

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number				Candidate Number					
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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.

Turn over ►

P69030A

©2022 Pearson Education Ltd.

Q:1/1/1/




Pearson

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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 emergence of Mao Zedong as leader of the Communists on the Long March in 1934–35?

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

(15)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Large area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

(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, in the years 1911–27, the warlords were the main reason for the weaknesses of government in China?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**OR**

3. How accurate is it to say that the work of TV Soong was responsible for the development of China's economy in the years 1927–37?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**OR**

4. How significant was the impact of the Cold War on the development of the economy in China in the years 1949–76?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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**

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

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



Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 2 hours

Paper
reference

WHI02/1B

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1B: China, 1900–76

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

P69030A

©2022 Pearson Education Ltd.

Q:1/1/1/



Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the Sixteen Point Decision, issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, 5 August 1966. The meeting of the Central Committee was called by Mao. This section of the Declaration gives instructions to Red Guards about the treatment of schools during the Cultural Revolution.

One of the most important tasks of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching.

In this Great Cultural Revolution, the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals must be completely changed. 5

In every kind of school, we must apply thoroughly the policy directed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Mao has ordered that education must serve proletarian politics. Education must be combined with productive labour. This allows those receiving an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically. Students will become labourers with social consciousness and culture. 10

The period of schooling should be shortened. Courses should be fewer and better. The teaching material should be thoroughly transformed, in some cases beginning with simplifying complicated material. While students' main task is to study, they should also learn other things. In addition to their studies, students should also learn industrial work, farming and military affairs. Students should take part in the struggles of the Cultural Revolution to criticise the bourgeoisie. 15

Source 2: From Chen Chang-Feng, *On the Long March with Chairman Mao*, published 1972. Chen served Mao on the Long March and later became his bodyguard. Here he is commenting on the events of the Long March from October 1934 to February 1935.

At the start of the Long March, the original leaders' only thought was to avoid the enemy. This meant that the Red Army was often made to play an inactive role, and its morale suffered. Blockaded and pursued by the enemy, the Red Army was frequently in a dangerous position. By the time it reached Zunyi in January 1935, the First Front Red Army had suffered a loss of 60 per cent of its men. 20

Doubts and discontent arose among the troops and they demanded a change in the leading personnel. Comrade Mao Zedong led the troops in a determined struggle against those who had failed the Red Army. This struggle culminated in the Zunyi Conference which established the correct leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Thus, the Party and the Red Army were saved from an imminent danger. The Zunyi Conference marks a turning-point of historic significance. It made it possible for the Party to bring the Long March to a successful completion. 25 30

After the Zunyi Conference, the Red Army, under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, adopted flexible tactics. The Red Army took the initiative into its own hands. In February 1935, the Red Army wiped out four enemy divisions near Zunyi and won the first great victory since the beginning of the Long March. 35



BLANK PAGE

