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 22 May 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 ▶

P75793RA

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.
F:1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 5 7 9 3 R A 0 1 2 0

Pearson

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 freedoms granted to women in the 1950 Marriage Law?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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 attitudes of civilians to the soldiers of the Guomindang and Communist sides during the Long March?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(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 the key features of the Imperial government change in the years 1900–11?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3. How significant was Japan's influence on China in the years 1900–19?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4. How accurate is it to say that the impact of the Great Leap Forward was the main cause of economic problems in China in the years 1958–76?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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** ☒

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 22 May 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

Sources Booklet
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P75793RA

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.
F:1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 5 7 9 3 R A

Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Chang Chih-Jang, 'A Much Needed Marriage Law', published in *The People's Daily* newspaper, 17 April 1950. Chang was a leading legal expert in the People's Republic of China. He did not belong to the Communist Party. The *People's Daily* was the Communist Party newspaper.

The abolition of the feudal marriage system and the introduction of a new marriage system based on New Democracy is the one basic principle that runs through the whole structure of the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China.

The main features of the New Democratic system are: freedom of marriage for both men and women, marriage to only one person, equal rights for both men and women, and the protection of the lawful rights of women and children.

The main aims of the Law are to set our women free from the bondage imposed upon them by the old system, protect the lawful rights of women and children, ensure equality and co-operation between husband and wife, and promote their mutual aid and love.

Great changes have been made in the regions that have long been under Communist control compared with the newly-liberated regions. However, the feudal marriage system is deep-rooted. Thus, it is still not easy to implement the new policy regarding marriage. Even in the areas long under Communist rule, the absence of freedom of marriage is still significant.

Source 2: From an account given by He Manqui to an Oral History Project carried out in China between 1986 and 1989. He Manqui came from a relatively prosperous family and was well-educated. She joined the Chinese Red Army in 1935 and took part in the Long March. Here she comments on the arrival of GMD and Red Army troops in her town.

In March 1935, when we heard that the Red Army was coming, the rich families fled but my family didn't. My father told the neighbours that he didn't see any reason to leave. He said that the people in the Chinese Communist Party were human too. The Red Army couldn't plough the fields while they were fighting, so they would have to rely on local people for these things.

But before the Red Army came, the Guomindang Army arrived. They had been forced back by the Red Army. They were awful – their caps were on backwards; their clothes were scruffy; they held their guns upside down and used them as walking sticks. My father said we'd better stay out of their way because these Guomindang soldiers would take everything they could from the local people.

When we returned to town after hiding from the Guomindang, we heard the drums of the Red Army approaching. Our neighbour, a poor man, told us the Red Army was coming here to liberate the poor. So, my father and I went into town. We saw line after line of soldiers. The soldiers were very strong, carrying guns and marching in good order. The local people were offering them food.

BLANK PAGE