

AS HISTORY

The Transformation of China, 1936–1997

Component 2P The emergence of the People’s Republic of China, 1936–1962

Tuesday 22 May 2018

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/2P.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 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.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

A speech by Lu Dingyi, Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, to launch the Hundred Flowers campaign in May 1956.

To artists and writers, we say, "Let flowers of many kinds blossom". To scientists we say, "Let diverse schools of thought contend". This is the policy of the Chinese Communist Party which was announced by Chairman Mao Zedong at the Supreme State Conference. If we want our country to be prosperous and strong, we must have a flourishing art, literature and science. That is essential. If we want art, literature and science to flourish, we must apply a policy of letting flowers of many kinds blossom, letting diverse schools of thought contend. This means that we stand for freedom of independent thinking, of debate, of creative work; freedom to criticise and freedom to express.

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Source B

A public confession to the People's Congress, July 1957, by Chang Po-chun, who was criticised for promoting a western interpretation of democracy.

The mistakes I have described show that my political and ideological collapse has reached a shameful, detestable and dreadful state in the past year. I forgot myself in my excitement. I was blinded by the lust for gain. My political ambition was ever growing. I attempted to expand the influence of my reactionary political programme, spread the poisons and translate the programme into reality, taking advantage of my position. The whole nation is demanding stern punishment of me, a rightist. This is what should be done and I am prepared to accept it. I hate my wickedness. I want to kill the old and reactionary self so that he will not return to life.

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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 freedoms allowed by the Hundred Flowers campaign?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2 'Jiang Jieshi had a firm control over China in 1936.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'The breakdown in personal relations between Mao and Khrushchev was the most important reason for the Sino-Soviet split.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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