Write your name here Surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number Candidate Number
History)
International Advar	udy with Source Evaluation
International Advar Paper 2: Breadth Stu	udy with Source Evaluation 900–76

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.

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

S t	uay	Source 1 in the Sources Bookiet before you answer this question.	
1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the importance of young people in the Cultural Revolution in 1966?			
		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 reasons for the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931?			
Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.			
	(15)		



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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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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 completion of the Long March was the most important reason for the survival of communism in China in the years 1927-45?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1911–27, the most significant result of the fall of the Qing dynasty was the rise of the Guomindang?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How far did the lives of women living in the countryside differ from those living in urban areas in the years 1950-76?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 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 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI02/1B

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the Sixteen Point Decision issued by the Eleventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, 5 August 1966. The Sixteen Point Decision became a charter for the Red Guard in the Cultural Revolution.

The broad sectors of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres make up the principal forces in this Great Cultural Revolution. Large numbers of revolutionary young people, previously inactive, have become courageous and daring pathbreakers. They are vigorous and intelligent. Through the media of big-character posters and through great debates, they argue things out. They expose and criticise thoroughly, and launch resolute attacks on the open and hidden representatives of the bourgeoisie. In such a great revolutionary movement, it is unavoidable that these young people should show short-comings of one kind or another. However, their general revolutionary orientation has been correct from the beginning. This is the main current in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is the general direction along which this revolution continues to advance.

Source 2: From a report by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs 'Relations of Japan with Manchuria and Mongolia' published in 1932. Here the Japanese Foreign Ministry outlines the events that led to the decision to invade Manchuria after the Mukden Incident in 1931.

When the regular troops of Japan and China came to an armed clash in 1931, it was at once realised that it was quite different from the encounters of our railway guards with Manchurian bandits that had very frequently taken place 15 in the past. It was clear that the situation was extremely critical. In view of the hostile attitude of the Chinese troops in Mukden, it was very likely that conflict would spread throughout Manchuria and the Chinese troops in other places would also commence active hostilities. The total strength of the Japanese army serving in Manchuria at that time was only 10,400, while that of the Chinese 20 was as high as 220,000. If, therefore, the Chinese army attacked ours, not only would our men find it difficult to defend the Leased Territory and protect the South Manchuria Railway, but the lives of one million Japanese subjects living in Manchuria would be exposed to great danger. For this reason it was vital for the Japanese army to act promptly. It was the only course left open to our 25 army, in confronting the numerically far superior hostile forces. It was necessary to attack them first and eliminate the opposing troops as quickly as possible. Accordingly, as soon as a report of the incident reached the higher command of our army, they promptly commenced operations for removing all causes of danger by disarming the Chinese troops in its region. 30

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