

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number
	Candidate Number
<h1>History</h1> <h2>International Advanced Subsidiary</h2> <h3>Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation</h3> <h4>Option 1B: China, 1900–76</h4>	
Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2015 Time: 2 hours	Paper Reference WHI02/1B
You do not need any other materials. You must refer to the 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.

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SECTION B**Answer ONE question in Section B.****You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.****EITHER**

- 2** To what extent was the Qing dynasty's reluctance to accept political reform in the years 1900–11 responsible for the revolution of 1911–12?

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

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the Sino-Soviet alliance was beneficial for China's economic development in the 1950s?

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

- 4** To what extent were the years 1962–76 a period of economic recovery in China?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

History

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

Source Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI02/1B

Do not return this Source Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From an inner-party directive written by Mao Zedong for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 18 January 1948. Here Mao is commenting on the importance of the different sections of the peasantry to the communist movement in China.

II. Some concrete problems of policy in the land reform and mass movements

Our Party must launch the land reform through the poor peasants and must enable them to play the leading role in the peasant associations and in the government agencies in the rural districts. This leading role consists in forging unity with the middle peasants* for common action, and not in casting them aside and monopolising the work. The position of the middle peasant is especially important in the old liberated areas where they are the majority and the poor peasants a minority. The slogan: 'The poor peasants and farm labourers conquer the country and should rule the country' is wrong. In the villages it is the poor peasants, middle peasants, and other working people, united together under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, who conquer the country and should rule the country, and it is not the poor peasants alone who conquer the country and should rule the country.

*middle peasants – better-off peasants

Source 2: From Otto Braun, *A Comintern Agent in China, 1932-39*, published in 1982. Braun was a key military agent who was sent to aid the Red Army by the Communist International (Comintern), set up in Moscow to help foreign Communists. He was the only European on the Long March, but he did not speak Chinese and lost his diary during the march. He was removed as one of the leaders of the Long March by Mao Zedong.

The strategic plan of crossing the Yangtze River was agreed. Obsessed with the idea of finding a place to cross, Mao Zedong and his Command Panel avoided larger battles, although there were many promising opportunities. There was no fortifications system to inhibit our mobility and the extremely mountainous terrain made it more difficult for the enemy to attack. This might give the impression that this segment of the march proceeded according to plan and was purely and simply a victory campaign for the Red Army. It is certainly portrayed as such by Maoists. In reality, it was nearly the opposite. The march increasingly resembled a retreat and eventually degenerated into outright flight. In its effort to avoid battle, the Red Army group pursued a zigzag route with endless parallel, forward, and backward marches, and even circles. Forced marches were the rule. Marching was done at night because the Guomindang air force flew incessant raids during the day, bombing us. 5

The number of deaths, more from disease and exhaustion than battle wounds, increased daily. Dissatisfaction with Mao's leadership assumed such proportions that a new power struggle was a real possibility. Mao's harshest critics were men who had previously been his strongest supporters: Lo Fu and Lin Biao. They openly blamed him and his Command Panel for 'flight before the enemy' and 'military bankruptcy'. 10

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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 is from Alan Lawrence, *China since 1900 Revolution and reform*, Routledge 2004. Source from: Works, Vol. 12, April 1929-June 1930.

Extract 2 is from Alan Lawrence, *China since 1900 Revolution and reform*, Routledge 2004. Source from: Works, Vol. 12, April 1929-June 1930.

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