv5\\_61.htm](http://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/mao/selected-works/volume-5/mswv5_61.htm);  
Interpretation 1 taken from J Chang and J Halliday, *Mao: The Unknown Story* © Vintage 2007;  
Interpretation 2 © [www.schoolhistory.org.uk](http://www.schoolhistory.org.uk)

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