GradeMax

Write your name here

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

Tuesday 22 May 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 achievements of Lord Curzon as Viceroy in the years 1898–1905?

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 the army's repression of demonstrations against British rule in April 1919?

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 1857–1900, the main consequence of the Indian Mutiny (1857) was the reorganisation of the Indian Army?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the impact of the division of Bengal in 1905 was the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1900–1918?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 To what extent did Gandhi's methods of campaigning against British rule change in the years 1920–47?

(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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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From an article in *The Brisbane Courier* newspaper, published in Australia, 27 July 1901. This report from the *Courier*'s correspondent in India focused on an assessment of Lord Curzon's first three years as Viceroy. Australia was given the status of a self-governing federation within the British Empire in 1900.

Lord Curzon is full of energy, and has plunged his Administration into a whirlwind of reforms involving almost every branch of the Government. Foremost among these reforms are measures directed to removing excessive bureaucracy and to reducing the movement of officials which had weakened the influence of officers in their own districts. He is encouraging legislation to cope with agricultural debts. He has been reducing the monopoly of the telegraph companies. He is attempting to destroy police corruption, to stimulate irrigation projects to prevent famine, to reorganise the finance of railway projects, and to change the Indian educational system from encouraging sedition into encouraging the arts and crafts.

His predecessors had the same problems to solve, but they were ignorant of India, and were held back from reform by preserving traditions. It has been left to Lord Curzon to formulate an amazing number of measures that he believes will be beneficial.

Meanwhile, some of Lord Curzon's earlier reforms are showing useful results. The country has gone through a terrible famine without finances becoming disordered or progress on railways and canals being stopped.

Source 2: From the British War Cabinet Report for the week ending 15 April 1919. This section summarises reports from India about reactions to the announcement of the Rowlatt Acts and includes an early account of the events in Amritsar on 13 April 1919. The records of the War Cabinet reports were confidential.

The Viceroy reported to the India Office that grave disorders had occurred in various parts of India. It was anticipated that some outbreak would result on April 6th. This day had been set apart as a day of 'humiliation and prayer' in protest against the Rowlatt Acts by the extremist society known as the Satyagraha Sabha. Little disturbance, however, occurred on that day, which the Viceroy's reports show passed quietly in most places, though there were many meetings and demonstrations. It was not until the 10th or 11th that the news of more serious rioting, accompanied by loss of life, was received.

The trouble occurred principally in the Punjab, particularly at Amritsar, and in Bombay at Ahmedabad. The mobs burned banks, Government buildings and railway premises. They also cut telegraph wires, and at Amritsar they burned to death three bank managers.

Troops were called in to restore order and there were some casualties on both sides. In the Punjab, five Europeans were killed and nine rioters, while 21 were wounded. At Kasur one British soldier was killed and one wounded and from Ahmedabad 'slight loss of life' is reported.

The latest information is that order has been restored in the areas of disturbance.

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