

## A-level HISTORY

Component 2P The Transformation of China, 1936–1997

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Friday 16 June 2017

Morning

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.

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**Section A**

 Answer Question 01.
 

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**Source A**

From a speech on US foreign policy by the US President, Richard Nixon to Congress, 25 February 1971.

The twenty-two year hostility between ourselves and the PRC [People's Republic of China] is serious indeed; an international order cannot be secure if one of the major powers remains largely outside it and hostile towards it. In this decade, therefore, the most important challenge will be to draw the PRC into a constructive relationship with the world community. 5

A factor determining contemporary Chinese foreign policy is the intense and dangerous conflict with the USSR. A clash between these two great powers is inconsistent with the kind of stable Asian structure we seek. We will do nothing to sharpen this conflict – nor to encourage it.

We are prepared to establish a dialogue with Beijing. We cannot accept its ideological precepts or the notion that Communist China must exercise dominance over Asia. But neither do we wish to impose on China an international position that denies its legitimate national interests. 10

**Source B**

From a joint communiqué (a statement made by the US and China to the world's media), 27 February 1972.

There are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agree that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. International disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. 5

With these principles of international relations in mind the two sides state that:

- both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict
- neither should seek dominance in the Asia-Pacific region
- neither is prepared to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states. 10

Both sides are of the view that it would be against the interests of the peoples of the world or any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of interest.

**Source C**

From a statement by President Brezhnev of the USSR which was published in the Soviet government-controlled newspaper, 'Pravda', 21 March 1972.

The participants in the Beijing meetings told their peoples and the world little about the content of their talks and the substance of the agreement reached by them. More than that, they said that it had been decided to keep it secret and not to discuss anything beyond what is in the published official communiqué. Therefore, facts and the subsequent actions of the United States and the PRC will reveal the true significance of the Beijing talks. The future will show how matters stand. 5

It is impossible, however, to overlook some statements of the participants of the Beijing talks that make one think that the dialogue goes beyond the framework of the bilateral relations between the United States and China. For instance, how else can one assess the statement made at a banquet in Shanghai that 'today our two peoples hold in their hands the future of the whole world?' 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 improved relations between the USA and China in the years 1971/72. |
|---|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for the next question.**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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**0 2** How significant was foreign intervention to the outcome of the Chinese Civil War in the years 1945 to 1949? **[25 marks]**

**0 3** 'The People's Liberation Army (PLA) was responsible for the consolidation of Mao's power in China in the years 1949 to 1953.'  
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

**0 4** 'Deng's economic reforms were of considerable benefit to Chinese society.'  
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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