

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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**Monday 20 January 2020**

Morning (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 response of the Imperial Government to the Boxer Rebellion 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 purpose of the Hundred Flowers Campaign?

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 To what extent did education provision in China change in the years 1900–49?

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

**OR**

- 3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1927–49, the civil strife between the Guomindang and the Communists was the main cause of China's economic problems?

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

**OR**

- 4 How accurate is it to say that the lifestyles of women living in the towns and the lifestyles of women living in the rural areas in China, in the years 1950–76, were very similar?

**(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)**

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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**



**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Monday 20 January 2020**

Morning

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**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* ►

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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From Wu Yung, *The Flight of an Empress*, published 1936. Wu Yung was an imperial magistrate who was close to the Dowager Empress. Here he is recalling the events of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900.

On 14 June the Boxers rioted. The Court sent messages to the representatives of the foreign countries to go back to their own countries. The foreign representatives went in a group to the Foreign Office to say farewell. On the way, the German Chief Secretary was suddenly shot by a soldier. The legations accused the Qing dynasty of not trying to protect them. The foreigners fortified the legation district. 5

When all this was done, a memorandum was sent by the foreign legations to the Foreign Office. The tone of the letter was very strong and bold. It angered the Empress Dowager, and the princes and dukes of the Court said many words to increase her rage. She changed her plans. She went to the temple of her ancestors and took an oath to give the order to fight. Then she withdrew the proclamation suppressing the Boxers. She instructed the governors of the provinces to bring the Boxers together and give them money. Soldiers and Boxers together became the enemies of the foreigners. 10

**Source 2:** From a speech made by Lu Dingyi, 26 May 1956. Lu Dingyi was a propaganda director of the Chinese Communist Party. Here he is commenting on Mao's announcement of the Hundred Flowers Campaign.

To artists and writers, we say, 'Let flowers of many kinds blossom.' To scientists, we say, 'Let different ideas challenge one another.' This is the policy of the Chinese Communist Party. It was announced by Chairman Mao Zedong at the Supreme State Conference.

If we want our country to be prosperous and strong, we must develop our economy and education and strengthen our national defence. We must also have flourishing art, literature and science. That is essential. 5

'Letting flowers of many kinds blossom, different ideas challenge one another' means that we stand for freedom of independent thinking, freedom of debate and freedom of creative work. We stand for the freedom to criticise and freedom to express one's opinions on questions of art, literature or scientific research. 10

The freedom we uphold is not the same as that based on the type of democracy supported by the bourgeoisie. The freedom supported by the bourgeoisie really means freedom for only a minority, with little or no freedom for the working people. 15

'Let flowers of many kinds blossom, different ideas challenge one another', that means freedom among the people. And we urge that, as the people's political power is strengthened, such freedom should be given ever greater opportunity.

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