GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours) | Paper Reference **WHI02/1A**

History

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

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 reasons for the decision to partition India in 1947?

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 General Dyer's handling of the protests at Amritsar 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

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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 the living standards of the Indian population improved in the years 1857–99?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3. How accurate is it to say that Britain continuously strengthened its control over the government of India in the years 1857–1917?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4. How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1930–45, Gandhi's contribution to Indian independence was very limited?

(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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History

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Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
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Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech made by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, 6 December 1945. Jinnah made this speech in response to an announcement that a Parliamentary Delegation would visit India in 1946 to begin discussions on the shape of Indian Independence.

No agreement will be possible till the Pakistan issue is solved. I therefore call on His Majesty's Government to agree to the establishment of Pakistan in India. Muslim India will never accept a Constitution with a National Government for all India, in which the Muslims will be in a tiny minority. Nor will they agree to any federal Indian Constitution, in which, again, they will be in a hopeless minority, and will be at the mercy of Hindu majority domination.

The Hindus and the Muslims are two major nations living in this sub-continent, and there are Muslim Provinces and Hindu Provinces. It is high time that the British Government applied their mind definitely to the division of India and the establishment of Pakistan and Hindustan, which means freedom for both.

Source 2: From the *Report of the Disorders Inquiry Committee*, published 1920. The Committee of seven members, including three Indians, was led by Lord Hunter. Here it is reporting its conclusions on General Dyer's actions at the *Jallianwala Bagh* in April 1919.

The Committee criticises General Dyer for two reasons, (1) that he opened fire without warning, and (2) that he went on firing after the crowd had begun to disperse. On the first point, the Committee point out that General Dyer does not suggest that there was an emergency which justified his decision to fire on the crowd without warning. He stated that his mind was made up that, if his orders were disobeyed, he was going to fire at once. The Committee thinks it unlikely that the crowd would have dispersed without being fired on. Nevertheless, they say that a warning would have given an opportunity for people to leave. It is also the Committee's opinion that General Dyer committed a grave error in continuing to fire as long as he did, even after the crowd had begun to disperse. However, they consider that he honestly believed that he was called upon to take this step in the discharge of his duty.

The Committee finds further that it was his intention to create a moral effect throughout the Punjab and they condemn this as a mistaken conception of his duty. In conclusion, the Committee does not accept the view that General Dyer's action saved the situation and prevented a rebellion on a scale similar to the Mutiny.

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