

A-level HISTORY

Component 2P The Transformation of China, 1936–1997

Wednesday 5 June 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/2P.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

From a speech by Mao Zedong, given in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, 1 October 1949 and published in 'The People's Daily', an official Chinese Communist Party newspaper.

The people throughout China were plunged into bitter suffering because Jiang Jieshi's reactionary Guomindang government betrayed the Fatherland, plotted with imperialists, and launched a counter-revolutionary war. Fortunately, our People's Liberation Army, backed by the whole nation, fought heroically and selflessly to defend our homeland, to protect the people's lives and property, to relieve the people of their suffering, and to struggle for their rights. The PLA eventually wiped out the reactionary troops and overthrew the reactionary rule of the Nationalist Government. Now, the People's War of Liberation is almost won, and the majority of the people in the country have been liberated. Due to this, the first session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference has been held. Representing the will of the whole nation, this session of the conference has carried out the law of the Central People's Government of the Republic of China, and elected Mao Zedong as Chairman of the People's Government.

5

10

Source B

From a statement written by Hu Sidu, a middle class man undergoing 'thought reform'. It was published in 'Ta Kung Pao', a Chinese Communist Party newspaper, in September 1950.

In the past, I was brainwashed by the reactionary Guomindang government and was ignorant of the correct policies of the people. A friend of mine, who came to Beijing from Hong Kong on business, asked me what attitude I would adopt to my father, a member of the Guomindang. I replied that perhaps he could never learn other ways and would probably stay in the United States.

5

Today I recognise the lenient policy of the People's Government. It gives a chance to all those who have acted against the interests of the people to move on from their past and start life anew, if only they can come to realise their past mistakes.

Until my father returns to the people's arms, he will always remain a public enemy of the people, and an enemy of myself. Today, in my determination to rebel against my own class, I feel it is important to point out the clear differences between my father and myself.

10

Source C

From a report on southwest China by Deng Xiaoping, sent to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in May 1951 and distributed to local Party officials by 1952.

The campaign in southwest China to eliminate bandits, oppose local warlords, reduce rent rates and make landlords return tenants' deposits began in 1951. Large numbers of peasant activists have come forward to take part in the process. In the later stages of the campaign in particular, we made clear our policy of mobilising the poor peasants and farm labourers. We satisfactorily met their economic needs by returning to them the deposits held by landlords and by seizing law-breaking landlords. As the campaign deepened, the poor peasants and farm labourers were indeed mobilised, which provided the basis for changing both the leadership of peasant associations and political power in the rural areas. Once this was achieved we were able to distribute land on a solid foundation. In conclusion, we can say that the peasants have really been freed and there is a new and positive atmosphere in the countryside. Visitors to the rural areas regard all this as an historic miracle and believe that cities are falling behind the countryside.

5

10

0	1
---	---

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the ways in which the Chinese Communist Party established control of China in the years 1949 to 1952.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 To what extent was there stability in China, under the Guomindang (GMD) in 1936?

[25 marks]

0 3 To what extent did government policies, in the years 1962 to 1966, transform the Chinese economy?

[25 marks]

0 4 'In the years 1966 to 1976, the most significant impact of the Cultural Revolution on Chinese society was its effect on young people.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2019 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

