



**AS**

**HISTORY**

**The Transformation of China, 1936–1997**

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

**7041/2P**

**Monday 20 May 2024**

**Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**MATERIALS**

**For this paper you must have:**

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

**[Turn over]**

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## **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.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

## **SECTION A**

**Answer Question 01.**

### **SOURCE A**

**From 'Revolution in a Chinese Village' by William Hinton, published in America, 1966. Hinton, an American communist, interviewed members of CCP work teams he worked with in northern China, 1948.**

**SOURCE A not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.**

**SOURCE A is from a book by an American communist. The source describes a violent land reform in a Chinese village.**

**SOURCE B**

From recollections of the 1950s by a Chinese peasant interviewed in 1969. The interview was conducted by an independent overseas Chinese journalist and published in the West in 1973.

After the establishment of the PRC and the 1950 Agricultural Reform Law, we peasants agreed that our landlord received far more in rent, interest and free labour than he was entitled to, and he was ordered to return the surplus to the landless poor of the village. All debts and interest owed to him were cancelled. His land and tools were taken, but he was left with some land for himself, which was the same share as the landless peasants got. He also received a share of the tools like the others. Some of his houses and furniture were taken from him and given to the poor, but he was allowed to keep his main home and its furniture.

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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 land reform campaigns in China? [25 marks]

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**SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.**

**EITHER**

**0 2**

**‘Foreign intervention in China, in the years 1945 to 1949, benefited the GMD more than the CCP.’**

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**OR**

**0 3**

**‘In 1956/57 Mao launched the Hundred Flowers Campaign in order to purge his opponents.’**

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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