Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 18 January 2024

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 impact of the Cultural Revolution (1966–76) on families?

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 impact of the Great Leap Forward?

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 How accurate is it to say that the impact of the Boxer Rebellion was the main reason why China was weakened in the years 1900–19?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that Chiang Kai-Shek succeeded in restoring order in China in the years 1927–37?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the Communist regime succeeded in suppressing the influence of all religions in 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 Fan Cao, *Under the Red Sun*, published 2005. Fan Cao was a teenager during the Cultural Revolution. Here, in her memoir, she recalls her actions in 1968 during the Cultural Revolution.

I was in the 7th grade at school when the Great Cultural Revolution started. Growing up in the 'New China', we were brought up with revolutionary ideas. How glorious we children felt to have the great destiny of liberating all humanity!

I was not allowed to join the Red Guards because my parents were university teachers, which automatically made them suspect as anti-revolutionists. I became a target of the revolution. I lost all my friends and lived in constant fear for several years.

Despite this unbearable life, I did not question my belief in the revolution. Instead, I wondered if my parents might have done something wrong. I wrote a big character poster denouncing them to show my loyalty to Mao. My childish action deeply hurt my relationship with my parents. As I grew up, I slowly learned the truth behind the so-called 'revolution'. I also realised that my family and I were relatively lucky compared with thousands of innocent people who died in the endless political movements.

I am very remorseful, and I still feel shaken as I think back on what happened during the Cultural Revolution.

Source 2: From Henry Kissinger, *On China*, published 2011. Kissinger was the US National Security Adviser and Secretary of State during the years 1969–77. He visited China in 1971 and met leading members of China's government, including Mao. Here he is commenting on the Great Leap Forward, which began in 1958.

The Great Leap Forward was designed to carry out Mao's wide-ranging ideas of industrial and agricultural development. Much of China's remaining private property and profit incentives were eliminated as the country was reorganised into 'people's communes'. Peasants were conscripted into military-style brigades for massive public works projects.

These projects had international as well as domestic implications. If successful, the Great Leap Forward would effectively make China the ideological centre of the Communist world. When the Soviet leader Khrushchev visited Beijing in 1958, Mao insisted that China would achieve full Communism before the Soviet Union.

But Mao had set an unrealistic challenge. The Great Leap Forward's production goals were excessive. The prospect of failing to meet the targets was so terrifying that local cadres falsified their figures and reported inflated totals. Therefore, Mao's government wrongly believed it could continue to export grain to the Soviet Union in exchange for heavy industry and weaponry. The disaster was intensified by Mao's steel targets, which had encouraged the melting down of useful implements as scrap to fulfil the quotas.

In the end, the outcome of the Great Leap Forward was brutal. From 1959 to 1962, China experienced one of the worst famines in human history, leading to the deaths of over twenty million people.

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