

**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Monday 20 May 2019**

Afternoon

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**

### **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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