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In History (WHI02) Paper 1B

Breadth Study with Source Evaluation

China, 1900-76

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see a range of well-informed and well-written responses from candidates on IAS Paper WHI02 1B which covers the option China, 1900-76. The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory two-part question for the option studied, each part based on one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change/ continuity, similarity/difference and significance.

It is pleasing to note that in Section A many candidates understood what was meant by 'value' in question 1a) in the context of source analysis this year. However, many still continue to write about limitations to the source and since this is not covered by 'value' and hence not rewarded in the mark scheme, means that candidates disadvantage themselves in terms of the time take to develop such arguments which impacts on the time they have to spend on the rest of the paper. Many candidates also struggle with the concept of 'weight' in question 1b). Candidates need to approach weight by considering the reliability of the source. This can be measured in terms of the trustworthiness of the provenance and/or the accuracy of the content. Hence candidates should explore the strengths and limitations of the source and on then, based upon their judgements ascribe weight to the source. Many candidates use the term 'weight' as interchangeable with 'value' and refer to 'adding' and 'subtracting weight' throughout their answers. This approach makes it difficult to develop judgements based upon valid criteria and hence reach a final evaluation based on weight. Finally candidates do need to consider the use of contextual knowledge. Most candidates used context to confirm or challenge matters of detail in the source and thus achieved level two. Candidates are advised to use their contextual knowledge to explain and develop inferences which will enable them to focus discussion on what can be gained from the sources and so access the higher levels of the mark scheme.

In Section B, some candidates produced wholly descriptive essays which were devoid of analysis, but more responses were soundly structured. The most common weakness in Section B essays was the lack of a sharp focus on the precise terms of the question and/or the second order concept that was targeted.

It remains important to realise that Section A topics are drawn from highlighted topics on the specification whereas Section B questions may be set from any part of any Key Topic, and, as a result, full coverage of the specification is enormously important. There was little evidence on this paper of candidates having insufficient time to answer questions from Sections A and B.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1a)

There were some good responses that achieved high Level 2 or beyond. These responses demonstrated an understanding of the source material and an ability to draw and develop inferences from the material using their contextual knowledge to explain inferences as well as expanding on matters in the source. Valid comments were made on the provenance of the source and value explained. Strong responses drew out the changes in the treatment of women. Most candidates who failed to reach Level 3, did so because of description of the content of the source rather than using it to draw inferences and establish value. Many candidates added contextual knowledge about women to the source material but did not use it to develop and explain inferences and this held them in level 2 for bullet point 2 in the mark scheme. Candidates who base their judgements upon questionable assumptions regarding the provenance and focus on a discussion the limitations were unable to access the higher level in the mark scheme for this bullet point.

The source is given a great deal of value by its provenance. It is an extract from the 1950 Marriage Law written by the Communist Party of China. Its purpose is to function as a Statement of Women's rights, to address the ill-treatment they have endured beforehand and to outline a future for Women in PRC.

The fact that it is written by the Communist itself gives the source added value as it describes the policies they wish to undertake that'll change the treatment of Women in the eyes of the Law. ~~as well as~~ ^{It also provides us} ~~with~~

With an insight to the current attitude of the day regarding Women - giving the source value. Overall, the source's provenance gives it value on into the changes in the treatment of Women.

We can infer from the source the treatment of

Women prior to the adoption of the marriage Law and the Changes that'll occur after it's implemented. ~~It~~ The source blasts the current treatment of Women and "feudal marriage System" and the "Concubinage, Child betrothal" that accompanies it. This suggests that Women were treated more as Commodities rather than people and subject to notions of inferiority. All of this, however, shall be "Prohibited" by the CCP and the Marriage Law will grant women the right of "equal status" and "equal rights in the possession and management of family property". This shows how after the Marriage Law is passed, Women will be ushered into a new era of independence and no longer be treated as second hand citizens. The Source's inferences provide us with a clear image of the treatment of Women before ~~and~~^{and} after the marriage Law, giving it value.

These inferences match with our knowledge of the issue. ~~China~~ China was indeed a patriarchal Society where Women played a subordinate role

and had limited freedoms - being forced to obey their husbands in accordance with the teachings of Confucianism. The marriage Law, however, ensured a change in the treatment of women. Concubinage was abolished, arranged marriages were banned and the paying of the bride price forbidden. This ~~end~~ meant that women were treated by the Chinese population as equals and gave them freedoms previously thought inconceivable. ~~The~~ With the hindsight and knowledge of history, we can determine this source is valuable.

In conclusion, I believe that the source is indeed a valuable source to the historian for an enquiry into changes in the treatment of women in Communist China. It provides us with a glaring contrast between the treatment they endured before 1950 and the one they received after - showcasing an incredible turn in treatment.

This is a secure level 3 response achieving level 3 in all the bullet points in the mark scheme. It has good contextual knowledge and is very effective in drawing inferences. It has a real focus on change. The evaluation is substantiated.

Question 1b)

The best responses were written by candidates who successfully made reasoned inferences, evaluating the weight of the source in relation to the enquiry and

using contextual knowledge to illuminate limitations of what could be gained. Most candidates who did not achieve Level 4 failed to do so due to making inferences that were not fully developed or reasoned. Many candidates used accurate contextual knowledge but this was usually only included to confirm/challenge details rather than going the step further to illuminate what could therefore be gained from the source. There were very lengthy descriptions of Lysenkoism in a number of answers and much development of factors that were not in the source. Candidates do need to focus on evaluating what is there rather than criticise sources for what is not there. Sources are not intended to be fully comprehensive, and the more focused answers deal with what the historian could draw from the source as it is presented. Some candidates made good use of the authorship of the source and its implications to develop an evaluation and judgement that was based on valid criteria.

The source is written by Mikhail Klochka, a Soviet scientist in China and was published in 1964. Although he worked as an adviser to the People's Republic of China before defecting to the West in 1961, he is likely to be subjective against the Great Leap Forward as all advisers were dismissed in 1961 which means he in most probability has hatred towards China as the USSR at this point had bad relations with them and so shouldn't be given much weight. However, he did work as an adviser to the PRC and therefore was an eye-witness to the failures of the GLF and its events as he was there at the time and so should be given weight. Also, this source was written and published close to the time and so helps give this source weight as the memories of these events were still recent in his memory. The source's overall tone is neutral and does not include his opinions about the GLF he just accounts the events that occurred and should then be given weight. Overall, the purpose, author and nature of the source gives it weight for an enquiry into the reasons for the failures in agricultural production during the Great Leap Forward.

We can also make valuable inferences from the source to determine how much weight it should be given. He states that "All four" of the pests "were crossed out with heavy red slashes" in "big

pests" which shows the extent that China went to to encourage the extermination of these pests through propaganda in the streets. Also, he says that "the battle" during the "Anti-Sparrow campaign" helped mobilise and participate all manpower of his hotel which again suggests the determination the people went through to get rid of these pests and therefore suggests it was greatly successful in getting rid of these pests. Furthermore, he refers to Mao as "some bigwig of the Party" which suggests that Mao didn't have much knowledge about the strategy he was carrying out inferring it was wrong. Lastly, he says that "it was realised that although sparrows did consume grain, they also destroyed many harmful insects" and so the campaign was ended but "this did not return them to life and the insects continued to feast on China's crops" and infers that the Four No's campaign was a disaster as crops were still being destroyed even after the campaign was ended. Therefore, as we can make various valuable inferences the source should be given weight as it shows ~~how~~ the reasons why agriculture failed during the Great Leap Forward.

Moreover, when placing the source in context with our wider knowledge we can further determine how much weight it should be given. Mao introduced the Four No's campaign as a method of Lysenkoism to destroy four pests: Rats, Fleas, Flies and Sparrows. Although it proved successful at first especially the eradication of sparrows as they ate grain and helped improve agriculture production, it turned out to be a complete failure as sparrows ate insects like caterpillars.

And so when sparrows were exterminated, an outbreak of caterpillars occurred which also ate and destroyed grain and because there were no sparrows to eat them, the Four No's campaign turned out to be a complete disaster which agrees with the source as agricultural policies like this one failed because of the Four No's campaign and should therefore be given weight. This reduced agriculture production so much (reduced from 170 million tonnes of grain to 143 million tonnes) that the GLF as a whole caused huge famines and led to the death of about 30 million people due to starvation. Thus, because the source agrees with our wider knowledge of the time it should be given weight into an enquiry.

In conclusion, although the author of the source may likely be subjective, the purpose and nature of the source help it give it weight. We could also make valuable inferences which matched our wider knowledge and therefore this source should be given a great deal of weight for an enquiry into the reasons for the failures in agricultural production during the Great Leap Forward.

This is a high level 3 response achieving level 3 in all three bullet points. There is a clear understanding of the source material and a supported inference about the four Nos campaign being a disaster on the second page. Contextual knowledge is used to develop this inference. It uses the position of the author to develop the evaluation of the source on the first page. Candidates who evaluate the source after considering the content and the inferences can sometimes develop the evaluation more effectively by also considering the reliability they have ascribed to the content and the inferences that can be drawn from it.

Question 2

This was the least popular essay question. The best answers were underpinned by a depth of knowledge on a range of relevant reasons for the development of Shanghai which were then used to reach a judgement on whether foreign influence was the most important reasons for its development as an industrial centre in the time period specified. These factors included the foreign concessions granted by the Qing, the role of foreign companies in the development of railways as well as alternatives such as the geographical position of Shanghai and technological developments such as the telegraph. At the lower end, some candidates provided wholly descriptive accounts of foreign intervention in China without consideration of the focus of the question.

Yes	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → heavy British influence → trade ↓ attracted workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → already to workforce → position as port ↳ middle of China the → Yangtze river ✓ ↳ railroads.
→ 40%	
→ 44%	

It ~~would be~~^{is} accurate to say that foreign influence was responsible for the development of Shanghai as an industrial centre. Shanghai flourished economically under British influence and using trade. However, it could be argued that some of this success was due not to foreign influence, but Shanghai's geographical advantages.

Shanghai, as the home of many British people and as a British concession, was heavily influenced by the British. By 1927, 44% of the modern

Chinese workforce was located in Shanghai, largely due to the amount of British factories located there. It was not uncommon for Chinese factories to exploit their workers as they had few rights in the years 1900-27. Beatings and long-hours and low pay were the norm in other parts of Chinese industry, and the leniency of British factory owners in comparison to Chinese made working in foreigner-controlled areas such as Shanghai more attractive to Chinese workers, ~~this~~ ~~encouraged urban migration and~~ encouraging urban migration, increasing the workforce in ~~the~~ Shanghai. This led to an increase in Shanghai's industrial output and therefore its development ~~as~~ into a modern industrial centre. ~~Between~~ Between 1900-27, Shanghai's industry grew 96.0% and by 1927, contained 40% of China's total industry, ~~this~~ largely due to the urban migration attracted by the British influence in Shanghai. Another aspect of Shanghai's industry largely developed by British influence was trade. Shanghai grew into a major port under British influence and ~~Shanghai's port~~ Shanghai's trading

increased by 60% in the years 1900-27. Moreover, China's ^{potential} was not limited by European trading regulations. The development of Shanghai into a ^{major} port by the British allowed ~~to~~ China to trade its materials such as silk and tea ~~with~~ more. Moreover, the technology provided by the British such as faster, ^{larger} and more efficient ~~trading~~ merchant ships largely benefited Chinese trade. Thus, foreign influence was responsible for the development of Shanghai as an industrial centre in the years 1900-27.

However, there are ^{also} other reasons responsible for the development of Shanghai as an industrial centre in the years 1900-27 that should be acknowledged. One is the geographical position of Shanghai. It is along the East coast of China and is roughly in the middle. This made trade with other parts of China easier. For example, ~~to~~ Shanghai could trade with other major ports along the coast like Yantai in the Shandong province, Hong Kong, and Dalian (and by extension, Japan). Dalian is in the North of China,

whereas Hong Kong is in the South, demonstrating the flexibility of Shanghai. Moreover, Shanghai also had access to the Yangtze river, giving it access to inland China that couldn't be reached by sea, ~~and due to the length of the Yangtze, Shanghai had access to many areas of inland China.~~ Another positional advantage of access to the Yangtze is its length. Of the three major rivers in China: the Yangtze, the Yellow River, and the Black Dragon River (?) (黑龙江), the Yangtze is the longest and most central, passing through the most amount of provinces: Jiangsu, Gansu and Anhui to name a few. Thus, Shanghai's positional advantage of being in the centre of the East coast, coupled with its access to the Yangtze would suggest that Shanghai's industrial position due to trade was more due to Shanghai's geography ~~more~~ ^{more} than foreign influence. ~~Another~~

Another ^{responsible} reason for Shanghai's development as an industrial centre during the years 1900-27 could be the development of

railways during these years. In 1912, there were 8,000km of railroads. and this increased to 12,000km in 1927. ~~Rather~~

This aided the urban migration towards ~~into~~ major cities (such as Shanghai) and also increased Shanghai's potential access to resources, both of which boosted industrial growth. It could be argued that the ~~railroads~~ foreign investment in the railroads means that this was in fact foreign influence ^{that} boosted ^{the} Shanghai's industrial growth. Moreover, the extent to which railroads encouraged urban migration can be debated due to the very expensive tickets and the slow pace at which the railroads were built (progress was largely hindered by ~~sneaky~~ warlords who stole money). Thus, the ~~built~~ construction of railroads can be

seen as another reason for Shanghai's becoming an industrial centre in 1900-27 (depending on the individual's interpretation as to how far this was an ~~result~~ ^{extension} of foreign ~~into~~ influence - the first train was, after all, constructed by British entrepreneur ~~Rob~~ Stevenson and the railroad

construction was funded by other countries).

Another factor perhaps worth exploring is the fact that China was governed by warlords from 1916-27. This meant that most of China's population lived in oppression and increased Shanghai's attraction to them. Moreover, as the rest of the Chinese economy was divided and there was no central government, it could be seen as inevitable that the well-organised Shanghai would flourish. Furthermore, the May 4th movement during this period was a realisation of China's weaknesses relative to foreign nations and boosted China's need for economic development, not only in Shanghai. This can, however, be seen as an extension of foreign influence because China was striving to be like other nations, and the May 4th movement was sparked by foreign nations refusing to give German concession. Qingdao back to China.

In conclusion, there are many reasons for the development of Shanghai as an

industrial centre in the years 1900-27. British influence was responsible for the increase in trade and migration (for the most part) but other factors

This is a secure level 4 response. The plan at the start indicates the candidate's awareness of the demands of the question and the candidate then proceeds to explore foreign influence in the development of Shanghai in some detail with good explanation and support before considering the alternative reasons including its geographical position, railroads and the role of warlords. It develops criteria and makes judgements throughout the response which compensates for the conclusion which is incomplete.

Question 3

This was the most popular question and produced some well-informed answers. The best responses had a secure focus on the question and its second order concept of 'significance'. These responses demonstrated a consideration of the role of the USA in ending Japanese expansion and compared it to a range of other factors in order to establish criteria for significance. These factors included the role of Chiang Kai-shek and the role of the CCP and its Red Army. Lower scoring scripts tended to be descriptive rather than focusing on significance. These responses tended to be rewarded in level 2.

After the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the expansionist power started expanding its influence throughout the country through military conquests. Their ultimate collapse in 1945 could be attributed to the USA, for the former's entrance in the First World War and financing of the GMD saw them eventually bring an end to the Japanese menace. However, it could be argued that it was the CCP's military ^{victories} ~~defeats~~ and ideological attractiveness that encouraged people to resist and eventually oust the Japanese and that ^{the} USA's aid to the GMD was largely wasteful due to the ~~former's~~ military failures of Chiang Kai-shek.

The USA's role in ending the expansion of the Japanese in China via its finance of the GMD and ~~engagement~~ military engagements with the Japanese was significant. The Japanese attack on ~~Manchuria~~ Pearl Harbor in 1941 changed the tide of their

expansionist ambitions, for it brought the USA into war against them. The US' entrance made them, by default, an ally of Chiang Kai-shek's GMD and so the ~~the~~ USA began to provide Chiang's troops with aid. By 1945, Chiang's army had received 1 billion \$ in aid from the USA as well as saw them ~~receive~~ boast a lot of heavy artillery, an air force and ammunition. The US even provided ~~Chiang~~ Chiang with General Joe Stillwell to aid their military affairs. These developments meant that Japanese forces were met by a ~~renewed~~ revived GMD army in China - which halted their advance and ~~the~~ stopped Japanese expansion eastwards ⁱⁿ China. In addition to mounting an effective resistance in China's home front, the USA also ensured that the Japanese faced a war on two fronts by pursuing the military policy of "island hopping". The US ^{army} began to slowly make its way to Japan by reclaiming captured islands. This pressure from the US prompted Japan to change its foreign policy from one of expansionism to a more defensive

Struggle - Contributing to the end of Japanese

Expansionism of China. The US bombing of ~~the~~ Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 secured them the Surrender of Japan and the fall of the Japanese Empire - Liberating China. The USA's financing of the GMD, & engagement with the Japanese and use of nuclear weapons helped defeat the Japanese advance, ending their occupation of China in 1945.

Counter to the interpretation, it could be ~~that~~ argued ^{that} the aid of ~~the~~ given to the GMD largely went to waste due to the latter's inefficiency and corruption. The US General Stillwell was shocked at the extent of corruption in the GMD and accused Chiang of stalling the advance on Japanese forces in order to prepare for an attack on the Communists. This cost him his position, but turned out to be true. Chiang believed that the Communists were the greater threat than the Japanese (a "disease of the heart" as opposed to a "disease of the skin") and so to an extent ^{only} accommodated Japanese expansionism in China. This rendered the USA's role in financing the GMD obsolete, as they didn't end expansionism

in ~~Japan~~ ^{China}. Even when Chiang tried to attack the Japanese, he failed miserably. ~~Then~~ His raid on Japanese-occupied ~~Japan~~ Shanghai accidentally saw his air force bomb the city and the subsequent fighting resulted in 200,000 Chinese casualties. As a result, this indicates that the USA's role in ending Japanese occupation wasn't as significant as previously stated, for ~~the~~ their financial aid to Chiang didn't stop their Japanese expansionism.

Overlooking the role of the USA, the success of the CCP's Eighth Route Army could be attributed to the end of Japanese expansionism. Mao Zedong, the CCP leader, adopted ~~an~~ ~~tactics~~ ~~of~~ ~~guerrilla~~ ~~tactics~~ guerrilla tactics to battle the Japanese. By avoiding pitched battles, Mao's army was successfully able to infiltrate Japanese lines and set up command posts in Chinese villages. This military strategy saw them successfully reclaim China's north - bringing China closer to liberation. The admirable behaviour of the Communists soldiers (which Mao has imposed on them through

Eight strict rules such as "don't take liberties with women") and their promise of Land redistribution encouraged Peasants to join their ranks and resist the Japanese ~~threat~~ threat. The Communist army ~~begin to~~ grew from 800,000 men in 1938 to 1,200,000 in 1945 and their spirited resistance helped end the Japanese occupation of China.

Besides the USA, it can be argued that the military successes of the CCP were by themselves ~~the~~ responsible for ending Japanese expansionism in China.

In conclusion, I agree with the interpretation and believe that the USA played the most significant role in ending Japanese expansion in China. While it is true that the CCP enjoyed military conquests in the north, before the USA's entrance China was fighting a ~~the~~ losing war and still losing key areas and cities. The USA's entrance distracted Japan from China and forced them to fight a war on two fronts, slowly ending their expansionism ~~until~~ ⁱⁿ 1945.

This is a secure level 4 response. The role of the USA is developed in some depth including its provision of the GMD and the importance of its nuclear attack on Japan in 1945. This is contrasted with the ineffectiveness of the funding for

the GMD and the role of the CCP. The argument is coherent although the criteria for judgement are not fully developed.

Question 4

This was a popular question. The best responses explored evidence of opposition to Mao by leading members of the CCP compare with evidence of support and used this as the basis for establishing significance. Candidates considered criticism from Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping and the accusation of development of faction under Lin Biao contrasted with the support from Jiang Qing and her compatriots. Lower scoring responses tended to describe events during this time period or focus on any incidence of opposition without regard for 'leading members'.

During the years 1962-1976, ~~MAO~~ Mao did face heavy oppositions. ~~HOWEVER~~, oppositions ^{had to be} ~~were much~~ suppressed heavily by the PLA and campaigns launched, such as, Socialist Education Movement and Cultural Revolution, ~~which~~ in which he purged his opponents, in order to continue his democratic dictatorship. ~~THIS SUPPRESSED OPPOSITIONS AND DECREASED ITS SIGNIFICANCE.~~ Shows that he had much oppositions that he had to use extreme measures in order to eliminate them.

~~Liu Shaoqi was the first~~ MAO launched the Socialist Education Movement in 1963 due to conflict with Liu Shaoqi on the development of agricultural policies. Liu had been a Premier since the early 1920s. With increasing support from local peasants due to the well established relationship between them and Liu's wife, Wang Guangmei, Liu's oppositions to Mao's policies increased as he knew he had the support of many. With that in mind, Mao introduced the eliminating of "Four-Olds" which would stop civilians heading down the "Capitalist road". However, ~~practical~~ practical purges were not introduced. With the growing population and shortage of food, Liu's support continued to increase and his opposition towards Mao continued to stay.

Further oppositions can be seen by Deng's approval of Mao's

foreign economic policies. MAO strongly believed in ~~autarky~~ autarky but Deng recognised the potential economic development by increasing foreign trades. Deng's opposition was backed by Liu. In addition, in previous years, Deng had already established a good relationship with the peasants and workers from the ~~second United Front~~ civil war, allowing Deng, CCP's financial adviser to stand strong against Mao.

To that, Lin Biao, the commander-in-chief, also expressed concerns regarding to MAO's economic policies. This caused Mao to be furious and launched the Cultural Revolution in 1966 where he purged of all "rightists". ~~Lin Biao was forced to apologise~~ (Although Lin was forced to apologise to his "evil thoughts", Deng and Liu did not confine to Mao)

The launching of the Cultural Revolution allowed Mao to purge his political opponents. The sole fact that he needed to use such a way to eliminate opponents showed the growing oppositions in his party. ~~but also~~ The growing opposition can be supported by the amount of ~~the~~ CCP members who were purged throughout the years of 1962 - 1976.

Around 90% of members were under attack by the PLA and by ~~the~~ 1972, only ~~the~~ 34% of its original CCP members remained. The fact that many, such as Liu and Deng continued to voice their ~~dissatisfied~~ discontent suggests many members also did too. ~~the~~ ~~this shows~~ The statistic shows ~~the~~ a significant of opposition faced

by Mao. The real figure of oppositions may be even higher if it wasn't for the PLA suppression on officials.

~~##~~ During the revolution, Mao used several methods to suppress his opponents, all of which showcase the extent of oppositions. PLA ~~we~~ troops were ~~moba~~ mobilised to beat up "rightists" members. Peng was beaten by 300 Red Guards for a comment he made on ~~the~~ ~~pros~~ advantage of foreign ~~tr~~ trade. An estimate of 750,000 members were victimised for supporting ~~the~~ "capitalists" ideas when they really only wanted a slight modernisation of China. Further, like many, Peng was forced into remote labour camps, known as ~~Laogai~~ Laogai, to "re-educate" themselves. Another member of Peng, was also forced into Laogai. An estimate of ~~10 million~~ 17 million people were in ~~camps by 1972~~ the 500 ~~centres~~ labour camps across China in 1972. The mindblowing number of people that was placed in these camps ~~show~~ highlighted the large amount of opposition. ~~The~~ The significant of the opposition can be seen further as Peng tried to continue to oppose Mao's ideas even after being put in Laogai. He was then beaten ~~with~~ ~~and~~ which resulted in 4 broken ribs. The fact that Peng ^{and Jiu} still wanted to challenge Mao in their circumstance showed the extent of opposition ~~##~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~how~~ ~~severity~~ of ~~it~~ and how severe it was.

(See page 14 in brackets)

Even with all the extensive measures to ~~eliminate~~ eliminate his ~~opponents~~ opponents and suppress oppositions, Mao did not manage to leave a legacy ~~to his regime.~~ for his regime.

↳ (The most heartbreaking ~~ex~~ example would be the torture endured by Liu. Liu was tortured and being ill-treated for 8 years since his imprisonment, but he still expressed his thoughts to the guards watching him and refused to commit suicide to prove to Mao that his ideas will live on as they ~~are~~ were strong like him.)

↳ In Tiananmen

↳ A mass rally was held after the ~~tragic~~ tragic death of Liu to honor his desire to change and his heroism. This showed that the significant oppositions were now not only limited to ~~the~~ within the party, but also the public. As ~~the~~ Mao regarded the people as the nation's backbone, ~~this~~ this implies Mao has lost his authority. as they lost ~~their~~ support from them.

In conclusion, the fact that Mao had to suppress his oppositions through extreme measures suggests the extent of opposition faced by him. Even with his brutal tactics, oppositions were not

crushed, showcasing how severe oppositions were.
Although leaders were purged, their heroism ~~attained~~
inspired ~~for~~ millions to make a change, which ultimately
~~the~~ became Mao's greatest opposition and marked
his downfall.

This is a secure level 4 response. It explores the role of a range of leading opponents to Mao and counters this with the role of supporters in the PLA and the use of the laogi to deal with opponents. There are occasional problems with the coherence of the response but overall level 4 is merited.

Based on the performance of this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

Section A

- Make sure you are aware of the topics highlighted for the source question and have prepared for them
- A careful reading of the sources is needed so that the issues raised are clearly identified
- You must ensure that you draw out inferences, but these should always be directly linked to the source and not driven by contextual knowledge
- You should consider the nature, origin and purpose of the source
- Do not merely restate what the provenance says – think about how it can be used to address the question. In a, this requires a consideration of how it adds value and in b, this requires considering value and limitations
- Do not deal with the 'bullet points' separately – value and weight are established by a more holistic approach that uses context and consideration of provenance to evaluate the source
- Contextual knowledge should be used to support the answer, not to drive it, and should be made relevant to the enquiry
- Question 1a does not require a consideration of the limitations of sources
- It is unlikely that weight can be assessed by listing all the things that a source does not deal with.

Section B

- Spending a few minutes planning helps to ensure the second order concept is correctly identified
- Candidates must provide more precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels

- Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision
- Essay questions are set over a period of at least ten years; candidates need to address the whole time period set in the question
- Candidates should try to explore the links between issues in order to make the structure of the response flow more logically and to enable the integration of analysis.

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