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Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

History

International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1A: India, 1857–1948: The Raj to Partition

Thursday 18 January 2018 – Afternoon
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
WHI02/1A

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the importance of the Royal Titles Act 1876 for the relationship between Britain and India?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

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Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reasons for famine in India in 1943?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1898–1919, very limited progress was made towards the self-government of India?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1919–39, Britain maintained its rule in India mainly through the use of repression?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 To what extent did Gandhi and Jinnah share similar approaches in their campaigns to achieve Indian independence in the years 1920–45?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☒ **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech by Benjamin Disraeli to the House of Commons, 9 March 1876. Disraeli was the British Prime Minister. Here he is addressing the Commons before MPs voted on the Royal Titles Bill 1876.

The title which Her Majesty would be pleased to adopt would be 'Empress'. The title would be one to which there could be no objection.

Now let me say one word about the effect it may have upon India. It is with the utmost care, and after the deepest thought, that we have felt it our duty to introduce this Bill into Parliament. It is desired in India. It is anxiously expected. The princes and nations of India look to it with the utmost interest. We have used every means that we could to obtain their opinions. They know in India what this Bill means, and they know it is what they wish. I do myself most earnestly impress upon the House to support this Bill. Let the people of India feel that there is a spirit of co-operation between us and them. If you pass this Bill, it will be an act, to my mind, that will add splendour to Her throne, and security to Her empire.

Source 2: From *The Famine Inquiry Commission: Report on Bengal*, published 1945. The Inquiry into the 1943 famine in India was commissioned by the Government of India and led by Sir John Woodhead, a civil administrator in India.

Until Japan declared war, India had no serious food problem beyond the fundamental truth that two-thirds of its population normally existed at a level little above the starvation line, and, by western standards, well below it. That in itself is an important fact. Its effect was that a slight disturbance of the economic practices of the country, and a small reduction of the overall available supply, had consequences altogether out of proportion. So delicate was the balance between actual starvation and bare subsistence, that the slightest change in the supply of food was enough to put it out of the reach of many and bring large classes within the range of famine.

In November 1941, immediately before the beginning of the war with Japan, the Government of India gave the provinces power to prohibit the movement of the food and the right to requisition it. It was a mistake. Practically every province restricted the movement of food. It was each one for itself. Every province, every district in the east of India, had become a food republic unto itself. There was a scramble for supplies that occurred at the same time in many parts of the country. The price level was rising too rapidly and passed the limit at which large classes of the population could afford to buy their food.

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