



AS HISTORY

The Transformation of China, 1936–1962

Paper 2P

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-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 **2P**.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 03

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Source A

From a Public Declaration of the CCP Central Committee, Summer 1958. This was published for distribution through all state media including newspapers and posters.

The People have taken to organising themselves along military lines, working with militancy and leading a collective life and this has raised the political consciousness of the 500 million peasants still further. Community dining rooms, kindergartens, nurseries, sewing groups, public baths, happy homes for the aged and schools are leading the peasants toward a happier collective life and further fostering ideas of collectivism among the peasant masses. In the present circumstances, the establishment of People's communes with all-round management of agriculture and of industry is the fundamental policy to guide the peasants to accelerate socialist construction, complete the building of socialism ahead of time and carry out the gradual transition to communism.

Source B

From Bo Yibo, a senior member of the Communist party at the time of Collectivisation, writing in his memoirs. These were published in 1962.

During collectivisation, many of the safeguards to protect peasants were simply ignored by the CCP. Much of the socialist enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants that we highly commended at the time was nothing of the sort but was rather a change motivated by the desire and the enthusiasm for dividing the assets of the land-holders among those peasants that had very little, it was simply about self-enrichment; whereas much of the spontaneous capitalist tendency of the upper-middle peasants we criticised at the time was simply their correct action to protect the product of their labour from inefficient confiscation. They saw the problems that collectivisation held and they opposed it.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining the impact of collectivisation?

[25 marks]

Section BAnswer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

EITHER**0 2**

'The Xi'an Incident was the key turning point in the development of the Communist Party in the years to 1946.'

[25 marks]

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

OR**0 3**

'The Great Leap Forward failed because of the purging of so many agricultural and industrial experts.'

[25 marks]

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

END OF QUESTIONS

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