

B5: Conflict, Crisis and Change: China

1911-1989 - Exam Questions



Section C topics are split into three questions. The wording and pattern of the questions will always be the same so remember the three types of questions you have to deal with: a) Take information from a source b) Describe the key features of an event c) an essay on change . Possible topics include:

China 1911-1934

The causes, events and results of the 1911 Revolution, China under the Warlords, The May the Fourth Movement, Sun Yat-Sen, Chiang Kai-Shek and the Kuomintang, Mao Zedong and the emergence of the Chinese Communist Party, The Northern March and the Shanghai Massacres.

The Triumph of Mao and the CCP 1934-1949

The events and importance of the Long March 1934-35, War with Japan 1937-1945, Role of the CCP, Red Army and failures of the KMT during the war, Key features of the Civil War 1945-1949, The battle of Huai-Hai, Reasons for the success of Mao and the CCP.

Change under Mao 1949-1963

Changes in agriculture and Industry, first Five Year Plan, attack on landlords, the Agrarian Reform Law, cooperatives and collectives. Changes in the role of women, political changes including Thought Reform, the Three and Five Antis Campaigns. The Hundred Flowers campaign, Reasons for, key features and effects of the Great Leap Forward.

The Impact of the Cultural Revolution

Mao's motives for the Cultural Revolution, Key features, the Red Guards, education, the 'Cult of Mao', Impact on China and Mao's position.

Changes under Deng Xiaoping

The Rise of the Gang of Four, Hua Guofeng, Changes under Deng, education, birth control, agriculture, industry, privatisation and westernisation,

The Development of the Democracy Movement

Deng's opposition to political reform, origins of the Democracy Movement 1979, The 'Democracy Wall' movement, Wei Jingsheng, Features and aims of the University Protests 1986, Reaction of Deng, Tiananmen Square Protests 1989.

You only have about 45 minutes to answer all three sub-questions. The amount of marks for each questions should help you judge how much to write. For Question a) give 5 minutes, Question b) 10 minutes, Question c) 30 minutes. Grade boundaries are at end of document.

Question A (3 marks)

Question A requires you to extract three points of information from the source. It's only worth 3 marks so complete it as quick as you can! It is a simple comprehension task, you do not need to infer from the source.

- Ensure you understand the focus of the question. What points of information do you need to pick out?
 - Highlight three points from the source and describe them.
 - DO NOT include your own knowledge! It's not needed and won't get you a better mark!

'What does source X tell us about...?'

1. What does this Source tell us about the importance of the Long March?

"For twelve months we were under daily bombing from the skies, whilst on land we were pursued by a huge force. We met untold dangers when marching across eleven provinces. The Long March has shown the world that the Red Army is an army of heroes. The Long March also tells the 200 million in the eleven provinces that only the road of the Red Army leads to freedom." **From a speech by Mao Zedong in December 1935.**

2. What does this Source tell us about the treatment of teachers during the Cultural Revolution?

"I ran inside the school and saw a row of teachers with black ink poured over their heads and faces. Hanging on their necks were placards with words such as 'class enemy'. Beatings and torture followed. I have never seen such tortues before; they were even made to eat insects. The head teacher was savagely beaten. He had his eyes closed and his mouth full of ink and blood." **From an eyewitness account of the Cultural Revolution, written in 1972.**

3. What does this Source tell us about the first Five Year Plan?

"The Five-Year Plan seemed to be a great success. The city of Foshan was a good example of the rapid industrial development. It was a city of 700,000 people, four times bigger than it had been in 1949. It had three underground mines as well as another three petrol refineries under construction. There was building work all over the city. Communities of people were laying huge steel girders over river beds." **From a British reporter in China, writing in 1954.**

4. What does this Source tell us about actions of the CCP during the Japanese invasion?

"From 1937, the CCP made clear that its policy was to drive out the Japanese, and this attracted more and more support. The Eighth Route Army acted independently, often behind enemy lines. It set up a network of command posts in villages across China. Its behaviour won increasing support for the CCP. It also created a network of support for the CCP throughout China." **From a modern textbook.**

5. What does this Source tell us about the Great Leap Forward?

"Now our enthusiasm has been aroused, we shall be able to do things we have never done before. When our nation has such great energy we shall catch up with Britain in fifteen years. We shall produce 40 million tons of steel annually, whereas at the moment we only produce just over five million." From a speech by Mao Zedong, January 1958.

Mark Scheme

1 Factor	1 mark
2 Factors	2 marks
3 Factors	3 marks

Exam Questions - Question B (7 marks)

Question B will always give you a choice of two topics. You will need to use your knowledge to **describe the key features of this event**. Spend about 10 minutes answering this question. Try to pick out two key features and link them for full marks. Remember, a key features can be any part of that event - causes, events, effects/results etc...

- Describe at least two key features and write a paragraph on each. Make sure you pick significant features of each event.
- Make a link between the key features. How did one led to the other? This led to, as a result etc...
 - Conclude by stressing the links between the two features.

1. Describe the key features of **either** the Cultural Revolution **or** the democracy movement of 1979-1989.
2. Describe the key features of **either** the First Five Year Plan in China **or** the Great Leap Forward.
3. Describe the key features of **either** the changes in Industry and agriculture under Deng Xiaoping **or** the treatment of the Gang of Four.
4. Describe the key features of **either** the Long March **or** the Hundred Flowers Campaign.
5. Describe the key features of **either** the War against Japan 1937-1945 **or** The Civil War 1945-1949.
6. Describe the key features of **either** the Agrarian Reform Law **or** Deng's Modernisations.
7. Describe the key features of **either** the Anti-Rightist Campaign of 1957 **or** Long March.
8. Describe the key features of **either** Mao Zedong Thought **or** The Great Leap Forward.
9. Describe the key features of **either** the changes in Industry and agriculture under Mao Zedong **or** the Democracy Movement.

10. Describe the key features of **either** the 1911 Revolution **or** China under the Warlords.
11. Describe the key features of **either** May 4th Movement **or** the Shanghai Massacres.
12. Describe the key features of **either** the Northern March **or** the early Kuomintang.

Mark Scheme

Level	Descriptor	Mark
Level 1	<u>Simple or generalised statements of key features</u> - The candidate makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations. <i>e.g. Mao tried to build up heavy industry. He introduced communes.</i>	1-2 1 for one simple statement or 2 for two or more
Level 2	<u>Developed statements of key features</u> - The candidate supports their statements with relevant contextual knowledge. <i>e.g. Expansion in heavy industry and help of Soviet Union. Small scale industrial development - backyard furnaces.</i>	3-5 3 for one developed statement, 4-5 for two or more
Level 3	<u>Developed exposition of key features</u> - An exposition of more than one factor supported by selected knowledge. One explained factor should be marked at the top of Level 2. <i>e.g. As Level 2. Could include more details of reasons for and effects of either the First Five Year Plan or GLF.</i>	6-7 6 for two or more factors, 7 for answers which show links between factors

Exam Questions - Question C (15 marks)

By Question C will require you to write an essay about **change over a period of time**. You **MUST show change**, either by **comparing the situation before and after the development** or by **showing how it developed during the period**. Remember that this is the highest scoring question so give a detailed and extensive response. 30 minutes should be enough. Don't forget to use the four scaffolding points given to you!

- **Focus on the question!** It's about change so write about changes!
- You can add your own points or use the scaffolding points - just stay focused.
- Write a paragraph for each event/factor. Give the change then explain it.
 - Try to **link the factors** together for full marks.
- **YOU MUST conclude** by giving a judgement on the **extent of change** for full marks.

1. In what ways did Mao Zedong change the organisation of agriculture and industry in China in the years 1949-1962? You may use the following to help you with your answer: Land Reform, Collectivisation, The First Five Year Plan 1953-57, The Great Leap Forward 1958-62.
2. In what ways did threats to the Chinese Communist Party change in the years 1934-1989? You may use the following to help you with your answer: The Long March 1934-35, The Hundred Flowers Campaign 1956-57, The Gang of Four, The Democracy Movement.

3. **In what ways did agriculture and industry change in the years 1952-1957?** You may use the following to help you with your answer: The First Five Year Plan, Attacks on the Landlords, The Agrarian Reform Law, Collectivisation.
4. **How did the treatment of opponents of the CCP change from 1949 to 1989?** You may use the following to help you with your answer: Attacks on the 'Rightists', The Hundred Flowers Campaign, The Cultural Revolution, The Democracy Movement
5. **In what ways did support for Mao and the Chinese Communist Party change in the years 1934-1970?** You may use the following to help you with your answer: The Long March 1934-35, The Civil War 1945-49, The Great Leap Forward 1958-62, The Cultural Revolution 1966-70.
6. **In what ways did the Democracy Movement develop in the years 1979-1989?** You may use the following to help you with your answer: One Hundred Flowers Campaign, Democracy Wall 1979, University Protests 1986, Tiananmen Square Protests 1989
7. **In what ways did support for the Kuomintang (KMT) decline in the years 1937-1949?** You may use the following to help you with your answer: The Long March 1934-35, The War with Japan 1937-45, The Civil War 1945-1949, USA withdrawing Support
8. **In what ways did support for Deng Xiaoping change in the years 1958-1989?** You may use the following to help you with your answer: The Great Leap Forward 1958-1962, The Cultural Revolution 1966-1969, Deng's Four Modernisations, The Tiananmen Square Protests 1989

Mark Scheme

Level	Descriptor	Mark
Level 1	Simple or generalised statements of change - The candidate makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations. <i>e.g. The Long March was to get away from the Kuomintang.</i>	1-4 Low Level 1 (1-2) repetition of the provided stimulus material with no development High Level 1 (3-4) for unfocused description.
Level 2	Developed Statements of change - Developed statements using the stimulus and/or additional material. Mostly relevant and accurate but with an implicit focus on the question. <i>e.g. As Level 1. More details of the events of the Long March and its importance.</i>	5-8 Low Level 2 (5-6) mainly narrative or one stimuli only. High Level 2 (7-8) develops 2 or more of stimuli or other relevant information.
Level 3	Developed explanation of change - Developed explanation of more than one factor from stimulus and/or additional material and is able to make links between some factors. The answer mainly focuses on the question. <i>e.g. Level 2 but greater focus on changes in threats from outside the Party 1934-35 to inside the Party with the Hundred Flowers and Gang of Four. Could link threats from Hundred Flowers and Democracy Movement.</i>	9-12 Low Level 3 (9-10) considers a variety of factors but links implicitly High Level 3 (11-12) considers a variety of factors and links explicitly.
Level 4	A sustained argument - This considers the inter-relationship between a range of factors from the stimulus and/or additional	13-15 Low Level 4 (13-14) addresses the inter-relationship between various factors.

	<p>material and makes judgements on the extent of change and/or continuity. <i>e.g. Main change from outside threats to threats once in power. Continuity in years 1949-1989 in way in which threats were repressed.</i></p>	<p>High Level 4 (15) addresses the extent of change and/or continuity.</p>
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Grade Boundaries for June 2014

Please use these grade boundaries only as a rough estimate of working at grade. Boundaries are subject to change by Edexcel. If you are working solidly at Level 2 then that is equivalent to a C. If you are achieving high level 3 consistently, you are working at A/A* level.

Grade	Total Marks from Exam	Average Marks Needed per Topic
A*	82	21
A	73	19
B	64	16
C	55	14
D	45	11
E	36	9
F	27	7
G	18	5
U	0+	0+