Write your name here Surname	Other nam	ries
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Hictory		
History International Advar Paper 2: Breadth Sto Option 1B: China, 19	udy with Source	Evaluation
International Advar Paper 2: Breadth Stu	udy with Source 900–76	Evaluation Paper Reference WHI02/1B

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 ▶





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 changes in the treatment of women in Communist China in the early 1950s?			
		Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.	
			(10)









 How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for reasons for the failures in agricultural production during the 	
Explain your answer, using the source, the information given	
own knowledge of the historical context.	
	(15)







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, in the years 1900–27, foreign influence was responsible for the development of Shanghai as an industrial centre?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

How accurate is it to say that the USA played the most significant role in ending Japanese expansion in China in the years 1931–45?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1962–76, Mao faced significant opposition from leading members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)











P 5 3 5 7 1 R A 0 1 8 2 0

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 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

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI02/1B

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶



Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the Marriage Law of 1 May 1950.

The feudal marriage system, which is based on unfair and compulsory arrangement and the superiority of man over woman and ignores the children's interests, shall be abolished.

The New-Democratic marriage system, which is based on the free choice of partners, on monogamy, on equal rights for both sexes, and on the protection of 5 the lawful interests of women and children, shall be put into effect.

Bigamy, concubinage, child betrothal, interference with the remarriage of widows, and the demanding of money or gifts in connection with marriages, shall be prohibited.

Marriage shall be based upon the complete willingness of the two partners.

Neither party shall use force and no third party shall be allowed to interfere.

Husband and wife are companions living together and shall enjoy equal status in the home.

Both husband and wife shall have equal rights in the possession and management of family property.

Parents have the duty to rear and educate their children. Infanticide by drowning and similar criminal acts are strictly prohibited.

15

Source 2: From Mikhail Klochko, *Soviet Scientist in China*, published 1964. Klochko was a Soviet technical expert and worked as an adviser to the People's Republic of China before defecting to the West in 1961. Here he recalls the 'Four Noes Campaign' during the Great Leap Forward.

During my first days in Beijing, my eye was caught by large posters with a picture of a woman pointing sternly at pictures of a rat, a sparrow, a fly and a gnat. All four of these were crossed out with heavy red slashes, which meant that the government and Party were calling for their extermination.

This was the opening of the Anti-Sparrow campaign. During the whole day it was drums, gunshots, screams and waving bedclothes, but at no time did I catch sight of a single sparrow. The battle went on without stopping until noon, with all the manpower of my hotel mobilised and participating.

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The strategy behind this war on the sparrows was to keep the poor creatures from coming to rest on a roof or tree. This forced them to remain in the air constantly. It was claimed that a sparrow kept in the air for more than four hours was bound to drop from exhaustion.

The whole campaign had been initiated in the first place by some bigwig* of the Party who had decided that the sparrows were devouring too large a part of the harvests. Soon enough, however, it was realised that although sparrows did consume grain, they also destroyed many harmful insects. So the campaign against the sparrows was ended. However, this did not return them to life and the insects continued to feast on China's crops.

35

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^{*}bigwig = an important person

