GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Time 2 hours

Paper reference **WHI02/1B**

History

International Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1B: China, 1900–76

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.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the outcome of the civil war in the years 1946–49?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

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Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the promotion of change in relations between men and women in communist China in the years 1949–66?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that British influence in China was the main reason for the weakness of Chinese governments in the years 1900–19?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1950–76, Mao's economic policies were a complete failure?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1966–76, there were many positive results of the Cultural Revolution?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

GradeMax

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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History

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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.

Source 1: From Lionel Max Chassin, *The Communist Conquest of China*, published 1952. Chassin was a general in the French Air Force in Indo-China in the late 1940s. He wrote his account of the civil war based upon French intelligence reports gathered in China.

At the start of the civil war, Mao's chances of success were very limited. He dominated only a small territory; he had no money, no resources and no allies. He was clearly inferior to Chiang Kai-shek in numbers and resources. Worst of all, the leaders of Communist Russia had abandoned him; they had recognised Chiang Kai-shek, Mao's mortal enemy, as the leader of China.

However, four years later, Chiang Kai-shek was a defeated refugee on the small island of Taiwan, while Mao had set himself up in Beijing as the master of 480 million human beings. What had happened?

The great lesson of the Chinese Civil War is this: Determination is always important in achieving victory, and it is morale that wins battles.

Mao only needed to focus on very familiar ideas. He encouraged nationalism and the hatred of foreigners. He focused on the struggle against foreign imperialists, who, he claimed, had 'enslaved' the superior civilisation of China. Within China, Mao cleverly appealed to the desires for social justice, which are so strong in the human heart.

Source 2: From a Communist Party handbook issued in 1964. The handbook was used by Communist Party cadres to advise young people on love and marriage. Here it gives advice on choosing a partner.

Some young people are introduced to their partners by family and relatives. Is this way of doing things good? It is better for young men and women to find their beloveds by themselves and to build up a love relationship through common labour and common struggle.

May young men and women date each other in public? Of course, they may. So-called friends ought to be comrades in our socialist society. This sort of comradely relationship is beneficial to building socialism and, at the same time, it makes our lives happier and more joyful. Under such circumstances, why shouldn't young men and women date each other publicly?

We must clear away the remains of old-fashioned ideology in our minds and treat the relationship between the sexes correctly. If you love another person, you must give it serious consideration. After due consideration, if you want to propose, then propose. You need not resist these feelings and create suffering.

When they fall in love, young men and women must be particularly careful to balance the relationship between love and work.

In falling in love, one should never have improper sexual relationships as a result of temporary emotional impulses. This is immoral.