Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

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 ▶

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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 significance of the development of railways in China in the years 1900–27?

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 origins of the Hundred Flowers Campaign?

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

(15)

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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 the spread of Christianity was the most significant cultural development in China in the first half of the 20th century?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the civil strife between the Guomindang and the Communists was the main reason why Japan was able to expand in China in the years 1931–45?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the years 1962–76 were years of chaos in China's economy?

(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

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a report to *The Times* newspaper by its reporter in Peking, 31 March 1916. *The Times* was a British newspaper. Here the reporter is commenting on the plans for new railway lines in China**.**

An important agreement between the Chinese Government and the Russo-Asiatic Bank was signed yesterday. The agreement provides for the construction of a railway from Harbin in Manchuria to the Chinese-Russian border, a total of 666 miles. These railway lines will enable the exploitation of very fertile river basins and promote agricultural development on a large scale.

This new agreement with Russia will act as a balance to the series of agreements with Japan made in October 1913, which provided for railways to be built in Eastern Mongolia and Southern Manchuria.

Harbin is situated on the navigable waters of the Sungari River. Harbin is an important junction on the Manchurian railway system. The main line from Harbin leads south to Vladivostok*. Branch lines from Harbin lead to Mukden, Peking and Korea. The new railway to be built from Harbin will put Asiatic Russia in direct communication with Northern China.

*Vladivostok – a warm water port on the borders of China, Russia and Korea

Source 2: From a speech by Zhou En-lai to a special conference of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, 14 January 1956. He made this speech in the year before the Hundred Flowers Campaign was publicly launched. Here he is commenting on attitudes within the Chinese Communist Party towards intellectuals.

We are building a Socialist economy to satisfy the constantly growing needs of the whole society. It is essential that we rely on the energetic labour, not only of the working class and the peasants, but also of the intellectuals.

At present, we do not have enough intellectuals to meet the needs of our rapid construction of a Socialist state. Some aspects of our treatment of intellectuals have been affected by our comrades who have intolerant attitudes towards those outside the Party. This has made it difficult for us to utilise fully the existing powers of intellectuals. We must act to mobilise the powers of the intellectuals to meet the growing needs of the state.

Firstly, we must improve the employment of intellectuals so that they can develop their specialised skills to the benefit of the state.

Secondly, intellectuals outside the Party must be trusted by us. They must be supported by us. Then they can work with real initiative. Intellectuals must be given jobs and authority; their views must be respected and the results of their professional research and work must be valued. A small number of Party members do not respect the leadership of intellectuals who have been promoted to higher positions than Party members but do not belong to the Party. This situation must be corrected.

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