

AS HISTORY

The Transformation of China, 1936–1997

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

Tuesday 23 May 2017 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 A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From the appeal of the Dalai Lama of Tibet to the United Nations, November 1950.

China is determined not to allow Tibet to live in peace. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Chinese have hurled threats of liberating Tibet and have used devious methods to intimidate and undermine the government of Tibet. Tibet recognises that it is in no position to resist.

The armed invasion of Tibet for the incorporation of Tibet in Communist China through sheer physical force is a clear case of aggression. The Chinese claim Tibet as a part of China but Tibetans feel that racially, culturally and geographically they are far apart from the Chinese. We hope that the conscience of the world will not allow the disruption of our state by methods reminiscent of the jungle.

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Source B

From the introduction to the 'Seventeen-Point Plan for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet', drawn up by the PRC and signed on 23 May 1951 by representatives of the Dalai Lama and the representatives of the PRC.

It is important that the influences of aggressive imperialist forces in Tibet are successfully eliminated, the unification of the territory and sovereignty of the People's Republic of China accomplished, and national defence safeguarded. It is also important that the Tibetan people are freed and returned to the big family of the People's Republic of China. Then they can enjoy the same rights of national equality as all other nationalities in the country and develop their political, economic, cultural, and educational work. It is for these reasons that the People's Liberation Army, when it marched into Tibet, notified the local government to send delegates to Beijing to hold friendly talks to agree on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

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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 China's dealings with Tibet in the years 1950 to 1952?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0	2
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 'In 1945 the Guomindang (GMD) was in a strong position to continue the civil war against the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

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 'The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) brought radical change to the lives of women.'

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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