

A-level HISTORY

Component 2P The Transformation of China, 1936–1997

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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section A

 Answer Question 01.

Source A

From a telegram sent by Mao Zedong to Liu Shaoqi, 13 January 1950, during Mao's visit to the USSR.

To Comrade Shaoqi

I agree that we should seize foreign military bases on our soil and force the United States to evacuate its embassy in China. We should immediately confiscate all American property left in Shanghai.

The Russian foreign minister talked with me this evening. He suggested that we send a telegram to the United Nations and demand that we should be able to send a representative to the United Nations and replace the Guomindang's representative, since a very serious struggle is now underway in the Security Council over the legitimacy of the GMD's representative. The Soviet Union supports our demands to expel the GMD regime in Taiwan from the United Nations, but the United States and Great Britain oppose the expulsion. We need to make a further statement. When Zhou Enlai gets here, he and I will make a final decision about a candidate to be our representative. 5 10

I leave for Leningrad tomorrow, but the Central Committee can continue to send me telegrams as usual. 15

Source B

From a top secret message sent by Nikolai Roschin, the Soviet Ambassador in China, to Stalin, 7 October 1950.

I visited Mao Zedong last night and passed to him your reply. After listening to me, Mao declared that:

1. He is in full agreement with your assessment of the international situation.
2. He is very glad you speak of a joint struggle of China and the USSR against the Americans. He emphasised that if China goes to war, it will go to war now. 5
3. He intends to send an even larger army to Korea than was originally discussed, but his army is poorly equipped, with only 108 artillery pieces and no tanks at all.

Mao believes that in order to defeat a US army, a Chinese army would need to be four times larger. He says that for technological equipment, China totally relies on help from the Soviet Union. He pointed out that, according to our Korean friends, the Americans have about 1000 aircraft in Korea, while the Chinese have none. He declared that China does not possess sufficient funds for purchasing planes and ammunition. 10

Source C

From the autobiography of a Tibetan monk, describing events in Gandong, a remote village in Tibet, in 1952. It was published in 1997.

Rumours of the growing Chinese presence in Tibet began to reach the monastery. We heard that anti-Chinese protests had taken place in the city of Lhasa. Families in the village began to hide their valuables. We received daily reports of PLA soldiers in the other villages. The Chinese, keen to make their presence known, had been staging shows and even screening films. 5

The first Chinese troops arrived here in the eighth month. They were accompanied by a Tibetan interpreter, who wore a dark blue Mao suit. I didn't witness the meeting but I watched them leave. The abbot and the others were now wearing a small badge showing Mao's head on the left side of their monk's robes. As soon as the Chinese were out of sight, they took off their badges. Later, in prison, I worried that someone might have reported this incident. 10

The Tibetans were already afraid. Whenever they encountered the Chinese, they became timid and did as they were told.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying China's dealings with its neighbours in the years 1949 to 1952.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2

'The Chinese Communist Party's (CCP's) social policies, in the years 1952 to 1962, damaged Chinese society.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3

To what extent did Mao Zedong's influence in China weaken in the years 1962 to 1965?

[25 marks]

0 4

'China's global influence by 1997 was primarily the result of its economic power.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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