Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 17 May 2023

Afternoon (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 seriousness of the Boxer Rebellion for foreigners in China in 1900?

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 role of the USA in 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.

(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 significant was the textile industry in the development of China's economy in the years 1900–27?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 To what extent did cultural influences in China change in the years 1900–49?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Mao established complete control over the governing of China in the years 1949–76?

(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 Luella Miner, *A Prisoner in Peking*, published November 1900. Luella Miner, an American teacher and missionary, kept a diary in which she recorded her experiences in China. Here she comments on the Boxers' attack on the compound where she was living.

15 June:

About ten o'clock, the most horrible noise began in the south of the city. It was a horde of Boxers going through their rites. They were burning incense and shouting, 'Kill the foreign devils! (Christians). Kill! Kill! Kill!' They shouted other things, but I could only hear the 'Kill!' There may have been from twenty to fifty thousand voices making that angry noise, although not all belonged to Boxers.

Now, in the compound and adjoining streets, we foreigners have built barricade within barricade. The compound is said to be the best fortified place in the city now, and if we had a machine gun, we would feel even safer.

This morning, the Boxers were looting, burning and killing at the south cathedral. Ten Americans and twenty Russians went there. They killed seventy Boxers, captured ten, and took Catholic refugees to a place of safety.

14 August:

At last, our ears have heard the cannons of the relief army – this is the sweet music for which we have been listening for two months. Our rescue is at hand.

Source 2: From a report by Peng Shuzi to the Congress of the Communist International (Comintern), published November 1951. Peng had been expelled from the CCP in 1929. He then became a reporter for the Comintern, a Soviet organisation. Here he is commenting on the Chinese Civil War.

American imperialism had intended to use all its might to maintain Chiang Kai-shek's government, in order to use China as a stronghold against the Soviet Union. Consequently, at the end of the Second World War, America supplied a tremendous amount of financial aid and military equipment to Chiang's government. But America soon became aware of the extreme corruption of Chiang's administrative and military organisation. For example, most of the resources given by the US were wasted by the bureaucrats, and American-made arms often found their way into the CCP's hands because of the incompetence of the Guomindang officers.

On the one hand, America tried to encourage Chiang to make some reforms, such as removing a few of the most corrupt and incompetent officials and generals. On the other hand, the US plotted for a temporary compromise between Chiang and Mao, in order to gain time to destroy Mao. But Chiang not only refused to make any reforms; he also obstinately refused any compromise with Mao's party.

The result was that the US was finally forced to abandon its aid to Chiang's government and adopt a 'wait-and-see' attitude toward the CCP. This final decision by American imperialism came as a death blow to Chiang's regime.

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